

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000254

Date Listed: 4/15/93

Hillsboro High School
Property Name

Sierra
County

NM
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick W. Anders
Signature of the Keeper

4/15/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Certification:

The nomination originally contained an incomplete certification block. The documentation is amended to acknowledge that the materials were submitted as a nomination, for a property that meets the National Register criteria. The level of significance is local.

This information was confirmed with Mary Ann Anders of the New Mexico SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hillsboro High School

other names/site number Sierra County High School; Hillsboro Community Center; SR1304

2. Location

street & number SE corner Elenora Street and First Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Hillsboro N/A vicinity

state New Mexico code NM county Sierra code 051 zip code 88042

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] SRPO 2-24-93

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Justice Peverette Division Administrator of New Mexico
State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick W. Andrews

4/15/93

Hillsboro High School

Name of Property

Sierra, New Mexico

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1922-1940

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Trost and Trost Architects and Engineers

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Name of Property: Hillsboro High School

Section number 7 Page 1

County and State: Sierra, New Mexico

SUMMARY

The Hillsboro High School (now Hillsboro Community Center) is a flat-roofed building in the Mission style constructed of adobe covered with cement stucco. The building is located on a ridge and faces north overlooking the village. It contains four classrooms, a principal's office, and a large auditorium arranged symmetrically in a U-shape around a patio which is open on the north. The school was built in the summer of 1922 according to plans prepared by the El Paso architectural firm of Trost and Trost. It has not been significantly altered and well represents its historical associations.

DESCRIPTION

Hillsboro, once the center of a rich gold and silver mining district, is located in the valley of the Percha Creek which drains from the mountains on the west to the Rio Grande. The town lies south of the creek itself, primarily along three main streets running roughly east to west through the valley, and is bounded by steep ridges on the north and south. The high school lies on the north slope of the south ridge commanding a view of the townsite and the north ridge beyond (Photo #1).

The floor plan of the Hillsboro High School is arranged in three rectangular blocks, two containing two classrooms each and the third, the auditorium (see accompanying floor plan). The classroom blocks are placed on either side of a patio, which is on a raised platform. The auditorium lies at the back of the patio between the back halves of the two classroom blocks and extends toward the south, well beyond the classrooms. Each classroom measures about 25' by 21' and the auditorium about 62' by 35'. A small office for the principal located in front of the auditorium stands as a "command post" which looks out over the patio and classroom entrances. At the center of the patio on a high stand is a school bell.

The roof lines of the classroom blocks are slightly lower than that of the auditorium, and the roof line of the office much lower than those of the classrooms. Concrete parapet caps line the perimeters of all roof lines.

Symmetry of design is expressed not only in the floor plan but also in window and door patterning on all sides of the building as well as in the placement of decorative features. A triangular parapet rises at the center of the main facade of the auditorium, matched by smaller triangular parapets over the entrances to the classroom blocks. Slim-arched openings with louvers are centered below these parapets, that on the auditorium proportionally larger.

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Arched double-leaf doors flank the office and lead into the auditorium. Four-light transom windows fill the upper part of arches. The wood doors have horizontal panels with four-light windows above. Similar doors lead into each of the classroom blocks, but have single-light windows, one of which has been covered on the lower half with brown-painted plywood. The entrance to the office is not arched and has a single-leaf door with a window and a two-light transom.

The front, or north, elevations of the classroom blocks each have a bank of four double-hung, wood windows with four over four lights and concrete sills. These are balanced by similar groups of windows on the south elevations of the classroom blocks, although one of the back windows on the southwest (originally the domestic science classroom) has been replaced with a door. There are no other windows opening into the classrooms, so that each is illuminated only by a bank of windows on one wall (Photos 2 and 3).

On each of the side walls of the auditorium is a double-leaf wood door with both side-lights and transoms. North of each double door are two double-hung wood windows with four over four lights and concrete sills. South of each door is a single, smaller, wood window with four over four lights.

The interior plan of the building remains relatively unchanged from its date of construction. The storage area between the two classrooms in the west block has been made smaller by about half. A sloped floor and stage have been removed from the auditorium (Photo 6).

The grounds in front of the school are terraced with stone retaining walls on two levels. Broad central steps lead from the street to the first terrace and from the first to the second which fronts the oval patio wall.

The building needs basic repair and maintenance but appears to be in fair condition.

