UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME				
HISTORIC	Shaffer Hotel			
AND/OR COMMON				й • <u> , _ </u> <u>- </u> <u>- </u> <u>-</u> , <u>- </u>
LOCATION	I			
STREET & NUMBER	~ k			
CITY, TOWN	Broadway St.	<u></u>	NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	
	tainair,			
STATE	Mexico	CODE 35	COUNTY Torrence	CODE 57
CLASSIFIC	ATION		······································	
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
district _Xbuilding(s) structure site object	PUBLIC Xprivate BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED	OCCUPIED X.UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE X YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	AGRICULTURE X_COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENC RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:
NAME Jettie STREET & NUMBER P.O. BC CITY, TOWN	Sullenger ox 632		STATE	
Mountai	nair,	VICINITY OF	New Mexi	со
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Torrance County	Courthouse		
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN Est	cancia,		STATE New Mexi	 co
REPRESEN	<b>TATION IN EXIST</b>			
DATE 7-15-77		FEDERAL Xs	TATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	New Mexico Historic Pr			
CITY, TOWN	Santa Fe,		STATE New Mexi	co



CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
EXCELLENT X_GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED XALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE MOVED D	ATE

DESCRIBETHE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE The Shaffer Hotel, a two-story flat roof masonry building, was constructed in 1923. Two stones along the second floor facade are inscribed "Shaffer" and "1923". When it was built, the first floor consisted of a lobby and a garage occupied by a Ford dealership. The garage was later used for parking by hotel guests. The second floor consisted of three rows of rooms built along two corridors. Within the central section of rooms were the kitchen and a skylighted dining room. The lobby has an elaborate pressed metal ceiling, but the original chandeliers have been replaced with florescent light fixtures. The building has a steam heating system with radiators hung along the walls of the lobby. From the lobby a single flight of stairs rises to the second floor. The stairs are now equipped with an elevator chair. Below the stairs is a rock-faced fireplace.

In 1928 a two-story masonry and frame addition was built along the east side of the hotel, the front of which was ornamented with Indian designs. The first floor of the addition consists of a large dining room and kitchen and the second floor added another section of rooms along the third corridor. The lobby and garage remained unchanged. After the kitchen and dining room were removed from the second floor those rooms were converted to hotel rooms. The hotel then had a total of 33 rooms, two with private baths, six with semi-private baths and three public baths, with a total of 7000 square feet in the building.

The dining room, the most distinctive room in the hotel, has stained glass panels above the two picture windows. The stained glass transom above the door has the inscription "Dining Room." The ceiling of the room, designed by Shaffer and said to have been inspired by Indian rugs, is painted in bright colors on Celotex. The chandeliers were also specially designed for the room. A rock and brick fireplace is located along the wall opposite to one in the lobby.

Along the west side of the hotel was Pop Shaffer's garden. At one time the Shaffer residence stood on this site. The cellar of the residence is all that remains of it today. In 1931 Shaffer built an elaborate concrete fence enclosing the garden along the street. The horizontal elements of the fence were precast, the uprights cast in place, the entire fence inlaid with dark rock representations of Pop Shaffer's "animals." In the center of the fence, worked in dark rock, is the inscription, "Built by Pop Shaffer 1931."

The first floor of the building is in good condition with the second floor in need of repairs. Today the hotel is closed, the dining room having remained in operation until early 1977. The new owners of the hotel are making plans for the reopening of the restaurant and are considering the opening of a lounge in what is now the garage.



PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	XSCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
X1900-1923	COMMUNICATIONS		POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
SPECIFIC DAT	<sup>ES</sup> 1923 to present	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Clem "Pop" Sha	ffer

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The ephemeral nature of the work of the folk environmentalist and the general public mistrust of such unusual works of art has often resulted in their destruction. Simon Rodia's <u>Watts Towers</u>, a major American monument, and James Hampton's <u>Throne</u> barely escaped destruction but are now recognized by the National Register and the Smithsonian Institution, respectively, as highly significant works by American folk artists. Although the environmental creations of Clem "Pop" Shaffer located in Mountainair, New Mexico have been relegated to the status of benign neglect, the visual evidence strongly suggests that we are faced with a folk art monument of major proportions and the responsibility for its preservation.

