The Buildings Of New Mexico State University

NMSU’s Building History
Vol. 1

By Patricia Grumet
To:
my colleague Ron Washburn,
my boss of three years, Jeff Miller,
Noe Rodriquez for his awesome drafting abilities,
the many NMSU faculty and staff who supplied me with information,
and my always supportive family.

Thank you
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Overview

New Mexico State University (NMSU) is a university that has been established a long time. It has survived through its own historical troubles and the troubles of the world. This college, with its humble beginnings, has grown over the years housing students from many different backgrounds, from distant countries to native Las Crucians. New Mexico State University became my home in 2000, when I started a new position with Facilities Space Management (then Facility Data Management) as a student employee, and as a freshman. I took on a job thinking that I was only going to be inputting data into a computer database. As the scope of my job increased to finding out all that I could about the history of the buildings that have housed so many students. Four years later, I now know more about the buildings that make up NMSU’s main campus and remote locations than I ever though I would as a student.

This book is the product of my many adventures over the years as a student and employee of NMSU. My quest for building information has yielded a massive amount of information that I struggled to catalog in the computer database. Media such as photographs, maps, floor plans, etc. were far beyond the capabilities of the database. This book became the solution to my dilemma. Within this book’s pages are maps, photos, documents, and biographies of buildings and their namesakes. I hope that readers find this information useful, and that they enjoy the unique history of the many buildings on campus.

Due to the vast amount of information that I have yet to uncover, and the steady growth of NMSU, it is difficult to put all of the campus history and building information within these pages. A third volume of this book is planned to be an addendum to this book. It will contain information that I may have missed, as well as information on buildings that at the time of this publication have not been completed or planned.

I would like to thank the many people who have made this book possible and who have opened up my eyes to the history of this dynamic university. Without their support, guidance, and encouragement, I would have had to struggle with this project.
Simple Beginnings: How New Mexico State University Was Founded

“We are thus strenuously advocating this cause because after careful examination of the field we find it a great glaring want. And furthermore, we feel that we are voicing the sentiment of the community at large when we say Las Cruces MUST and SHALL have a college. Gentlemen, will you fall in line?” – Mesilla Valley Democrat, May 4, 1888

In 1888, the citizens of Las Cruces became aware of a great need for their community, a school. New Mexico State University began as Las Cruces College. The school was advocated by many of the citizens of Las Cruces. Specifically, a group of men known as the Board of Trustees of Las Cruces College, were catalysts in helping Las Cruces College become a reality. The board included “George R. Bowman, John R. McFie, Jacinto Armijo, Martin Lohman, Phoebus Freudenthal, George W. Wood, and Hiram Hadley.” John R. McFie lead the group as President, along with fellow officer George R. Bowman as Secretary, and Phoebus Freudenthal as Treasurer.

With $750 in financial assistance from the citizens of Las Cruces, the men leased a two room adobe building from Numa Reymond for $25 per month. The building was located on the “northwest corner of Amador and South Alameda Streets” in Las Cruces (Heinzman). The Board of Trustees then rolled up their sleeves and used part of the $750 to repair and furnish the building. The board then asked Hiram Hadley to be the first President of Las Cruces College. Initially the school had about forty students and it opened its doors in September of 1888. By December, sixty-four students had been enrolled at the college. Prior to and during the initial semester of the college Hiram Hadley utilized local newspapers by writing articles detailing the progress of the school, as well as asking local families to open their homes to students from other cities as a means for generating interest and making education in Las Cruces more accessible. The ability for families to send their children to school, especially a local school, was a major concern for those who were living in Las Cruces.

The first faculty members were M.R. Koehlr and Anna Hadley, Hiram’s daughter. The first students of Las Cruces College included such names as Oscar C. Snow and Fabian Garcia. Names which can be found on New Mexico State University buildings today.

Las Cruces College became New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts after becoming a land-grant college under the Morrill Act of 1862. The school opened its doors as the new N.M.A. & M.A. January 21, 1890. The formal grand opening ceremony was held March 10, 1890 at Amador Hall. According to an article in the Rio Grande Republican documenting the event, it was reported that Amador Hall with a seating capacity “of over 300 was crowded for standing room.” By this time, the board of Trustees of Las Cruces College had become the Board of Regents for N.M.A. & M.A. which included Judge John R. McFie as President of the board, W.L. Rynerson as Secretary, Robert Black, Numa Reymond, and J.A. Whitmore. The grand opening “was the most momentous in the history of the Valley” according to Colonel A.J. Fountain who presided over the meeting. The original structure of the college consisted of an elementary department, a preparatory department, a freshman class, and a sophomore class.
Jacob Schanblin’s 100 Acres

You may ask, “Who is Jacob Schanblin and what is important about his 100 Acres?” Jacob Schanblin and his wife, Bertha, owned a ranch located approximately 3 miles south of the Town of Las Cruces during the late 1800’s. What is important about the Schanblin’s 100 Acres is that it was the acreage provided to fulfill the 100 acre requirement of an act approved by February 28th 1889 by New Mexico Territorial Legislature that established an Agricultural College and Experiment Station. The property belonging to the Schanblins was given to The Territory of New Mexico through a warranty deed on July 29, 1889. A deed of conveyance was approved August 1, 1889 and was signed by John R. McFie, Judge of the 3rd Judicial District of New Mexico. This property was bounded on the west by the “Old River Bed”, on the north by “Murphy’s Ranch”, on the east by “Foothills”, and on the south by “Garcia’s Ranch.” The western boundary is approximately where I-10 is today. The northern boundary was located where University Ave. currently is. “Wagon Road” is now Espina St.

On the following page “is a tracing of the original plat described in the deeds and records.” It was done in 1942 to “accompany the photographic reproduction for clarity” done by C.H. Bony. A copy of the Warranty Deed and the Deed of Conveyance follows the plat description and was retyped for clarity.
Warranty Deed for the Jacob Schanblin’s 100 acres to the Territory of New Mexico.

RECEIVED

15

Jacob Schanblin and Wife 

The Territory of New Mexico 

This instrument, made this 18th day of July 1889, between Jacob Schanblin and Antonia Schanblin his wife of the 1st part, and the Territory of New Mexico, the party of the 2nd part, in the county of Bernalillo in the Territory of New Mexico, the party of the 1st part, and the Territory of New Mexico, the party of the 2nd part.

Know all men by these presents, that I, the said Jacob Schanblin and Antonia Schanblin, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to me paid, have and by these presents do give, grant, convey, transfer and assign all my right, title and interest in and to the land described in the adjoining Schedule, to the Territory of New Mexico, the party of the 2nd part.

In consideration of the premises aforesaid, I, the said Territory of New Mexico, do hereby acknowledge the receipt of the sum of one dollar, to me paid, and do hereby accept the said land, and do hereby ratify and confirm all and every act and thing which has been or shall be done by the said Jacob Schanblin and Antonia Schanblin, his wife, in and about the conveyance of the said land.

Done and delivered in the presence of

[Signatures]

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of July 1889.

[Signature]

[Seal]
1.bound said of which is hereby conveyed, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part, the
2.mentioned and described, that is to say, that certain tract of land containing one hundred and nineteen and forty-
3.three one hundred and thirty (193.43) acres situated about
4.wo miles South of the said town of Macon, in
5.shire of Sumter, above and contiguous to
6.ine, Macon, bounded in the north by ditch, one
7.by bounded and described as follows. To wit:
8.commencing or corners there, according to the survey
9.of said land as made by Hampton & Biggs Surveyors
10.west with bounds of stones or in five miles, from
11.3,000 yards East of the Old Pike Road, and running
12.west S. 11° 38' E. 1500', then to corner No. 2; thence S. 80°
13.W. 2660' to corner No. 3; thence S. 18° 00' W. 13940'
14.feet to corner No. 4; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
15.feet to corner No. 5; thence S. 18° 00' W. 13940'
16.feet to corner No. 6; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
17.feet to corner No. 7; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
18.feet to corner No. 8; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
19.feet to corner No. 9; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
20.feet to corner No. 10; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
21.feet to corner No. 11; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
22.feet to corner No. 12; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
23.feet to corner No. 13; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
24.feet to corner No. 14; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
25.feet to corner No. 15; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
26.feet to corner No. 16; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
27.feet to corner No. 17; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
28.feet to corner No. 18; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
29.feet to corner No. 19; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
30.feet to corner No. 20; thence N. 18° 00' W. 13940'
31.feet to corner No. 21; the place
32.of beginning. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded
33.on the North by lands known as the lands of W. DeLong,
34.on the East by lands known as the lands of James Smith.
35.on the South by lands known as the lands of James Bevans
36.of Emma Raymond, and on the West by lands of
37.
as lands of the New Mexico Land Company, together with all and singular the tenements, herds, dominions and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversionary remainder and reversionary rents, issues, and profits thereof, in law and
in fact, all and singular the said premises, with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns in fee simple for
ever, and the said party of the first part for them
successors and for their heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby covenant to and with the said party
of the second part its successors and assigns that
they will warrant and defend the title to the premises
hereby conveyed and every part and parcel thereof
with the appurtenances appertaining to the said premises
and demands of all persons whatsoever.
In witness whereof the said party of the first part
have hereunto set their hands and sealed the day
and year first above written.

Witness: Jacob Schumaker

E. W. Wade

Norvell, County of Dona Ana, 1859.

On this 24th day of July, 1859 before me personally appeared Jacob Schumaker
and Norvell Schumaker his wife, the persons described in and who executed the fore
going instrument and acknowledged to me that
they executed the same freely, fair and understanding.

E. W. Wade

Notary Public
The above deed of conveyance is hereby approved this 19th day of June, 1879.
John A. McFee
Judge of the 3d Judicial District
of said county.
Filed for record August 25th, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. E. Stephenson
Recorder.

I, Horace E. Stephenson, Clerk and Recorder, in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the original instrument of writing, or of a copy thereof, kept in this office in the office of the S. B. Polk, 337 and 338 Records of said county.

Harris, my hand and the seal of the Probate Clerk, at my office in that county, on the 25th day of August, 1879.
H. E. Stephenson
Probate Clerk and Ex Officio Recorder, Dixon, Dixon County
This true.
This indenture, made this 29th day of July A.D. 1889 between Jacob Schanblin and Bertha Schanblin his wife, of Las Cruces, in the County of Doña Ana in the Territory of New Mexico, the parties of the first part and the Territory of New Mexico, the parties of the second part, Witnessed: Whereas by the Act of the of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico entitled “An Act To Establish and Provide for the Maintenance of the University of New Mexico, the Agricultural College and Agricultural Experiment Station, the School of Mines, and the Insane Asylum, and for other purposes,” approved February 28th 1889, the said Legislative Assembly did create and establish an Institution of Learning to be Known as the “Agricultural College and Agricultural Station of New Mexico; and whereas in and by the said Act the said Institution was located at or near the Town of Las Cruces, in the said County of Doña Ana upon a tract of land not less than one-hundred (100) acres, contiguous to the Las Cruces Irrigation Ditch South of said Town and owned by the said Jacob Schanblin (of the first part,) provided thus the said Jacob Schanblin should within six months from the date of the passage of said Act, donate and convey to the said Territory of New Mexico for such purpose the said tract of land. Now, therefore, the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the premises and of One dollar to them in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby confessed, have granted; bargained; sold and conveyed unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns in fee simple, the said tract of land in the said Act mentioned and described that is to say. Thus certain tract of land containing one hundred and nineteen and forty-three one hundredths (119.43) acres situated about two miles south of the said Town of Las Cruces, in the County of Doña Ana aforesaid, contiguous to the main Las Cruces Irrigation Ditch, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to – Wit: in Commencing on corner No. 1. According to the survey of said land as made by Hampton and Biggs, Surveyors, a part with mound of stones sat in foot-hills about 225 yards East of the El Paso Road, and running thence S. 11º 58’ E. 1504.7 feet to Cor. No. 2; thence S. 80º 15’ W. 2640 feet to corner No. 3; thence S. 78º 00’ W. 1292 feet to corner No. 4; a Stake sat in the Center of the Old River Bed, thence N. 14º 04’ W. 546.8 feet along center of said Old River Bed to corner No. 5; thence N. 14º 00’ W. 450.8 Feet along center of old River Bed to Corner No. 6; thence N. 6º 18’ E. 349.8 feet along center of said Old River Bed to corner No. 7; thence North 74º 42’ E. 361.7 feet to corner No. 8; thence N. 80º 45’ E. 399.3 feet to corner No. 9; thence N. 77º 52’ E. 2917.2 feet to corner No. 1; the place of beginning. The premises hereby conveyed are bounded on the North by lands known as the lands of W.E. DeLany on the East by lands known as the lands of Jacob Schanblin; on the South by the lands known as the lands of Numa Reymond and on the West by lands known as lands of the New Mexico Town Company. Together with all and singular the tenements, hared internments and appurtenances there into belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the recursion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof: To Have, and to Hold, all and singular, the said premises, with the appurtenances, into the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns in the simple forever. And the said parties of the first part for themselves and for their heirs, executors and administrators do hereby covenant to and with the said party of the second part its successors and assigns that they will Warrant and Defend the title to the premises hereby conveyed and every part and pared thereof, with the appurtenances against the lawful claims and demands of the persons whomsoever. In Witness Whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto at their hands and seals the day and year from above written. Witness: E.C. Wade Jacob Schanblin (signature) Bertha Schanblin (signature) so. On this 29th day of July A.D. 1889 before me personally appeared Jacob Schanblin and Bertha Schanblin his wife, to me known to be the persons describe in and who executed the foregoing instruments, and acknowledged to me that they executed the as their free act and deed. E.C. Wade Notary Public
Territory of New Mexico
Doña Ana County

The above Deed of Conveyance
Is hereby approved this 1st day of Aug. 1889.
John R. McFie
Judge of the 3rd Judicial District
of New Mexico.

Filed for Record August 24th, A.D. 1889 at 4:30 o’clock P. M.
H.J. Stephenson (?Signature)
Recorder

Territory of New Mexico
County of Doña Ana.

so.
I Horace J. Stephenson, Probate
Clerk and Ex-officio Recorder in and for Doña Ana County,
do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
correct transcript of the original Instrument of
writing as in appears of record in this office in
book of deeds no. 13, folios 334 and 338 Records of Doña
Ana County.

