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NEW MEXICO ARTS COMMISSION
ANNOUNCES 2ND AWARDS PROGRAM

Entries are now being solicited for the New Mexico Arts Commission awards program. The awards are given in two categories as outlined below:

1) "AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE" IN NEW CONSTRUCTION

In order to recognize significant and distinguished contributions to the total environment, the New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects hereby establish an annual Award for Excellence in new or recent construction.

The award will be presented to designers of structures which have been built within the state of New Mexico, and which enhance the environment for Man.

2) "AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE" IN THE FIELD OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

It is an established fact that the retention of the historical records of man's achievement is of immense value to present and future generations. Historical buildings, artifacts, and sites are the visual catalogue of that heritage.

Accordingly, the New Mexico Arts Commission and the New Mexico Society of Architects hereby establish an Award for Excellence in the field of Historic Preservation. This award will recognize valuable efforts in the preservation of significant architecture, artifacts, or sites of historical importance.

The New Mexico Society of Architects undertakes to administer these awards programs. Similar awards in both categories will be presented to the designers and owners of the structures to be recognized. It is planned that copies of the award certificates will be presented to those additional persons who have been instrumental in the construction, design, or preservation of the recognized structure.

The nominations for either award category are not limited to architect designed buildings. Any structure is eligible—a bridge, a dam, a house, a barn, a site, or a monument.

Nominations are solicited from architects, engineers, planners, landscape architects, historical societies, garden clubs—any person, or any organization.

The committee appointed by the New Mexico Society of Architects wants to see all that has been constructed or preserved throughout New Mexico which might warrant consideration for these awards.

No rules or restrictions are placed upon the presentation of entries. It is nominations which are solicited, not expensive and elaborate brochures. However, sufficient pictorial and documentation material must be submitted to explain the nomination to the jury.

The Deadline for Receipt of Nominations is June 1, 1970. Send to: John P. Conron, Box 935, Santa Fe, N. M. 87501

THE CONTINUING STORY OF THE ALVARADO HOTEL

The Albuquerque City Commission has appointed a committee for the Preservation of the Alvarado-Santa Fe Station Complex. Named to the committee were Ben G. Raskob, Frank A. Mapel, Oscar Love, Dr. Eldred Harrington, Richard G. Worthen, AID, George Pearl, AIA and Mrs. Ruth Armstrong.

The Alvarado Hotel was closed on January 2, 1970. The Santa Fe Railway, owner of the complex, has scheduled the structure for demolition early in the year. However, railway officials have expressed a desire to work with the city in an effort to find possible solutions to the Alvarado Affair.

DEADLINE SET FOR ALBUQUERQUE CHAPTER AWARD ENTRIES

The 1969-1970 Honor Awards Program has been announced by the Albuquerque Chapter, AIA.

All entries shall be executed architectural projects designed by architects who are members of the Albuquerque Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and shall have been completed between the period of October 1, 1967 and December 31, 1969. The Program is open to architectural projects of all classifications.

All completed entries must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. (M.S.T.) February 20, 1970 at the office of the Secretary to the Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Architecture Building, University of New Mexico.

Complete details and rules are listed in the recent Bulletin published by the Albuquerque Chapter, AIA.

Questions regarding the competition should be directed to: Jess Holmes, AIA, 2841 San Mateo, N. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico. Telephone 265-8666.

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Historic Sites Being Preserved

The first state in the nation to get under way with a federally supported comprehensive historic preservation program, New Mexico has all but completed its survey of historic properties and will publish a state plan by mid-1970. The overall objective of the program is to identify, evaluate and record the state's important historic properties and to formulate a long-range schedule for the development and preservation of sites judged to be of outstanding significance.

Responsibility for the program was placed with the State Planning Office early in 1968, and financial aid was supplied by the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

To date about 600 properties have been considered, and of these approximately 150 have been judged to be of unusual historic importance and have been permanently recorded on registers established for this purpose at the state and national levels. A property which received both state and national recognition recently is Albuquerque's San Felipe de Neri Church located in Old Town. Thirty-nine additional sites situated in 19 counties have received similar recognition, and others will be added soon.

