



San José de los Jémez Mission and Gúsewa Pueblo National Historic Landmark. Photo courtesy: National Park Service



## New Mexico

Project 3: multiple sites

### Current Projects and Partners 2013

1. **Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Power Plants, and Water Projects: *Managing Water in the West*, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary** – Bureau of Reclamation
2. **Taos Pueblo 3D Documentation** – Taos Pueblo and CyArk
3. **African American Soldiers in the West, 1866-1891 Study** – Organization of American Historians

Find out more about each project starting on page 9

### RECENT SUCCESSES

#### National Historic Landmark Plaque Dedication Ceremony for San José de los Jémez Mission and Gúsewa Pueblo

On April 16, 2013, more than 100 people joined in the National Historic Landmark plaque dedication ceremony for San José de los Jémez and Gúsewa Pueblo, near Jémez Pueblo, New Mexico. The site, which was designated as a National Historic Landmark by Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar on October 16, 2012, includes a mission complex and a Native American pueblo associated with the Spanish colonial history of the American Southwest, from 1598 to circa-1639. The pueblo is nationally significant for its association with the efforts of Franciscan friars to establish and operate missions. The Franciscan missionaries were among the first persons to transfer Christian religious beliefs to North America. The landmark is also nationally significant for its association with the philosophies and events that produced upheaval in the social organization and life ways of the Jémez people in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

The plaque dedication ceremony took place within the standing edifice of San José de los Jémez Mission Church.

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## National Historic Landmark Plaque Dedication Ceremony for San José de los Jémez Mission and Gúsewa Pueblo (cont. from page 1)

New Mexico Cultural Affairs Secretary Veronica Gonzales opened the dedication, noting that the site is an “outstanding example of American history and culture.” The nomination of the site as a National Historic Landmark was funded by the National Park Service and the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs. Both work in partnership with the Jémez Pueblo to protect and promote the site. At the dedication ceremony, Pueblo of Jémez Governor Vincent A. Toya, Sr. addressed the audience in the Jémez language of Towa to describe the site’s cultural significance. Bandelier National Park Superintendent Jason Lott, representing the National Park Service at the event, noted in his speech: “The Spanish were here nine years before the Pilgrims landed. And the Jémez people were here for centuries before that. Their spirits remain.”



Among those at the plaque dedication ceremony for the San José de los Jémez Mission and Gúsewa Pueblo National Historic Landmark are, from left: Veronica Gonzales, Secretary of New Mexico Cultural Affairs; Jason Lott, Superintendent, Bandelier National Monument; and Richard Sims, Director of New Mexico Monuments. Photo courtesy: National Park Service

## ABOUT US



The Heritage Partnerships Program of the NPS Intermountain Region includes several programs that provide technical and financial assistance to partner organizations to encourage the preservation of our Nation’s most significant places. These programs, which are funded through the National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P) Program, work collaboratively with partners to extend the core mission of the NPS beyond the boundaries of our national parks and into communities across the region. Heritage Partnerships Programs include: National Historic Landmarks, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) documentation programs, the National Heritage Areas Program, Historic Surplus Property Program, and the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program.

## WE’RE HERE FOR YOU

*Could your project benefit from assistance from the Heritage Partnerships Program staff?*

**Contact us to find out**

**Christine Whitacre**  
Program Manager  
303-969-2882

**Christy Dickinson**  
Historian  
303-987-6690

**Charles Haecker**  
Archeologist  
505-988-6757

**Shirl Kasper**  
Historian  
303-969-2232

**Tom Keohan**  
Historical Architect  
303-969-2897

**Kara Miyagishima**  
Japanese American Confinement Sites  
Grant Program / Historian  
303-969-2885

**Alex Hernandez**  
Japanese American Confinement Sites  
Grant Program / Historian  
303-969-2846



The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad) passes through Calico Cut, New Mexico. Photo courtesy: Chris Mueller, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension National Historic Landmark nomination

## Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad) Designated a National Historic Landmark

The 64-mile San Juan Extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad – today’s Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad – was designated a National Historic Landmark on October 16, 2012, by Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. The Cumbres & Toltec, which weaves across the Colorado-New Mexico border and crests the San Juan Mountains at 10,015 feet, is nationally significant as an outstanding, surviving example of the “narrow gauge” Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (D&RG) built by William Jackson Palmer. The 1,000-mile, 36” D&RG narrow gauge network (as opposed to the emerging standard 56 ½” gauge) made possible the settlement and access to natural resources throughout much of Colorado, northern New Mexico, and parts of Utah. Planning for the San Juan Extension of the D&RG began in 1879, and the railroad reached Durango, Colorado, in 1881. The D&RG modernized the San Juan Extension until 1929 and operated it as an integral part of the D&RG system.