Witness my hand and the Seal
of the Probate Court, and my office
in Las Cruces, N.M. this 1st
day of may A.D. 1896.
H.J. Stephenson (Signature)
Probate Clerk and Ex-Officio
Recorder, Doña Ana County
New Mexico.
Trost & Trost’s Campus Plan

These maps, depicting the original campus design by Trost and Trost, are from University Archives.
BLOCK PLAN
NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS
TRUMAN H. HODGSON EL PASEO, EL PASO, TEXAS
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of NMSU

These maps can be found on micro film at Zuhl Library, New Mexico State University. Their dates are as noted.
December 1908
February 1913
July 1921
May 1927
December 1934 (May 1927 version that had been revised in 1934)
Campus Maps

The following are campus maps collected from each decade from 1930 to present. Prior to 1930 I was unable to find any campus maps in the University Catalogs or yearbooks. However, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in the previous section provide the earliest campus maps. Of the following campus maps, the 1930 to 1960 maps are from the University Catalog. The 1981 map was found in a janitor’s closet and the date is estimated by the presence or lack there of, of major buildings on campus. The 1994 map is an ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessibility map that was provided to our office by another department. The final two maps were generated by our office. The three-dimensional map was a part of an informational campus map and brochure and can also be found in the Las Cruces Chamber of Commerce Map.
NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

1. Hadley Hall
2. Library
3. Foster Hall
4. F. & F. Control
5. E. E. Lab.
6. Nutrition
7. Forge & Foundry
8. Goddard Hall
10. B.-G. Office
11. Wilson Hall
12. Dairy Bldg.
13. Farm Barns
14. Music Hall
15. Gym-Army
16. Science Hall
17. Rez. of Pima
18. Old Dor.-Men
19. New Dor.-Men
21. Dining Hall
22. Tennis Courts
23. Ath. Fields
25. Swimming Pool
1940
1957 Summer
New Mexico State University Campus
This map is from the 1963-1964 Campus Directory. Map courtesy of University Archives.
Campus Views

The following photos are campus views that have been taken over the years. The first three are courtesy of University Archives. The last one is from the 1963 yearbook.

The first picture shows a view of campus looking to the east. From left to right one can see (Left to Right) William Conroy Honors Center, Freshman Dorm, Science Hall, Old Main (McFie Hall), Old Hadley Hall, the old Engineering Building, and Wilson Hall.

Photo number two features the Miller Field tennis courts in the foreground and the following major buildings (left to right) William Conroy Honors Center, the Gymnasium, Freshman Dorm, Science Hall, Old Hadley Hall, Goddard Hall, the Old Engineering Building, Wilson Hall, and the old barns.

Photo number three shows the main gates to the university, William Conroy Honors Center, the Gymnasium, and the Science Hall.

Photo number four is a view of the horseshoe from the north east looking south west. Photo number five is from 1965 looking west along the south horseshoe. Foster Hall, Goddard Hall, and Jett Hall are pictured.
From the 1963 yearbook.
New Mexico State University Buildings:

The following chapters are the histories of the many New Mexico State University buildings. Each chapter includes photos, documents, articles, floor plans, histories of the buildings, and biographies of those people associated with the buildings. This data has been collected over the course of four years and from many different sources. Some of these sources include the Board of Regents Minutes from “The Board of Trustees of Las Cruces College” to the 1970’s. Also several newspaper articles from the Las Cruces Citizen, Mesilla Valley Democrat, Rio Grande Republican, Las Cruces Sun News, and the Round Up. Many faculty, staff, students, and citizens of Las Cruces have contributed information to this book. Information was also obtained information from all of the University’s yearbooks.

The research contained in this book is only a piece of the larger puzzle. New Mexico State University is a dynamic institution that is constantly growing and evolving. With this there is still a lot of data to obtain on past buildings and people along with maintaining data on present and future buildings and people. This book is a spring board for future archivists and historians to continue to expand on the history of New Mexico State University’s many building.
Main Campus

Over the years main campus has grown to fit within the boundaries of the “Golden Triangle.” Main Campus was originally located “3 miles south of Las Cruces,” and with the growth of Las Cruces, the University has grown. The campus bordered on the north by University Ave., on the east by A-Mountain, and by I-10 on the west. It is within these boundaries that the university has rooted itself into the very core of life for people who live, work, and play here in Las Cruces.
Old Main (McFie Hall)


From the August 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. See Page 16.
Photo from the University Archives.

Photo of Old Main from the 1911 yearbook taken prior to the fire that burned it down.

Ruins of Old Main after it was destroyed by fire. Photo is from the 1911 yearbook.
Photo of the remains of the building being torn down. Photo is from the last page of the 1911 yearbook.

Old Main’s cornerstone. From the 1950 yearbook.

Cornerstone from the 1958 yearbook.
McFie Hall floor plan taken from 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Las Cruces.
Old Main (McFie Hall)

Plans for the construction of a main building for the newly formed college were discussed as early as April, 1890. At an April 1890 Board of Regents meeting, Regent Black asked to get “sketches, plans and specifications for college buildings” including plans for the construction of a main building. The following month at another Board of Regents meeting, Regent Numa Reymond made a motion to appoint a fund raising committee to get money for the construction of Old Main. On May 12, 1890, plans and specifications for the new building were submitted to the Board of Regents by architect George E. King of El Paso, Texas. Notice for the “proposed erection” of the new building was published, and bids were to be turned into the Board by 2:00 p.m., May 28, 1890. The bid for construction was won by John K. Bogardus (BOR, p.20), and the building was to be constructed at a cost of $25,000.00. (Catalog 1907) It was reported at a June 30, 1890 Board of Regents meeting, that 213,000 bricks had been approved by the architect for use on the building. They were purchased at a cost of $4.50/1,000 bricks.

The cornerstone, originating from the Organ Mountains weighed about 1,000 lbs. and was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons on September 9, 1890. It is inscribed with the names of those involved in the building project. (Rio Grande Republican, August 1890)

Old Main featured thirteen rooms on two floors, and a basement. The exterior of the first and second floors were red brick and the basement floor’s exterior was the same rough stone as the cornerstone.

Initially the President’s and Registrar’s offices, along with a few recitation rooms, were located on the first floor of the building. The second floor was home to several class rooms and “McFie Hall.” “McFie Hall,” was not just the name of the building, but it was also the name of a large room on the second floor that was used for “class exercises, lectures, and similar purposes, and will seat a large audience.” (Catalog 1907) In the beginning of 1909, the preparatory department occupied the second floor and the “departments of Commerce, Math, English, Language, and Military Science” occupied other rooms throughout the building. (Catalog 1909) In the 1910 one room in the basement was utilized by the Young Women’s Christian Association. (Catalog 1910)

Unfortunately, the building burned to the ground on September 12, 1910. The fire occurred after supper that evening, starting in the basement near the boys’ stairs. The fire was discovered by students who were on their way to the YMCA building. Students managed to rescue two musical instruments; guns, swords, etc. from the armory; and a few typewriters. Eventually, the fire was out by 9:30 p.m. (New Mexico Collegian, Sept. 15, 1910) The departments that had been housed in the building had to be temporarily relocated into other cramped buildings on campus until funds could be found to construct a new building. (Catalog 1911) The cornerstone is the only part of the building that remains in its original position in the middle of the New Mexico State University Horseshoe next to the flag pole.

Judge John R. McFie

“McFie Hall” was named for Judge John R. McFie, who was one of the founding members of the college, a Judge, and a member of the Board of Regents from 1888 to 1895.
#1 Science Hall

From the August 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. See Page 16 for the whole map.

Science Hall photo from the 1911 yearbook.

Science Hall

This building was erected in the winter of 1897-98, and is used to house the classrooms and laboratories of the departments of chemistry, soil physics, and biology.

1924 yearbook.
From the summer 1947 College Record (university catalog) page 10.

1958 yearbook. The adjacent barracks were added in the late 1940’s to “supplement” the Science Hall.
Photo from the 1965 yearbook showing an Art student working on freehand sketching the old Science Hall.

Photo of the building being torn down in 1974. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Building #1, Science Hall, was constructed during the fall 1897 semester, and was occupied by January 1898. The building was a large two story building that was located to the north of Old Main approximately where the chemistry building is located today. This building contained eleven large classroom/laboratories and five smaller rooms. The lower floor was occupied by the departments of Chemistry and Domestic Science. At the same time the second floor was home to the departments of Physics and Biology. The Experiment Station also used this building for some of its work in chemistry, botany, and soil physics. In 1929, the building was occupied entirely by the Chemistry department. The building was equipped with “water, gas, electricity, and apparatus for demonstration experiments.”

The lab for general chemistry had been remodeled, enlarged, and furnished with new standard oak desks finished in silver gray. The desks featured individual lockers and sets of apparatus for 144 students. Other labs at that time were equipped with standard apparatus for organic, physiological, analytical, physical, agricultural engineering, and petroleum chemistry. One room was used for crushing, grinding, and sampling of ores, minerals, etc. Another room was used for the museum of natural and industrial specimens of interest to students in different courses. The State Chemist and the Experiment Station Chemist both had laboratory space within this building. Two more rooms were used as store rooms. The store rooms contained chemicals and apparatus for instruction in chemical research, etc. “Gas is provided from gasoline by a Matthews gas machine. The chemistry library and offices occupy two well lighted rooms.”

Within a year the department of chemistry grew again and the Science Hall was altered once more. The equipment in the general chemistry lab was increased by 20 stations so that the lab could accommodate 164 students. A second laboratory was created and used as a bacteriology laboratory. Its storage room was home to an autoclave, refrigerator, supplies, and equipment. The lab was equipped with water, gas, and other lab equipment. A third lab was used by advanced students in biology who were allowed to work in the lab without an instructor or at a specific time. The fourth lab in the building was occupied by the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) for research work. The number of store rooms expanded from two to four and the departmental library had expanded from two rooms to three. The rooms containing the museum and the room used for crushing and grinding remained the same. By 1934 the building accommodated an office and a laboratory for Feed and Fertilizer Control.

Around 1948 the building’s “facilities” were “supplemented by two annexes made of converted war surplus buildings.”

The building was torn down between March and April of 1974, at a cost of $61,000.
The Original Agricultural Building

This building is known to us now as the seed house. It was used in the early days of the College by the Experiment Station and later by the Agricultural School for recitation rooms and laboratories.

Nematology when it was known as the Seed House. Photo from the 1924 yearbook.

June 21, 2001
Nematology

Located at 655 College Dr., this building looks much like it did when the university acquired it on July 29, 1889. According to an article appearing in the October 20, 1937 Round Up, the building was already on the land when it was acquired. Special mention was made about the status of the roof and that it had been used for parties and informal dances. The land that this building was on belonged to Jacob Schanblin’s ranch which had been given to the Territory of New Mexico for creation of the “Agricultural College and Experiment Station.” For more information on the Jacob Schanblin Ranch see page 12.

The building was constructed prior to 1889 and was the first agriculture building on campus. It was originally used by the Experiment Station. Prior to 1924 the College of Agriculture utilized the space for recitation rooms and laboratories. The building was also referred to as the Seed House. During the 1890's and early 1900's the building served a dual purpose as a location for both academics and social events such as dances. Later the building became home to the University Museum. Currently it is occupied by Entomology Plant Pathology and Weed Science (E.P.P.W.S.) and is used for Nematology and related work.
#3 Forge Shop

The Forge Shop was a “frame structure which houses the gorging equipment as well as provides storage room for lumber and supplies.” (Catalog, 1925) “The forge shop is equipped with twelve down draft forges, three portable forges, anvils, drill press, swedge block, hammers, cutters, tongs, hardies, and necessary small tools for this work. This hop has been entirely renovated recently and offers excellent opportunity for forging and blacksmithing work.” (Catalog, 1931) This building used to be located near Goddard Hall, and was eventually torn down. (HD)
#4 Foundry Shop

From the August 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Photo from the 1911 yearbook taken looking south from the future site of Goddard Hall.

From the December 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

From the February 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

The highlighted building is the foundry from the 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

The highlighted building is the foundry from the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
Our Foundry

The foundry occupies a building 50 x 90 feet and has the features that are common to all commercial foundries.

A No. 1 Whiting Cupola of 1 to 2 tons capacity of iron per hour is used in melting the iron. This is located in the center of the moulding room.

In the lower right hand corner of the building is the core room, containing all the apparatus for the making of cores, and the core oven for drying them. Core boxes and other material are stored in this room.

The brass furnace, with a capacity of a 60 lb. crucible, is located in the upper right hand corner of the foundry building. The storage yard is located in the rear of the foundry. Here is stored all coke, sand, pig iron, scrap iron and flasks, also the moulding floor to be cleaned from sand, etc.

The equipment of the foundry takes care of 20 students to the class, and provides instructions for practice in moulding, core making, mixing and melting metals.

A testing laboratory is under way and the following test of all iron will be given to each run of metal. The transverse strength, flexure, shrinkage, chill and hardness.

From the 1925 Yearbook.
The highlighted building is the foundry from the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

**Foundry Shop**

Located just south of the current location of Goddard Hall, the Foundry Shop was once a part of the original Mechanical Engineering building. It was constructed in 1895 (Catalog, 1948) and remained mostly intact until sometime between 1927 and 1934. Between 1927 and 1934 the southern section of the building was torn down. The remaining portion of the building was torn down by 1958. This was an adobe building that gave ample room for the foundry equipment and class work in foundry practice. (Catalog, 1925) “The foundry is equipped with a No. 1 Whiting cupola with a capacity of one ton of metal per hour, one 500-lb. Bull ladle, one 100-lb. Ladle, two 50-lb. Hand ladles, fifty molding flasks, and twelve complete sets of molder’s tools. The non-ferrous foundry equipment consists of one crucible furnace, two 60-lb. capacity crucibles, and all the necessary accessory flasks, tools, and sand.” (Catalog 1931) At one point the building was called the “Building and Grounds Storehouse #2.” (HD)
#5 McFie Hall (Girls Dorm)

From the 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Photos showing “Girl’s Dormitory.” Photo from the 1909-1910 Catalog, page 96.

From the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Shows the addition that had been made in 1903.
McFie Hall (Girls Dormitory) from the 1924 yearbook depicting the original portion of the building in 1897 and the addition that was put on the building in 1903.

McFie Hall

This building was erected in 1897 and has been used since that time as the Girls' Dormitory. It provided rooming facilities for about thirty young women.