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Name of Property: Hillsboro High School

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SUMMARY

Built in 1922 as the Sierra County High School, this building is significant in the history of New Mexico education as the first secondary school available to all students living in the county, and the first structure in the county built solely as a four-year high school. It is architecturally significant as an example of the work of Trost and Trost, for more than three decades the leading designers in a wide area of West Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. Led by Henry C. Trost, the firm designed campuses for two state educational institutions and many school buildings at every level, as well as landmarks such as the now destroyed Hotel Franciscan in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Hillsboro High School has not been significantly altered and well represents its historical associations.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

SIERRA COUNTY AND HILLSBORO

The region which became Sierra County had few settlements until the discovery of major metal deposits in the late 1870s and the construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway line from Albuquerque south to El Paso which passed through the county east of the Rio Grande. Although Sierra became one of the leading metal producing counties in New Mexico, population growth remained slow. The 1890 population of 3,630 had only increased to 4,619 by 1920. Among New Mexico counties in 1921 Sierra ranked twenty-first in area; twenty-seventh both in population and number of people per square mile; twenty-eighth in number of pupils and twenty-ninth in number of teachers.

Hillsboro began as a mining camp after gold was discovered in 1877 in the nearby Black Range and became the center of a rich mining district. By 1880 the town had a post office, saloons, mercantile establishments, and a population of about 300. In 1887 an optimistic town plat was filed anticipating a sizable increase in population. The Hillsboro mining district produced gold, silver, copper, lead, vanadium, and manganese; the value of production before 1904 was about \$6,750,000. When Sierra County was organized in 1884 from sections of Socorro, Grant, and Dona Ana Counties, Hillsboro was a natural choice for the location of the county seat, and an impressive brick courthouse was built eight years later.

1. Charles F. Coan. A History of New Mexico I, 565.

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Although subject to the boom and bust cycles which characterized the mining industry generally, Hillsboro remained a center of ranching and banking, and was able to attract a more diverse population including lawyers who needed to be near the judicial center of the county. In 1922 the county high school was built in Hillsboro.

Nevertheless, competition for the county seat had begun as early as 1909 when commercial interests in Cutter, located on the ATSF, made an unsuccessful bid for its relocation to their community. Laws requiring wide margins for the passage of measures attempting to move county seats defeated subsequent attempts until 1936 when the town of Hot Springs (Truth or Consequences)² finally took the county seat by a referendum vote of 1012 to 572. The county court house at Hillsboro was sold and largely dismantled, its bricks and fixtures sold for other uses. By 1940 the population of Hillsboro had decreased to 350. Today Hillsboro, an unincorporated village with a population of about 100, attracts artists and the retired, as well as vacationers.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW MEXICO

Tax-supported public education was slow to develop in New Mexico. In the Spanish and Mexican Periods, education had been the province of the church. Although school codes were passed by the legislature during the Territorial Period (1846-1912), they were underfunded and largely theoretical; education remained primarily a matter for religious, private, or local initiative. In 1870 78.5% of the population over age ten was illiterate.³ By legislation passed in 1884, education was organized at the county level. The commissioners of each county were to appoint a superintendent of schools and each voting precinct was constituted a school district. A Territorial school system was legislatively organized in 1891 to be supported for the first time by public taxation. A Territorial board of education and a superintendent of public instruction were to exercise overall supervision of the public schools. Nevertheless, schools remained effectively decentralized until after statehood

2. Hot Springs, located 33 miles northeast of Hillsboro and renamed Truth or Consequences in 1950, developed near mineral springs which drew health seekers after the building of the railroad. The Elephant Butte Dam, constructed from 1911 through 1916, created a large lake few miles east of the town which grew into a center for commerce and recreation in the region. By 1920 there were 544 inhabitants at Hot Springs; ten years later the number had grown to 1,336. During the 1930s, the population again more than doubled making Hot Springs the largest community in the county.

3. Reeve, History of New Mexico, II, 278.

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County and State: Sierra, New Mexico

in 1912, and progress was slow particularly in less populated areas. In 1894 16 teachers were working in the 15 school districts of Sierra County. Out of a total enrollment of 636 students, the average daily attendance was 331.⁴

Rural schools as well as those in unincorporated towns were under the direct control of a county board of education and a county superintendent. Incorporated towns were independent districts unto themselves governed by a local rather than a county board. Under a law passed by the first state legislature and amended in 1913, counties could by special election establish one or more county high schools supported by a general county tax and available at no cost to all children living in the county. After the law was repealed in 1923, district or union high schools, organized by groups of districts, replaced county high schools.

