



SUMMER/FALL 2018 NEWSLETTER

Dear HSFF Members:

The seasonal party that is summer in Santa Fe is just about finished for another year. Our great art markets, the eternal damnation of Zozobra, Fiestas de Santa Fe with its much needed adjustments, and food festivals galore have set us up for the beauty that is autumn in Northern New Mexico. The Historic Santa Fe Foundation has engaged our members and visitors with extremely well-attended Salon talks and art exhibitions in our home at 545 Canyon Road, and we are now in the midst of a new collaboration with the Kiwanis Club of Santa Fe in bringing the history and art of Zozobra, now ninety-four years old, to Canyon Road for an exhibition at El Zaguán.

We also began a new project for our Historic Register by engaging graduate students from UNM's School of Architecture and Planning in research and nominations of properties and landscapes to add to our Register, currently at 99 properties strong. We have said before that the Register is at the core of our heritage at the Foundation, having been the first project undertaken by the newly formed Historic Santa Fe Foundation in 1961. We are committed to continuing and enhancing that tradition.

Given our interaction in this city and state we have asked fellow directors and presidents of like preservation organizations, as well as our state SHPO and his associates in other states, to take a look at preservation issues we all face now and in the future. This takes up the bulk of the following newsletter. Old Santa Fe Association President Pen LaFarge, Cornerstones Community Partnerships Director Jake Barrow and New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer and Director Jeff Pappas respond here; and Pappas graciously reached out to fellow SHPOs with South Dakota and Washington. They all took time to reply to our questions. What is clear is the care and thoughtfulness each of these leaders in Preservation work bring to the state of the union. All believe, as do we, that the preservation of history, architecture and cultural landscapes are critical to the well-being of our communities and states. Economic development can and should be a component of any critique of Preservation values.

Finally, we introduce our members to Siempre Society. Please find a letter from staff and Board in the center of this publication. We hope you enjoy this Summer/Fall edition of our newsletter during the beautiful days to come as we begin the trudge towards winter. We also hope that winter is a real winter this coming year.

Pete Warzel



El Zaguán entryway and front wall repairs with 2018 intern Jay Dickason, HSFF Staff Mara Saxer and HSFF Researcher Kelly Davis, September 2018

IN THIS NEWSLETTER

The Wide World of Historic Preservation, An Interview: New Mexico, South Dakota and Washington

THE WIDE WORLD OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

AN INTERVIEW:
NEW MEXICO
SOUTH DAKOTA
WASHINGTON



PHOTO CAPTIONS:

This page, top left, clockwise: Rail Yard Historic District, Albuquerque, NM; Abo Ruins, Salinas National Monument; Luna Lodge Restoration, Central Ave, Albuquerque, NM; and Historic Bunk House, Valles Caldera National Park and Preserve
Page 6: Carlsbad Cavern Administrative Office

Photos courtesy of New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office and John Eddy of Old Santa Fe Association

Following is a collaboration of thought. Mara Saxer, Preservation Specialist at the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, crafted the questions sent to a few members of the preservation community. HSFF did not respond as the questions more than hint at our position on the issue. We reached out to two local partners in Santa Fe: Old Santa Fe Association's President Pen Lafarge, and Cornerstones Community Partnerships's Executive Director Jake Barrow.

Another local ally, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Director Jeff Pappas thoughtfully answered our questions, but also sent the same questions to some SHPOs throughout the country. We have printed several out-of-state responses and plan to continue printing more from other states in our eZine going forward. The responses here are from South Dakota, Ted M. Spencer, Director of Historic Preservation, and Washington state, Allyson Brooks, SHPO.

While Pen, Jake, and Jeff may be familiar to HSFF members, we briefly introduce those from South Dakota and Washington. Ted Spencer directs all activities within the Historic Preservation Office, a program within the jurisdiction of the South Dakota State Historical Society. The Society is an office within the state's Education Department and oversees departments archaeology, archives, historic preservation, museum, and research and publishing. Allyson Brooks oversees all operations, administration and legislative relations as SHPO for the state of Washington Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation. The department has a very interesting motto that applies to us all – "Protect the past, shape the future."