McFie Hall

The Girls' Dormitory as it appeared after the extension was added in 1903. At present it provides accommodations for about sixty students.
McFie Hall (Girls Dormitory)

The Girl’s Dorm was completed and occupied by the fall 1898 term. The original part of the building consisted of 17 rooms and 2 stories. (Kropp, p.63) At one point the idea came about to partition the dormitory for home economics classes, but the idea was rejected. (Kropp, p.72) A two story west wing was added to the building in 1903. With this new addition, the building housed 50 students with each room accommodating two girls. Those girls who roomed with someone paid $17.00/month and those who wished to have a room to themselves paid $20.00/month. Rent had to be paid in advance on the first of the month. The rooms were furnished, however the women had to bring “comforts,” blankets, sheets, pillow-slips, towels, napkins, napkin ring, and two laundry bags. Each of these items had to be labeled with the student’s name. In addition, “a spoon and glass should be brought for use in the room.” (Catalog, 1907) Some of the rooms in the building were “a large dining hall, a large parlor, a smaller reception room, a music room, the matron’s room, a kitchen, etc., besides bath-rooms and twenty-five well lighted and ventilated sleeping rooms, all nicely furnished.” (Catalog, 1908) At an April 26, 1918 Board of Regents meeting, LC Lumber Co. won a bid for $468.50 to place a small septic tank at the dormitory. The plans for the septic tank were prepared by Professor Hitchcock. At a June 16, 1919 Board of Regents meeting, the Regents decided to take action to secure bids for another renovation of the building. A month later the new renovation was to include a place for rooming that accommodated 56 people, “recalcimin[ing]”, and repainting of the kitchen, and other repairs. In 1930, McFie Hall Annex was constructed just north of the Girl’s dorm. (See page 193 for more information.) In 1935 a storm sewer was constructed that would cross the old highway and end up in the “drainage canal east of Mesilla Park.” (BOR, p. 135) In 1938 Mrs. Bursum was given authority to purchase equipment necessary for McFie Hall and the Dining Hall at the July 3, 1938 Board of Regents meeting. The following year the porches were plastered (Project No. 665-85-2100). (BOR, p.325)

At a November 15, 1941 Board of Regents meeting, Mrs. Lansing B. Bloom (Judge R. McFie’s daughter) along with Mr. W.A. Keleher, requested a name plate be placed on McFie Hall. The regents asked Mrs. Bloom for suggestions for a suitable plate inscription. The following year at another Regents’ meeting, Mrs. Bloom was invited before the board because of the request for the McFie family that some suitable building, or monument, be dedicated to the memory of Judge McFie, but any action on this idea was postponed until all the buildings that were under construction at that time were completed.

By 1958, the building was in poor condition and it was determined that it would cost $80,000 to put the building back into usable condition. (BOR, p. 853) In 1958 the building was condemned by plumbing, electrical and building inspectors. The new cost to “put it back in livable condition” was $69,000. While this number was less than the original renovation estimate it was still too much money to fix up the building. On September 18, 1959 the Board of Regents approved the condemnation of McFie Hall and ordered it demolished as soon as practical. In the meantime the sound part of the building, occupied by Coach Moulton and his family, could be used by a caretaker. At the May 14-15, 1960 Board of Regents meeting it was decided that the building be torn down. Also, Judge McFie’s name was to be used for “the recently constructed Traffic Circle at the center of campus,” McFie Circle. (BOR, p.892)
#6 Old Hadley Hall

Hadley Hall photo from the 1909-1910 Catalog. Page 32.
Photos showing “The desk and catalog”, “Some of the Bookstacks”, and “Reference and Reading Room.” Photos are from the 1909-1910 Catalog, page 144.

Photos showing “Sewing Rooms”, “The Dining Room”, and “Sewing Rooms.” Photos are from the 1909-1910 Catalog, page 128.

(Left) Photos showing “President’s Office” and “Registrar’s Office.” Photos are from the 1909-1910 Catalog, page 8.
Old Hadley Hall photo from the 1911 yearbook.

Caption mistakenly identifies Old Hadley Hall as Old Main. Photo from the 1954 yearbook.

Old Hadley Hall viewed from the south east. The image is from the 1955 yearbook.
Old Hadley being torn down. Images are from the 1958 yearbook.

Photo from the 1958 yearbook, shows all that remained of Old Hadley Hall after its demolition. The new administration building (Hadley Hall) sits in the background.
Replacement for Hadley Hall Proposed Here

The scattered arts and sciences departments would be housed together in A&M's proposed arts and sciences building, which is sought to replace Hadley Hall.

The structure would stand north of the library, Branston Hall, and south of the site of old Hadley Hall. Approximately 17 classrooms and 58 offices are planned for the proposed building, which would service not only the 648 students in arts and sciences, but the entire school enrollment.

Dr. A. D. Boston, dean of the school of arts and sciences, points out that the school functions as a service department for the entire college, teaching all freshmen and sophomores in English, chemistry, and mathematics.

With the condemning and destruction of Hadley Hall last spring, the various arts and sciences departments were scattered throughout the campus. Also housed in old Hadley was the education department. At present, these departments are in barracks, in the basement of new Hadley Hall (the administration building), and in Young Hall, with the drama department working in the aeronautics building. Those departments which would be housed in the proposed building are drama, music, art, business administration, foreign languages, teacher education, and history and social sciences. The building would serve as the needed replacement for Hadley Hall.

Planned for the drama department would be a special theater, following the design of a theater in Midland, Texas. This auditorium would have a seating capacity of 400, with soundproof walls, arranged to grant actors and property men complete access to the stage from any point in the building. Also planned are property, costume, dressing, and scenery rooms.

The music department, in addition to offices for the faculty, would be equipped with separate chorus and band rehearsal halls, four private rehearsal rooms, and would have easy access to the theatre for such equipment as pianos, band instruments, etc.

These fine-arts departments would be housed in a one-story wing, with their office space available with each special section. Teacher education, business administration, history and social sciences, and foreign languages would have their offices in a two-story office wing.

In addition, a two-story classroom wing would handle the large arts and sciences enrollment, as well as the entire enrollment of the other schools in the college for required courses.
Old Hadley Hall

Building #6, Old Hadley Hall was the original administration building located just east of present day Hadley Hall and south of Guthrie Annex. The building was three stories, and 62’ across by 104’6” deep. The construction featured a concrete foundation, brick exterior walls and wood framed interior walls. The roofing material was “Malthoid”, galvanized iron, and tile coping. Other materials that adorned the building were staff ornamentation, galvanized iron cornice, and domes. (Englebrecht) The “Administration Building and Library['s]” first floor housed six administration offices, and a large general assembly room. The second floor housed the library. Six rooms in the “semi-basement” story were dedicated to the “department of Household Economics.” (Catalog, 1908) The original construction plan called for Hadley Hall to be the “central building of the newly planned quadrangle, and will be architecturally more elaborate than some of the rest.” Hadley Hall’s construction was completed during 1908 and was dedicated to Hiram Hadley. After the completion of the building the basement ended up having eight rooms that were used by the Home Economics department along with a large supply and storage room. (Catalog, 1909) According to the 1909 Catalog, the building was going to have wings added to both sides of the building that were going to house other departments currently located in other buildings. The building’s basement, by May of 1910, had been configured so that the home economics area had 8 rooms, there was a room for supply and storage, and space for the “college book and stationery store and the post-office. The auditorium featured 523 opera style seats, and the second floor’s library featured a reference room, reading room, stack room, workroom, and office. (Catalog, 1910)

In 1916, the President’s Report to the Board of Regents recommended moving the library from Hadley Hall to a “Fireproof building” because many of the books were out of print and could not be replaced. The report also suggested that the heads of the Experiment Station and Extension Service should be moved to the rooms that were occupied by the library in Hadley Hall. Plans for the repairs to the building dome were submitted to the Board of Regents by Bascom-French Company, but the plans did not include any cost estimates. Letters in regards to repairs to the roof, dome, assembly hall, library and other fixtures were sent to the Board of Regents from Porter Lumber Co. on March 11th and 13th of 1916. (BOR, p. 106) In 1920, the library was moved to the third floor of Goddard Hall. (Catalog, 1920)

The department of Business Administration moved into the building in 1931. Between 1936 and 1937 the Home Economics department moved out of Hadley Hall and into Dove Hall. (Catalog, 1937) “An inspection of Hadley basement was next made for the purpose of considering remodeling of same to accommodate the Canteen.” Mr. Gardner and Mr. Strickland were asked to draft plans for the necessary changes. (BOR, p. 182) At an April 27, 1938 meeting of the Board of Regents, the lease on Hadley Hall’s basement to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture was renewed. It was lease number Aaa-1408. (BOR, p.239) In the spring of 1939 Hadley Hall was to be stuccoed for approximately $300. (BOR, p. 305) In November of 1939, Hadley Hall, Wilson Hall, and the porches of McFie Hall were plastered. It was project number 665-85-2100. (BOR, p. 325)

In 1952, the occupants moved to the new Administration Building (modern day Hadley Hall), and the Board of Regents discussed the reconditioning of the building and proposed uses of Old Hadley Hall. (BOR, pp. 679 & 687) In 1953, the bonds were sold to remodel the Old Hadley Hall which was placed second on the list of considerations being made by the Board of Regents. (BOR, p. 701) In 1954 alterations were made to the building. (BOR, p.743) At this time the basement was occupied by the foreign language and drama departments. The first floor was occupied by the departments of History, Social Science, Education, and Psychology departments. The second floor was occupied by the Art department. (New Mexico Aggie, Feb. 1958)

At a December 16, 1955 Board of Regents meeting, it was determined that the estimated cost of rewiring Hadley Hall “was so great” it was concluded that it was too much to spend on an old building. The Board of Regents asked to contact the state wiring board to get exception on code
wiring and only rewire the auditorium in the building. It was the auditorium where it was “felt” that there was danger. (BOR, p. 773) In February of the following year, the rewiring of Hadley Hall auditorium proceeded according to plans and specifications prepared by Wolgamood & Millington. (BOR, p. 777)

The building was condemned in August of 1957 and on November 11, 1957 bids were opened for tearing down the building. In an article from the Round Up on January 17, 1958 the theft of one of the building’s cupolas was reported. The building had two cupolas on the front of the building that were “examples of sheet metal workmanship in vogue when Hadley was built”. One of the cupolas fell from the building during demolition and was not salvageable. The other one was going to be placed into the care of the university museum when some students took the cupola. The building had two cupolas on the front of the building that were “examples of sheet metal workmanship in vogue when Hadley was built”. One of the cupolas fell from the building during demolition and was not salvageable. The other one was going to be placed into the care of the university museum when some students took the cupola. The stolen cupola measured 6 ft. high. After an article was published on the disappearance of the cupola the students returned the cupola to university officials. The demolition of the building began by removing the metal dome and then pulling the walls down and removing the foundation. In a Round Up article it was estimated that over 200,000 bricks had been used in the construction of the building.

Originally this building was the Administration building, by the time it was torn down it was being used to house most of the College of Arts and Sciences. This included space such as the auditorium for the Playmakers, music rooms, classrooms, and departments such as Art, Education, History & Social Science, Drama, Foreign Language, Business Administration, and Math.

**Hiram Hadley**

Hiram Hadley was a strong advocate for, and one of the founding members of Las Cruces College. He was the first president of the newly formed New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. He was president from 1888 to 1894. (Source: http://www.nmsu.edu/General/Past_presidents/hadley.html)

He was also a member of the Board of Regents from 1907 to 1912. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

His home is now the Glen Cutter Gallery located on the northwest corner of University Ave. and El Paseo Rd.
#7 Wilson Hall

Photo showing “Agricultural Building.” Photo from the 1909-1910 Catalog, page 16.

Wilson Hall photo from the 1911 yearbook. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Wilson Hall

This building, erected in 1908, is the present home of the Agricultural Departments. It contains numerous laboratories and class rooms, as well as the offices of the different Agricultural departments, irrigation experimentation, and the Agricultural Experiment Station.
Wilson Hall

“Funds have been appropriated for a new and commodious building for carrying on instruction in the various lines of agriculture. This building will be completed soon and will provide offices, class rooms, and laboratories in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Horticulture, and Irrigation.” (Catalog, 1907)

“It follows the common plan adopted for all buildings and will have two stories and a semi basement.” (Catalog, 1908)

Wilson Hall’s construction was finished in 1907, and it was occupied by February of 1909. This building contained a total of 15 rooms plus the restrooms. The building featured a concrete foundation, brick and plaster walls, roof tile, and cement ground floors and sills. (Englebrecht) The semi-basement had rooms for the Diary Laboratory and classroom and the laboratories and equipment for Agricultural Engineering. The first and second floor contained offices and classrooms for the departments of Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, and Irrigation Engineering. “The office work of the Experiment station in the above named departments is all carried on in this building.” (Catalog, 1909)

In 1912, two large rooms in the building were used to temporarily house the Commercial Department. (Catalog, 1912) By 1914, this department had moved out. (Catalog, 1914) In 1929, the basement was converted for laboratories for soils and research in home economics. (Catalog, 1929) The Dairy Laboratory was moved into a new building, building #43, that year making room for the new uses of Wilson Hall’s basement. With the construction of Foster Hall in 1930, Wilson Hall’s occupants now included classes in soils, dairy husbandry, etc., and offices for the following research departments: the Agricultural Economics, Irrigation Research, Vocational Education, and research work for Home Economics. The basement was still being used for Soils and Home Economics. The basement also housed the office and laboratory of the State Dairy Commissioner. (Catalog, 1930) The building burned down in 1937.
#8 Freshman Dormitory – Men’s

Photos showing “Boy’s Dormitory.” Photo from the 1909-1910 Catalog. Page 96.

Freshman dormitory photo from the 1911 yearbook.
Photo of the Freshman Dormitory from the 1920 Catalog. It shows the northern wing of the building that was added in 1918. Photo was taken of the west side or front of the building.

From the 1964 yearbook.
The freshman dormitory, building #8, was constructed in 1907. It was one of three building that were constructed that year. Plans and specifications for the building were “in the hands of the contractors” by July of 1908. It was anticipated that it would be ready for occupation by the Fall 1909 semester. The dormitory originally had room for 60 men. (Catalog, 1908) It was a Trost and Trost building that was located to the west of Kent Hall and to the north of Old Hadley Hall. The building was rectangular, two stories, and was constructed with a concrete foundation, and walls that were brick and plaster. The dormitory may have had either a tiled or shingled roof. (Englebrecht) The building also featured “living and study room accommodations…a large social room for the use of all. Ample accommodations in the way of baths, lavatories, toilets, and closets are at the service of students rooming in this building. The rooms are nicely furnished under the management of a representative of the college.” (Catalog, 1909) In 1910, the rent for this building was “$4 a month for each boy, two in a room.” The men had to provide their own bedding with the exception of a mattress and pillow. The rent covered the “cost of light and heat and the washing of bed linen.” The dorm was supervised by “a member of the faculty and study hour periods [were] enforced.” The building did not have a dining hall, but the men could eat at McFie Hall. (Catalog, 1911) A north wing was added in 1918, (Catalog, 1953) which expanded the occupancy of the building to 90 men. (Catalog, 1920) Over the years the occupancy of the building fluctuated from as low as 14 to 70 men. In 1936 the offices of the United States Resettlement Administration occupied a portion of the building for about a year. It was during this time that the student occupancy was 14 students. (Catalog 1936) The building had 38 rooms that could house two men to a room. (Catalog 1963) The building was torn down in 1964.
#9 Military Science Building

The Gymnasium

The gymnasium was erected in 1911 and houses the armory, military offices, and recitation rooms, physical director's office, dressing rooms, and contains a large room, 50x80 feet, for indoor athletic performances.

Photo of the building when it was occupied by Military Science, circa 1960's – early 1970's.

Photo courtesy of University Archives.
The following photos were taken April 19, 2004.

South entrance to the “Gymnasium.”

Old rail support that used to support the railing for the old suspended track.

Exposed rafters.

Practice rooms and suspended track.

