

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hadley-Ludwick House

other names/site number Hadley, Hiram House; The Colonial House

2. Location

street & number 2640 El Paseo

N/A not for publication

city, town Las Cruces

N/A vicinity

state New Mexico

code NM

county Dona Ana

code 013

zip code 88001

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
<u>2</u>	_____ objects
	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs

Date

2-15-91

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Entered in the
National Register

Alonzo Byers

4/3/91

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/not in use

VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof asphalt

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

Two contributing buildings comprise this property. The Hadley-Ludwick House, built in 1907, is a two-and-one half story dwelling in the Colonial Revival style. It is constructed of yellow brick with a side-gable roof and has a finished attic and basement. A full-width, full-height, two-story porch and balcony, added in 1939, covers the entire main facade. The second building, containing a garage and apartments, lies behind the house and mirrors it in style. Built with a red brick veneer in 1939, it has a side-gable roof and a full-width, two-story porch and balcony similar to that of the main house.

Description

The main facade of the Hadley-Ludwick House has strictly symmetrical fenestration organized in three bays, with centrally placed doors on each story, one window on either side of the doors, and three hip-roofed dormers. Walls are flat and unadorned and windows untrimmed except for simple, stone lug sills, and unraised, flat-arched lintels of vertically-laid bricks on the east and south facades and segmental arches on the west and north facades. The main entrance has side lights and a glass transom. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The two-story porch covering the main facade was built in 1939 replacing an earlier one-story porch. The original porch covered slightly less than the entire width of the facade and was supported by four round main columns with square capitals and bases. Above it, in front of the second-story door, was a small, open balcony surrounded by a low spindled railing. When the new porch was constructed, a concrete foundation was poured and a new floor constructed at the same height as the original porch floor. The porch and balcony are supported by four square pine posts connected so that they form a continuous line from concrete bases to ceiling joists. On the second floor a white pine railing extends along front and sides of the balcony between the vertical posts.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Education
Agriculture

Period of Significance

(C) 1907, 1939
(B) 1907-1922; 1936-1941
(A) 1907-1922; 1936-1941

Significant Dates

(C) 1907, 1939
(B) 1907-1922
(B) 1936-1941

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Hadley, Hiram

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Ludwick, Russell W.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The Hadley-Ludwick House is significant for its association with Hiram Hadley, a co-founder and the first President of the institution which became New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, New Mexico, and a pioneer in the development of public primary and secondary education in New Mexico. It has further historic significance for its connection with Russell Ludwick who was a leader in New Mexico agriculture and for many years closely associated with the agricultural orientation of NMSU. Architecturally, the house is significant as a rare example of the Colonial Revival style in the Las Cruces area and is unusual for its scale as well as style.

Hiram Hadley

Called the "Father of Education in New Mexico," Hadley was the co-founder and first president of New Mexico State University (founded as the New Mexico Agricultural College), the first public institution of higher learning to grant a degree in what was then the Territory of New Mexico.

Hadley came to Las Cruces in 1887 at the age of 54 after a varied career in education and business in the Midwest. Descended from Simon Hadley who had immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1712, Hiram Hadley was born in 1833 on a farm near Wilmington, Ohio, into a family that had for five generations been conscientious members of the Society of Friends. Having begun teaching at the age of seventeen, Hadley completed his education with a year or more at Haverford College where he received training as a surveyor. His career in education included not only teaching but also serving as the principal of several Friends schools, and founding his own institutions.

Settling in Indiana, Hadley was a pioneer in the development of education in that state and the Midwest. He pressed for the establishment of a state normal school and helped organize the State Teachers' Association and the State School Journal. He was a prime mover in establishing teachers'

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	3	3	3	4	1	0	0	3	5	7	2	9	9	5
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The legal description of the tract that includes the two nominated buildings.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Corinne P. Sze
organization Research Services of Santa Fe date January 10, 1991
street & number 1042 Stagecoach Road telephone (505) 983-5605
city or town Santa Fe state New Mexico zip code 87501

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On the north and south facades, wooden shingles cover the side gables and dormer walls. Windows are primarily large 1/1 wooden and double hung. There are paired, 1/1 windows in each gable which replaced single 4/4 windows. At the west corner of the south facade there is an original one-story, brick polygonal bay. At the back of the north facade a small one-story room constructed of stuccoed cinder block was added in the mid to late 1940s. On the west (rear) facade a one-story sun porch of similar construction was added in the late 1940s or early 1950s.

