

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MAR 23 1987

MAY 7 1987

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 1-7 Page 94

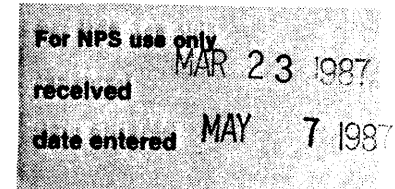
---

1. Name: New Mexico Military Institute Historic District
2. Location: The campus is located in north central Roswell bounded by North Main Street on the east, College Boulevard on the South (including two structures on the southern side of West College), Kentucky Avenue on the west and 19th Street on the north.
4. Owner: State of New Mexico
7. Description: The New Mexico Military Historic District (NMMI) consists of the NMMI main campus and two associated structures directly adjacent. The campus is located in north central Roswell bounded by North Main Street on the east, College Boulevard on the South (including two structures on the southern side of West College), Kentucky Avenue on the west and 19th Street on the north. NMMI has been at this location since 1899.

The significance of the district arises largely from the quality and coherence of its architecture and campus planning. A single consistent "modified Gothic style" has been employed at the campus since 1909, with the construction of the initial phase of Hagerman Barracks. There are presently 27 buildings on the main campus (including two structures on the southern side of West College Avenue). Five are significant architecturally, eight are contributing and 14 are non-contributing.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 95

**LIST OF PROPERTIES:**

A. The following buildings may be considered as significant features in the district:

NAME: HAGERMAN BARRACKS  
CURRENT USE: DORMITORY  
HISTORIC USE: DORMITORY  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1909-1950  
ARCHITECT: I.H. RAPP, C. HENDRICKSON, F. STANDHARDT  
SIGNIFICANCE: ELIGIBLE  
OTHER: OLDEST BUILDING STILL STANDING  
ADDITIONS 1913, 1925, 1932, 1952

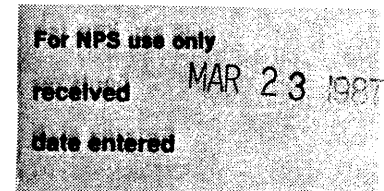
NAME: LUNA NATATORIUM  
CURRENT USE: NATATORIUM  
HISTORIC USE: NATATORIUM  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1914-1917  
ARCHITECT: I.H. AND W.M. RAPP  
OTHER: BEF DATE OF 1919, ADDITION IN 1956

NAME: MARSHALL INFIRMARY  
CURRENT USE: INFIRMARY  
HISTORIC USE: INFIRMARY  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1920  
ARCHITECT: I.H. RAPP  
OTHER: NMMI SURVEY REPORT SAY VORHEES AND STANDHART (UNLIKELY, TOO EARLY) I.H. AND W.M. RAPP OF TRINIDAD COLORADO

NAME: WILLSON HALL  
CURRENT USE: CLASSROOMS  
HISTORIC USE: CLASSROOMS/LIBRARY  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1928  
ARCHITECT: I.H. RAPP AND W.M. RAPP  
OTHER: W.G. RUPP, TRINIDAD, COL., CONTRACTOR  
NMMI SURVEY REPORT SAY WPA FUNDS USED HERE (UNLIKELY, TOO EARLY)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 96

**NAME:** PRESIDENT'S HOME  
**CURRENT USE:** RESIDENTIAL  
**HISTORIC USE:** RESIDENTIAL (SUPERINTENDENT'S HOME)  
**STYLE:** GOTHIC REVIVAL  
**DATE:** 1931  
**ARCHITECT:** I.H. RAPP AND W.M. RAPP (NMMI SURVEY)  
**SIGNIFICANCE:** ELIGIBLE  
**OTHER:** W.H. AXTELL, CONTRACTOR  
 NMMI REPORT SAYS WPA FUNDS USED (UNLIKELY, TOO EARLY)