HVAC systems span across the tops of the practice rooms.
Military Science Building

The “Military Science Building” is located along the north side of the Horseshoe. Originally it was its own building, number 9, and it has been added onto and incorporated into the Music Building. Another of the original Trost and Trost buildings on campus, this building was 3 stories, square, had a concrete foundation and brick plastered walls. “Originally there was a rifle range on the third floor.” (Englebrecht) This building was constructed in 1911 as a gymnasium and armory. When the building first opened it was a temporary home for recitation rooms. It had six rooms on the first floor that were to be used for the Armory, locker rooms, dressing rooms, bath rooms, and offices for the Physical Education department. “The second floor consist[ed] of one large room, fifty by eighty feet, with a gallery all around containing a running track.” (Catalog, 1912) Before the P.E. department moved into the building, the large gym and basketball room was used as a study hall. When new facilities were built for the Prepatory Department, the P.E. department and the Armory were able to move into the building. The running track/“gallery” was suspended approximately 12ft. above the floor. Initially there was no water supplied to the building, which meant that there were no drinking fountains, showers, and most importantly no fire control. Campus planners felt that the building was close enough to the Y.M.C.A. (William Conroy Honors Center) that students could use the water supplied there.

In the Friday, November 10, 1911 Round-Up, a warning was published about leaving trash and food on the gym floor after lunch. From 1938 to 1981 the building housed Military Science and Tactics and was known as “The Armory.” During this time period this building was also used for school dances. In 1983 the Music Building was added to the building. The second floor was converted for use as practice rooms, and the first floor is presently being used for faculty and staff offices.
#10 Goddard Hall

The dashed line is the outline of “New Mechanical Building to be here.” From the February 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

1914 (1914 Yearbook)

Photo of Goddard Hall from the north east. Taken from the 1917 yearbook.
The red highlighted area is the portion of Goddard’s Annex that was constructed in 1937 and was known as building number 59. From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Photo from the 1935 yearbook. Taken from the North east side of the building.
Inside of the Annex. From the 1935 yearbook.

Photo from the February 1947 Catalog, page 9. Picture shows the original engineering building attached to the building on the right.

Photo from the 1961 yearbook.

Photo from the 1961 catalog.
60ft. Radio Mast on top of Tower. Dean Goddard is located at the base of the tower and a student, Robert Stewart is at the top of the mast, 120ft from the ground. (From book KOB: Goddard’s Magic Mast, by Ann M. Velia.)
2001 - After Renovation

2001 - Annex North Side

2001 – Annex East Side

Renovation dedication plaque.

Goddard Hall

Goddard Hall, building #10, is located on the south side the horseshoe and is a Trost and Trost building that was constructed in 1913. Currently it is the location of the College of Engineering, and the Kiplish School of Electrical Engineering.

Goddard Hall was home to KOB on of the first voice station that went on air in 1922. The college was given the call letter KOB on April 5, 1922. KOB was founded and directed by Ralph Willis Goddard who joined New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts as an electrical engineering professor in 1914. Also, Goddard Hall was home to the Radio Club, and the Electrical Engineering Department. Dean Goddard had placed antennas on the tower as well as the annex of the building.

Dedication Plans…

Early 1930 – it had been suggested that a new dormitory be named for Dean Goddard. Rock Davis, an alumnus, wrote to President Kent: “I just want to come back some day and hear an active Aggie say, ‘That is Goddard Hall’”. President Kent felt that the “Dean’s name would probably be given to some building and that his personal preference was to name the engineering building after Goddard.”

The Board of Regents, Faculty, and students felt that the Engineering building where Dean Goddard had “taught and where he kept his office, and whose tall tower had supported his various radio aerials, was to bear his name.”

“No man was more aware of those obligations than the one to whom we are dedicating this building, and his is an example to follow.” John G. Barry, President of the El Paso Chapter American Association of Engineers; from his address “Good Engineering”

On Engineer’s day March 3, 1934, Goddard Hall was dedicated in the late dean’s honor. The eastern park of the annex was constructed in 1937 at a cost of $40,000. (HD) It originally had its own building number, #59. This is illustrated above in the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

In 2000, the building and its annex underwent renovation. Because of historical preservation laws the original exterior walls and some of the glass windows of the building were preserved. Some of the windows for the annex were replaced with replicas from a company in Chicago, Illinois. The interior of the building was completely gutted. The renovation was completed May of 2001. The building’s renovation design was done by ASA Architects of Las Cruces, New Mexico. The general contractor for the renovation was Jaynes Corporation. The renovation project won recognition as a “2002 Best Buildings” in the category of Renovations by the New Mexico Building Branch of Associated General Contractors and the New Mexico Business Journal. Goddard Hall’s renovation funds came to approximately $2.9 million for the annex and $2.1 million for the tower. Some of the funding came from a General Obligation Bonds, a NSF grant, a severance tax bonds, and gifts. The call letters for KRWG stand for “K” Ralph Willis Goddard.

(Sources: K.O.B. Goddard’s Magic Mast, by Ann M. Velia and Board of Regents Minutes.)
R. W. Goddard

Ralph Willis Goddard was born April 20, 1887 in Waltham, Massachusetts. He and his family moved to New Mexico in 1914 to take on a job at New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts as an electrical engineering professor.

Accomplishments:
- 1914-1929: Professor of Electrical Engineering
- June 1, 1920 – 1929 Dean of Engineering
- Director of the engineering experiment station
- Founder & Director of KOB
- Rotarian
- December 3, 1917 – Dean Goddard was the civilian head of the training school for 15,000 buzzer operators for Army communications located at N.M.C.A.M.A.
- September 29, 1922 Commissioned as Captain of the Signal Corps of the Officers’ Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States
- Member and Faculty advisor of Gamma Sigma Fraternity for 8 yrs. at New Mexico College of A. & M.A.
- Respected “member of the Las Cruces Union High School Board since the organization of the High School district.”
- Active member and former district president of the American Association of Engineers
- Member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers
- As well as many other organizations.

About K.O.B-
“June 3, 1920 marked the first important date in the history of what was to become radio station KOB. This was issuance date of experimental radio license number 5XD.” KOB was one of the first voice stations, all on the same wavelength, that went on the air in 1922. Giving the college the call letters KOB on April 5, 1922. Dean Goddard constantly tested the range of the radio station because it was his wish that it encompass the entire state, and pioneered other radio broadcast technologies. During a flood in 1921, “Dean Goddard and Earl Kiernan took the campus portable radio equipment to the flooded area and communicated the latest developments to an operator at Goddard’s home station, 5ZJ.” That operator then phoned the Las Cruces Chamber of Commerce making it possible to coordinate relief efforts. His efforts brought attention to the developing college, and to the electrical engineering program.

Dean Goddard was a respected student oriented professor and dean.

“When it was impossible to obtain the necessary funds…he merely told us that things would be delayed awhile and that we had other work to be completed in the meantime, whereupon he ‘dug up’ another project either in the electrical labs, the foundry, or the machine shop which would allow us to earn enough to meet our board and room…” Robert W. Stewart, former student of Dean Goddard in a letter to Ann M. Velia

On Tuesday, December 31, 1929 Dean Goddard was working on “something special for New Year’s Eve”. At 5:30 p.m., Dean Goddard was electrocuted in the transmitter house while working on the generators. At 9:45 p.m. he was declared dead. His death resulted from “his blood being boiled by the shock, and then congealing.” The shock was so intense it had burned the imprint of his feet into the cement floor of the transmitter house.
In the aftermath of Dean Goddard’s death, KOB did not resume transmission until January 2, 1930 when President Kent announced Dean Goddard’s death. It was one of the few times that KOB was off the air in its history. Dean Goddard was buried January 3, 1930. From June of 1920 until his death in 1929, Goddard was Dean of the Engineering College.

(Sources: K.O.B. Goddard’s Magic Mast, by Ann M. Velia and Board of Regents Minutes.)
#11 Old Steam Plant

Engineering Complex with the Steam Plant highlighted in red. From the 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

Engineering Complex with the Steam Plant highlighted in red. From the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

Engineering Complex with the Steam Plant highlighted in red. From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

Photo of the old steam plant circa 1958-1959.
Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Old Steam Plant

This building was erected adjacent to Goddard Hall on the south side of the building. The steam plant was constructed in 1915 at a cost $24,000. (Catalog, 1948) It was torn down in 1968.
#12 Civil Engineering Bldg.

Engineering Complex with the Civil Engineering building highlighted in red. At this time it was the Wood Working Shop. From the 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

Engineering Complex with the Civil Engineering building highlighted in red. At this time it was the State Highway Testing Department’s Laboratory. From the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

(Left) Engineering Complex with the Civil Engineering Building highlighted in red. At this time it was the State Highway Testing Department’s Laboratory. From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.
Civil Engineering Building

The Civil Engineering Building was constructed in 1918 at a cost of $6,107. (Catalog, 1948) In 1921 it was used as the Wood Working Shop. From 1927 to 1934 it was used as the State Highway Testing Department’s laboratory. In December of 1960 the building underwent improvements or additions at a cost of $5,637. (HD)
#13 Home Management House & Garage (Delta Zeta)

This building was constructed in 1912. It was torn down in 1965 to make room for the Central Heating Plant.

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Air photo from 1958. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Home Management House & Garage (Delta Zeta)
#14 Dairyman’s Residence

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Air photo of the Dairyman’s Residence taken in 1968. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

**Dairyman’s Residence**

Constructed in 1912 and was torn down in 1961. (HD)
#15 Ag Services Storage

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Ag Services Storage

Constructed in 1920 at a cost of $3,000. (HD)
#16 Old Mess Hall

Torn Down. (HD)
#17 Dorm #3, Men’s (Nursery School)

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Air photo from 1968. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Dorm #3, Men’s (Nursery School)

This building was constructed in between 1927 and 1934. In 1934 it was being used for woodworking. By the 1940’s it was being used as a nursery school until the 1960’s. It was torn down sometime after 1968. (HD)
#18 Boy Scout House

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Boy Scout House

Constructed around 1930, this building was originally used for the KOB radio station studio. In 1935 according to a campus map, the building was the “F. & F. control” (Feed and Fertilizer Control) building. The building disappears from the 1940 campus map, but building lists indicate that this building burned down in 1956. Between 1940 and 1956 it was probably used by the boy scouts. This may have been why it was no longer pointed out on the campus maps after the 1935 map.
The Radio Club

On the evening of Saturday, October 11th, 1919, several radio enthusiasts gathered at the home of Professor Goddard to discuss the formation of a radio club at State College. After discussing all the probabilities and possibilities for the advancement of its members in technical, general, and practical information concerning radio telegraphy, the body was put to vote and as a result the State College Radio Club was formed.

It was decided, after securing the consent of the authorities, to move the small radio house, formerly used by the S. A. T. C., into the “L” of the engineering building. This house is used for an operating room and is so situated as to be able to make use of the tower on the engineering building as the base for the antenna. While the apparatus was coming from the manufacturer a buzzer system was installed and practice for both old timers and beginners was begun. At the same time a small capacity receiving set belonging to the college was set up to be used until the one ordered should arrive.

Six weeks after the club’s organization our one-fourth kilowatt sending set was complete and together with a long distance receiving set the station was ready to send to a
The Radio Club--Continued

distance of two hundred miles and to receive from the large stations of the world, among
which are Mexico City, Nauen, Germany, Milan, Italy, New Brunswick, New Jersey,
San Diego, Calif., and numerous other stations.

While all of this was very interesting to all members the most important thing in our
minds was the anticipation of establishing communication between our home station and
Camp Pershing, the never-to-be-forgotten camp of the State College battalion, whose best
wishes and wants were flashed through the air to the various members of the co-ed depart-
ment, the girls being equally busy in returning messages of cheer. At the same time a very
creditable showing was made when it came to transmitting the official messages to and
from camp.

Taking everything into consideration we have experienced a very successful year and
in the years to come we expect the club to broaden, theoretically as well as practically
and materially. The honest and faithful efforts of our faculty advisor, Professor R. W.
Goddard, will ever be remembered by the charter members of the club and to him our
greatest thanks are due.
From the 1922 yearbook.
Radio Transmitter House

This building was constructed in 1930 and was home to KOB. (Catalog, 1948) It was torn down in 1958. This chapter includes photos of the other radio facilities located at this site. This was also the location where Dean Goddard was electrocuted on December 31, 1929.
#20, 21, 22, & 23 Southeast Barn or Dairy Barn, Southwest Barn or Hog Barn, Northeast Barn or Cow Barn, & Northwest Barn or Horse Barn

The New Dairy Barns

Photo from the 1920 yearbook featuring “The New Dairy Barns”. From left to right they are: #23 Horse Barn, #21 Hog Barn, #22 Cow Barn, & #20 Dairy Barn.

The Dairy Barns pictured in the 1922 yearbook.

Diary Barns

The dairy barns were constructed between 1918 and 1920. (Catalog, 1920) The southeast barn was torn down circa 1955. The western two barns were torn down in 1956. The northeast barn’s demolition was approved September 18, 1959 by the Board of Regents because it was an “eyesore.” (BOR, p. 878)
#24 Physical Plant Carpenter Shop

From the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.
Physical Plant Carpenter Shop

This building was constructed in 1923 and was torn down sometime after 1968. (HD)
#24A Pipe Fitting & Paint House

From the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Pipe Fitting and Paint House

This building was constructed in 1912 and torn down in 1961. (HD)
#24B Physical Plant Storage Shed

From the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Physical Plant Storage Shed

This building was constructed in 1920 and torn down in 1961. (HD)
#25 Office for Mechanical Engineering Annex

From the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.
Photo of the north side of the building taken February 8, 1991.
Office for Mechanical Engineering Annex

Constructed in 1926, this building was originally one of the first building and grounds structures located directly south and across Frenger Mall from Thomas and Brown Hall. According to the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, it was called the “DFF. & Supply House.” In 1930 the building was known as the Buildings and Grounds office. The 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows the main room of the building as being a “Store room and Shop,” and a second room located at the east end of the building as an office. The building’s exterior featured 4” [cinder] brick and 4” clay brick. The building underwent improvements or additions in 1956. It was used as the custodial building in the early 1990’s until its demolition as part of the construction of Engineering Complex III in 1996.
#26 Poultry Incubator House

This building was constructed at a cost of $4,000. (HD)
#27 Agronomy Corrals & Shed

From the 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.  From the 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.
From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

**Agronomy Corrals and Shed**

The agronomy corrals were constructed prior to 1902. The buildings were located along College Drive between the McFie Hall (Girls Dormitory) and the Seed House (Nematology). Initially, the eastern “U” shaped structure was the “Stock and Tool Sheds.” The western “U” shaped structure included storage, a hay shed, a gasoline engine shop, a feed cutter, wells, etc. By 1908 the gasoline engine shop had been converted to a “Milk Room.”