It is with that sentiment in mind that we present these local and national leaders perspectives on how the past and future may intersect with present preservation efforts.

HSFF: What sorts of initiatives are there locally to engage younger generations in history, landscapes, preservation and heritage trades? Do you see them as effective, or is there more to be done?

Jeff Pappas: Fortunately, here in Santa Fe we have Cornerstones Community Partnerships, led by Jake Barrow. Since its inception back in the mid-1980s, Cornerstones had the insight to recognize that preservation is truly local, that what ones cares about or values, is more likely to be preserved. For thirty years, Cornerstones has embraced the younger generation as a talented and ready-made pool of volunteers, and their successes are demonstrated all over the state. I think it's important, though, when talking about the younger kids to vet out exactly what we mean. The range is quite considerable, and each level has its own unique perimeters and challenges. To me, you can't think of historic preservation in a vacuum. The discipline can only thrive as part of a system that takes History, with a big H, seriously. That means the community and our schools. Shockingly, in 2016, the American Historical Association published a report, "New Data Show Large Drop in History Bachelor's Degrees." The author, Julia Brookins, bore out a statistical reality that clearly indicates a trend in higher education where the liberal arts are seeing a dramatic shift downward in enrollment. Perhaps we need to look at that more closely before assessing anything else.

Jake Barrow: There is not enough happening in this area. We are trying to do it one youth at a time. This does work but it's a slow process. Our philosophy is that

if we can attract one youth to this kind of work, eventually there is a domino effect at some level. Actually one thing we have been thinking about is taking advantage of older people who are retired but still active and want something of value to do. This resource is under appreciated and can be a bridge to younger people. Younger people need mentors.

Allyson Brooks: We partner with the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation annually to host and organize a youth heritage project. The focus always includes landscapes. Two years ago we focused on maritime history, which includes landscapes and then this summer we focused on the indigenous and cultural/industrial landscape of North Cascades National Park. Previous years have included an Asian-American youth project, an archaeological project at historic Fort Vancouver, and a Latino Youth Heritage Summit (the first of its kind in the nation). We plan to continue our youth heritage projects.

Ted Spencer: There is so much still to be done regarding preservation and building trades! Particularly in the upper Midwest, we are sorely lacking in craftspeople who are knowledgeable about historic building repair (such as plaster work, repointing, and window repair especially). We need preservation programs that teach hands-on preservation work rather than just intellectual/theory work. We are losing historic buildings simply because no one knows how to fix them, and because it is so much easier for owners to replace stuff after they've heard the "maintenance-free" pitch from window and siding sales-

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SIEMPRE SOCIETY

A GIFT TO SANTA FE'S PAST AND FUTURE

Dear HSFF Members and Readers:

In 2017, Historic Santa Fe Foundation (HSFF) received a sizable bequest from a former admirer of the Foundation. Bequests like this one allow the Foundation to continue in its mission, prolong its educational programs and preservation efforts, and help support the Faith & John Gaw Meem Preservation Trades Internship. We are grateful and proud to receive this gift from the donor's estate.

As we grow with those who share our vision, we want to acknowledge those who include HSFF in their planned giving. To recognize these individuals and families and to foster community among these members, we founded Historic Santa Fe Foundation's legacy giving program: SIEMPRE SOCIETY.

SIEMPRE SOCIETY is a community of donors who have recognized Historic Santa Fe Foundation in their giving plan through bequests, life insurance designations, retirement plan designations, and other planned giving options. We ask that you speak with your financial planner or estate attorney to inquire about how best to include HSFF in your estate planning. We welcome any donation no matter the amount and we hope that you will communicate with HSFF about your intentions so that we can welcome you into the new and prestigious donor group within the Foundation.

Please complete the attached card to start the discussion with HSFF and return it to the Foundation in the enclosed donation envelope. For any additional questions, please inquire with HSFF with any questions at 505-983-2567.