The first legislature under statehood also provided for the first time that practical subjects, such as home economics and agriculture would be taught in public schools. This effort was increased after 1917 by cooperation of the Federal government under the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Because Hillsboro was not near a railroad, most buildings were constructed of locally available materials, primarily adobe, fieldstone, and bricks manufactured from ore-smelting slag. The Spanish-Pueblo style predominated with linear floor plans and flat roofs that were later supplanted by metal gables. Architect-designed buildings were few and reserved for major structures.

The Mission style was brought to New Mexico in the early part of the twentieth century from California by the railroad in the design of depots, hotels, and restaurants, and became widely used for homes, churches (often remodelings), and public buildings including schools.

The nineteenth century educational reform movement had promoted classroom dimensions of about 25' x 35', a size appropriate to the range of the human voice, and rooms that were lighted by a large panel of windows on only one wall to prevent the glare that was supposed to result when light came from two directions.⁵ When the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction commissioned the Nebraska firm of Johnston Brothers, to prepare Plans and Specifications for Small School Buildings, including plans for one, two, three, and four-room schools in adobe, brick, and wood frame, the plan for a

4. Illustrated History of New Mexico. 112.
 5. Wilson, The South Central New Mexico Regional Overview, 170.

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4-room adobe school was in the Mission style.⁶ The plan, which is designed to face either north or south, reflects current thinking on school design in the size of classrooms and placement of classroom windows in banks on one wall.

The firm Trost and Trost, which designed the Hillsboro High School, was founded by Henry Charles Trost (1860-1933) in El Paso, Texas, in 1903. The leading architects working in southern and central New Mexico in the first decades of the twentieth century, the Trosts used all the major architectural idioms of the period including the Mission and Pueblo Revivals and the Prairie style. The firm designed a total of at least five hundred buildings, including homes as well as major commercial and civic commissions, and more than 250 school buildings. In New Mexico the Trosts established the campus plan and designed buildings at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces and the New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped in Alamogordo; they also designed buildings at the University of New Mexico and Western New Mexico University, and were responsible for numerous elementary and secondary school buildings.

Born in Toledo, Ohio, Trost graduated from art school at seventeen and, after working as an architectural draftsman, came west to Colorado in 1880. He set up an office in Pueblo the following year and began to practice architecture. From about 1888 to 1896 he was back in the Midwest, working in Chicago as an ornamental metal designer, and then came west again to work in Colorado and Tucson, Arizona, before establishing the firm of Trost and Trost in El Paso with his brother, Gustavus Adolphus Trost.

The Trost plans for the Hillsboro High School resemble in basic form the Johnston 4-room adobe school, a U-shaped plan in which two classrooms flank an open courtyard and a common area, in this case a cloakroom, which is at the back of the courtyard. Two of the four classrooms are entered from the courtyard and two from the cloakroom. The Trosts appear to have refined and amplified this basic plan. The four classrooms were placed in two more unified blocks with a common entrance from the courtyard. The banks of classroom windows have been moved from the east and west facades to the north and south. A pergola has been omitted. The principal's office has been added at the back of the courtyard. In place of the cloakroom, a large auditorium extends well beyond the back of the classrooms.

6. Johnston, Plans and Specifications for Small School Buildings, 40-42.

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HISTORY OF THE HILLSBORO SCHOOL

In 1920 Hillsboro had a population of 829 and a public elementary school serving 136 students, 80 of whom were Hispanic. In the county seat election held in December, Hillsboro prevailed only because Hot Springs failed to win the necessary 60% of the vote, though the count was 809 to 908 in favor of Hot Springs. The following June, the school board engaged Mr. Martin Richardson, a resident of Hatch and graduate of Mississippi College, as principal of the Hillsboro Public School, and sought to hire a high school teacher as his assistant. Work began on a new adobe room to be added to the elementary school for high school work.

