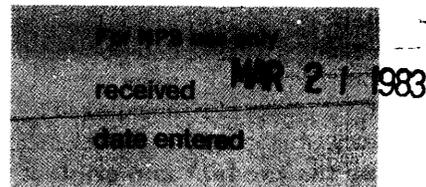


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic New Mexico Military Institute Summer Camp, Main Building

and/or common Carrizo Camp, Camp Carrizo, Carrizo Lodge

2. Location

street & number Carrizo Canyon _____ not for publication

city, town Ruidoso _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 2

state New Mexico code 35 county Lincoln code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Michael Furman

street & number Liberty Trust Company, P.O. Box 7159

city, town Odessa _____ vicinity of _____ state Texas 79760

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lincoln Co. Court House

street & number

city, town Carrizozo _____ state NM 88301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Cultural Properties Site #838 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date October 23, 1981 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Bureau

city, town Santa Fe _____ state NM

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

When the New Mexico Military Summer Camp opened with 45 boys in 1927, its main building was described as a citadel dominating its canyon location. The U-shaped Main Building, which combined the characteristics of several Revival styles appropriate to its use and setting, featured a downstairs dining room, two upstairs dormitories (which are now artists' studios), an igneous rock fireplace, a swimming pool (now filled in) and the campus' own electricity generator. The first floor of the Main Building is a semi-basement with concrete floor and plastered rock walls. The second floor is of plastered frame stucco construction. A regularly stepped parapet surmounts the flat roof. Single and paired double-hung wood sash windows are set flush with the stuccoed walls in simple wood surrounds. 10" to 12" exposed Ponderosa pine vigas project from the east and west walls, with false vigas on the south wall giving a "woven" appearance to the viga construction. The addition of a wood-siding greenhouse to the rear of the Main Building has not impaired the integrity of the structure.

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7.
Consistently, brochures for the 1927-30 camp seasons emphasized both the scenic setting of the Camp in a broad, wooded ravine beside the Carrizo River. The 1928 brochure states:

The main building is very substantial and practically fire-proof. The first floor is constructed of rock and the second of stucco; the inner walls are covered with fire-proof sheetrock. On the first floor are located the large dining room, the modern kitchen, and the showers. Upstairs are the dormitories, one for the older and one for the younger boys. Here also is the large and attractive living room with its ceiling of natural pine logs, its fireplace comprised of igneous rocks, and its friendly casement windows. Wrought iron electric lighting fixtures add greatly to the charm and convenience of this beautiful room, where delightful evenings are spent around the fireplace and occasional parties are given. This building is supplied with hot and cold water, heated by a hot air furnace, and lighted by electricity.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates 1926–7 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The New Mexico Military Institute (N.M.M.I.) Summer Camp Main Building combines the characteristics of several Revival Styles, with rustic simplicity appropriate to the wilderness setting of New Mexico's White Mountains: the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Styles, and the English Tudor Collegiate Gothic Revival Style, with some suggestions of the Italianate Villa Revival Style. The resulting effect is that of an unusual combination of the "picturesque styles", unique in New Mexico.

9. Major Bibliographical References

History of the New Mexico Military Institute, J.R. Kelley
New Mexico Military Institute, A Critical History, Eugene Taylor Jackman
Ruidoso News September 10, 1981, Section B

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Ruidoso

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	3	4	3	7	7	2	0	3	6	8	5	2	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The main building is located within a 6.45 acre area designated as Tract 3 of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 34, Township 11 South, Range 13 East, N.M.P.M. Boundaries are to enclose only the building itself as the original setting has been altered by new construction nearby.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code

state	N/A	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathleen Brooker, Architectural Historian and Betsy Swanson, Architectural Historian

organization New Mexico Historic Preservation Bureau date October 8, 1981

street & number 505 Don Gaspar Avenue telephone (505) 827-8320

city or town Santa Fe state New Mexico 87503

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 3-10-83

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

date 5-2-83

Attest:

[Signature]
Chief of Registration

date

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8.

The various architectural styles comprising the Main Building are incorporated in a symmetrical E-plan with central entrance, a European late Renaissance design that originated in palatial country houses. It became popular in American 19th Century revival styles for country estates and lodges, as well as public buildings. A plan with advancing wings was sometime used in the Italianate style villa in an attempt to suggest the appearance of palaces and manor houses of Renaissance Europe.