To assist in the survey of historic properties, the State Planning Office enlisted the aid of the Museum of New Mexico and recruited 31 local advisory committees in as many communities scattered throughout the state. Other state agencies, including the Dept. of Development, the Highway Dept., the State Parks Commission, and the Dept. of Game and Fish have contributed aid and advice.

A major accomplishment was the passage during the last legislative session of the Cultural Properties Act of 1969. This act replaces the state's old antiquities legislation, provides for a continuing program in historic preservation, and establishes a professional review committee which meets the rigid requirements of cooperating federal agencies. On the committee at present are attorney Gilberto Espinosa, architect George Pearl, and editor-publisher Jack Rittenhouse of Albuquerque; historian Dr. Marc Simmons of Cerrillos; and State Historian Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins, archeologist Albert Schroeder, State Archeologist George Ewing, and designer-architect John Conron of Santa Fe. State Liaison Officer for Historic preservation is Elie S. Gutierrez who heads the State Planning Office.

Funds for the preservation of historic properties in urban areas have been made available by

New Mexico is well under way with its federally-supported historic preservation program and a state plan for the project is expected sometime next year. Here is a story on the fledgling program as prepared by the State Planning Office and first published in the Albuquerque Journal.

BY MERLE CLARK State Planning Office

The Dorsey Mansion, Chico. At a time when the Santa Fe Trail was passing into history, Senator Stephen A. Dorsey of Arkansas built this unusual dwelling not far from Point of Rocks, a famous trail landmark in southeastern Colfax County. It is owned today by the Deatons who keep it open to the public, applying the proceeds of small visitor fees to the maintenance of the property. Built of logs (older section) and pink sandstone (later section) the thirty-six room structure with many ornate architectural features seems strangely out of place in the almost empty landscape east of Maxwell. Photographs by Karl Kernberger.
Ranchos de Taos Plaza. Photographer Karl Kernberger has recorded the texture and the sculptural quality of well preserved adobe in this study of a corner of the plaza. The focal point of the plaza is St. Francis Church, for many years a favorite subject of New Mexico artists.

The U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation provides assistance in the financing of outdoor recreation facilities connected with historic properties.

In 1970 it is expected that funding for more general purposes will be available through the U.S. Dept. of the Interior for properties listed on the National Register.

Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, passed in 1966, any responsible individual or organization may be eligible for this aid in the preservation of historic properties. In cases where the restored property will be open to the public, federal assistance may be as much as fifty per cent of total restoration and development costs.

Quite aside from their educational and intangible traditional values, New Mexico's vast inventory of historic properties are of incalculable value economically. Each year visitors flock to the state by the thousands to see them, and often complain that they are vandalized, neglected, or hard to find. It is hoped that the current historic preservation program will eliminate some of these criticisms. M.C.
The New Mexico Society of Architects
Takes great pleasure in presenting this
Most intimate of its awards, the
Citation of Honour, to
W. Miles Brittelle, Sr.
In recognition of his many years of service to the Institute,
the Profession, and the New Mexico Architecture Magazine.

To:

W. MILES BRITTELLE, SR. --
AIA EMERITUS

Miles Brittelle has been active in the profession of architecture in New Mexico since 1926. He
came to Albuquerque in April of that year from Denver, Colorado, to join the firm of George William­
som. Miles became Executive Vice-President late in 1926 when the firm was incorporated.

In 1930 he formed a partnership with Trost & Trost, an El Paso firm which had many archi­
tectural commissions in New Mexico. Among the local work of the firm of Trost & Trost & Brittelle is the
El Fidel Hotel, which opened in April 1932.

In 1933 Miles joined with Arthur S. Wilson to
form a partnership. Subsequently John J. Ginner
joined the firm as a partner. The firm of Brittelle
and Ginner was one of New Mexico's leading architectural firms through the 1930's and until Miles'
retirement from active practice in 1962.

Mr. Brittelle has served the profession in many
capacities. He was appointed chairman of the first
active Board of Examiners for Architects when the
architectural registration laws were passed in 1932.
Miles holds New Mexico architectural registration
number 2. As president of the New Mexico Chap­
ter, American Institute of Architects in 1959, Miles
officiated at the birth of New Mexico Architecture
magazine. He served as Chairman of the magazine committee from 1960 to 1965 and as advertis­ing
director since 1960.
The President's House, University of New Mexico

Remodeled by Britelle, Wilson and Giner in 1934 after a disastrous fire. This building is being recommended for inclusion in the state list of Cultural Properties. A detail from the working drawings by Miles Britelle.
DR. BAINBRIDGE BUNTING--
UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, AUTHOR, HISTORIAN, EDITOR

As a teacher he has presented the history of art and architecture to students at the University of New Mexico for over 20 years.