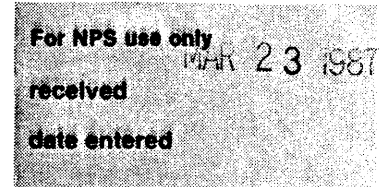
B. The following buildings may be considered as contributing features in the district:

**NAME:** BATES HALL  
**CURRENT USE:** DINING  
**HISTORIC USE:** DINING  
**STYLE:** GOTHIC REVIVAL  
**DATE:** 1918-1954  
**ARCHITECT:** I.H. RAPP  
**OTHER:** NUMEROUS ADDITIONS, RENOVATION IN 1963  
 I. H. AND W.M. RAPP OF TRINIDAD COLORADO

**NAME:** CAHOON ARMORY  
**CURRENT USE:** ATHLETIC FACILITY  
**HISTORIC USE:** ATHLETIC FACILITY  
**STYLE:** GOTHIC REVIVAL  
**DATE:** 1928  
**ARCHITECT:** VOORHEES AND STANDHARDT  
**OTHER:** BUILT AT A COST OF \$104,404

**NAME:** J. ROSS THOMAS MEMORIAL RECREATION CENTER  
**CURRENT USE:** PX  
**HISTORIC USE:** PX AND RECREATION CENTER  
**STYLE:** GOTHIC REVIVAL  
**DATE:** 1932  
**ARCHITECT:**  
**OTHER:** MURALS BY PETER HURD IN 1934-DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1938

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 97

NAME: COMMANDANT'S HOUSE  
CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL  
HISTORIC USE: RESIDENTIAL  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1936  
ARCHITECT: YES (PWA)  
OTHER: SOURCE J.R. KELLY "HISTORY OF NMMI"

NAME: ATHLETIC DIRECTORS RESIDENCE  
CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL  
HISTORIC USE: RESIDENTIAL  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1936  
ARCHITECT: YES (PWA)  
OTHER: LOCATED OFF THE MAIN CAMPUS ON WEST COLLEGE

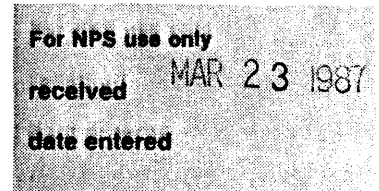
NAME: DEAN'S RESIDENCE  
CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL  
HISTORIC USE: RESIDENTIAL  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1936  
ARCHITECT: YES (PWA)  
OTHER:

NAME: REGISTRAR'S RESIDENCE (ASSOCIATE DEAN)  
CURRENT USE: RESIDENTIAL  
HISTORIC USE: RESIDENTIAL  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1936  
ARCHITECT: YES (PWA)  
OTHER: LOCATED OFF THE MAIN CAMPUS ON WEST COLLEGE

NAME: STABLES  
CURRENT USE: STABLES  
HISTORIC USE: STABLES (PHYSICAL PLANT)  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1936  
ARCHITECT: VOORHEES AND STANDHARDT (NMMI SURVEY)  
OTHER: BUILT AFTER FIRST STABLES DESTROYED IN FIRE

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 98

C. The following buildings are presently non contributing but may be considered supporting features due to compatible architectural styles. These buildings may be considered features by 1991.

NAME: LUSK HALL  
CURRENT USE: ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY  
HISTORIC USE:  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1940  
ARCHITECT: VOORHEES AND STANDHARDT (BEF SURVEY)  
OTHER: LEMBKE CONSTRUCTION CO., CONTRACTOR  
NMMI SURVEY REPORT SAYS DATE WAS 1938

NAME: LEA HALL  
CURRENT USE: CLASSROOMS  
HISTORIC USE:  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1940  
ARCHITECT: R.W.VOORHEES  
SIGNIFICANCE: YES (WPA)  
OTHER: OF INTEREST  
RENOVATIONS IN 1955 AND 1974  
WPA INFO. FORM NMMI SURVEY REPORT

NAME: PEARSON AUDITORIUM  
CURRENT USE: AUDITORIUM  
HISTORIC USE: AUDITORIUM  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1941  
ARCHITECT: VOORHEES AND STANDHARDT (NMMI SURVEY)  
OTHER: SOURCE J.R. KELLY "HISTORY OF NMMI"