The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad, which operates today from Antonito, Colorado, to Chama, New Mexico, is also nationally significant as the country’s most complete and representative surviving example of early twentieth century railroading. The Landmark’s contributing resources include 10 steam locomotives, rail cars and other rolling stock, depots and other original buildings, and six bridges, as well as tools and machinery. The depot complex in Chama includes a water tank (with two spouts to service locomotives on two adjacent tracks simultaneously), a log bunk house, coaling tipple, roundhouse, night watchman’s

dwelling, and an 1899 depot with waiting room and ticket window, which still serves today’s railroad passengers. The effort to nominate the Cumbres & Toltec as a National Historic Landmark was initiated and funded by the Friends of the Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad, who are the preservation and interpretation partner for the railroad. The Friends also have rehabilitated many of the railroad’s historic buildings and structures. The nomination was written by Keith E. Hayes, AIA, and John P. Hankey.



The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad in Lava, New Mexico, 2010. Photo courtesy: Roger Hogan, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension National Historic Landmark nomination



Students from the University of Nebraska use metal detectors to survey the trade fair area environs at Pecos National Historical Park.  
Photo courtesy: Pecos National Historical Park

## Archeological Survey at Pecos National Historical Park Identifies Historic Encampments Dating between A.D. 1540 and circa 1880

Pecos Pueblo was the principal community in the Upper Pecos River Valley of New Mexico from circa 1450 until the 1790s, when Hispanic settlers entered the valley. The pueblo was a dominant force in the Pueblo-Plains-Hispanic interactions throughout most of the Spanish Colonial period. In June and July 2011, the Heritage Partnerships

Program assisted with an archeological survey at Pecos National Historical Park within the area where it is believed the Pecos Pueblo conducted trade with Plains Indians and Spanish merchants. With funding from the NPS International Conservation Program, and with assistance from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the NPS Heritage Partnerships Program conducted the survey within the trade fair area and surrounding uplands.

with a more comprehensive understanding of the nature and location of its historic resources, revealed significant new information. For instance, artifact clusters found on higher grounds to the north and east of the 12-acre trade fair area suggest that ethnic groups who visited Pecos Pueblo – Comanche, Apache, Spanish, and American – had encamped and possibly conducted some of their trading activities there rather than on the level ground of the trade fair area.

By using a magnetic gradiometer, the survey team also identified several subsurface structural remains, including a cluster of tipi rings to the east of the park headquarters and within the trade fair area. The survey also identified a camp associated with the 1540 to 1542 Coronado Expedition and evidence of eighteenth-century Plains Indian attacks against Pecos Pueblo. Fired lead shot and metal arrow points, for instance, were found over a broad area to the east and northeast of the pueblo. Also of note was the discovery within the fairground area of subsurface remains of a Spanish structure that may pre-date the Pecos Pueblo mission church built during the 1620s.

The information gleaned from the survey is also being used by the Heritage Partnerships Program as part of a larger project to identify sites, including potential National Historic Landmarks, associated with the Coronado Expedition.



Sixteenth century Spanish artifacts associated with the 1540-1542 Vázquez de Coronado Expedition.  
Photo courtesy: Charles Haecker, National Park Service

The survey, which aimed to provide Pecos National Historical Park

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## Japanese American Identities in New Mexico Camps Examined in Report by the Japanese American Citizens League, New Mexico Chapter

Was the physical evidence of Japanese American internment in New Mexico “erased” by design, or by accident? How did internees identify themselves, and did their identities shift while in camp? These and many other questions emerged from the first phase of a research and public engagement project on World War II Japanese American internment in New Mexico. In 2011, the National Park Service awarded a Japanese American Confinement Sites grant of \$54,077 to the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), New Mexico Chapter for the one-year planning project. In partnership with Albuquerque-based Van Citters Historic Preservation, JACL produced a planning report that established project goals to inspire curiosity, thought, and discourse concerning Japanese American internment sites, with “identity” as the central theme.