Interior rooms are characterized by high ceilings and original oak woodwork. Alterations to the interior space have been made to accommodate changing needs. For example in 1939 a partition separating two rooms on the south side of the house was removed and French doors added between the hall and dining room. At the same time #1 red oak flooring was laid over the original floor in the living room, hall, dining room, and small closet. The basement floor was leveled, excavated and filled and a concrete floor poured. A wood working shop, study, and recreation room were eventually created in the basement. In the late 1940s the attic was finished as living space and the windows changed to 1/1. In the 1980s a partition was added in the attic.

After the house was sold in 1974, several small alterations were made on the main facade. The windows in the three roof dormers were changed to fixed glass and a low pine railing was removed from the flat roof of the balcony. In about 1982 the roof was recovered with asphalt shingles and brick chimneys were removed from the slope of the roof at the recommendation of the roofer.

The two-story garage apartment building behind the Hadley-Ludwick House was built in 1939. Although considerably lower and of smaller proportions than the main house, it echoes the older building in form and detailing. The side-gable roof is of similar pitch and the gables are covered with wooden shingles. The two-story, flat-roofed, full-facade porch is similar to that added to the house at the same time that this building was constructed. It is supported by four square pine posts and has a pine balcony railing.

A garage is located on the north side of the building. Fenestration is asymmetrical and windows are primarily wooden and double hung in a variety of sizes and configurations. A wooden outside staircase on the south side of the building leads to the second floor balcony.

This property well conveys its historic associations. It has been recently purchased and a historic renovation is being planned.

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institutes in Indiana, Nebraska, and other states. His school, Hadley's Normal Academy, had by his own account the first faculty of trained normal teachers in the State of Indiana.

For several years Hadley went into the business of selling and publishing educational books. He sold school books as the western representative of Scribner, Armstrong & Company. His general book business established with a brother, under the name Hadley Brothers, became one of the leading booksellers in Chicago. In 1871 he published Lessons in Language, a contribution to the literature of pedagogy which he considered "epoch-making."

In the 1880's Hadley returned to school administration, establishing Hadley's Classical Academy and then serving as the principal of the Friends Bloomingdale Academy. He resigned the latter post in 1887 to go to New Mexico where his son had settled seven years earlier for his health. There Hiram Hadley would spend the remaining thirty-five years of his life.

Although he set up a real estate business upon his arrival in Las Cruces, he was soon at the center of a movement to establish public education in the town where there was almost none at any level. Within a year he and a prominent group of local citizens had incorporated Las Cruces College which opened with Hadley as principal and member of the faculty of three that also included his daughter, Anna.

Hadley actively promoted the passage of the Rodey Act in the New Mexico legislature which authorized the establishment of a Land Grant Agriculture College and Experiment Station at Las Cruces. Once the bill was passed in 1889, he worked to raise the money and acquire the land for the new college as required by the legislation. When the school officially opened, superseding Las Cruces College and temporarily housed in its old building, Hadley was President of the Faculty, and director of the Experiment Station, as well as one of six faculty members.

During the 1890-1891 school year, the college moved to a 120-acre campus located in Mesilla Park, some three miles south of Las Cruces proper and separate from it although no longer. Hadley located the corners of the college farm with his own surveying instruments and laid out the roads and fence lines. He wrote all the checks and kept the school's books. McFie Hall was completed, a two-story structure which housed the entire institution and was the first building completed on any public campus of higher education in New Mexico. The school, which included a preparatory department because there were no local secondary schools, was known as the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, until it officially became New Mexico State University in 1960.