NAME: ARTS AND CRAFTS BUILDING  
CURRENT USE: POLICE BUILDING  
HISTORIC USE: PHYSICAL PLANT BUILDING  
STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL  
DATE: 1937  
ARCHITECT: VOORHEES AND STANDHARDT  
OTHER:

MAR 23 1987

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 99

---

D. The following buildings are not contributing due to date of construction or architectural quality.

Toles Learning Center (1985)

Night Watchman Building

Storage Building

Motor Pool Building

McClure Hall (Classrooms)-1962

Alumni Memorial Chapel-1975

VMV Hall (Ballroom & Bowling Alley 1955)

Dow Hall (Military Training Building 1958)

Saunders Barracks (1964)

L. T. Godfrey Athletic  
Center (1980)

Greenhouse (1979)

8. Significance: The period of Significance for this district is 1907 to 1936.

The New Mexico Military Institute (NMMI) is significant for a number of reasons. NMMI has played both a significant role in the history of New Mexico education and in the growth and development of Roswell. It is also distinguished for the extent, quality and coherence of its architecture. NMMI is unique in the Roswell area in its use of professional architectural and planning services. The architects who worked at NMMI were among the leading practitioners of their day in the region and their work has achieved regional significance. As a consequence, NMMI has a consciously planned campus and a formally adopted style (Gothic) that is evident in all buildings on the campus. The thirteen major buildings erected during the period of significance, 1907 to 1936, include many of the best examples of the late Gothic Revival (Whiffen: 172-177) erected in New Mexico. Together these buildings defined the symmetrical quadrangles and formal axes of the historic campus plan.

The growth and development of NMMI is related to the effort of the State of New Mexico to create a higher education system in New Mexico and the dedication and perseverance of local individuals in the area to create a quality educational institution. The formal beginning of higher education in New Mexico began in 1889 when the territorial legislature passed an act to create: the University of New Mexico to be located in Albuquerque, the Agricultural Experiment Station (New Mexico State University) in Las Cruces and the New Mexico School of Mines (New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology) in Socorro. Also that same year the legislature passed the territory's first Certification Statute for teachers. Hereafter all teachers would be required to read or write sufficiently 'to keep his own record in either the English or the Spanish language.' In 1890, Robert Goss was enticed to Roswell by Capt. J.C. Lea.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only	MAR 23 1987
received	
date entered	

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 100

Goss was military commandant at Ft. Worth University, which Lea's son attended. The school was founded as the Goss Military Institute. Lea gave the school five acres of land with a two story building at the center of town on the North Spring River to serve as its initial campus. In 1893 the territorial legislature created two additional teaching schools and assumed control of the Goss Military Institute, renaming it the New Mexico Military Institute. No appropriation was made, however, for its operation. No purpose was stated in the law, but from an early catalog the fundamental purpose of the institution was the "formation of character, the cultivation of sound principles of truth and honor and the symmetrical development of mind and body." In 1894 the school moved to a new site. The school had initially a tough time, temporarily closing in 1895 due to financial problems. But with assistance from the Territorial Legislature, the institution became a going concern.

When the state constitution was adopted in 1912, the six institutions previously established were designated as state institutions and a seventh normal school was created. All the school campuses began modestly, financed initially by an assessment on all territorial property and appropriation by the legislature. In 1898, Congress granted the territory the 16th and 32nd sections in each congressional township and 500,000 acres for its public institutions. In 1910, enabling legislation for the purpose of framing a constitution for statehood, New Mexico was granted Sections 2, 16, 32, and 36 in each congressional township as a permanent endowment for its common schools. The major source of funds for campus improvements came from a permanent fund made up of the income from these lands and appropriated from the territorial and/or state legislature. This money was occasionally supplemented by bonds.