During World War II, Japanese Americans from around the country, including community leaders whom the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the FBI deemed “troublemakers,” were interned in New Mexico at Camp Lordsburg Internment and Prisoner of War Camp, Fort Stanton Segregation Camp, and Santa Fe Internment Camp. A fourth site, Old Raton (Baca) Ranch Camp, detained 32 Japanese Americans from Clovis, New Mexico. Among them was Dr. Roy Ebihara, then a child, who said parents and children had very different experiences at the isolated Baca Ranch. “Us kids were always discovering nature. . . I guess it was very depressing for [adults]. . . This was just too overwhelming for them I’m sure.” Revisiting the site, Dr. Ebihara identified chimney remains and a concrete slab as “the only reminder that we were here.”

To capture the numerous, and perhaps conflicting, faces of internment, the project team stretched the meaning of “identity” to include ascribed, self, and legal identities, among others. Through this lens, the team outlined a permanent website, created designs for interpretive historical markers, and conceptualized a multi-media, interactive traveling exhibit – with a proposed schedule and publicity plan. JACL also developed brochure specifications, completed an archeological report of Camp Lordsburg, synthesized existing materials, recorded all new documented primary materials, captured three new oral histories, and outlined a work plan for public engagement. All of these efforts are combined in one document, titled *Confinement in the Land of Enchantment*, providing an exceptional resource for anyone researching Japanese American confinement in New Mexico.



Internees formed new identities behind barbed wire as artists, poets, and performers, among others. Here, a poetry group at Santa Fe poses for a group photo. Photo courtesy: manymountains.org - photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst



Some Japanese Americans were detained at Old Raton (Baca) Ranch Camp, where a chimney still stands. Photo courtesy: National Park Service

*Revisiting the site,  
Dr. Roy Ebihara identified  
a chimney and a concrete  
slab as “the only reminder  
that we were here.”*



Ernie Pyle and his wife, Jerry, on the porch of their home in Albuquerque, circa 1941. Photo courtesy: Ernie Pyle Collection, Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Library System, Special Collections, Box 15

## Condition Assessment Completed for Ernie Pyle House National Historic Landmark

The Heritage Partnerships Program provided funding for a condition assessment of the Ernie Pyle House National Historic Landmark, at 900 Girard Boulevard in Albuquerque. The unpretentious clapboard house, which Ernie Pyle had built in 1940 for himself and his wife, Geraldine “Jerry” Pyle, was the only house that the famous war correspondent and his wife ever owned. The completed Condition Assessment Report documents and evaluates the existing physical condition and historic qualities of the house and provides guidance for stabilizing and maintaining it in the future.

Ernie Pyle was probably America’s most widely read and certainly best-loved war correspondent during World War II. Often on or near the front lines, Pyle helped people on the home front maintain their connection with the war and with the men serving in it. In 1944 he won the Pulitzer Prize for the entire body of his war reporting. His death near Okinawa in April 1945 was front page news across the country. After his wife’s death in November of that same year, their house was deeded over to the City of Albuquerque, which opened it as a branch library in 1948. Today, the Ernie Pyle Branch Library, part of the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Library System, also houses the Ernie Pyle Collection, which includes many original documents and artifacts pertaining to Pyle’s life and career.



Corner molding has deteriorated at a corner of the kitchen area of the Ernie Pyle House. Photo courtesy: Charles Rowland

The Condition Assessment Report, prepared for the City of Albuquerque Planning Department by Albuquerque-based Cherry/See/Reames Architects, made numerous recommendations for preservation and continued maintenance of the house. For instance, the report noted that the home’s south-most column was sagging and showed decay at its base, that corner molding of the wood siding was rotting at a corner of the kitchen area, and that a large pane window had a BB gun hole in it. The report recommended repairs, including raising the sagging column by installing shims and installing new trim at the base. Among other recommended repairs were those involving the steel casement windows, cracked wall plaster, improvements in the interior spaces of the public restroom, and better lighting in the reading rooms.



The San Miguel Chapel in the Barrio de Analco was constructed in 1710. Photo courtesy: National Park Service

## NPS Funding Helps Stabilize San Miguel Chapel, Barrio de Analco National Historic Landmark

In recent years, poor drainage has threatened the stability of the San Miguel Chapel, a pivotal structure within the Barrio de Analco National Historic Landmark District. First settled in 1620, the barrio contains numerous examples of Spanish-Pueblo architecture, characterized by the adobe construction indigenous to the American Southwest.