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In 1894 Hadley, a staunch Republican, was replaced as president of the college when the highly political Board of Trustees (later Regents) became predominantly Democratic. Nevertheless, he presided over the school's first commencement that year, giving an address and presenting diplomas to the five graduating seniors, the first such event in the history of the Territory.

For the next three years he served as vice president and de facto head of the fledgling University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. When the political climate became more hospitable with the Board again dominated by Republicans, he returned to Mesilla Park as a professor first of history and pedagogy and then of history and philosophy. In 1901 he was called upon to act briefly as temporary president when the president-elect declined the appointment at the last moment.

Hadley was a leader in local and national educational circles, traveling frequently to meetings in the Territory and around the country. In 1887 shortly after his arrival in New Mexico he spoke at the second meeting of the Territorial Educational Association organized in Santa Fe the previous year. As president of the organization in 1890 and in 1891 he advocated the creation of independent school districts. He rarely missed a meeting in thirty-four years and usually contributed to the program. Speaking for the last time the year before his death, he delivered an appeal for the advancement of education. He is credited with the organization of the New Mexico Teacher's Association. He served as secretary and manager of the New Mexico Teachers Reading Union, a group dedicated to encouraging teachers to read in order to add to their knowledge and increase professional interest and enthusiasm.

In addition to his activities on behalf education, deeply involved in the business life of Las Cruces. He maintained an active real estate business and assisted in the establishment of the Mesilla Valley Chamber of Commerce of which he served as president more than once. He was also president of the Mesilla Valley Commercial Club and chairman of many conventions in connection with the construction of the Elephant Butte Dam.

Throughout his life religion and social concerns were of primary importance. He became a recognized minister of the Society of Friends in 1886 at Bloomfield, Indiana. He spoke often at local churches of various denominations and was sometimes asked to lead services. The causes which concerned him most were women's suffrage, national prohibition, anti-tobacco, and world peace. He organized the New Mexico Branch of the American School Peace League and was many times a delegate to national peace congresses. Through his efforts the anti-tobacco league of the New Mexico Educational Association was formed. More than once New Mexico's governors appointed him to national congresses on such matters as prisons and child labor.

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In 1905, at the age of seventy-three, Hadley at last retired from teaching only to accept the governor's appointment to the post of Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction. During two years of service he organized the Territory's public school system. Although officially located in Santa Fe, he frequently returned to the Las Cruces area to give addresses to teacher and student groups, to attend board meetings at the college as an ex officio member, and to participate in commencement exercises. In 1907, having completed his term as superintendent, he returned to Mesilla Park to spend his remaining years in a newly built home overlooking the college that he had helped to found and continued to serve.

Russell W. Ludwick

Russell Ludwick was a leading figure in New Mexico agriculture and nationally known in his field. His career spanned more than forty years, first as a teacher, then as head of the feed and fertilizer control division of the NMSU Regulatory Service, and finally as assistant director and chief of the division of inspection of the New Mexico Department of Agriculture. Before coming to Las Cruces he had taught vocational agriculture in Clovis and Las Lunas, New Mexico. At NMSU he taught poultry husbandry before taking over the feed and fertilizer inspection service in 1936, the year that he purchased the Hadley-Ludwick House.

History of the Hadley-Ludwick House

The Hadley Years

On January 15, 1906, Hadley's wife, Katherine C. Hadley, bought a 6.2 acre tract of land near the college upon which Hadley planned to build a house in anticipation of the completion of his term as superintendent. The land was purchased from Francis E. and Margaret R. Lester, (Dona Ana County Deeds, Bk. 26, p.268). Lester was the registrar of the college and the principal of the department of stenography. He also shipped Mexican and Southwestern curios as well as roses and other plants all over the United States through a mail order business. He spent locally the paper currency which he received in payment and is thereby remembered for introducing dollar bills to Las Cruces where coins or credit had been the rule.