Although appropriations were made by the legislature, the decision of what to build and the design resided with the board of regents of each respective institution. Each school sought to create its own unique expression and individualistic style fitting its location and educational purpose. Generally, physical improvements proceeded slowly, given the modest fiscal resources of the sparsely populated territory and state. What improvements that were made were guided by the visions of a few key administrators or board members.

In 1899 NMMI moved to the "hill", its present location, and in 1907 began work on a new barracks designed by Rapp and Rapp, Architects. Hagerman Barracks was to set a new style of architecture for the school, after which all later buildings were to follow. The style was then designated as the Scottish Castle (now as modified Gothic). By 1909 the 40 acre campus consisted of 11 buildings. It was then recognized by the U.S. Government as one of six military schools placed on the distinguished list by the war department. Improvements and enlargements to the campus

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received MAR 23 1987
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 101

proceeded steadily through the following years, guided by Rapp and Rapp and their successors. An academic building destroyed by fire was replaced by 1913. Hagerman Barracks was enlarged in 1913 and again in 1916. In 1918 a new Mess Hall (Bates Hall) was completed. In 1919 Luna Natatorium and Marshall Infirmary were completed. In 1924 Hagerman Barracks was again extended. In 1926 the Hospital work was enlarged and a new academic and library building (Willson Hall) was completed in the following year. In the 1930's there was a spurt of physical growth as NMMI took advantage of the public works programs started by the federal government to aid the unemployed. Buildings built during this time include residences for the Superintendent and three officers, a PX (Thomas Memorial) and a new stables. By 1935 NMMI's campus included about 400 acres. It owned all lands on the west side of Main St., North to the Country Club Road and West to Washington Ave. In 1940 a new administration and library building (Lea Hall) was completed.

The early architectural character of NMMI was formed by Rapp and Rapp, Architects. I. H. Rapp was formerly associated with A.C. Henricksen and was in later years in practice with brother William in Trinidad, Colorado. The Rapp brothers are important in the region primarily for their realization of the possibilities of adapting the Pueblo style of architecture to more modern buildings. With notable success Rapp and Rapp designed the Fine Arts Museum and the state capitol at Santa Fe, New Mexico (now remodeled). The latter, built about 1900 superceded the old capitol, mid-Victorian in style, which was destroyed by fire in 1892. Rapp and Rapp represented New Mexico in the California Exposition at San Diego and with a heavily 'bevigaed' version of the church and convento at Acoma. (pg. 230 Whiffen). In 1917 Rapp & Rapp produced another version of the mission at Acoma for the Santa Fe Art Museum (with A.C. Hendrickson) and in 1920 designed (with Hendrickson) La Fonda in Santa Fe. The work of Rapp and Rapp appears to have turned the tide in favor of the Santa Fe style (as the Spanish Pueblo revival was known in the early days) in the Santa Fe area.

I.H. Rapp was also associated with Dr. Edgar Lee Hewitt of the School of American Research in the crusade to safeguard the heritage of the Southwest and to disseminate information about it. This group was instrumental in defining and safeguarding the 'Santa Fe' style. [Meem: Bunting]

Roy Webster Vorhees followed the Rapp brothers as NMMI campus architect. He was born in 1890 and educated at the University of Nebraska. He worked with Rapp & Rapp as a superintendent from 1919-21. Later, he established a practice in Roswell, NM with Francis W. Spencer (1935-39) and later with Standhardt. He designed the Eddy County Court House, the Roswell High School, as well as buildings for NMMI.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only	MAP 23
received	
Date entered	

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 102

Paul Horgan came to New Mexico from New York when his parents moved to Albuquerque in 1915. He enrolled at New Mexico Military Institute in 1919 and left four years later to study dramatics and music in the East, returning in 1926 to run the library which now bears his name. He served as librarian until 1942 and assistant to the president from 1947 until 1949. At various times he also served as director of admissions, student publications adviser and tennis coach, winning nine conference titles in ten years.