At a July 22, 1936 meeting of the Board of Regents, “Mr. Overpeck directed to remove old storage sheds fronting on the College road, with Mr. Strckland. Project also to include improvements and modernizations needed on the Agronomy farm.” (BOR, p.148)
#29 Cook’s House & Garage

This building was constructed in 1912. (HD)
#30 Agricultural Institute

(Left) June 21, 2001 Prior to any renovation work.

2003 Renovation Photos

Front of Ag. Institute after a portion of the stucco had been removed from the exterior of the building.

Concrete header.

Courtyard of the Ag. Institute.

The original brick.

Where the old back porch used to be.
Original west entrance. The stairs that used to be here were filled in by concrete.

The original west Entrance. Cinder Block is visible where the door way was narrowed from two doors to one.

South exterior wall of the main dining hall.

The original Terrazzo flooring.

The dividing wall between the kitchen and the dining room.

South entrance threshold.
Manhole access to chases under the concrete sub-floor.

Old pipes under the flooring.

This arch is a feature of the original south entrance.

Southern entrance to the original laundry facilities that has been bricked up.

Section of the exterior wall of the dining hall. Shows the original brick with a coating of stucco.

Shows the original plaster molding that was featured in the dining hall.

Entrances and pass-through windows between the dining and the kitchen areas.
Northern exterior wall of the kitchen area.

Looking southeast in the kitchen area.

Looking west in the dining area.

Looking south in the 1968 addition.

Northern exterior wall of the dining area.

Looking northeast in the kitchen area.

Looking east in the dining area.

Soil has been built up to the level of the thresholds of the north entrances to the building to support the new addition.
December 2003, the renovation continues…..

The new addition with concrete slab laid.

New east entrance.

Arch for the new east entrance.

1968 addition looking south with new concrete floor.

Looking at the exterior of the 1968 addition from the east.

Dining area.

(Left) Exterior of the east wall.
The following photos were taken July 22, 2004.

Photo of the south side of the building and entrance to the Parking and Police Departments.

Photo of the east side of the building.
What the old dining hall originally looked like in 1930.
Ag. Institute prior to 2002-2003 Renovation for the NMSU Police Department.
Agricultural Institute

Constructed in 1930 on the north side of McFie Hall, the girl’s dormitory, the Agricultural Institute was constructed at a cost of $43,703. The original purpose of the southern wing of the building was a dining hall. In 1968, the northern part of the building was added on. (HD) In 2003 the building was remodeled to accommodate the NMSU Parking and Police departments.
#31 Building & Grounds #2 at Stand Pipe

Torn Down. (HD)
#32 Young Hall

Young Hall from the 1928 yearbook.

Inside the library. From the 1931 yearbook.
Photo from the 1970 yearbook taken by Jim Deal.

Main entrance.
Restored Tom Lea Murals Dedicated in Branson October 25th

by Charles Townley, Dean, University Library, ctownley@lib.nmsu.edu

Two restored murals by Tom Lea will be dedicated in the Branson Hall Library during Homecoming at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, October 25, 1996. Tom Lea is a distinguished El Paso artist and author. These murals were originally painted in 1934 for the Young Hall Library at New Mexico State University. They were removed in 1951 when the Branson Hall Library was completed and hung for a time in Milton Hall. They were in storage for many years awaiting repair and renovation.

At a recent workshop on the restoration, Mr. Lea provided some background information on the murals. In 1934, Gustave Bauman contacted Tom Lea regarding the possibility of a WPA contract. The WPA administrator hired Lea to paint two murals for "the A and M library in Mesilla." He received $40.00 a week for his work and the paintings took three months to complete. Mr. Lea brought the paintings to New Mexico State University "...in an old Dodge sedan with the windows broken out of it." The paintings themselves were rolled around a cardboard tube originally used to roll carpet. They were framed at the University and hung on either side of the circulation desk on the second floor of Young Hall.

Tom Lea painted "Conquistadors" first. It presents several views of the first hundred years of New Mexico history, emphasizing the colonizing efforts of De Vargas and Onate. The Conquest, the Pueblo revolt of 1680, and the Reconquest are all depicted. The second painting is "Old Mesilla." This mural depicts historical events in and around the Mesilla area in the 19th Century such as the Gadsden Purchase and agricultural fields.

Tom Lea described some of the techniques that he used in the painting. He began with number 12 cotton duck canvas which he purchased in Santa Fe and primed and sized himself. The canvas was wrapped around oversized plywood sheets which had been previously primed and finished. Much of the color came from pigments prepared by Raymond Johnson, another artist in Santa Fe, who was willing to provide paints to Lea on credit. To achieve the vibrant colors of the paintings, he used the paint straight out of the tube with no medium. Lea says that his brush work emulates Cezanne's method of parallel brush strokes. John Norton, Lea's master at the Art Institute of Chicago, did not believe in overpainting on murals. Therefore, Lea painted a la prima, avoiding overpainting to achieve a flat surface.

The paintings were restored with a grant from the Stockman Family Foundation. Restoration work was undertaken by Randall Ash of Denver, Colorado. New frames for the works were prepared by Matt Lynch. Frank Rocha and his crew at the Physical Plant Dept. assisted with the hanging. The work was coordinated by Charles Lovell and Rosemary McLaughlin from the NMSU Art Gallery. We hope that many people will come and join us in the rededication of these two important works during Homecoming festivities at 10:30 a.m. on Friday, October 25, 1996 in the Branson Hall Library.

From "Restored Tom Lea Murals Dedicated in Branson October 25th", found in Citations / New Mexico State University Library, page 9, Vol. 11, No. 3, October 1996.
Young Hall

Located on the east end of the horseshoe, this building was constructed in 1928 by R.E. McKee General Contractor of El Paso, TX. The contract was awarded January 25, 1928 at a cost of $37,632.35. Construction began, on February 2, 1928 and was completed July 21, 1928. (McKee, p.13) It was dedicated as Young Hall at a Board of Regents meeting on September 20, 1933. It was named for Judge R.L. Young.

By September of 1928, moving of the library from the old Hadley hall to the new building was almost complete. The first floor of the building originally had four classrooms and offices for Deans of General Science and Women, along with the main part of the library stacks. The second floor had a reading room that extended the full length and half of the width of the building. The circulation desk and the librarian’s office were also located here. At the May 19, 1952 Board of Regent’s meeting, the board decided to have Young Hall reconditioned when the library moved into Branson Hall. (BOR, p.679) Bonds were sold in 1953 to finance the remodeling of the building. (BOR, p.690) In 1958 the English department took over the building and remained in Young Hall until its renovation in 1982 when the Military Science and Aerospace Department moved into the building.

The library’s collection of books began with a $112 set of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The set was sold to the university as a substitute for tuition money for the original owner’s children. Hiram Hadley also had $600 left over from money received from the government for the 1889-1890 fiscal year which he used to purchase books for the library. At the time the library occupied the building it held over 30,000 volumes of books.

R. L. Young

R. L. Young was a prominent lawyer in Las Cruces for many years. He also served on the Board of Regents from 1932 to 1933 and played a role in the establishment of Las Cruces College. (NMSU Buildings and Streets) He died July 4th, 1933 while still in office as President of the Board of Regents.
Photo of the south side of Kent Hall circa 1930.
Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Photo of Kent Hall from the 1966 yearbook. The caption reads, “Old and New: AKL moved from Kent Hall (above), its temporary home, into Fraternity Row shown here nearing completion.”

The south side of Kent Hall.  Main gates to Kent Hall.
Main entrance to the Museum.

Kent Hall dedication Plaque.

Looking to the south from inside the courtyard.

The north side of Kent Hall.
SPECIFICATION
For the erection and completion of work for

Building. TWO STORY BRICK AND CONCRETE BOY'S DORMITORY

Owner. STATE COLLEGE OF NEW MEXICO.

Location. MESILLA, NEW MEXICO.

Under the direction and supervision of

PERCY McGHEE
ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
EL PASO, TEXAS

HUGH BRAUNTON
ASSOCIATE.

CONTRACT No. 270
SPECIFICATION

of the
workmanship and materials entering into the construction and completion of a two story brick and concrete Boy's Dormitory Building for

State College of New Mexico
located at
Mesilla, New Mexico.

This specification is to be taken in connection with the accompanying general drawings, and such other explanatory drawings and designs, all prepared by BRAUNTON & MUGGER, architects, First National Bank Building, El Paso, Texas.

For the several dimensions, the arrangement and the construction of the said building, particular reference will be had by the Contractor to the accompanying design for the work, as made by the Architects which design consists of all necessary plans, elevations, sections, and details.

The drawings and such writing, interlineations, figures, etc., which may be upon them are all to be taken and considered as a part of and illustrating these specifications.
IN GENERAL

The Contractor is to give personal supervision and direction to the work, keeping also a competent foreman constantly on the ground. He is to provide all labor, transportation, materials, apparatus, scaffolding, and utensils necessary for the complete and substantial execution of everything shown, described, or reasonably implied by the drawings and specifications, as belonging to the work and included in his contract.

The work included under this specification will cover the two story and basement Boy's Dormitory Building and the necessary excavating, grading and filling, all as shown on the plans and described by these specifications.

LOCATION

This Dormitory will be located on the Campus, due east of the Boy's present Dormitory, and about 150' distance from same. The Contractor shall visit the site before bidding on this building.

SURVEY

The Owner will furnish the survey for this building and will give the Contractor the corner stakes, also the location and depth on the sewer and water lines.

MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP

All material to be of the best quality throughout and all workmanship of the best that can be done with the materials specified.

LIABILITY INSURANCE AND BOND

The Contractor will provide proper and sufficient safeguard and protection against the occurrence of any accidents or injuries, or harm to any person or property during the progress of the work, and shall be solely responsible, and not the Owner or the Architects who will not in any wise be answerable for any loss or damage that may happen to the work.

Contractor must carry compensation liability, public and general liability insurance protecting the Owner from any suits for the injury of workmen or any persons. He must also carry fire insurance in the name of the Owner and the Contractor.

Contractor shall carry any other insurance called for by the laws of New Mexico on publicly work that is not mentioned above.
Contractor to pay all permits and furnish a good and sufficient surety or personal bond to the amount of 50% of the contract price. The bond to meet the approval of the Owner.

CLEARING UP

The Contractor is to keep the building at all times free from rubbish and shavings, and on the completion is to remove all rubbish and waste material caused by any operations under his charge, clean up the building and leave the work in perfect condition in every respect.

PAYMENTS

The matters of payments in regard to the amounts and the time of payments will be fully covered in the contract.

EXTRAS

No bills for extras for additional work will be allowed unless ordered in writing by the Owner.

TIME

The Contractor agrees to complete the building within the time stated in the contract.

WATER

The Owner will furnish all water necessary for this construction, and will deliver same to the site.

HEATING

The heating will not be in the general contract.

EXCAVATION AND FILLING

The Contractor to do all necessary excavating and back fill as shown on the plans, and shall remove all excess earth.

The Contractor shall visit the site and shall inspect the nature and contour of the ground as it is not level, so that he can make a proper bid on the excavation and filling.

The top of the finished ground to be left clean and free from rubbish.

CONCRETE WORK

REINFORCED AND FLAT

This work will include footings, foundations,
outside door sills, steps, floors, floor slabs, beams, lintels, belt courses, all miscellaneous concrete construction metal centering and forms and in fact all masonry construction not including brick work and hollow tile work.

The Contractor shall furnish and erect all formwork, centering, etc. for the proper erection of the concrete work.

The forms and supports of the concrete work shall not be removed without the consent of the architects.

**CONCRETE**

All concrete floor slabs, beams, nosings, lintels, sills, steps, belt courses to be 1:1.5:6 concrete, which shall mean that every yard of concrete shall be composed of 1.60 bbls. cement, 140 yds sand, and 90 yds of crushed stone or gravel.

All concrete in all footings and foundations, to be of 1:3:6 concrete.

All sand, gravel, or crushed stone, and all cement shall meet the approval of the architects.

All concrete to be mixed in a machine mixer; a mechanical batch mixer.

Each batch shall be mixed at least one minute.

All concrete work to be of sizes and reinforcement as shown on the plans and as specified.

**MATERIAL AND REINFORCEMENT**

All reinforcement steel will be furnished by the Contractor and all cutting, bending, wiring and fabrication to be done by Contractor. Steel shall comply with specifications of American Society for Testing Materials and shall consist of deformed steel bars of structural grade. All 1" bars or smaller shall be round, deformed bars. All bars over 1" shall be square deformed bars.

All reinforcing which is not in one piece to be lapped at least 30 diameters.

In the bottom of all footings and near the top of all foundation walls and in the bottom of all belt course over the windows and over the openings of all balconies, there will be two 3/4" rods continuous.

All other reinforcing is shown plainly on the plans or as hereinafter specified.

**CONCRETE FLOORS AND BASEBOARD**

The floor in the basement to be of concrete, but will not have a baseboard.

The floor in the Arcade and the walks from the Arcade to the stairs to be of 4" concrete and a 5/8 topping of 1:1 cement mortar, with a smooth even finish. This concrete shall be marked off as directed. The concrete platform to both main entrances to be the same. Concrete foundations for the
above to be as shown, with 1-\(\frac{7}{8}\) rod in bottom of same.

The floors of the open balconies to be of cement finish on the floor \(\frac{4}{16}\)-beef construction. This finish shall be of 1:2 cement mortar with a slope of \(\frac{3}{4}\)" to the outside. This finish shall be \(\frac{2}{3}\)" thick at the inside and \(\frac{1}{2}\)" at the outside. All doors opening onto these balconies to have cement 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) thresholds. The cement floors on all balconies to have a 6" cement baseboard.

**CONCRETE STAIRS**

The two stairways from the patio to the second floor balcony to have nineteen risers between the second floor and the landing as shown. Then three risers down to the Arcade floor level. The treads to be \(10\frac{1}{2}\)".

The stairs to be on a \(4\frac{1}{2}\)" slab, reinforced the long way with \(\frac{1}{2}\)" rods in each tread the short way. This slab to rest on beams of sizes as shown. The landings for these stairs to be a \(4\frac{1}{2}\)" slab with \(\frac{1}{2}\)" rods the short way and \(\frac{1}{2}\)" temp. rods 18" o.c. on the long way. The topping for these stairs to be \(\frac{1}{2}\)" cement mortar of 1:2 mix. These stairs to have a cement skirting board and the landings a \(\frac{1}{2}\)" baseboard.

The stairs to basement to be of cement on dirt fill, and without baseboard.

**CURING CONCRETE**

All outside concrete walks, floors, platforms and stairs to be kept covered and wet for a period of 21 days.

All other reinforced concrete to be kept wet for 21 days.

**CONCRETE FLOOR CONSTRUCTION**

The concrete floor construction over the basement, over the first floor and over the second floor will be a clay tile ribbed slab as shown on the plans.

The floor over the basement and over the first floor will be of \(8\frac{1}{2}\)" x \(12\frac{1}{2}\)" hollow tile fillers with \(5\)" concrete joists between. Said joists to have \(1\frac{1}{4}\)" straight rod and \(1\frac{1}{2}\)" trussed rod. The truss to start 5 feet from the ends of slab. This floor to have \(\frac{3}{4}\)" temp. rods 24" o.c.