Sincerely,



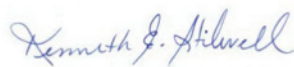
Pete Warzel, HSFF Executive Director



Melanie McWhorter, Historic Santa Fe Foundation Development Coordinator



Mac Watson, HSFF Board Chair



Ken Stilwell, HSFF Development Committee Chair and Board Vice Chair

men. When millennials are passionate about something, they work at it with gusto, and they are passionate about authentic places and experiences – which overlaps perfectly with preservation. Somehow, the preservation movement needs to harness their energy and interests--not just to talk about and visit historic places, but to learn the building trades and do the hands-on work to preserve them. SD SHPO performs outreach and education/training at local schools and universities in the state, as well as engaging professional organizations, but we still have not been able to generate enough interest in the preservation movement to attract younger members into the profession.

HSFF: How do you see historic preservation as a driver, or potential driver, of economic development in your state, region or city?

Pen Lafarge: It is already THE driver of our economy [in Santa Fe]. It is our sense of place that brings in more tourists than any other reason for travel. That is why it is so foolish of the city bureaucracy, the architects, and the downtown merchants to treat it disdainfully and with short-sighted focus on immediate profit over long term sustainable living.

Jake Barrow: Historic preservation by itself cannot be an economic driver. There needs to be linkages with other aspects such as tourism. We like to think of tourism with a small “t” meaning that it must be controlled. This has to be a factor in NM where tourism is so big.

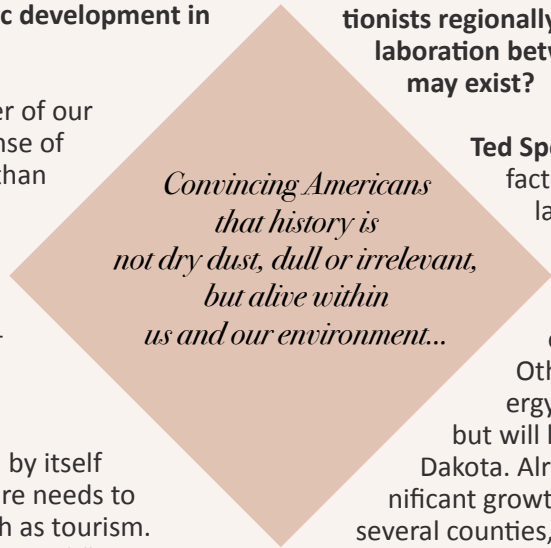
Jeff Pappas: In New Mexico the various state laws that currently govern historic preservation were established between 1969 and 1983, with a few general amendments added later. Of the three major pieces of legislation, and their rules, not once is the economy mentioned as a consideration for the work we do. In other words, preservation and economic development were not supposed to be linked. It was a common belief that once preservation was lumped into a conversation with the economy, the economic argument would trump and potentially corrupt good preservation practices. By the mid-1980s, the preservation community realized the tenuous nature of its position and passed state and federal preservation tax credit programs as a means to compensate preservation projects that typically cost more than new construction. Over time, the tax credit program has become, perhaps inadvertently, a major economic driver, particularly in states that transfer or syndicate their credit. The lesson here is that an entire generation of preservation specialists worked from a platform that excluded economic factors from entering the conversation. Of course, that is no longer the case.

Today, the economy is a powerful force in all matters pertaining to preservation.

Ted Spencer: Historic Preservation is a key driver within heritage tourism, which is an extremely important component of the economic vitality of our state (SD). Tourism is the second leading economic industry in our state (approximately \$3 Billion in 2017), and Heritage Tourism accounts for about 30% of that revenue. SD SHPO commissioned an economic impact study in 2012 to quantify the effects of historic preservation on our state’s economy. An executive summary can be found at the following link: <https://history.sd.gov/preservation/docs/EconImpactSummary.pdf>

HSFF: What sorts of issues do you see facing preservationists regionally, and do you see potential for collaboration between states beyond what currently may exist?