The following summer Hadley worked out the plans for his new home and began to have stone hauled for the foundation. By fall construction had begun and by December the walls were up. The following April Hadley was enjoying his library room, from which he could look out east upon all the college buildings and grounds. "In all my life," he wrote, "I have never had so pleasant a room to work in as this." A few months later he wrote, "We think we have the coolest, nicest place in all this wild country. The grand old

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mountains to the east offer so many beautiful varieties of scene. I sleep out on the balcony over the front veranda almost every night." The rest of the acreage he devoted to orchards, mostly pear trees and a few apples with grape vines planted in the open spaces between the trees. There was also a place for a small garden patch. He called this abode of his last fifteen years his "Home Place".

During the years spent in this house, Hadley's influence upon the college continued. He served as a member of the Board of Regents from 1907 until 1912, the year of statehood and the election of a Democratic governor. The fact that the YMCA constructed a building on campus, dedicated in 1907, (NR, 5/16/1989, as the Air Science Building) is largely attributed to his religious work. A new administration, library, and assembly hall was built in 1908 and named Hadley Hall in his honor. Designed by El Paso architect, Henry Trost, it was an impressive domed structure and the center piece of a comprehensive plan for the college which placed buildings in the horseshoe which is still a feature of the campus. The building remained the focal point of the campus until it was condemned and torn down in 1957 to make way for a new administration building in nearly the same location and also named Hadley Hall.

In his last years while living in the house, Hadley continued to pursue educational, political, business, social, and religious interests. Upon returning to Las Cruces in 1909 he resumed his real estate business and continued to be active in the commercial life of the community. With another former NMSU president, Luther Foster, he founded the Las Cruces Building and Loan Association, with himself as president and Foster as vice president.

He continued to attend national educational meetings and to work in favor of prohibition, anti-smoking, and especially world peace in the pre-World War I years. He taught a Bible class for young men in his home before church time and served as substitute pastor in the local Presbyterian church. In 1911 and 1916 he was appointed by the governor as the Territory's delegate to the American Prison Congress. In 1914 he represented New Mexico at the Annual Conference of the National Child Labor Committee in Washington. After 1912, when his official connection with the college ended, he continued to give lectures on religious themes and subjects of social concern and was a frequent commencement speaker. In 1915 he spoke as the college's "Special Lecturer." The same year he attended the fifth National Peace Congress in San Francisco, California. In 1920 he addressed the students on the moral progress of the world including the great causes of women's suffrage, prohibition, and world peace.

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In June of 1922, the year of his final illness, he presented the graduating class with their degrees. The following December in his ninetieth year he died in a Kansas City hospital to which he had traveled alone for medical treatment. Hadley Hall was the site of funeral services on December 7th and of a memorial service three days later. Hadley was eulogized as the Father of Education in New Mexico and the founder of the first public school. His wife, Katherine, received the house by deed from the executrix, Anna Hadley, in 1924 and continued to live in there for some years.

The Ludwick Years

In 1936 the house with 2.48 acres of land was bought from Charles E. Strickland by Russell Ludwick who owned it until 1974. Strickland was the head of the physical plant at the college. How and when he obtained the property is not presently known. According to Ludwick family members, the house had been neglected for some time. In 1939 Ludwick replaced the original, deteriorated one-story porch with the two-story porch and balcony presently in place. At the same time he constructed the garage and apartment building behind the house. In the late 1940's Ludwick added a small laundry room constructed of stuccoed cinder block on the north side of the main house. Shortly afterwards he replaced a screened back porch on the west facade with a similarly constructed sun room. The house was known locally as "The Colonial House" and was sufficiently unique that this name was used by the Ludwicks as their address before properties were officially identified by street and number.

As originally constructed the rear building consisted of a garage and a laundry on the first floor and an apartment on the second which was originally intended to be the housekeeper's quarters. It became a rental apartment after the advent of World War II made it difficult to hire help. Later the first floor laundry was converted into another apartment. After the war there was a serious shortage of housing for students going to school on the G.I. Bill. These apartments, as well as the finished attic and other rooms in the main house, were rented to students.

Russell Ludwick was in charge of the inspection of animal feeds and fertilizers for the State Department of Agriculture and had an office in the Agriculture Building at the college. Early in his career he traveled all over the state collecting samples which he brought back for testing at the college. Later he traveled less but was in charge of inspectors stationed around the state.