The slab over the second floor to be of same size as above, but shall have \(1\frac{1}{2}\)" rod straight and \(2\frac{1}{2}\)" rod trussed. The temp. rods shall be \(\frac{1}{2}\)" rods 20" o.c.

The two concrete floor slabs in the tower to be as shown on the details.

All thresholds to Bath Rooms to be of concrete as shown on the details.

All concrete beams to be of size and reinforcement as shown on the beam schedule.
The Concrete floor of first floor that is not over the basement to be a 4" slab on well tamped dirt fill. Where this floor extends over the pipe tunnel, same shall be reinforced with American Welded Fabric 6" x 6" inch mesh No. 8 and No. 8 wires. Where this slab is on dirt fill it shall be reinforced with American Welded Fabric 6 x 6 inch mesh No. 10 x No. 10.

PIPE TUNNEL

The pipe tunnel shall be 3 feet wide and shall vary in depth from 3 feet to 6 feet as shown on basement and foundation plan. It shall have a dirt floor.

The walk to be 8" brick on a 8" x 8" concrete footing.

BRICK WORK AND HOLLOW TILE WORK

All outside walls of building and piers and arches of arcade and partitions in basement to be of brickwork of thickness as shown.

All inside partitions of building and the four walls of the tower to be hard burned clay hollow tile. Except in bath rooms around showers.

All brick to be hard burned clay common brick of No. 1 quality and shall be laid up with a rough joint to receive the stucco outside and the plaster inside.

All hollow tile to be hard burned clay hollow tile of No. 1 quality of sizes as shown.

The wall of pipe tunnel to be of 8" brickwork.

The jamb and arches of tower to be of brick work of sizes shown.

MORTAR

All mortar for all brick and tile work to be lime mortar gauged with 10% of cement by volume.

Mortar to meet the approval of the architect.

All work to be laid on a full bed of mortar in a first class manner. The mortar joints to be rough joint to receive the plaster and stucco.

CHIMNEYS

All chimneys to be of brick.

The chimney from Living Room to have a 12" x 24" flue and shall be of 4" brickwork.

The chimney from the basement shall be built from the footing up and shall have a 21" x 25" flue and shall be 8" brickwork. It shall be lined with firebrick to a point 10 feet above the thimble. This chimney will be 40' high above the basement floor level. Thimble to be 6' from floor. Concrete belt course at floor levels to extend around chimney with 1-5/8" rod.

The waste paper chutes shall be as detailed with -6-.
suitable cast iron doors at each floor.

BRICK GRILLES

The brick grilles to be as shown.

FIREPLACES

The face back of fireplace to be of fire brick.
The hearth to be of brick as selected by the Architects.

CAST STONE

The tower shall have four cast stone consoles as shown. Full size details of same will be furnished by the Architects. The Architects shall pass on the models before stone is cast.
The stone shall be of same color as selected for the stucco.
All stone to be set in proper manner with proper dowels and wall ties.
The cast cement grille on the north elevation to be made of reinforced cast stone of same color as stucco.
The fireplace in living room to be of cast stone as detailed. The hearth of brick as selected by the Architects.

CARPENTER WORK

GENERAL

The Carpenter is to furnish all labor, materials, tools, etc., necessary to complete his work as well as such work required by other contractors, which will be charged as carpenter work, in order to execute the entire work in the most efficient and perfect manner.

STRUCTURAL LUMBER

All dimension lumber to be No. Common Douglas Fir or Equal.
The roof framing to be of sizes and arrangement as shown.
The ceiling of the two bed rooms on the second floors on the wings to have 2"x 8" ceiling joists 16"o.c. and 2"x 8" roof rafters 16"o.c. This ceiling will be plastered on metal lath.
The main roof construction will be 2"x 6" rafters 24"o.c., with a 2"x 4" purlin in center of rafter span. The roof will be trussed every 6' feet with 2"x 4" strussing to the roof slab construction as shown on the section.

The rafters of the Atriums will be 2"x 6" 24"o.c. with ceiling joists of 2"x 6" 24"o.c. This ceiling to be plastered on metal lath.

The dome of tower to be of metal lath of wood frame. The frame to be built of 2"x3" properly braced. The ceiling of tower to be a concrete slab as shown on drawings.

CORNICE

The main wood cornice to be of Douglas fir as detailed.

All run cornices to be on brick or metal lath.

ROOF SHEETING

The roof sheathing to be 1"x 6", or 1"x 8", T & C sheathing of Douglas Fir, No. 2.

BEARERS

The two floor slabs in the tower to have 2'x 2'
seuttle holes and one stationary ladder of 1 flight of about
14 feet. Settles holes to have two have proper frames and
hinged tops.

DOORS

All doors to be as shown on the door schedule and
as shown in details.

WINDOWS

All windows to be as shown on the window schedule.

All windows glazed with D.S. glass, American Grade
A.

The D.H. metal windows to be trusscon Double-hung
Steel sounterweighted windows model No. 88 of stock sizes as shown
on the schedule complete with hardware. These windows to come
prepared for outside wood screens.

The basement windows to be Fenestra steel basement
windows with three lights 18"x 18" glass, complete with hard-
ware.

All windows in bath rooms to be wood sash as shown
in the schedule.

The D.H. metal windows come with metal trim except
wood stool and mold as detailed.

BASEBOARD AND TRIM

All wood trim and baseboard as detailed and to be
of select Madera Pine.
All bedrooms and Living Room to have stock picture moulding as selected.

There will be a 1/2" x 2" casing in kitchen and in all bathrooms at top of Keene Cement wainscot. This casing shall line up with window stools in bath rooms.

All outside doors will have Cement thresholds.

The doors to bathroom will have concrete thresholds with tile base on inside of Bath Rooms and wood base in Bed Room side as shown.

The doors to closets will not have any thresholds.

All masonry walls and partitions to have necessary woods grounds.

SCREENS

All outside doors and windows on the first and second floor to be screened with Holé mesh copper screen. Screens to be in wood frames and to cover the full opening.

FLOORS

All finished wood floors to be First grade Maple flooring 13/16" thick. Same to be sanded to an even smooth finish.

The wood floors to be nailed to beveled wood sleepers 2-1/2" o.c. which shall be wired to the floor slab. These sleepers to be wedged up to a level and then held in place with a cinder concrete fill.

CLOSETS

Each closet to have four shelves as shown.

Furnish and install where directed in the closets 41 mm Hood Extension Clothes Hangers as sold by the Sherrod Lumber Co. of El Paso. The Hangers to be screwed as directed into a wood wall piece 6" x 12" in size. This wall piece to be securely fastened to the wall.

Each closet to have two shoe shelves 12" from floor. Same to have strip at end.

HANDRAIL

The balcony on first floor and all the stairs to have a 2" pipe handrail with proper connections as shown on the drawings.

FULLER

The kitchen of Proctor's Quarters to have one new Style Breakfast set No.50 as manufactured by the El Paso Sash and Door Co.

KITCHEN CABINETS

Details will be furnished of the kitchen cabinets. There will be cupboards under the drain board.
SHOWER CONSTRUCTION

The wall around all showers to be of 2'' x 4'' studding placed sideways. Same to be plastered on metal lath on the back of wall sides. This studding in side the showers to be sheathed and waterproofed with mopped on asphalt and felt roofing. Over this place metal lath and the Keane cement. The lead floor pan shall be turned up behind the waterproofing and shall be turned up 3''.

COAL CHUTES

Furnish and install where shown in the boiler room two coal chutes. Same to be Majestic Steel coal window No. M-203.

TILE ROOFING

The roof of the Dormitory and the Arcade to be of tile.

The tile to be Spanlock Tile, as manufactured by the Hinex Roofing Tile Co. of Denver and to be red in color to match present roofs on the Campus.

Furnish and lay the tile roof in a proper manner with all necessary ridge rolls and fittings in conformity with present roofs on the Campus.

Before tile is laid the roof shall be covered with two layers 15# Asphalt Roofing Felt mopped together with not less than 50# of asphalt per square and flooded over entire surface with Asphalt.

This roof to be guaranteed for ten years in writing by the Roofing Contractor.

The roof of tower is of Ceramic Tile.

SHEET METAL WORK

All flashing to be of 20 oz. copper and to be covered by the Rooper's Guarantee.

Furnish whatever other sheet metal work necessary of 16 oz. copper.

CERAMIC TILE

The dome of the tower to be of Mosaic Tile. This tile will be laid in cement mortar on the dome. The dome will be constructed of frames and will be covered with 2'' of cement mortar on 2/8'' Hy-Rib. This mortar to be 1:8 Mortar mixed with hydrated lime. On this mortar lay the tile roof and grout same with cement. The joint should not be over 1/4'' at any place.

This tile Mosaic shall be made from broken glazed Ceramic tile. No piece to be over 8 square inches in size and none under one square inch in size. These tiles should be the required 4'' x 4'' tile before they are broken. The colors of same should be 40% pink, 50% orange, 5% blue, 20% white and 10% black. The Architect shall select the colors and will instruct the tile setter in laying same. Sample shall be submitted by tile setter.

There will be a black border at the spring of dome.
as detailed.

This dome shall be kept covered and wet for a period of seven days after laying.

The Ceramic tile inserts over the two main entrance doors to be 6" x 6" colored ceramic tile with border as shown on the details. These tile to be Batchelder Matt glazed tile. The colors and designs of same to be selected by the Architects.

The twenty one bath rooms shall have a floor of 1" hex, non slip white encaustic tile. The floors shall be laid with a gradual drain towards the shower drain. These bath rooms to have a 4" baseboard of white glazed encaustic tile which shall run past the door sills as shown on the detail.

Furnish and install one tile soap dish in each shower wheredirected, and one tile paper holder and two towel holders in each bath room, one on each side of toilet.

All tile to be of Hol quality and to be laid in the very best manner.

FINISHING HARDWARE

Allow the sum of $ 250.00 for finishing hardware, which does not include the labor of installing. Finish hardware to be selected by the Owner or Architects. This will not include the hardware for the steel windows. The above will be furnished by the Contractor.

PLASTERING

The plastering in the Living Room, Main Entrance Vestibule to be jazz plaster of design as approved.

All other inside plastering to be two coat sand finish.

The Basement will not be plastered.

Furnish corner beads at all vertical exterior corners inside the building.

All work to be first class in all respects.

The ceiling of Arcade to be stuccoed on 3/8" Hy-Rib metal lath.

There will be two plastered arches in the Living Room on metal lath.

The ceilings of the two bed rooms on the second floor at the end of the wings will be plastered on metal lath.

The ceiling of the tower and interior of the open part, under the dome to be plastered and stuccoed.

The dome of the tower to be plastered on metal on lath.
The kitchen of the Proctor's Quarters to have a Keene Cement wainscot 5'-0" high marked off in 6" x 6" squares.

All bath Rooms to have a Keene Cement wainscot 6'-0" high in shower and shall have a Keene Cement wainscot about 4' high in rest of bath room. This height will be governed by the height of window stool.

Living Room to have cornice mould as detailed of plain plaster. The Keene Cement wainscot in all showers to be on metal lath.

STUCCO

All outside walls shown stucco, including the foundation down to 6" below finished grade to be stuccoed.

This includes the walls on the open balconies and the in the Arcade.

The stucco to be a first coat of Portland Cement and Sand Gauged with hydrated lime, and a second coat of Texas Stucco of color as selected. Finish to be rough spanish finish as selected. Same to be.put on without showing joints and to be kept constantly damp for seven days. This is very important and will be insisted on. This should be done with a fine spray hose nozzle. The walls should be thouroughly soaked before outside plaster or stucco is applied.

All run mouldings to be as shown on metal lath or brick. Finish to be of stucco.

The stucco quoins on the front elevations and the run mouldings around the two main entrances to be of a different shade that the field. The foundation and belt courses may be of a different shade also. These colors will be selected by the Architects.

PAINTING

All materials for painting and paints to be of approved Pratt and Lambert, manufature or equal. All work to be strictly first class.

All outside woodwork and metal work to have three coats of paint of color as selected.

All inside woodwork except bath and kitchen to receive one coat of Pratt & Lambert's Walnut Acid Stain, sanded lightly when dry and followed with a coat of white shellacs and one coat of 61 glass P.A.L. Preservative Varnish and one coat of 61 dull Varnish.

All woodwork and trim in Bath Rooms and kitchen to receive one coat of white lead, then sanded, then one coat of Pratt & Lambert's Enamel Undercoating, sanded smooth and two coats of Pratt & Lambert's Ivory Enamel to be rubbed.

The woodwork in the Basement to receive two coats of paint.
WALLS

All inside plastered walls and ceilings in Living Room to receive one coat of size and three coats of an approved oil wall paint of colors as selected.

The Jaxx plaster may have a finish of several tints.

The inside plastered walls and ceilings of all other rooms to have two coats of Galsamite of colors as selected.

The Keene Cement Mainsots in Bath Rooms and Kitchen to receive two coats of Pratt & Lamberts Enamel Undercoating and two coats of Pratt & Lamberts Ivory Enamel.

FLOORS

All maple floors to be sanded to an even smooth finished and filled. They shall then receive two coats of Pratt & Lamberts floor varnish as approved.

ELECTRICAL WORK

All electrical work to be in metal conduit and done in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Electrical Code.

Contractor to furnish and install all labor and material to make a complete job and pay all permits.

The Electric fixtures will be furnished and installed by the Owner.

The panel boards shall be placed in Proctors Hall where shown. The panel boards to be a Frank Adams Triumph Type R of sufficient size. All switches to be toggle switches, to be Bryant, or equal.

All base plugs to be double base plugs and are to be placed 18” from the floor and are to carry 100 watts. All ceiling outlets and wall brackets to be of 100 watts capacity unless shown otherwise.

All lights on open Balconies, stair landings and Arcade to be switched at panel boards.

The Owner will bring power to the building and the Contractor to make all connections for a complete job.

The Contractor will also run conduit for two telephones connections on first floor where directed. Same to run to outside of building where directed.

The Contractor will run the electrical service of proper size and make the connection to the Electrical Water heater in the basement. This heater will be installed by the Plumber.

FLUSHING

The Contractor is to furnish all labor and material to make a complete job.
All fixtures to be trapped and vented.

All work to be done in such a manner that it could pass the El Paso Plumbing Code.

The Contractor shall run the plumbing in two lines of 6" each. One to come out the S.W. corner of the building and one out the S.E. corner of the building. They shall extend out at least 4' from the wall. The Owner will take care of same from this point. The Contractor shall get all the information necessary from the Owner as to the depth of the sewer and shall construct his work accordingly.