Ted Spencer: Over the next five years, many factors will influence the preservation landscape. Some factors, like limited preservation funding and population trends, have existed for years and will continue to impact preservation efforts well into the future. Others, like the focus on renewable energy and sustainability, are relatively new but will likewise shape preservation in South Dakota. Already, the state is experiencing significant growth in new wind farm developments in several counties, as well as new, expanding pipelines which are impacting archeological and tribal culture resources. Threats to the cultural resources of the state are often the same as in other states: neglect, natural forces, lack of awareness, political indifference, and economic development pressures. Affordable, low-cost, clean housing continues to be in demand throughout the entire state. Finding alternative economic uses in the affordable housing development model for abandoned or disused historic properties will continue to be an economically viable endeavor when combined with tax and grant incentivization programs from federal, state, and local entities. The population trend of a rural-to-urban shift has had a significant impact on South Dakota communities over the past half century, and closures and consolidations still occur today. Dwindling enrollments continue to force rural school districts to consolidate and thereby abandon schools. Likewise, shrinking rural congregations have made it difficult for churches to support ministers and maintain their buildings, resulting in consolidation with other churches or outright closure. The population shift has also affected small town Main Streets as numerous buildings continue to sit vacant, and success in finding alternative economic uses for such historic buildings becomes ever more problematic without a population base to support such uses. The trend lines also point to further consolidation of



smaller and traditionally family farms into larger, more commercial agriculture operations, which also impacts the rural historic property landscape throughout the state. The 21st century shows that more of the older farmsteads and ranches are no longer occupied by large extended families. Therefore, older homesteads, barns, outbuildings, and other significant built infrastructure of our rural past continue to be abandoned and ignored throughout the state, resulting in further deterioration. Collaboration among rural states dependent on an agriculture economy is important, and we believe some synergy may be found in utilizing best practices within the National Trust's Main Street programs, such as those Main Street activities found in our adjoining rural state of Iowa.

Allyson Brooks: We work well with Oregon and Idaho. We collaborate on cross state projects and have been having Pacific NW SHPO summits to discuss issues with federal agencies and others. The move of the National Trust from local preservation to National Treasures created a leadership vacuum for local communities. SHPOs and active state non-profits, like our Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, have been successfully filling that vacuum.

Jeff Pappas: This may not be the most interesting of answers, but the most effective place where SHPOs can further the cause of preservation is through data sharing. Curiously, when SHPOs were established in the late 1960s, it never dawned on those early pioneers that records management would become a serious part of their work. An onslaught of data, from maps to early GIS technology and photographs, plus historic contexts and the like, SHPOs became legitimate archives and record collection facilities. As a result, SHPOs maintain significant information that covers vast areas of the state. Here, in New Mexico, the SHPO manages over 220,000 site files on archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, and historic districts. Managing and making information accessible, in addition to maintaining working and usable databases that are easily navigated by users, is critical. Some states like Washington, Utah, and Wyoming have developed tracking system databases that are cutting edge. Currently there's an effort at the national level to provide funding for SHPO's to develop better databases. That kind of effort would help make data more accessible and further the cause preservation nationally.

Jake Barrow: New Mexico is a very unique and special place. Our landscape, culture and heritage is unmatched. The challenge we face is the necessity to preserve what we have in the face of all the pressures. The potential for collaboration is there but is not being

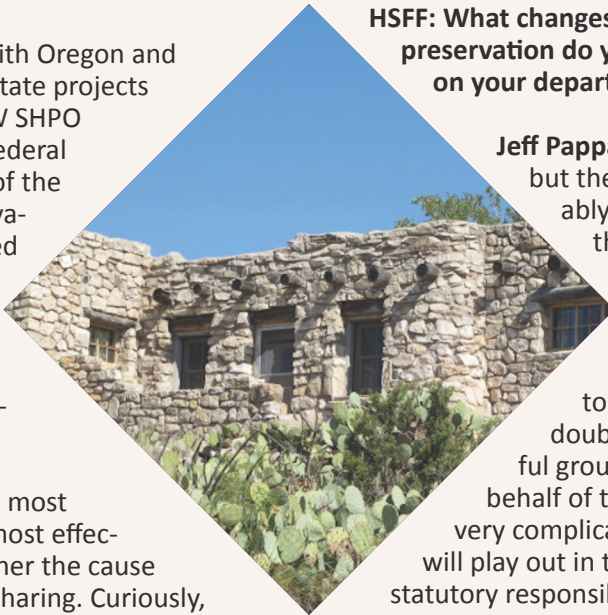
exploited. There is currently no vehicle to do this. The New Mexico Preservation Alliance is relatively dormant but could be energized to take on this role. We need something like that.