As an author and historian he has written numerous articles for such publications as Landscape, New Mexico Quarterly, Journal of Architectural Historians, and New Mexico Architecture. His two books have received wide acclaim; Taos Adobe was published by the Fort Burgwin Research Center, Inc. in 1964, and Houses of Boston's Back Bay was published by the Belknap Press of the Harvard University Press in 1967.

In a letter to Dr. Bunting, Louis Mumford had this to say about Houses of Boston's Back Bay, "I can't begin to tell you how delighted I am with your study of Back Bay houses. You have answered most of the questions I find myself asking when I walk about that area; and in doing so you have set an example for other cities, like Washington, where some of the best domestic architecture of the eighties and nineties was done, and is still unrecorded. Both in its general grasp and in its command of details this is a model study; and I only wish that I could turn aside from the book I am writing to do justice to your achievement in a review. But at least I can offer you these hearty personal congratulations."

In addition to his teaching duties at UNM, Dr. Bunting is serving as Survey Director for a "Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge" for the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Two of the projected five volumes have been published. Report One: East Cambridge, was published in 1965. The first volume contained a topographical and economic background of Cambridge as well as a general summary of Cambridge architectural development. This background serves as an introduction to the detailed studies of the particular neighborhoods. The balance of volume one reports upon the areas of East Cambridge. Report Two: presents the detailed studies of Mid Cambridge and was published in 1967. Report Three: Cambridgeport is in the printing stage. Report Four: Old Cambridge is underway. Report Five: will contain the overall evaluation and recommendations.

Dr. Bunting was editor of the art section, College and Adult Reading List from 1959-61. This publication was sponsored by the American Council of Teachers of English. And he served as editor of New Mexico Architecture Magazine for some 7½ years.

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To these two men the staff of New Mexico Architecture owes an unpayable debt. It is with great pride that this issue of NMA announces these two much deserved awards.
It was a hot summer afternoon on Constitution Plaza in Athens. I was finishing a peaceful ozo after having made a sketch of the Parthenon. When I called to the waiter in English, the man at the next table spoke, saying he was glad to hear another American voice. We fell into conversation, and he asked me where my home was. When I said Santa Fe, he became most enthusiastic and said he thought it was a wonderful place, had visited it many times, and had always wanted to live there. Many other Santa Feans have experienced this same reaction in such foreign cities as New York, Marseilles, Dallas, or Los Angeles. For while Santa Fe belongs to its citizens in a special way, it belongs to all New Mexicans, and to people everywhere. We who live here are custodians of a widely loved city.

Everyone would be sad to see the charm of Santa Fe lost, and many people are working to see that this does not happen. We have state parks in the city, sign control, and architectural design control ordinances—but altogether these don't seem to be enough, for each year we are losing a little ground. In order to know how best to preserve the unique character of Santa Fe we might for a moment consider wherein—besides magnificent scenery, the best all round weather in the nation, its people and its way of life—lies its charm.

But even the scenery, weather, people or life style affect the city and are in turn affected by it. The people who live here do so partly because of the weather and the scenery, and they live the way they do partly because of the kind of a city it is. Our town attracts interesting people because the city itself is interesting. But what makes it so interesting, charming, different? In part it is the pattern of the narrow, twisting streets; the fascinating placing of buildings themselves; it is the garden walls and gates, the cedar post fences, the hedges of purple and white lilacs, or the sprightly gold of forsythia brightening patios; it is wild pussy willow along the river and dappled lights and shadows on the moulded surface of adobe walls; it is the opera, the rodeo, the fiesta, and the Christmas murals in the Plaza. Part of the fun of living here is sitting back watching the firelight dance on viga ceilings, or listening to the thunder of the Santa Fe River in spate after a heavy summer shower. On a winter evening it is delightful to walk up the Alameda and smell the incense from piñon fires glimpsed through lighted windows.