The Contractor shall run a 2" wrought iron water line throughout the pipe trench and connect to each bath room with a 1" branch. The connection to each toilet shall be 1". The connection to each lavatory, sink, soilcock drinking fountain, slop sink and shower to be 1/2". The contractor will mistake install a gate valve where this water line enters the building. He shall extend this line outside the building 4 feet where the owner will connect to same. This location shall be where designated by the Owner. The Contractor shall leave a 1/2" stub for the heating boiler and a 1-1/2" stub for the hot water heater.

The Contractor shall run a 1-1/2" wrought iron, circulatory hot water circuit throughout the building. This pipe shall be properly insulated in the attic with 1" thick Air Cell Insulation. Branch from this hot water main with 1/2" branch to each shower, lavatory and the kitchen sink. This hot water circuit to be connected to the hot water storage tank.

All showers to have suitable lead pans under same to extend up on wall far enough and in such a manner to make a watertight job.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

The Contractor shall bring in from 4' outside the grade a 2-1/2" gal. iron water line and branch where shown of the Basement Plan, with 2-2" water lines, same to run to the Hose Cabinets on the First and Second Floor Balconies. Place a valve in a concrete box on the 2-1/2" line where shown on the plans.

The Owner will connect to this line.

Hose Cabinets

Furnish and install where shown on plans, four Allen's Figure 262, Hose Cabinet with plate glass door and enamel finish. Each cabinet to be fitted with a hose and swinging hose hook with 20' of 1½" unlined Underwriter's linen hose, equipped with 2" angle hose valve, with couplings and connections for above hose, and 1-1/2" x 1½" 1½" hose nozzle, all complete as shown and described and to have Underwriter's label.

HOT WATER HEATERS AND STORAGE
Furnish and install in basement where shown two Clark Electric Water Heaters connected in series. Same to be each of 100 gallons capacity and to be decked have 6,000 watt heating elements. The electrician will connect the same. This connection will be a 220 V single phase connection.

Contractor will also furnish and install in Boiler Room where shown one Arco Ideal Coal Burning Water Heater No.80. Same to be properly connected to the Hot Water Storage tank of the Electric Heater.

Contractor will furnish and install suitable coils and connections and men same into the Heating Boiler and connect same to the Hot water Storage tank of the Electric Heater.

**FIXTURES**

Furnish and install the following fixtures where shown on the plans. The numbers are from Kohlers Catalogue:

**F**

Forty - Lavatories, K-560 H.A. "Also" 20"x 25" complete as described except with stops on supplies.

One - Lavatory, K-380 T.A. "Breton" 17"x 19" complete as described except with stops on supplies.

Twenty One - Showers K-7615 Complete as described. Controls to be at side. N.P. shower drain.

Same to have 4'-5" N.P. Curtain Rod with 8 cm. duck curtain complete with hold back chain and curtain hooks. All showers to have lead pans in floor to extend out 12" pass the line of curtain.

Twenty One - Kohler Closets, K-6363 Reverse Tray, extended lip bowl with Sloan flush valves F-85. Seat to be 380 W "Everton" Hard Rubber, open front, less cover.

Four - Drinking Fountains K-5550, complete.

One - Slop Sink - K-2000 16"x 20" x 12" Complete as described

One - Kitchen Sink - K-1500 N "Presilla" 20"x 14" Complete as described except that trimmings to be N.P.

**HEATING**

The Heating will not be in the general contract but will be let separate.

**GENERAL CONDITIONS:**

The general conditions covering this phase of the work shall be those established as standard by the American Institute of Architects which shall apply hereeto.

**MATERIAL AND LABOR:**

The heating apparatus, proposed herein include the
furnishing, delivery and erection on the premises of all necessary material and labor which shall be first class in all particulars, and in accordance with the specifications and plans.

**BOILER:**

The boiler shall be a Kewanee Firebox boiler, Portable Up-Draft Type No.410 having a rated capacity of 4000 sq. feet radiation. This boiler shall be installed upon a suitable foundation and equipped with all necessary connections and trimmings, including a safety valve set to blow off at 10 lbs. pressure, pressure gage, and damper regulator. This boiler will be connected to the water supply in the manner recommended by the manufacturer. Steam connections will be made in a manner shown in detail by the manufacturer.

**Smoke Pipe** - Connect boiler to chimney with a suitable black iron smoke pipe of size and gage as recommended by boiler manufacturer. Smoke pipe must be provided with a hand stop damper.

**Pipes and fittings:** Furnish and erect with tight connections all necessary piping of sizes shown on the plans and run as indicated, supported and properly graded to insure free and noiseless circulation. Use fittings of cast iron of standard quality. The ends of pipes shall be reamed or filed. Proper provisions must be made for expansion. Use graphite and oil for making up all pipe joints applied to make thread only. Provide for expansion of mains and risers by loop type expansion joints and swing connections in mains wherever possible. In other cases provide all metal packless expansion joints. All piping to be properly anchored.

All steam tappings at boiler shall be connected full size of tapping into a steam header which shall be dripped to the return header thru a bleeder. All spring pieces to steam and return mains shall be taken off at the tops of the mains at 45 degrees.

The end of each steam main and each drip shall be drained thru a gate valve, Strainer and a Dunham trap as indicated on the drawings.

Grade all steam mains 1' on 20 feet. Grade return mains 1 inch in 10 feet. All steam supply branches such as spring pieces, offsets in risers and runouts to radiators shall in each case be installed one size larger than the vertical pipe to which they connect and shall be given as much grade as possible, 1/2" per foot if possible.

**Return Mains** shall be connected together into a Dunham Vacuum Pump as shown in detail by the manufacturer. Lift connections must not be used except at the pump.

All risers are to be run in the open except where directed by the Architect.

All Union connections, flanges, packing nuts on gate and globe valves and on gauge glass of boiler must be drawn up tight so as to prevent air leaking into the system under a partial vacuum. This work must be performed after system is completed and while it is under vacuum in both steam and return lines.

**Floor plates, Sleeves etc.** Where pipes pass thru floors, partitions etc., sleeves shall be provided which are ample large to allow expansion of pipes without harm to plastering etc. Furnish approved ceiling and floor plates protecting sleeves on all pipes passing thru floors and partitions.
Vacuum Pump. Furnish and install one vacuum pump of 5000 sq. ft. radiator capacity. This pump shall be installed, connected and wired in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Check Valves. Check valves shall be horizontal swing type with brass disc and bronze obtainable. They shall be installed where called for by the plans and in accordance with accompanying details. They shall be tested for tightness.

Radiation—Furnish and install radiation as shown on the plans. All radiators shall be of the 5 tube Scotch or like design. All radiators must be provided with top inlet tapping and with 1/2" eccentric bushing in the return tapping. All air valve tapping must be plugged.

Radiator Traps and Valves — A Dunham No. 100 packless radiator valve shall be installed at the inlet of each radiator and a Dunham trap of suitable capacity shall be provided at the return tapping.

Painting — All radiators and exposed piping in finished rooms shall be given a prime coat of flat paint and thereafter painted or enameled as directed by the Architect. All pipe joints and all uncovered pipe in basement shall be given one coat of black asphaltum paint when the system is hot and under a vacuum. All exposed parts of the boiler shall likewise be given a coat of black asphaltum paint.

Coverings — Cover all steam piping in basement with 1" air cell asbestos. All asbestos coverings shall be applied and fastened permanently in place in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. All fittings shall be covered with asbestos cement to the thickness of the pipe covering.

Finishing up — Thoroly blow down and clean out system under a steam pressure of at least 5 lbs. allowing condensate to be wasted to sewer.

Guarantee — The Heating Contractor shall guarantee the apparatus installed under these specifications to circulate steam thoroughly to every radiator without noise, under a steam pressure in the mains not exceeding 2 lbs. If the apparatus shall fail to accomplish this guarantee by reason of any defect developing within a period of one full heating season and that defect is due to faulty material or workmanship, the Heating Contractor shall remedy such defect at his own cost within reasonable time after notice thereof.

Finally — nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve the Heating Contractor from making good and perfect work in all usual details of construction, and he will be held responsible to provide and furnish necessary materials and to perform all necessary labor and to bear all expenses incidental to the satisfactory completion of the work.
Kent Hall

A History of Kent Hall

Kent Hall has served this campus for the last seventy-three years and is still one of the most beautiful buildings on campus. It carries on the proud tradition of New Mexico State University, embracing New Mexico and the surrounding area’s cultures and heritage.

Kent Hall has gone through many changes in its seventy-three year history. It was initially built as a men’s dormitory. NMSU, which was called New Mexico A & M at the time, hired Percay McGhee of the El Paso, Texas architectural firm, Braunton and McGhee to design the building. McGhee wanted to continue the Henry Trost tradition of Mission Revival Architecture and designed the dormitory with an arcade, a cupola with a tiled dome on top, and a red-tiled roof.

Construction began in 1929 by the J.C. McElroy firm of El Paso and was completed in 1930, costing $76,000. The two-story building consisted of three wings, a balcony overlooking an inner patio, and measured 19,000 square feet. Entrance to the building was on the north side, which led into a spacious lounge and living room. The dormitory was designed for 80 men, with four men to a room. Each room had an outside entrance leading to the balcony, which overlooked the patio. Even though Kent Hall was known as the men’s dormitory for its first ten years, women were actually the first occupants during the summer of 1930. The women’s dormitory, McFee Hall, was being remodeled, and the women had to be temporarily housed in the new dormitory.

On May 22, 1939, the building was officially dedicated and named after the former President of the College, Dr. Harry L. Kent, who served from 1921 to 1936. The exterior of Kent Hall remained the same from 1930 to 1960. Then, women became occupants of the dormitory. For their safety, first floor windows were covered and the arcade was altered. Other than these minor changes, the building remained unchanged until 1986.

In 1984, the building became the home of the newly formed Speech Department. It remained there until 1980. Interior remodeling turned it from a dormitory to an office building. Over the years ROTC, PSL, the Peace Corps, and an animal laboratory occupied parts of the building. In 1981 Kent Hall became the University Museum’s new home after having spent many years in the Seed House. The Museum shared Kent Hall with the Cultural Resource Management Division, a branch of the Department of Sociology/Anthropology.

In 1986, a one-half-million dollar renovation transformed the 19,000 square foot building into a modern facility, accommodating a large accumulation of Museum collections, as well as two galleries, offices, and classrooms. The architect assigned to renovate Kent Hall, Rick Kentz, wanted to keep McGhee’s original architectural designs. Kentzler added wrought iron gates to the arcade for added security and transformed the patio into a landscaped plaza to complement the adjacent campus buildings. A new heating and cooling system and a security monitoring system were also installed. Once the construction was complete, Kent Hall reopened homecoming weekend, October 17-18, 1986 featuring the exhibit “Anasazi World.” Sixteen years later the University is still thriving, featuring a variety of exhibits as well as many public programs and events.

Those of you who lived in Kent Hall, please take a moment and sign our Kent Hall Alumni Book.

Courtesy of the University Museum.
Harry L. Kent assumed the college presidency after serving with Kansas State Agricultural College's Extension Service. He held an M.S. degree from that institute and an A.B. degree from Kansas State Normal School. His tenure saw a growing agricultural emphasis, the Great Depression, and political turmoil. He was president of New Mexico State University from 1921-1936.

(Source: http://www.nmsu.edu/General/Past_presidents/kent.html)
#34 Foster Hall

Photo from the 1964 catalog.

Photo of the 1971-1972 addition of the south wing. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Photo from the 1971 yearbook. The Caption reads, “So too, Foster Hall was added on to. Foster Hall, one of the oldest buildings on campus still in use today, is the home of the Biology Department. But what will this addition do to the Bio. 110 lectures?”

South side of Foster Hall. Photo taken July 14, 2004.
Dedication plaque for the original part of the building.

Foster Hall

Foster Hall, building #34, was constructed in 1930 and named for former President Luther Foster. It was used by the School of Agriculture, the Biology Department, and the Extension Service. It was added to in 1972 or 1973 at a cost of $9 million in bond money. Currently, plans are being finalized for the renovation and addition to the southern wing of the building. This building of Trost and Trost design, currently houses classrooms and laboratories for the department of Biology. At this time there are plans to add an addition to the south side of the building’s existing 1973 addition.

The structure of the exterior walls of the original part of the building consists of concrete post and lintel beams that were filled in with brick. An identical interior wall was constructed using the same method. Then the space between the two walls was filled in with debris from the construction site. This is why oldest part of the building has very thick exterior walls.

The architecture of this building is a Spanish Renaissance style that features intricate relief sculpture around the main entrance. The sculpture work incorporates a crest and an old University Symbol that had been adopted for the school’s yearbook, the Swastika. At the time this symbol was an Indian symbol for good luck. In the 1980’s the yearbook was renamed The Phoenix, and was published until 1985.

Luther Foster

Luther Foster held impressive credentials when he arrived in Las Cruces. He had organized the Montana Agricultural College and had served as its president. He also directed experiment stations for agricultural colleges in Utah and Wyoming. Foster held both B.S. and M.S. degrees from Iowa State Agricultural College.

He was president of New Mexico State University from 1907-1908.

(Source: http://www.nmsu.edu/General/Past_presidents/foster.html)
#35 William B. Conroy Honors Center

Photo showing “Y.M.C.A. Building” Photo from the 1909-1910 Catalog, page 16.

Photo courtesy of University Archives.

From the 1924 yearbook.

Photo from the 1956 yearbook. The caption that accompanies it says Music Building.

Photo of building taken prior to the “Ribbon Fundraiser” taken in 1991. At the time the building was unoccupied.
As construction is about to begin. May 29, 2001

Back of the building. May 29, 2001

Corner Stone

Digging the footing for the new elevator shaft.

The front of the building after the completion of the renovation.

East entrance.
Sitting Room

Art Gallery

Stairs
William B. Conroy Honors Center

Formerly the Y.M.C.A. (Young Men’s Christian Association) Building, this building was constructed 1907 and it is one of the Trost and Trost buildings on campus. The corner stone was laid January 9, 1907. Constructed at a cost of $10-12,000 it was used as a meeting/boarding house for boys of the Y.M.C.A. Initially, the building was not owned by the university but it was rented to the university and it was constructed on university property.

In 1964 the university purchased the building. It was used by the Music department from 1929 to 1965, and from 1965 to 1982 it was used by the Air Force ROTC Program. It remained vacant from 1982 until 2002 when it re-opened after being renovated. Funding for the renovation of this building came from NMSU Interest earnings, general obligation bonds, an anonymous gift, and various other gifts. The renovation totaled $1,980,000. The terra cotta insignia over the entrance to the building is a replica of the original. A mold was made of the original and the replica was cast. This was done because the original insignia was crumbling too badly to be saved. (Baker) The Honors College now uses this building.

William B. Conroy

William B. Conroy served as president of New Mexico State University from June of 1997 to June 30, 2000. Currently he works on campus with the Office of the Provost. He holds the title of President Emeritus.

“William B. Conroy was named Executive Vice President in 1985. Dr. Conroy was appointed Interim President in July 1994 and served until July 1995, when he returned to the position of Executive Vice President. In June 1997, Dr. Conroy was appointed President of New Mexico State University. He served until June 30, 2000.