Pen LaFarge: All states have the same problems, not just those regionally. Certainly, we ought to talk to each and discuss the sort of curriculum that has been successful elsewhere in convincing cities, merchants, and architects to understand what a powerful economic engine a well-preserved town or area can be. Convincing Americans that history is not dry dust, dull or irrelevant, but alive within us and our environment, something that shapes who and what we are will not be easy, but necessary.

HSFF: What changes or movements in the catch-all of preservation do you see having the biggest impact on your department in the future?

Jeff Pappas: There are several possibilities, but the one clear change that will invariably impact the work of NMSHPO is the rise of tribal preservation offices across the state. In 2012, there were seven (7) federally recognized tribal historic preservation officers in New Mexico. As of today, that number has more than doubled bringing together a powerful group of professionals to advocate on behalf of tribal interests, which are vast and very complicated. That sort of focused presence will play out in the way New Mexico handles its statutory responsibilities under the state's unmarked burial act, where tribes must be consulted and decisions made to properly and sensitively repatriate cultural material belonging to the various pueblos and tribes. The act also recognizes the need for new state burial grounds to intern unaffiliated material. Aligning state law to current thinking about sovereignty and self-determination is a welcomed development in the preservation world, but a complicated one as well.

Pen LaFarge: In my lifetime, preservation has gone from being the interest of the eccentric few to being the interest of large portions of the population. There are cities across the nation that have discovered new vitality from rehabilitation and preservation. Setting those cities forth as examples, while pointing out the failure of the suburban/car-driven model for all to see will encourage more of the same. The "new urban" model, based upon the City Beautiful movement of the early twentieth century and based on old style village ideals has the potential to take the place of the suburban aesthetic, if it can be made to work consistently and profitably. For my organization, the action that would have the biggest impact is to have the city, itself, understand where its popularity comes from, that that popularity is its fortune and its living, understand that it must be protected, and, simplest



of all, that the city must enforce its own ordinances.

Jake Barrow: This question begs clarification. At the present time it is very hard to see a national trend in the preservation movement that is impacting us. There seems to be an undercurrent that is shifting focus to landscapes from individual buildings, and this trend is very positive in that it enlarges the sphere of the concept of heritage preservation. Our non-profit embraces this energy as we realize that the cultural landscape of New Mexico is truly unique and precious. It is worthy of all the preservation we can marshal to save it.

Allyson Brooks: It feels nationally as if we have been missing a visionary leader with passion for the field. We are hopeful that new National Trust leadership can reinvigorate the movement. In the past two decades we have witnessed the evolution of tribes being much more active in the preservation movement and working to preserve their resources. We also see the rise of Latino, African American and Asian American communities recognizing the importance of identifying and preserving their historic resources even if those resources are younger than traditionally considered historic. We are hopeful that new national leadership can bring together these diverse communities to strengthen the national preservation movement. Hopefully, there will be a movement within the National Park Service as well to provide some leadership but this may be a few years away.

However, as stated earlier, the vacuum at the national level has created stronger local preservation organizations here in our state. Both the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Seattle and Spokane Preservation Advocates (to name just three) have been broadly recognized as strong advocates with public policy expertise. The Main Street communities have become more visible as a reflection of the connection between historic preservation and economic development and the historic maritime community has also raised its profile in our state.

Finally, over the past two decades we have seen a major evolution in tribal cultural resource programs. This has forced a change in how archaeologists evaluate sites (more than just for data), and has driven the evolution of traditional cultural places and cultural landscapes as significant historic properties. The growth and development of tribal programs has increased the attention on large

scale landscapes as cultural entities as opposed to thinking of historic properties as discrete sites or districts. These programs have also elevated the recognition that indigenous communities equate natural resources as cultural resources and there isn't the distinct boundary between the two that exists for non-Native populations.