Mr. Horgan was already famous for his novels when in 1955, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in history for Great River: the Rio Grande in North American History, which took him 14 years to write. He won another Pulitzer prize in history in 1976 for Lamy of Santa Fe. He was also awarded the Harper Prize in 1933, the Bancroft Prize in history in 1955, and the Champion Award in 1957. His other works included Things As They Are, The Peach Stone, Encounters with Stravinsky, Mexico Bay, and Of America East and West.

A contemporary of the late Peter Hurd, who attended NMMI at the same time, Mr. Horgan is also a talented artist. An exhibition of his watercolors, A Writer's Eye, has been shown in art galleries throughout the country, including the Roswell Museum and Art Center.

Although Mr. Horgan never received a college diploma, he holds 19 honorary degrees from such prestigious universities as Notre Dame, Georgetown, the Catholic University of America, Yale and Wesleyan University, where he became director of the Wesleyan Center for Advanced Studies in 1962. He still writes daily at his home in Middleton, Connecticut, and is also author-in-residence and professor emeritus of English at Wesleyan.

Nationally acclaimed artist Peter Hurd received his early education at the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, New Mexico. Living only forty miles from the school he loved, Hurd remained a strong supporter of NMMI throughout his life.

Hurd is known for his sensitive portrayals of ranch life and common folk that featured backgrounds of southwestern landscapes, windmills and other landmarks found in the area around his southeastern New Mexico home. Many of the models for his paintings were acquaintances, cowboys and ranchhands.

His paintings were favorites of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who asked Hurd to paint his official White House portrait. The portrait had been commissioned by the White House Historical Association. But when Johnson saw the finished work, he said it was "the ugliest thing I ever saw", and refused to hang it.

MAR 23 1997

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 103

---

10. Geographical Data:

Acreage: 64 acres

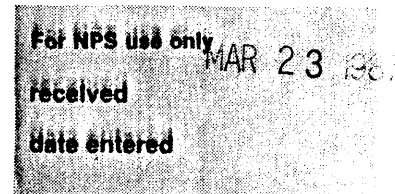
Quadrangle: Roswell North, New Mexico

Scale: 1:24,000

UTM References:    13 544220   3698680  
                      13 543720   3697520  
                      13 544640   3697520

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 104

**B: Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at the intersection of the western right-of-way of North Main Street and the northern right-of-way of West College Avenue;

Thence west along the north right-of-way of North Main Street and the northern right-of-way of West College Avenue;

Thence west along the north right-of-way of West College Avenue to the east right-of-way of North Kentucky Street;

Thence north along the east right-of-way of North Kentucky to the south right-of-way of 19th street;

Thence along the south right-of-way of 19th street to the western right-of-way of North Main Street;

Thence south along the western right-of-way of North Main Street to the northern right-of-way of West College Avenue and place of beginning.

Thence west along the north right-of-way of west College Avenue to approximately the corner of the Commandant's House;