The fenestration of the basement has segmental arches reminiscent, in this rustic mode, of Italianate country villas. The basement level is faced with the smoothly rounded native river stones favored by resort architecture of the turn-of-the-century in New Mexico's mountains, adding to the rustic and picturesque effect of the building.

The vigas, which are ornamental rather than structural (the actual structural vigas of the interior are about twice as large in diameter), project incongruously from every facade. This decorative device was sometimes used in New Mexico buildings of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style in the early 20th Century. Coupled with the symmetrically formal, winged plan, the vigas evoke in this building the feeling of early Spanish haciendas, which utilized many Indian construction techniques and materials. The cement stucco walls are painted the color of adobe.

The structure is battlemented in the same but less elaborate design as the buildings of New Mexico Military Institute's main campus in Roswell, with the walls and projecting main entrance being topped by crenelated, pedimented parapets. Square tower forms, on either side of the entrance, and enclosing exterior chimneys at the sides and rear of the building, mimic the polygonal turrets of the main campus buildings. In plan, elevation and decorative detail, the architectural design of the main campus buildings, also reflected in the summer camp building, was borrowed from institutional buildings of Tudor England by the "English Collegiate Gothic Style" popularized in America in the second quarter of the 19th Century. Although used for ecclesiastic, domestic and government buildings, the battlemented design was especially popular for prisons and military buildings.

The use of this battlemented design in a summer camp building in New Mexico is unique to the N.M.I.I. summer camp. The tourist and travel industries were at a peak in New Mexico at the time of the Camp's opening in 1927, and the architecture of the camp reflected the tourist-influenced interest in native styles while still emphasizing the military basis of the Camp's organization. Associated buildings (now remodeled or removed) carried out the theme. The Main Building remains as the only example of the Camp's original eclectic style to retain its integrity.

The Camp's 40-acre site was purchased in 1925 by the N.M.M.I.'s Board of Regents, which then authorized the building of a summer camp by the Athletic Department. In selecting the site on the Carrizo, a major consideration was the availability of an abundant supply of water. It was quickly apparent that the whole camp could be served from one of the large springs in the area. Water gushing from a fault in a limestone cliff was piped to the camp entirely by gravity flow, and the fall was sufficient to bring high pressure into the buildings.

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From June 13 to August 6, 1927, the Institute maintained its first summer school at Camp Carrizo. As described in A History of New Mexico Military Institute, "A student could complete one year's work in one high school subject. He could be prepared for high school entrance, if deficient. If an older boy, he could be tutored in a college subject. Or he could be supervised in his reviewing for college, or West Point entrance. The forenoons were given over to study, and the afternoons, to recreation. Nearby Ruidoso offered a spark of social life. It was a vacation combined with work, for boys who enrolled."

The economy of the 1930's followed by the manpower shortage of the war years forced the closure of the popular camp, however, and in 1943, it was sold to Annie Coe Titsworth, who maintained it for personal use.

In 1952 Herb and Pauline Greggerson bought the forty acres and what has since been known as "Carrizo Lodge" with the thought of establishing a year-round resort. When the Greggersons took possession, the buildings and furnishings were almost undisturbed from the time of N.M.M.I. There remained a large oak ice box, a massive meat chopping block, a 500 gallon coal-fired hot water heater, and the original electric power plant. The Greggersons opened Carrizo Lodge to the public as an art school.

The property has recently changed hands and its new owner, Michael Furman, has restored the Main Building as the centerpiece of the art school campus.

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10. Interviews conducted in January, 1981 with:

Col. Harry D. Blake USAR(ret), Special Assistant to the President of N.M.M.I.
Col. Blake's father is mentioned in Jackman's history, and Blake accompanied
his father to Camp Carrizo for several years.

Herb Seckler, Ruidoso, New Mexico

Herb Greggerson, Ruidoso, New Mexico. Mr. Greggerson used the original
abstract of this property in his research.

Interviews conducted by the Cultural Committee of the Ruidoso Valley Chamber of
Commerce, Katherine Finley, Co-Chairwoman.