San Miguel Chapel was constructed in 1710 by the indigenous Tlaxcalteca under the guidance of Franciscan friars. In 1859, St. Michael's High School first held Mass in the church. The church is an integration of Spanish Colonial and early New Mexican architecture, as well as one of the most significant examples of earthen architecture in the United States.

Due to poor drainage, as well as an antiquated roof and an ill-advised layer of Portland cement added to the wall in the 1950s, the church was in urgent need of repairs. In 2005, the St. Michael's School Board sought help from Cornerstones Community Partnerships, a local nonprofit that promotes community-based preservation of adobe structures. To finance restoration planning, Cornerstones relied on donations from St. Michael's and funding from the Heritage Partnerships Program, which provided \$10,000 to help prepare a comprehensive Condition Assessment and

Preservation Plan for the chapel prior to the actual repair and restoration work. The Assessment and Preservation Plan, completed in 2008, identified a need to develop an engineering solution to carry runoff water away from the foundation and walls of the chapel.

In 2010, the National Park Service provided another \$30,000 in funding, through the NPS' Challenge Cost Share Program, to complete an archeological assessment, which involved excavations to locate a historic drain in the southern half of the chapel cemetery and determine whether it would be possible to install new infrastructure in the old drain channel. Archeologists and engineers determined that placing a new, 18-inch drainage pipe parallel to the curving historic drain would be the solution least intrusive to the historic fabric while also fixing the drainage problem. Only a small portion of the historic drainage structure had to be removed so that the new pipe could be fitted securely into the storm water system leading to the street level below the church yard. Archeologists were present when the new drainage pipe was installed, capped with concrete, and then covered with earth during backfilling.

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## State of New Mexico Completes National Historic Landmark Educational Centennial-Thematic Study

As New Mexico marked the centennial of its statehood, the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA), Office of State Historian, and the New Mexico Centennial Committee prepared ten essays, each focusing on a National Historic Landmark or other property listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Together, the essays illustrate important themes that led, in 1912, to New Mexico becoming the nation's 47<sup>th</sup> state. The Heritage Partnerships Program provided funding for the project.

One of the essays featured the Carlsbad Reclamation Project, which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1964. Carlsbad was one of the most extensive private irrigation projects in the American West, where adequate water supply has always been a concern. The essay can be read online at <http://newmexicohistory.org/places/carlsbad-irrigation-project>.

The Carlsbad Irrigation Project, the essay states, “reveals the tension between private interests and the federal government in developing large irrigation projects” in the American West. But regardless of who managed the irrigation project, it “greatly boosted population and agricultural output in the Pecos Valley, creating important milestones on the road to statehood.”

In the 1880s, Pecos Valley settlers constructed several stone dams to form a series of reservoirs and canals that enabled the formerly arid basin to become a rich garden and stock raising area. Among those with ambitious irrigation plans were Charles B. Eddy and Pat Garrett, the former Lincoln

*The essay can be read online at  
[http://newmexicohistory.org/  
places/carlsbad-irrigation-project](http://newmexicohistory.org/places/carlsbad-irrigation-project)*



The 1903 Pecos River Flume stands as a monument to the grandiose plans to irrigate the Pecos River Valley. Photo courtesy: John W. Murphey

County sheriff who killed Billy the Kid. Much progress was made, but by 1905 it became apparent that continued, private efforts to irrigate the valley lacked the funding and technology to succeed, and the system's only hope for survival was its acquisition by the Federal government's newly formed U.S. Reclamation Service.

“As part of the original system,” the essay explains, “the first Pecos River Flume – a long wooden structure supported by trestles – channeled water along the Main Canal from one side of the Pecos River to the other, leading many years later to Ripley's “Believe It or Not!” bestowing it the honor of the “World's Only River That Crosses Itself.” A flood took out the original flume. When its replacement became deteriorated and was predicted to collapse, a reinforced concrete aqueduct that resembled “an industrial-era version of a Roman aqueduct” was constructed in 1903. The Pecos River Flume spans the river of its name with a series of elliptical concrete arches and “signaled the ambitions of a nascent irrigation empire.” While most of the dams and irrigation works have been reconstructed over the years, the essay tells how the iconic Pecos River Flume “continues to stand as a monument to the grandiose plans” of men like Eddy and Pat Garrett.

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## CURRENT PROJECTS

### 1. *Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Power Plants, and Water Projects: Managing Water in the West*, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary

**Project Partner:** U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

**HPP Contact:** Christy Dickinson

**Location:** Western United States, including New Mexico (Elephant Butte Power Plant, Sierra County)

**Project Goal:** To the existing itinerary, add the history of Reclamation's hydroelectric power program and site descriptions of ten Reclamation hydroelectric power plants that are listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**HPP Role:** Prepare the history and site descriptions.