Clem "Pop" Shaffer was born in 1880 in Harmony, Indiana and moved with his new wife to Mountainair in 1908. Like many folk artists the heart of his life's work began later in life. In the 1920's he began work on the Hotel Shaffer at the urging of his wife. As he says in his autobiography, "In 1929 I built a dining room on the hotel also 8 more rooms; the dining room is my unusual piece of work." By 1931 he had built the fence which runs along beside the Hotel Shaffer. "Then in 1937 I started to build my tenant a house and barn on the ranch I also built a show house for my wooden animals I also built a work shop where I make all my wooden animals." Today these buildings -the Hotel Shaffer, the cow barn, the show house, and the tenant's -- remain remarkably intact. The creatures that inhabit their walls as unusualornaments havenot been vandalize but serve to give an impression of the total universe, a very private universe, that "Pop" Shaffer created in this small, dying town.

At one time Mountainair was the "Pinto Bean Capital of the World." The Hotel Shaffer was an attractive and popular place to visit and we have evidence that as many as 12,000 people a year went on to Rancho Bonito to see the rest of Pop Shaffer's Wooden Zoo. In addition to his architectural work and ornament, Pop created hundreds of wooden, fantasy creatures or root monsters which were shown in the show house; larger animals were shown outside at the edge of the lake which once bordered the show house at the Rancho Bonito. Today seven examples of Pop Shaffer's root monsters are housed at the Museum of International Folk Art, a division of the Museum of New Mexico, and approximately twenty-five other creatures are still in the Hotel Shaffer. In addition, scrapbooks, an autobiography, professional photographs and perhaps even a technicolor film allow reconstruction and interpretation of the nottoo distant past when Pop Shaffer orchestrated his special utopia.

Like other artists, the folk art environmentalist seems to be driven by the need for expression, but in this case the expression often takes the form of a lifetime, single project which is guided by the desire to form an environment over which the artist has complete control. The unity of the artist's vision is readily apparent but the underlying motivation is much more difficult to discern. On the whole, works by American folk environmentalists seem to share no direct relationship with the art of the past or awareness of developments in the art of thier contemporaries. They work outside the

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hemphill, Herbe 1976.	ert W., Jr., ed	litor, <u>Folk</u>	Sculpture U	SA, The Brookly	n Museum, New York,
Hemphill and We and Artists, E	eisman, Herberi .P. Dutton and	t W., Jr. ar 1 Co., Inc.,	nd Julia. <u>Tw</u> New York, 1	entieth-Century 974.	American Folk Art
Horwitz, Elinor	Lander. Cont	temporary An	merican Folk	Artists, J.P. L	ippincott Co., (con'i pg. 2
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ORGANIZATION				DATE	Сарфарьан Г. 1070
STREET & NUMBER	lexico Historic Box 1629	, Preservati	on Program	TELEPHONE	September 5, 1978 (505) 827-2108
CITY OR TOWN Santa				STATE	New Mexico 87503
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As the designated State hereby nominate this p criteria and procedures STATE HISTORIC PRESE	roperty for inclusion set forth by the Natic	in the National I nal Park Service.	Register and certify	y that it has been evalu	
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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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mainstream, intently focusing on an inner vision, the content, scope, and style of which is the sole product of the artist. What the forces were that motivated Pop Shaffer to begin work on his animals and decorated buildings are not known, nor do we know what guided the creation of such a unified vision. We do know that there are no other examples of folk environments on this scale in New Mexico and that efforts should be made to preserve this humorous and impressive monument to one man's vision.

prepared by Christine Malher, Curator Museum of International Folk Art

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Philadelphia and New York, 1975.

Kresge Art Gallery. <u>Michigan Folk Art</u>, Michigan State University Board of Trustees, East Lansing, 1976.

Walker Art Center. Naives and Visionaries, E.P. Dutton, New York, 1974.

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