Nationally known in his field, he served as president of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials in 1954-55, president of the Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials in 1956-57, and first president of the Association of Western Feed, Fertilizer, and Pest

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Control Officials in 1961. He also worked with many organizations in promoting agriculture and rural life. At the university he was a charter member of the NMSU faculty club and chairman of the Advisory Council on Administrative Policy. At his retirement he was the assistant director of the State Department of Agriculture and chief of the division of inspection at NMSU.

Ludwick's hobby was horticulture. He built a greenhouse at the back of the property which grew into a business called the Colonial House Nursery and became one of the best known nurseries in Las Cruces. Ludwick grew bedding plants, shrubbery, trees, and other landscaping materials. He sold plants developed to succeed in the local climate some of which came from the horticultural office at the college. The business remained an avocation and the Ludwick children remember that he gave away nearly as many plants as he sold, including many plantings to the college.

The Ludwicks were well-known members of the community for many years. They belonged to many civic organizations and special interest groups. Russell was a frequent guest lecturer at the college and at garden clubs. After his death a memorial fund was established at the college for agricultural scholarships in his name.

In 1974, shortly before he died, Russell Ludwick sold the property to Donald Dwyer. Dwyer lived in the house for one year while on leave from a teaching position in Utah. He sold the nursery business separately and rented the house and apartments under the management of the nursery owner. For several years the main house was used as a fraternity house, first by Sigma Nu and then for a longer period by Lambda Chi Alpha. During the Dwyer ownership little was done to the house beyond reroofing with asphalt shingles about 1982, removing unstable chimneys, removing the roof railing for safety considerations, and changing the dormer windows to fixed glass. On the interior the fraternity partitioned a large room on the attic floor.

Architectural and Historical Significance

Architecturally the Hadley-Ludwick House is significant for its Colonial Revival architecture, not a frequently used style in the area. In scale and materials, although not style, it is perhaps more related to the early brick architecture of the nearby school than to local domestic architecture where one-story, flat-roofed, brown-stuccoed styles predominated. The Colonial Revival was imported into New Mexico about 1895 and represented a return to symmetrical, controlled classical forms that contrasted the irregularity of the Queen Anne and related styles. In the Las Cruces area examples of the Colonial Revival are not common and are generally one story.

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Historically the property is significant for its connection with two men: Hiram Hadley associated with the founding of NMSU and Russell Ludwick with its agricultural mission. It has further significance under criterion B for its association with these men. Hadley was a major figure in the history of New Mexico education and a founder and the first president of the state's first public institution of higher learning. Ludwick was a leader in New Mexico agriculture and for many years associated with the agricultural mission of NMSU. Neither man is associated with any other dwelling in Las Cruces that has retained its architectural integrity. Hadley's earlier home, a "farm north of town" is shown in historic photographs to have been a one-story brick dwelling. Today, surrounded by a neighborhood of stuccoed homes, it has itself been stuccoed and painted green.

The historical Period of Significance for the property is 1907-1922, the years of Hiram Hadley's ownership, and 1936-1941, the years of Russell Ludwick's ownership which precede the NR's fifty-year limit. The Period of Significance and Significant Dates under criterion B are 1907-1922 and 1936-1941, the years of Hiram Hadley's ownership and Ludwick's within the NR's fifty-year limit. The architectural Period of Significance and Significant Dates are 1907, the year the house was built, and 1939, the year the front porch and balcony were added to the main house and the garage/apartment was built at the rear.

On January 23, 1975, the Hiram Hadley House was placed in the Register of the Dona Ana Historical Society at its ninth annual banquet.

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Dona Ana County deeds.

Dwyer, Marie. Excerpts from letters of Hiram Hadley to his granddaughter, Mildred Allen, concerning his new house in Mesilla Park. Handwritten manuscript.

"General Specifications and Conditions for New Construction and Remodeling"
Unsigned contract and hand written notes re modifications to the Ludwick residence and construction of garage/apartment, 1939.

Hadley, Anna R. et al. Hiram Hadley. Boston: published by the authors, 1924.