The new high school room was ready by the fall school term. Nineteen students were taught the first three grades (ten in the ninth, nine in the tenth, and three in the eleventh) by Mr. Richardson and Katherine James. This was reported to be the only high school work being done in Sierra County.¹⁰ At the same time a campaign was launched for a full county high school at Hillsboro at the Teachers' Institute held there that fall. A petition was circulated and a high school campaign committee raised funds with a chicken dinner, cake walk, and the like.¹¹

A county election held in November sanctioned the building of a county high school by a vote of 555 for and 261 against. A \$12,000 bond issue passed in Hillsboro 133 to 11 the following March.¹² Trost and Trost drew up the plans in May, H.B Bundy of Las Cruces received the contract to build the school, and Roy Graham was appointed supervisor of construction.¹³ In June the County Board of Education purchased from M.D. Apodaca lots 5 and 11 of Block 6 of the townsite of Hillsboro and from J. G. McPherson lots (among others) 4 and 7 of the same block.¹⁴ In July work began on making 20,000 adobes and excavating the foundation.¹⁵

The Hillsboro County High School was ready for occupancy in October of 1922. Thirty-nine students enrolled that fall. Although the majority were from Hillsboro, they also included four students from Monticello, four from

7. Sierra County Advocate, December 10, 1920.
8. Ibid., December 3 and 10, 1920;
9. Ibid., June 3 and 10, 1921.
10. Ibid., September 9 and 16, 1921.
11. Ibid., October 21, 1921; November 4, 1921.
12. Ibid., November 11, 1921; March 24, 1922; March 31, 1922.
13. Ibid., July 7, 1922; July 28, 1922. Trost and Trost, Architects and Engineers. "School Building, Hillsboro, New Mexico; First Floor Plan and Front Elevation," May 1922.
14. Sierra County Deeds, G:136, 129
15. Sierra County Advocate, July 7, 1922.

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Kingston, one each from other Sierra County communities such as Derry, Nutt, Lake Valley, Arrey, and Caballo.¹⁶ Mr. Richardson, the first principal, is said to have traveled the county encouraging students to enroll. Students from nearby ranches traveled to school on horseback. Some families rented or purchased homes in Hillsboro so that their children could attend high school. Other students from distant locations boarded in the village and by 1925 a "bachelor hall" was furnished for the convenience of self-supporting¹⁷ students. It sometimes happened that students were older than their teachers.

The school was placed on the corner of 1st Avenue and Elenora Street, near the red-brick County Courthouse and Union Church (both built 1892), impressive buildings which also look out over the village from the south ridge. The building consisted of four classrooms, one of which was dedicated to domestic science, the centrally placed principal's office, and large auditorium. The auditorium contained fixed seats and a floor that slanted downwards toward an elevated stage that was 12' deep and included two dressing rooms. A curtain that could be drawn across the full stage contained advertising for local merchants.

Classes were taught by four faculty members, one of whom also served as the principal. Mr. Richardson, the first principal, was known as "the Professor". Other first-year faculty were Katherine James, Mildred Rea and LeRoy Graham who was replaced in March by Professor Tom Davenport.¹⁸ Mrs. James taught domestic arts. By December¹⁹ her class was ready to give a public exhibition in the domestic science room. In May of 1923 the first class to graduate²⁰ from the Hillsboro County High School consisted of 4 boys and 4 girls. Subsequent graduating classes ranged from about three to about ten members and seem most often to have numbered around 6 or 7.

In 1925 the school still could claim to be the only building in the county used exclusively for high school work. The curriculum was divided among the four teachers as follows. The Superintendent, Mr. C.V. Koogler, taught mathematics; Clay W. Vaden taught commercial work; Bessie E. French, home economics and high school physiology; and Reva Newman, English and History. Special pride was taken in the school library which contained more than 400 books ranging from "inspirational and instructive biographies and auto-biographies," reference works including several "authentic"

16. Ibid., September 8, 1922.

17. Nave, interview. Thwaites, "History of the Hillsboro High School."
"Sierra County High School, Announcements 1925."

18. Sierra County Advocate, September 1, 1922; March 16, 1923.

19. Ibid., December 22, 1922.

20. Ibid., May 25, 1923.

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encyclopedias, and "the very best of Classical and modern fictionalists." More than half of the books were secured through money raised by teachers and students and by generous donations.²¹