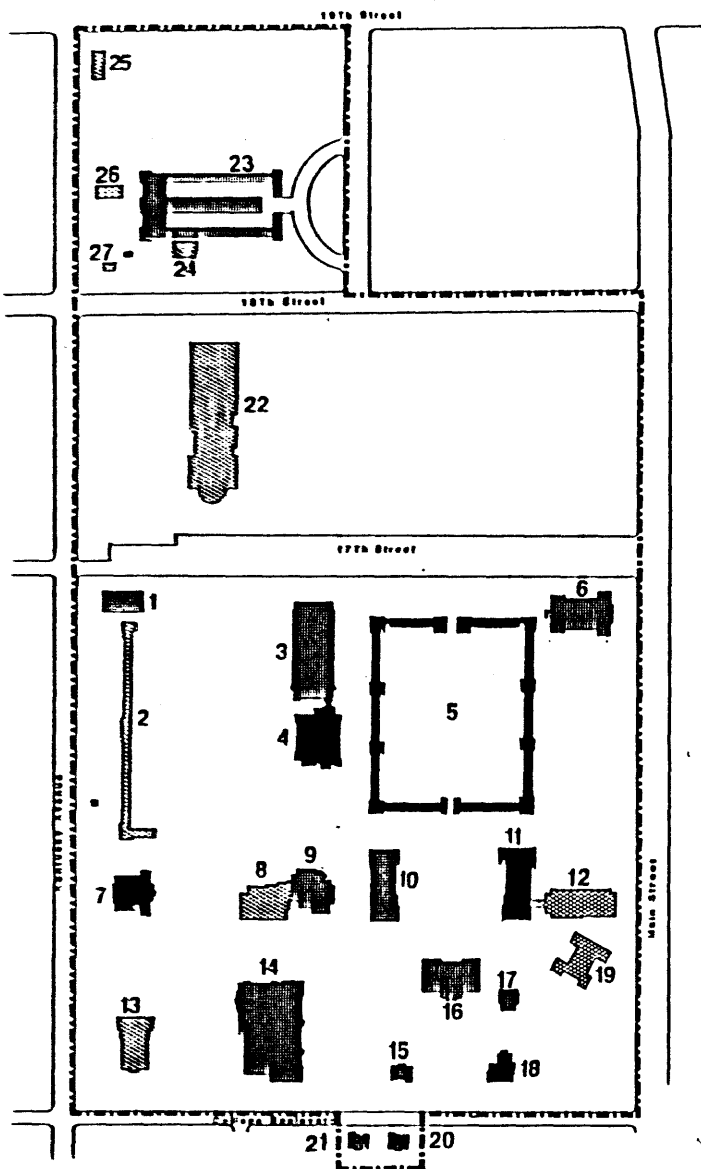
Thence south to the south property line of the residential structures;

Thence west along the south property line to the east right-of-way of Richardson Avenue;

Thence north along the east right-of-way of Richardson to the north right-of-way of college;

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundaries of the district coincide with the boundaries of the main campus of the Military Institute. The proposed historic boundaries were chosen to recognize that the entire campus follows a consistent architectural theme established by the construction of Hagerman Barracks in 1909.



**BUILDING LEGEND**

1. Arts and Crafts Building
2. Saunders Barracks
3. Cahoon Armory
4. Luna Natatorium
5. Hagerman Barracks
6. Pearson Auditorium
7. Marshall Infirmary
8. VMV Hall
9. J. Ross Thomas Memorial Recreation Center
10. Lea Hall
11. Willson Hall
12. McClure Hall
13. Dow Hall
14. Bates Hall
15. Dean's Residence
16. Lusk Hall
17. Commandant's House
18. President's Home
19. Alumni Memorial Chapel
20. Registrar's Residence (Associate Dean)
21. Athletic Director's Residence
22. L.T. Godfrey Athletic Center
23. Stables
24. Greenhouse
25. Motor Pool
26. Storage
27. Night Watchman

**Proposed New Mexico Military Institute**

**Historic District**

- Significant
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- Boundary

See attached sheet for key to significant, contributing and non-contributing structures.

Roswell Historic Preservation Plan  
 James County Historical Society



MAR 23 1987

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page   A  

---

New Mexico Military Institute Historic District

Key to the Structures

- |     |                  |
|-----|------------------|
| 1.  | non-contributing |
| 2.  | non-contributing |
| 3.  | contributing     |
| 4.  | significant      |
| 5.  | significant      |
| 6.  | non-contributing |
| 7.  | significant      |
| 8.  | non-contributing |
| 9.  | contributing     |
| 10. | non-contributing |
| 11. | significant      |
| 12. | non-contributing |
| 13. | non-contributing |
| 14. | contributing     |
| 15. | contributing     |
| 16. | non-contributing |
| 17. | contributing     |
| 18. | significant      |
| 19. | non-contributing |
| 20. | contributing     |
| 21. | contributing     |
| 22. | non-contributing |
| 23. | contributing     |
| 24. | non-contributing |
| 25. | non-contributing |
| 26. | non-contributing |
| 27. | non-contributing |