### 2. Taos Pueblo 3D Documentation

**Project Partner:** Taos Pueblo and CyArk

**HPP Contact:** Tom Keohan

**Location:** Taos

**Project Goal:** Use LiDAR laser scanning technology to create 3D digital documentation and ink-on-mylar drawings of the Taos Pueblo National Historic Landmark, which will assist the tribe in its efforts to preserve the site.

**HPP Role:** Provide funding and technical assistance.

### 3. African American Soldiers in the West, 1866-1891 Study

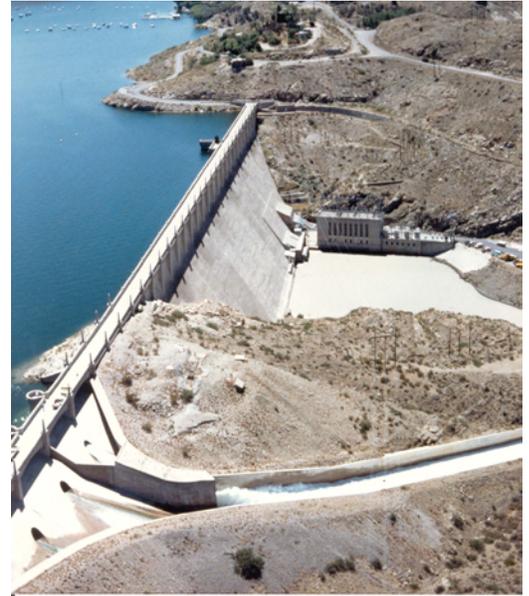
**Project Partner:** Organization of American Historians

**HPP Contact:** Shirl Kasper

**Location:** Western United States, including New Mexico

**Project Goal:** Complete a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form that will document the history and significance of the men known popularly as the Buffalo Soldiers, and identify properties associated with that history, including potential sites in New Mexico.

**HPP Role:** Provide funding for the project, as well as expertise, guidance and advice regarding National Register and National Historic Landmarks guidelines.



Elephant Butte Dam and Power Plant in the arid Rio Grande Valley. Photo courtesy: Bureau of Reclamation



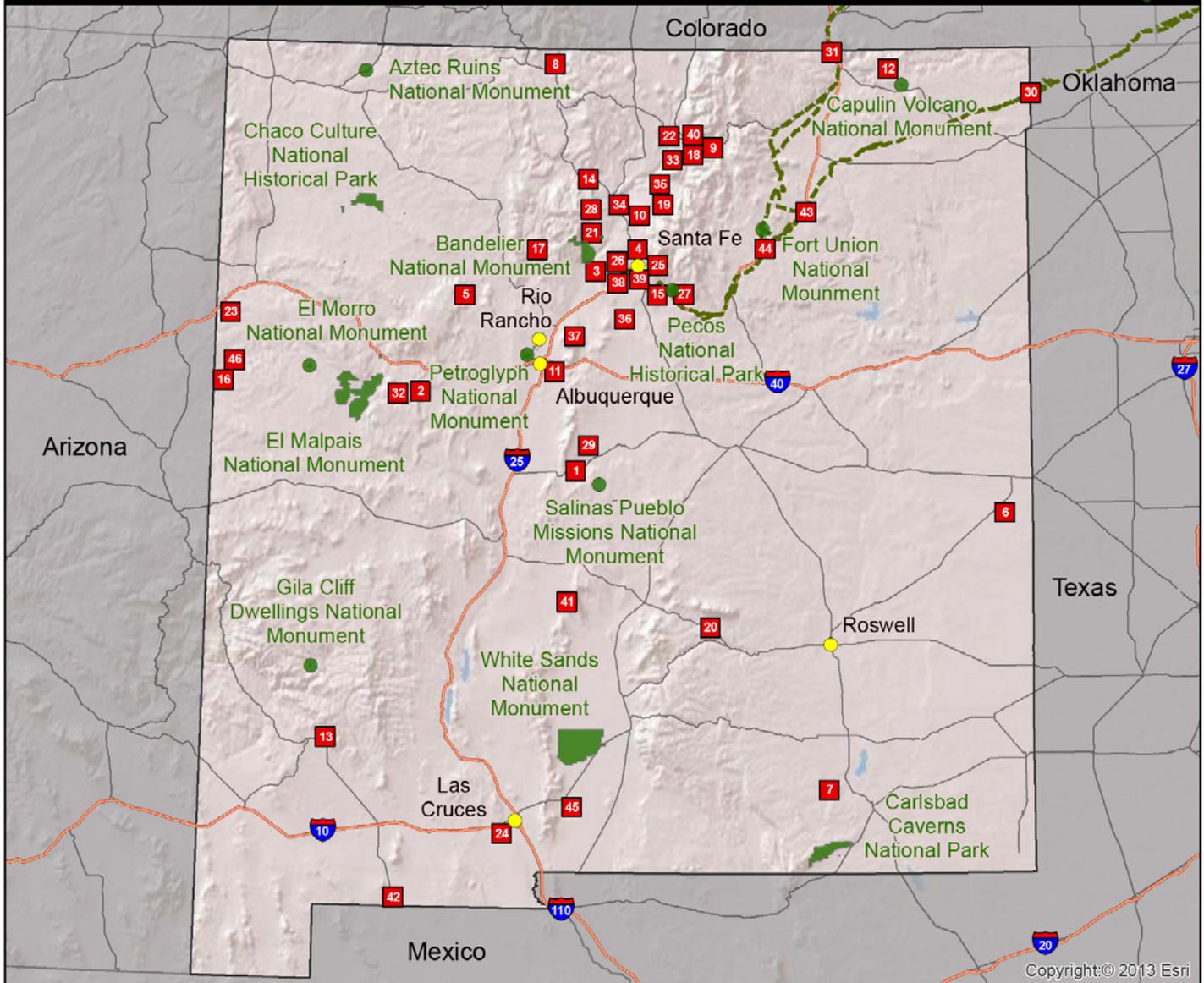
Taos Pueblo National Historic Landmark. Photo courtesy: Roger Whitacre