Kropp, Simon F. "Hiram Hadley and the Founding of New Mexico State University" Arizona and West 9 (Spring 1967): 21-40.

_____. That All May Learn: New Mexico State University, 1888-1964.
Las Cruces, New Mexico: New Mexico State University, 1972.

"Ludwick to Retire," unidentified newspaper clipping. HPD File.

New Mexico Historic Building Inventory Manual. Albuquerque, New Mexico:
University of New Mexico School of Architecture and Planning, 1980.

Roundup March 9. 1989.

Steeb, Mary et al. The Las Cruces Historic Building Survey. Las Cruces: Dona Ana County Historical Society, 1982.

Wilson, Chris et al. The South Central New Mexico Regional Overview. Santa Fe, New Mexico: Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, State of New Mexico, 1989.

Interviews

Blazer, Linda. 1/3/91
Dwyer, Don. 1/5/91
Kropp, Dr. Simon E. 1/5/91
Ludwick, Bonnie (Mrs. Thomas). 1/5/91
Ludwick, Dr. Russell Jr. 1/3/91
Myers, Christine. 1/5/91
Schultz, Polly Ludwick. 1/3/91

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DESCRIPTION OF A 0.6769 ACRE TRACT

A tract of land of Section 29, T.23S, R.2E, N.M.P.M. of the U.S.R.S. Surveys, being part of U.S.R.S. Tract 11C-109 in the corporate limits of Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, and being further described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a 1/2 inch rebar found for the Northeast corner of said tract, which is a point on the Westerly line of El Paseo Road and is identical with the Northeast corner of U.S.R.S. Tract 11C-109;

THENCE FROM THE POINT OF BEGINNING S 17 deg. 13'00"E, 159.11 feet along the Westerly line of El Paseo Road and the Easterly line of U.S.R.S. Tract 11C-109 to a 1/2 inch rebar found for an angle point, WHENCE a spotter found in the pavement for the Southeast corner of U.S.R.S. Tract 11C-109 bears S 17 deg. 13'00"E, 26.99 feet distant;

THENCE 41.19 feet along a 25.00 foot radius curve to the right having a central angle of 94 deg. 22'24", a tangent length of 26.99 feet, and a chord bearing and distance of S 29 deg. 58'52"W, 36.63 feet to a 1/2 inch rebar found for the Southeast corner of said tract on the Northerly line of University Avenue and the Southerly line of U.S.R.S. Tract 11C-109;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of University Avenue and the Southerly line of U.S.R.S. Tract 11C-109, S 77 deg. 10'24"W, 139.06 feet to a 1/2 inch rebar set for the Southwest corner of said tract;

THENCE leaving University Avenue and the Southerly line of U.S.R.S. Tract 11C-109, N 13 deg. 08'06"W, 186.34 feet to a 1/2 inch rebar found for the Northwest corner of said tract, which is a point on the Northerly line of U.S.R.S. Tract 11C-109;

THENCE N 77 deg. 28'00"E, 152.86 feet TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, containing 0.6769 acres, more or less.

SUBJECT to easements and restrictions of record.

Field Notes by Gilbert Chavez NMPS 6832
89-1280.3

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INFORMATION COMMON TO ALL PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Hadley-Ludwick House
2. Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, New Mexico
3. Jack Diven
4. January 1991
5. The Camera Shop
Las Cruces, New Mexico

INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS

6. Hadley-Ludwick House, east (main) facade. Camera facing west.
7. Photo #1.

6. Hadley-Ludwick House, north and east facades. Camera facing southwest.
7. Photo #2.

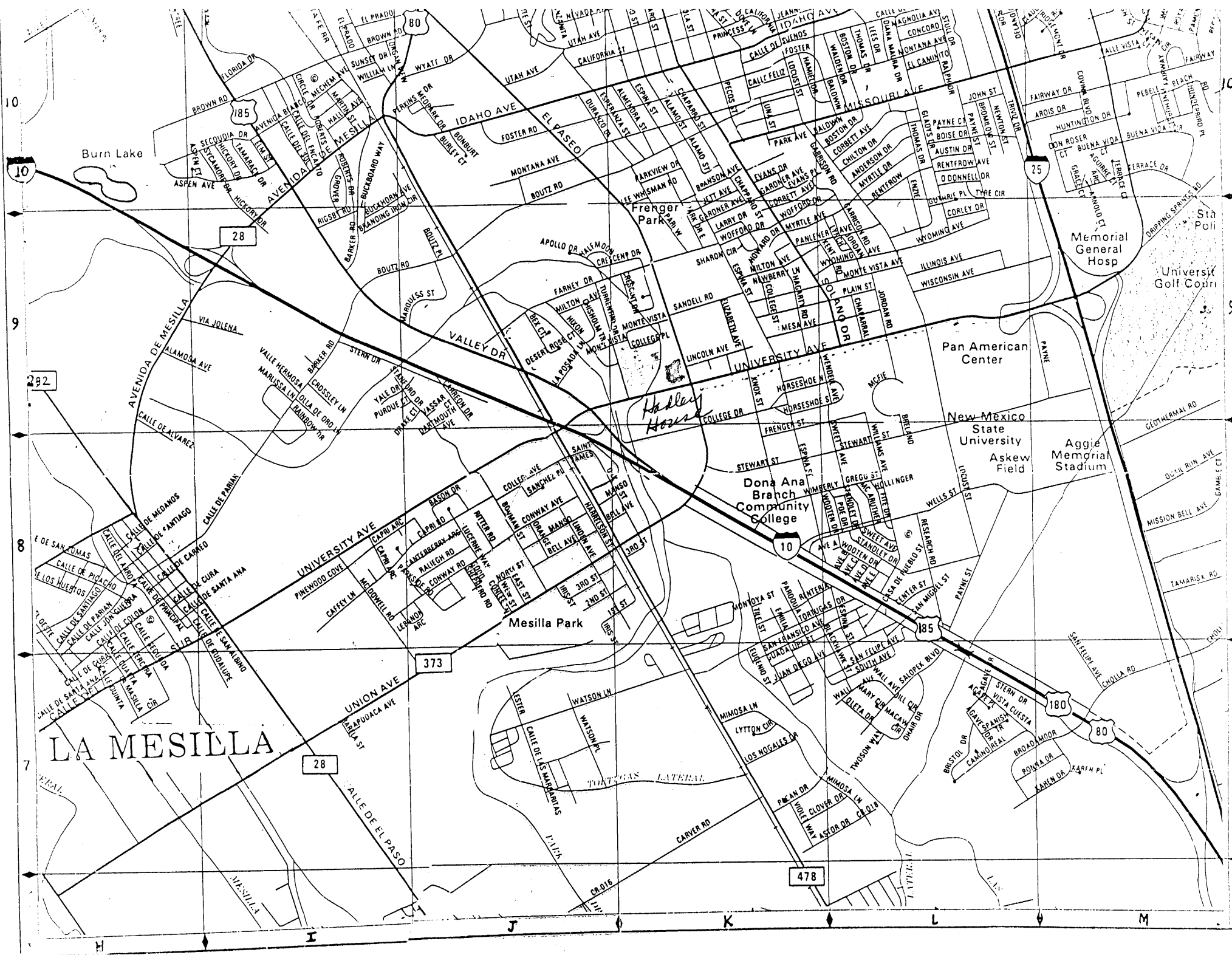
6. Hadley-Ludwick House, south and east (partial) facades. Camera facing northwest.
7. Photo #3.

6. Hadley-Ludwick House, west facade. Camera facing east.
7. Photo #4.

6. Apartment/garage, east (main) facade. Camera facing west.
7. Photo #5.

6. Apartment/garage, south facade. Camera facing north.
7. Photo #6.

6. Apartment/garage, north and west facades. Camera facing southeast.
7. Photo #7.



Burn Lake

28

292

373

478

LA MESILLA

Halley House

Mesilla Park

Dona Ana Branch Community College

Pan American Center

New Mexico State University Askew Field

Aggie Memorial Stadium

Memorial General Hosp

University Golf Course

Sta Poli

H I J K L M

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