Ted Spencer: Due to the continued relatively stagnant economy of the past decade, governments at every level have found it difficult to provide the financial means necessary to provide even basic programs and services. At the state level, South Dakota faced a \$52.2 million budget shortfall for FY2009, an \$81.6 million shortfall for FY2010, a \$31.8 million shortfall for FY2011, and a \$107 million shortfall for FY2012. While federal legislation in the form of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 helped bridge budget gaps for fiscal years 2009 through 2012, state cuts affected historic preservation in South Dakota in the past. Minimal understanding and support of preservation within the state legislature brings continued fiscal uncertainty to the SD SHPO. Additionally, federal initiatives which diminish or disregard preservation law or cultural resource statutes will only further weaken our ability to execute identification, recordation, and protection of historic resources within the state.

HSFF Postscript: All of our respondents, local and corresponding state SHPOs, are dealing with the same financial and economic issues while all also being supporters of preservation as an economic development force. There is something of the snake swallowing its tail in the answers here. Training for youth in the preservation trades can and will help in saving and re-utilizing the properties and landscapes that are falling into disuse and disrepair, but financial circumstances at non-profit, city, and state levels seem to preclude the spark that might cause a chain reaction of future development by a well-trained, committed workforce of young people. Tribal involvement in the preservation efforts of states has enlarged the view of cultural landscapes. All of these preservation leaders understand that, as Pen LaFarge states above, history "...is not dry dust, dull or irrelevant, but alive within us and our environment..." The Historic Santa Fe Foundation is committed to that belief and will continue to institute programs and events that educate and preserve the cultural landscape and heritage of this city.

SANTA FE
PROPERTIES™



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SPONSORS: Thanks to our partners in adobe brick making – Cornerstones, Heritage Hotels and Resorts, St. Michael's High School and Palace of the Governors and New Mexico History Museum and the partners for the Artists Homes Tour to be held in October 2018 – New Mexico Museum of Art, New Mexico Humanities Council and School for Advanced Research.





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HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION WELCOMES NEW BOARD DIRECTORS



After receiving his MA and PhD degrees in Neuroscience from Princeton and the University of Massachusetts, **Alan Jones** served for three years as an NIH post-doctoral Research Fellow and Instructor in Pediatric Neurology at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver. He joined the faculty at Pitzer College in Claremont CA in 1985 where

he later served for twelve years as Dean of Faculty and Vice President for Academic Affairs, overseeing the development of Pitzer's Firestone Center for Restoration Ecology in Dominical, Costa Rica, the Ferré/Marquet Vaccine Research Center in Gaborone, Botswana and the Robert Redford Conservancy for Southern California Sustainability in Claremont, CA. Alan has been the recipient of a number of research grants from NIH and NSF and has authored numerous research papers on the epigenetic, metabolic and neurobiological bases of obesity. After retiring from Pitzer in 2016, Alan moved to his home in Santa Fe where he enthusiastically enrolled in the Culinary Arts Program at Santa Fe Community College, from which he graduated this past May. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of Cooking with Kids and the Board of the New Mexico Coalition to end Homelessness.



Ra Patterson is a second generation contractor, both my father and uncle were home builders in Michigan. He has been in New Mexico for 30 years in the window and door part of the construction industry and doing restoration of windows and doors with a great team of people at Sunwest Construction Specialties Inc. since 2007.

Patterson has a GB98 General Contractors license and is an AAMA Certified window installer along with being a member of The Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) with his accredited CDT-Spec-Writer certification.

Patterson has worked with some of New Mexico's best preservationists such as Mac Watson and Ed Crocker. He has restored windows for the Water History Museum, Palace of the Governors, and Fort Stanton Administrative Building, along with numerous residences through out Santa Fe and the state of New Mexico.

The restoration work of windows and doors is a satisfying way of preserving history, but also a way of being part of history. We welcome Ra back to the Board and HSFF.