African American soldiers of the 25th Infantry, some wearing buffalo robes. Ft. Keogh, Montana, circa 1890. Photo by Christian Barthelmess, courtesy: Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-DIG-ppmsca-11406

# National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Intermountain Region New Mexico

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

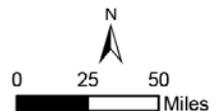


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## Legend

- National Historic Landmarks
- National Park Unit

- Interstates
- Major Highways
- - - Santa Fe Trail
- Cities



## Landmarks

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|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Abo</li> <li>2 Acoma Pueblo</li> <li>3 Bandelier CCC Historic District</li> <li>4 Barrio De Analco Historic District</li> <li>5 Big Bead Mesa</li> <li>6 Blackwater Draw</li> <li>7 Carlsbad Irrigation Project</li> <li>8 Denver and Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad)</li> <li>9 Earnest L. Blumenschein House</li> <li>10 El Santuario de Chimayo</li> <li>11 Ernie Pyle House</li> <li>12 Folsom Site</li> <li>13 Fort Bayard</li> <li>14 Georgia O'Keeffe Home</li> <li>15 Glorieta Pass Battlefield</li> <li>16 Hawikuh</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 San Jose De Los Jemez Mission and Giusewa Pueblo Site</li> <li>18 Kit Carson House</li> <li>19 Las Trampas Historic District</li> <li>20 Lincoln Historic District</li> <li>21 Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory</li> <li>22 Mabel Dodge Lujan House</li> <li>23 Manuelito Complex</li> <li>24 Mesilla Plaza</li> <li>25 National Parks Service Region III Headquarters Building</li> <li>26 Palace of the Governors</li> <li>27 Pecos Pueblo</li> <li>28 Puya Ruins</li> <li>29 Quarai</li> <li>30 Rabbit Ears</li> <li>31 Raton Pass</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 San Estevan del Rey Mission Church</li> <li>33 San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church</li> <li>34 San Gabriel de Yunque-Ouinge</li> <li>35 San Jose de Gracia Church</li> <li>36 San Lazaro</li> <li>37 Sandia Cave</li> <li>38 Santa Fe Plaza</li> <li>39 Seton Village</li> <li>40 Taos Pueblo</li> <li>41 Trinity Site</li> <li>42 Village of Columbus and Camp Furlong</li> <li>43 Wagon Mound</li> <li>44 Watrous (La Junta)</li> <li>45 White Sands V-2 Launching Site</li> <li>46 Zuni-Cibola Complex</li> </ul> |
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