A commercial department was established that year to teach shorthand, typing, and the like. A dramatic arts club which included the entire student body and faculty was formed and presented several productions in the school auditorium. The manual education class made furniture and helped with the stage and new typewriting room. All girls belonged to the Home Economics Club where they gained "knowledge of the wise expenditure of money, time and energy, and of the care of children and the ability to secure service from others." The school fielded both a girls' and a boys' basketball team. The boys won nearly half their games although most were played with larger schools.²²

Generally each of the four teachers was assigned to one of the classrooms. In the early years history was taught in the front room on the east and English in the room behind. On the west the front room was used for science and that behind was designed for home economics. The area where the rest rooms are presently located was the typing and shorthand classroom. The auditorium was used for dramatic productions, school holiday programs, graduations, and other functions of both the secondary and elementary schools; as well as community activities such as political gatherings and speeches, and funerals too large for the local churches.²³

Teachers were hired by the local school board. Exemplary conduct was required of them: no smoking, drinking or unladylike behavior was tolerated. Early on female teachers could not be married as pregnancy might interrupt their teaching responsibilities. Single teachers paid for board and room with local families. In addition to their academic duties, teachers were also responsible for extra-curricular activities such as sports, music, drama, dances, and picnics.²⁴

- 21. "Sierra County High School, Announcements 1925."
- 22. Ibid.
- 23. Thwaites, 4.
- 24. Ibid., 3.

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The Hillsboro High School continued in operation until about 1940.²⁵ High school students were thereafter bused to Hot Springs and the building turned to elementary school use until about 1970. The property had been conveyed to the Truth or Consequences Municipal Schools in 1958 pursuant to the consolidation of Sierra County rural school districts.²⁶ In 1970 the Truth or Consequences Municipal Schools quitclaimed the high school property to the "Hillsboro Community Club" on the condition that it operate under an approved charter and be properly incorporated. The property is to be used as a community building and will revert to the legal ownership of the Truth or Consequences Schools if the Hillsboro Community Club ceases to exist,²⁷ or fails to abide by its charter, and/or fails to remain legally incorporated. Articles of Incorporation were filed with the State Corporation Commission on June 22, 1972.²⁸

At present the building is a community center. The sloped auditorium floor and the stage have been removed; the building is otherwise without major alterations. It is used for such activities as community meetings to discuss matters of local concern, the Hillsboro School Reunion, New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities programs, art exhibits, community celebrations and memorial observances, wedding parties, and a wide variety of gatherings by different groups. The front classroom on the east holds the town library.

25. According to the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1938-40, 22, the high school at Hillsboro was suspended in 1939. However, a class of 4 graduated in 1940 and in the same year the dean of Eastern New Mexico College ranked Hillsboro High School among the first four high schools in New Mexico with less than ten graduates sending the highest percentage to college. (Sierra County Advocate, May 17, 1940. Graduation program, Hillsboro High School, 1940; unidentified newspaper clipping, 1940; Geronimo Springs Museum, Hillsboro High School Collection.) The roster of rural teachers for Sierra County published in the fall of 1941 listed only a principal for Hillsboro High School (Sierra County Advocate, October 3, 1941). In the summer of 1942 the school system advertised a transportation route to convey high school students from Hillsboro to Hot Springs (Sierra County Advocate, August 21, 1942).

26. Deed of Conveyance. May 1958. Copy in the files of the Historic Preservation Division.

27. Quitclaim Deed. September 17, 1970. Copy in the files of the Historic Preservation Division.

28. Articles of Incorporation of Hillsboro Community Center. Copy in the files of the Historic Preservation Division.

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HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Hillsboro High School represents a major step in the history of education in Sierra County where it was the first building constructed exclusively as a 4-year high school. Having few alterations, it illustrates the best in small school design in early twentieth-century New Mexico as executed by Trost and Trost, the leading architectural firm working in the region.

The Hillsboro High School was entered in the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties as a contributing resource of the Hillsboro Historic District on October 24, 1986.

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County and State: Sierra, New Mexico

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- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Hillsboro. 1930.
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Sierra County Advocate, December 3, 10, 1920; June 3, 10, 1921;
September 9, 16, 1921; October 21, 1921; November 4, 11, 1921;
March 24, 1922; March 31, 1922; July 7, 1922; July 28, 1922;
September 1, 1922; September 8, 1922; December 22, 1922;
March 16, 1923; May 25, 1923; October 3, 1941; August 21, 1942.

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Santa Fe: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, 1989.