The interiors of Santa Fe, too, are a part of its charm; polished hardwood or brick floors with Navajo or oriental rugs and snowy white walls, rooms that contain elegant antiques or the finest modern furnishings and contemporary paintings with equal grace. There are transitional interiors like the First National Bank, stately ones like Cristo Rey Church, and others completely modern like the Santa Fe Opera. All contribute to the city's famous charm. Santa Fe is the loving handiwork of generations of people. How can we keep all this wonder and make it even more wonderful?

One approach that has received considerable attention is the control of the design of new buildings, and within certain rather small areas of the city this control has been enforced as well as one can expect for such an ordinance. But the ordinance needs improving. It is both too restrictive and not inclusive enough. Some buildings which do violence to the charm and serenity of our streets have been built. The Historic Committee could do nothing else than approve the designs because they met the letter of the ordinance. Then, too, while signs are controlled, there is nothing to govern the design of garden walls, fences, lighting standards, benches, paving, etc. Even sidewalk trash cans can look handsome if they are well designed and if they are appropriate to their settings. So it appears that we need to put someone to work to restudy the ordinance to make it at the same time more flexible and more all-inclusive.

The zoning laws need to be looked at also. Two of the most sketched and photographed streets
in the city are probably Canyon Road and the Camino del Monte Sol. Both streets contain a mixture of living and commercial buildings. Everyone likes these streets, yet our present zoning prohibits the construction of any new such islands of delight. Now, while we do not require people to continue to add to the charm of Santa Fe, we should at least permit them to do so. At the present time, for example, no residential use is allowed in the central part of the city—or even in the new Urban Renewal area. But who wants street after street lined with buildings firmly shut in the evening, with no one in any of them? And how are the downtown stores to keep going if they have no customers?

The most rapidly disappearing aspect of Santa Fe’s charm is the Medieval street pattern. This is something that is especially ours. Only Santa Fe and Boston have this fascinating variety of twisting streets of varying widths, with the resulting ever-changing vistas. The Vieux Carre hasn’t got it; Williamsburg hasn’t got it; even San Francisco hasn’t got it. To date, we have no legislation to protect this, nor do we encourage private developers or even the City Engineer to respect it. Car parking is another thing. Nothing destroys the peace so much as a sea of asphalt filled with shiny cars in front of buildings or in place of every fourth building. We need public parking lots or even multi-level parking structures. Don’t worry—these can be made handsome. Off-street parking requirements make holes in the city. This approach is a certain road to disaster. As more parking places are needed, more buildings are torn down. This leaves the remaining buildings so widely separated by windy parking lots that it becomes impractical to shop on foot. And so still more parking spaces are required! All of this could be eased somewhat by a city-subsidized public transport system which would make it possible for many two-car families to become one-car families, and presto!—less traffic, less noise, fewer traffic signs, fewer accidents, and less need for ever more parking spaces. Instead of writing ordinances which further complicate the problems, we should write a sensitive one which would preserve rather than destroy this particular aspect of the city’s charm.

Among the good things in Santa Fe must surely be listed the compounds—intriguing court-yards or patios surrounded in an irregular manner by buildings of varying heights and designs. These exist mainly along the Santa Fe River, all the way from St. Francis Drive to Cristo Rey and on up the canyon. Some compounds, particularly those along West DeVargas and Alto Streets, have been crowded by too much building so that the essential open space has been destroyed, and access has been made difficult or impossible for emergency vehicles such as ambulances or fire trucks. But the idea is still good, and the best of these have an agreeable sunny charm which can be achieved in no other way. They are good places for living and working. Snug, cozy, they provide a real sense of “home” to the occupants. Companionship is available to all, and children can play there under the eye of one or two mothers while the others are free to go shopping or to do other things—such as practice the piano or write letters. Often there is an artisan or two working in his open garage, studio, or front terrace. The children find great interest watching the woodcarvers, silversmiths, or painters at their work. Zoning ordinances with strict safety regulations must be revised to permit or encourage this sort of planning.

