



Foraker Farmhouse, Albuquerque

This traditional two-story Queen Anne-Anglo farmhouse of terron construction was built in 1870, is on both the National Register and the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties. The farmhouse and the remaining 5 acres of land are the remnant of a 60-acre farm and represent part of the agricultural history of Albuquerque's North Valley. The Foraker Farmhouse was the home of Creighton M. Foraker, the New Mexican Territorial U.S. Marshall. The farmhouse is in need of structural repair and restoration.

Kiva and Hogan at Seton Castle, Santa Fe County

Both structures (replicas of Navajo dwellings and ceremonial chambers) are on the property of Seton Castle and are National Historic Landmarks. They were built by Ernest Thompson Seton in the 1930s, but have been seriously neglected. The hogan is approaching collapse. Without prompt attention, these Seton legacies will be lost.



St. Joseph Apache Mission, Mescalero

The mission church, on the New Mexico Register of Historic Places, is within the Mescalero Apache Reservation and is owned by the Las Cruces Catholic Diocese. The structure blends Apache tradition and Catholic influence, and has a place of reverence in the community. The Late Gothic Revival sandstone building is in disrepair, with a leaking roof and needs immediate repair to preserve the church's interior spaces.

Petroglyph Escarpment, Albuquerque

The petroglyphs that adorn the escarpment on Albuquerque's West Side have been set aside as a national monument and an archeological district because of their numbers and historic significance. Many of the 15,000 petroglyphs were carved into the rock by Pueblo Indians between 1300 and 1650 A.D. Residential development near the edge of the escarpment is a continuing threat to the petroglyphs. More immediate, though, are the proposed extensions of Paseo del Norte and Unser Blvd. directly through the escarpment.



Tortugas Mountain Cultural Landscape, Las Cruces

The 2800 acres of desert adjacent to the Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum and east of Tortugas Mountain, are just outside Las Cruces. It is open desert with at least one archeological site and a potter's field. Its native flora and fauna have been relatively unchanged. The land abuts a densely populated residential area, a gravel pit and Bureau of Land Management land. The danger is the potential sale of the adjacent BLM lands for private development.

The Teaching of History in New Mexico, Statewide

Learning about history helps students train their minds to think logically and critically. Yet the teaching of history is now a low priority in our public schools because of increasing pressures to "teach to the test" in science, math and English. The process of passing on our state's history, heritage and identity to our youngsters is endangered.



El Carrizo Church, near Roy, Harding County

El Carrizo Church is a fine example of stone construction utilized by the faithful who built places of worship on New Mexico's Eastern plains. Sitting in a small canyon, El Carrizo was a cibolero (buffalo hunting) community. The stone is cracking, impacting the roof as it continues to separate. The church and adjacent cemetery are in need of restoration and stabilization.

Mineshaft Tavern-Engine House Theater-Old Coal Mine Museum, Madrid

These properties reflect Madrid's coal mining history as a mining town. The theater has presented almost three decades of melodrama. The museum offers a collection of original buildings, equipment and other antiques. Madrid is a Santa Fe County Traditional Village and is on the National Register. With an impending sale of these buildings, the community wants this historic site preserved.



Launched in 1999, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance has administered annually the Most Endangered Places program. The purpose of this statewide program is to raise awareness about threatened historic, archeological, and cultural resources, which include buildings, structures, districts, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites.

Some 60 places have been recognized throughout the state. "Each of the endangered places holds a special place in our collective memory and helps to define who we are as a people, a culture, and a state", stated Don Goldman, volunteer Most Endangered Coordinator. Threats have included neglect, abandonment, urban sprawl, inappropriate zoning, and natural weathering.

As a result of the program, 45% of the previously designated endangered places have experienced positive changes that have reduced once-significant threats. It is through your membership to the Alliance that we help fund this important program. Nomination to the Most Endangered Lists helps raise public awareness, garner financial support and put property owners and stewards of these endangered sites in touch with available capital and human resources.

Make your tax deductible contribution today!

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