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Name of Property: Hillsboro High School

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INTERVIEWS

Garcia, Andy. November 30, 1992

Lett, Emma. November 30, 1992.

Naves, Ruby. December 2, 1992.

Thwaites, Nell. September 17, 1992.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A rectangle beginning at the stone retaining wall at the northwest corner 8 feet out from the west wall of the building. Go 150 feet south, turn east and proceed 107 feet, turn north and proceed 150 feet, turn west and proceed 107 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the historic building, landscape features, and a small strip of contiguous land. It omits nonhistoric features such tennis courts and a playground.

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Name of Property: Hillsboro High School

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County and State: Sierra, New Mexico

Information common to all photographs.

1. Hillsboro High School
2. Sierra County, New Mexico
3. Mary Ann Anders
4. September 19, 1992
5. Historic Preservation Division

Information pertaining to individual photographs.

6. View from behind the school toward the town and the north ridge beyond.
Partial south facade on right side of photograph. Camera facing north.
7. Photo #1

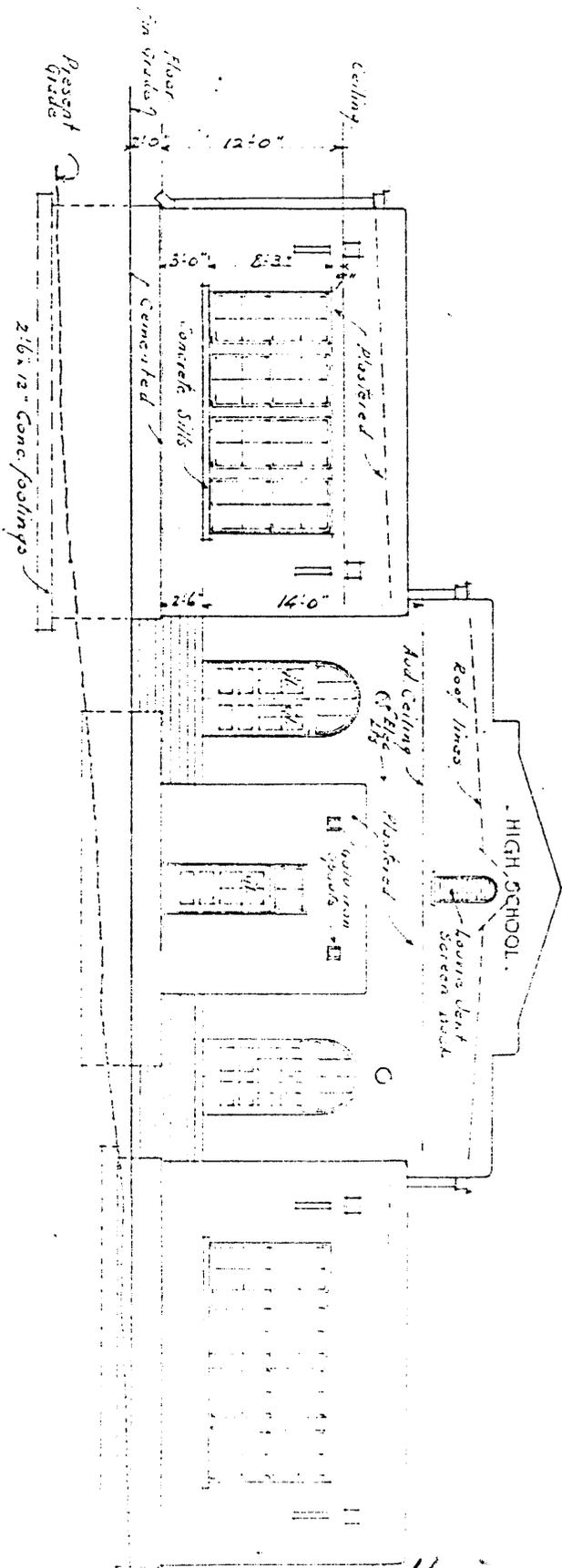
6. Partial north (main) facade. Camera facing south.
7. Photo #2

6. Partial east and south facades. Camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #3

6. Partial north (main) facade. Camera facing south.
7. Photo #4

6. Partial west and south facades. Camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #5

6. Interior of auditorium. Camera facing south.
7. Photo #6



FRONT ELEVATION 1/8" Scale.

Helena High School June 11, 1917

SR 1304