The Historic Ordinance should, I believe, be made more flexible with more emphasis on general architectural character and harmony with the traditional building which constitutes our heritage. The Committee must be given much more discretion, be less bound by rigid rules. It is apparently not possible to compose a system of rules (mostly “don’ts”) that will apply equally well to all situations and guarantee that the new buildings will harmonize with the city. It would be better to give the Committee well studied general guidelines and certain broad limitations and restrictions under which it would have the freedom to consider each proposal on its own merits. But there must be an excellent committee composed of sensitive and intelligent persons. To make sure that we will have such a group appointed for their ability rather than for political reasons, the membership of the committee must be spelled out in the revised statute. If we were clever enough write an excellent ordinance, it should, perhaps, then be extended city wide. With a sensitive group giving due consideration to planning needs, to the economics of today’s construction, and to the surroundings of each new structure (including such site considerations as garden or parking lot walls, planting and street furniture) we could build a city as harmonious and as multi-faceted as Venice!

Consider for a moment what it would be like if every building in Santa Fe were a perfect sample of Pueblo or Territorial design, and if they were all lined up, equally spaced, along wide straight streets filled with fast-moving cars. Surely every bit of the charm of Santa Fe would be lost. Yet, under our present laws, this is the direction in which we are heading. While one sees that the architecture counts, we must realize that planning is much more important.

And people are much more important than planning. In Santa Fe the ordinary citizen can mix with the most important, travelled, interesting, or wealthiest people; while in other cities he would not even meet them. We have a higher percentage of wealthy people than most cities—but you’d never know it. They dress like the rest of us, their cars and their houses, though they may be bigger, look about like everybody else’s. It’s just not the thing to do in Santa Fe to flaunt your wealth. I have never known a city which places so little importance
on material things. Here one is judged, not by what he has, but by what he can contribute; not by who he is, but by what he is. Not all true Santa Feans are born in Santa Fe. They may be born anywhere in the world, but eventually find Santa Fe. The charm of our city is many things; but mainly it is spirit. This spirit is a strong, infinitely valuable, yet fragile thing. I don't know why I feel this way, but I'm sure that it could not exist in a uniformly designed, straight-streeded, anonymous city. Since first I saw it, I've been deeply in love with Santa Fe. I'm committed to it, I've spent half my life here. I'd like to be able to give to my children a city which will be even more beautiful and full of wonder than the Santa Fe I took to my heart nearly thirty years ago. We can do this if we can identify those forces or things which make Santa Fe great, and then support and encourage them.

—John McHugh

*On January 14th the Santa Fe City Council passed its first ordinance of 1970. This ordinance allows for the construction of apartment complexes in the central city core.

DEATH COMES TO W. MILES BRITTELLE, SR.

As this issue of *New Mexico Architecture* goes to press, we learned of the passing of W. Miles Brittelle, Sr. Miles was born in Imperial, Nebraska on April 13, 1894. He died during the late evening hours of January 7, 1970. He had been ill for the past several months. We are once again reminded of the fragility of us all.

The New Mexico Society of Architects "Citation of Honour," as announced on Page 12 of this magazine, was to have been a surprise to Miles. The award will be presented to Mrs. Mildred Brittelle with the sincere and heartfelt appreciation that is due to "Brit" and to his devoted wife Mildred.

The Editors and Staff of *New Mexico Architecture* know full well that this magazine exists because of W. Miles Brittelle, Sr.
Architect: Jess Holmes
Engineer: Howard S. Cottrell

Project background: The Wilson Park pool, designed as a neighborhood swimming facility, was one of five such projects approved by Albuquerque voters in 1988. The facilities are intended primarily for instructional purposes with limited time allowance for recreational swimming. Bathhouse facilities are minimal, as most swimmers will come dressed for swimming. There are no diving facilities provided as the pool's depth ranges only from three to five feet.

Project solution: The bathhouse circulation pattern was kept simple and straightforward to lessen confusion among the young children. The design is such to keep vandalism at a minimum. The bathhouse is lighted naturally by top light through clerestories over the dressing benches and ventilated
skylights over the showers and toilets.

Graphics are used in lieu of signs to indicate boys' and girls' shower areas. The colors for the graphics, i.e., "sex symbols," were so chosen that girls identify not only with the symbol, but with the lavender color; boys, with a pale blue. These colors are utilized again as accent colors on the interior to re-emphasize the relationship.

The project, as conceived, was an attempt to create a total atmosphere of warmth, cheerfulness, light and spaciousness, qualities that often fail to accompany swimming pool environments.

Total Project Cost: $87,000 (not including architectural fees).
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