Dr. Conroy has an extensive background in liberal arts and education. He received a B.A. in History from the University of Notre Dame and obtained his M.A. in Education and his Ph.D. in Social Science from Syracuse University. Dr. Conroy held teaching positions at the University of Texas and at the University of Washington before joining the faculty at Texas Tech University, where he served as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.”

(Source: http://www.nmsu.edu/General/Past_presidents/conroy.html)
#36 & #191 Nason House and Garage

From the 1924 yearbook.

North entrance.

Photo of Nason House Garage taken April 19, 2004.

Dedication Plaque.

West side of the building.

Nason House and Garage

Discussion about the construction of Nason House began in 1917. At an August 10, 1917 Board of Regents meeting, the board decided to form an Executive Committee to oversee the collection of estimates, plans, etc. and then submit them to the board. (BOR, p. 180) At the December 21, 1917 meeting, a recommendation was made by President Crile to build the president’s house at a cost of $8,000. President Crile also recommended that the designs and proper specifications be submitted and the contract given to the lowest bidder. (BOR, p. 203) On March of 1918, the Board of Regents rejected the plans for the construction of the president’s residence along with the plans for a hospital. New plans were made and the estimated cost of construction was around $7,000. (BOR, p. 228) At the April 26, 1918 Board of Regents meeting it was announced that Bascom-French Co. won the bid for the construction of the building at a cost of $9,560.00 which included a garage. There was a roof change that was received by Architect Thorman. (BOR, p.226) This building is one of the Trost and Trost buildings on campus.

In 1933, the insurance on the building was renewed in the amount of $7,500 by Mr. H.D. Bowman. (BOR, p. 698)

By 1935, Dr. H.L. Kent was president of New Mexico State University and was living in Nason House. In October of that year, he received a letter from Dan W. Williams, President of the Board of Regents. This letter requested that President Kent discontinue renting the president’s residence out to teachers and students. President Williams said that the house was a matter of courtesy to the office, and was not to be used for commercial purposes. In response President Kent wrote that he had told Miss Williamson and Miss Bates to find new rooms elsewhere by November 1st, 1935. He indicated that these women had been staying at the president’s residence for room and board for years. The two boys who had been living there were not paying rent and were staying there because they could not afford school and board. The Board of Regents approved this arrangement and allowed the boys to stay while the girls had to find other accommodations.

In 1938, President Milton reported to the Board of Regents that he had received several requests to use the president’s house as a sorority house, and boarding house. It was felt that this should be discussed before the entire board. (BOR, p.264) In December of 1938, President Milton was authorized to move into the president’s house at his convenience. (BOR, p. 267.)

In 1947 Dr. John R. Nichols became president of New Mexico State University. The Board of Regent’s offered to furnish Nason House if he did not have enough to completely furnish the residence. (BOR, p. 564)

At the December 16, 1955 Board of Regents meeting it was discussed that the president’s residence had been untouched since its construction. At that time the building featured 4 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, and a garage that was “too small for the present make of cars, [and] inaccessible because of changes in grading made by the highway department.” The suggested alterations for the building included:

1. Enlarging the bathroom, kitchen, and dining room on the 1st floor.
2. Carpeting the entire 1st floor.
3. Constructing a three car garage.
4. The total construction cost should not exceed $20,000.
5. Should be completed as soon as possible.

(BOR, p.773)

In February of 1956 the remodeling plans for the president’s house were to be drawn up. They were to include enlarging the kitchen to include the service porch, installing a bath and dressing room on the west porch downstairs, adding bath and dressing room upstairs, modernizing existing bath, and redecorating the entire house. (BOR, p. 778)

At the May 1, 1956 Board of Regent’s meeting, the board asked Dr. Corbett, NMSU’s president, to use his discretion when accepting a bid for the renovation of the president’s residence. They did not
mind if the bid was slightly larger than the amount originally estimated for the project. (BOR, p. 785) The building was renovated by R.E. McKee General Contractor at a cost of $27,894.95. The contract date was June 15, 1956 and construction began on the 19th of that month. The renovation was completed on November 22, 1956. (McKee, p. 86) At the close of the November 1956 Board of Regents session, the Regents made a tour of the president’s residence. During this tour it was suggested that the fire places could be improved. (BOR, p. 798) The house was used by University presidents until 1980.

In 1983 the house was remodeled again through a gift from Mrs. Charles Nason. The former presidential home was dedicated October 30, 1987 to Willoughby Nason. After the renovation, the house became home to the Center for Latin American Studies.

Willoughby Nason

Willoughby Nason was a graduate student who was studying Mexican Revolutionary History at the time of his death in 1979.
#37 Poultry Storage Building

This building was constructed at a cost of $15,000. (HD)
Soil Instrument Storage

This building was formerly known as the Incubator Building/Animal Science and was constructed in 1953. (HD)
#39 Poultry Brooder House
#40 Nutrition Building

Nutrition Building

This building was formerly known as the Poultry Feed, and it was constructed in 1953. (HD)
#41 Poultry Shelter Shed

#42 Irrigation Pump House

Torn Down. (HD)
#43 Dairy Lab

From the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Air photo of the west side of the building taken in 1968. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Photo taken February 8, 1991 of the east side of the building. Hernandez hall is located just behind it in this photo.

Plaque affixed to the exterior of the north side of Engineering Complex III.
Diary Lab

This building was constructed in 1928 for $8,116. It underwent improvements or additions in 1943 at a cost of $5,411. According to the plaque marking the building’s former location, the building was constructed for the dairy department which was chaired by Professor Omer C. Cunningham. The building was occupied by the Engineering Technology Department in 1982 until 1996 when it was moved to Goddard Hall. It was torn down in 1996 so that Engineering Complex III could be constructed. (HD)
Breaking ground

The Office of Alumni Relations will have a new home, thanks in part to a gift from longtime university supporters Herbert and Joan Zuhl.

The Zuhls helped break ground for the new building during a ceremony in early September at the proposed site on College Avenue. The facility, scheduled for completion in late 2003, will house the alumni offices, a campus welcome center and a museum that will include artifacts from the Zuhl collection. Breaking ground

Caption Reads: “NMSU Board of Regents President Jim Manatt (left) digs in with Joan Zuhl, Herbert Zuhl and President Jay Gogue at a groundbreaking ceremony for the new Alumni Center.”

Photo from the Aggie Panorama Winter 2002
http://www.nmsu.edu/~ucomm/Panorama/winter2002/page2.htm

(Left) Photo taken August 1, 2001.

The following photos were taken August 19, 2003 during the renovation of the building for use by the Visitors Center.

Main Entrance

Lobby area that used to NMSU Police department dispatch and reception.
Looking west.

Looking northwest.

Bird nest on the interior side of the brick exterior west wall’s gable roof end.

Section of flooring in the main lobby where a section had been patched where a stud wall had been removed.

Arched doorway that used to lead to the basement stairs. The wall surrounding it features what is left of the plaster and slat walls that were original to the building.

Underneath the carpet that covered the floor while the police department occupied the building, is hardwood flooring and sub flooring that is still in fairly good condition.
In a room in the north wing of the building, the hardwood flooring is covered in adhesive that used to secure flooring that had been laid over it.

Ceiling tiles that were used throughout the main lobby area and the north wing.

Plaster walls in the bathroom located at the end of the north wing.

Bathroom at the end of the north wing.

Picture features northern access door and the outside steps to the basement.

Northern exterior wall. The cinderblock attached to it is new construction.
Old evidence lockers located in the basement of the building that were left behind when the police department moved out.

Telecom room located in the basement.

Wall on the steps to the basement had been expanded to meet the first floor of the building.

Old rack for shot guns that was left behind in a basement room by the police department when they moved out.

Basement window that had once been visible from the exterior of the building. There is approximately a foot of space between it and a cinderblock wall that encases the window.
Interesting feature in the ceiling of one of the rooms in the basement.

At the bottom of the exterior steps to the basement, there is evidence of an opening that had been filled in with cinderblock.

East wing of the building. The rectangular blocks of concrete are footings that supported the floor. The floor had also been laid over the original steps on the exterior of the building.

Edge of steps that had originally been located in the original western exterior (eastern end of west wing addition) of the building.

Tile that had originally adorned the exterior of the original part of the building.

Porch located on the west side of the north wing.

New courtyard construction.

Terracotta tile on the back porch.
Rafters for the back porch.

End of the west wing that has had a doorway punched through the exterior wall of the addition to allow passage to an additional addition to the west wing.

The following photos were taken after the completion of the Renovation in March of 2004.

Main Entrance.

New Sitting Room. The fireplace was uncovered during the renovation.
A piece of Chi Omega Memorabilia on display in the sitting room.

Hallway to the North wing of the building from the main entrance.

Conference Room

New enclosed patio area on the north east side of the building.

The following photos were taken July 22, 2004.

Looking east in the Zuhl Collection room.

Looking west in the Zuhl Collection Room.
The fountain still under construction.

The northern exterior of the east wing.

The eastern exterior of the north wing.

Dedication plaque located next to the south entrance.
Visitors Center

This building was constructed in 1928 for the Kheth Samekh sorority now known as Chi Omega. In the 1929 yearbook, an article about the sorority said:

“Plans for our sorority house are progressing rapidly. The piece of land situated between the tennis courts and McFie Hall has been made available as a site for the erection of this house. The erection and completion of the sorority house in the near future is a surety as the house fund has increased by leaps and bounds.”

In the 1968 the east wing was added, which is why there is an interior wall that is 3’ thick on the east side of the main entrance. This wall was originally the eastern exterior wall of the original building. When the addition was made, the east wing became home to the mailroom for the University. This was the equivalent of today’s OFS mail warehouse. From 1953 to 1963 the mailroom was located in Hadley Hall. (BOR, p. 702) In 1968 the telephone operation was also located in the main part of the building about where the emergency dispatch office was located. At that time Telecom and University Dispatch was a combined department. In the 1970’s, University Dispatch and Telecom separated and Telecom moved out of the building. (Lopez)

Originally the women’s bathroom and showers were located in the north wing of the building by the old bedrooms. After the sorority moved out and the building became home to the university police, one stall from the women’s bathroom was converted into part of the restrooms for men. The original bath tub and shower were still in the building until approximately 2001 when they were finally removed from the building. (Lopez)

Due to the building’s construction and age, the building experienced extensive water problems. On June 16, 2003 it had rained so badly that the front lawn became extremely saturated. Unfortunately this condition aggravated by the slope of the parking lot towards the grass. Underneath the front lawn were conduits that lead to the basement of the building. The water flowed through this conduit and flooded the basement of the building where the police department kept its records. All of the records were picked up and shipped away to be freeze-dried in an effort to save the soaked documents. (Lopez)

After the renovation of the Agricultural Institute in 2003, the Police Department moved out the building and into their new home in the Agricultural Institute’s south and west wings. At the same time, this building was renovated to house the New Mexico State University Visitor’s Center, the Alumni Office, and the Zuhl Museum. Funding for the renovation of this building came from building renewal and replacement ($33,767) and a gift from Mr. & Mrs. Zuhl ($443,779) that totals $477,546. Construction was finished in the spring of 2004 and the Alumni Offices moved in immediately.
#45 Buildings & Grounds Residence (Radio Station KNMA)

From an article on KNMA in the 1963 yearbook.
Buildings & Grounds Residence (Radio Station KNMA)

This building was constructed in 1924, and it was torn down in 1965. (HD) This building was located where Walden Hall is today.
#46 Animal Husbandry Grinding Shed

This building was torn down. (HD)

#47 Mesa Pump House

This building was torn down. (HD)

#48 Poultry Man’s Residence at Poultry Farm

This building was torn down March 1, 1961. (HD)

#49-51 Poultry Laying Houses
#53 Baldwin Hall

Photo of Baldwin Hall courtesy of University Archives.
Baldwin Hall

This building was constructed in 1934 at a cost of $50,000. It underwent improvements or additions in 1953. (HD) Originally, this building was known as the Extension building according to the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

In May of 1960 the building was set on fire by an arsonist. There were two fires, one in the basement and another in an office on the first floor. The damage was reportedly light and would be paid for by the insurance company. By June 2, 1960 a suspect had been questioned and the investigation was continuing. (BOR, p.905) It was torn down sometime in the 1980’s, probably to make room for the new Science Hall, building #391.

P. M. Baldwin

P. M. Baldwin was a professor of History from 1925 to 1934, Acting Dean of Arts and Sciences from 1927 to 1928, Professor of history and Social Science from 1934 to 1956. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

(Photo courtesy of University Archives)
#54 Agronomy Farm & Shed

This building was constructed in 1935 at a cost of $8,000. (HD)

#55 Agronomy Farm Residence

This building was constructed in 1935 at a cost of $14,000. (HD)
#56 Dove Hall

Photo of the northwest side of Dove Hall. Courtesy of University Archives.

From the summer 1947 College Record (university catalog) page 21.

(Left) Photo from the 1960 yearbook. Caption reads: “HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING was erected in 1936. Within the building are classrooms used by the home economics department. The laboratories for Experiment Station research in food and nutrition and in textiles and clothing are located on the first floor. On the second floor are laboratories for instruction in child development, home furnishings and related art, food and nutrition, and textiles and clothing. A women’s lounge and the offices of the department of Home Economics are also located in the building.”
Front of Dove Hall.

South side of Dove Hall.
Photo taken April 19, 2004

North side of Dove Hall.

East side of Dove Hall.
Photo taken April 19, 2004

Photo of 1st floor meeting room, taken June 11, 2004.

Plaque about Claude C. Dove, Ph.D. located in the first floor east lobby.


Old signage located on the north east corner of the building that was not replaced when the rest of the buildings on campus received new brown lettering. Photo taken June 11, 2004.
Dove Hall

Dove Hall is NMSU building number 56. Located at the north east corner of the horseshoe, Dove Hall is a product of the late 1930’s Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding throughout the state of New Mexico. The “project” allocated to Doña Ana County was a “loan and grant of $43,636 to the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for a Home Economics Building. The loan of $24,000 will be made from the WPA revolving fund and a grant of $19,636 will be made from the new Works-Relief appropriation.” (L.C. Citizen, 10/10/1935) This project was also known as project D-1031.

October 17, 1935’s issue of the Las Cruces Citizen reported that the Board of Regents met “for the purpose of approving the final plans of the new home economics building”. The article goes on to describe the building as being constructed with:

“Spanish style architecture with red tile roof. It will provide classrooms and laboratories for the home economics department, as well as offices for some of the administrative officials of the college”.

In the November 21, 1935 Las Cruces Citizen, an article announced that the bids for Dove Hall would be opened December 4th of that year. By this time the final plans for the building had been approved and the Board of Regents President, Dan Williams, was given authorization to advertise for construction bids. The article also states that the building would cost approximately $43,000 to build and that it “should be ready for occupancy by early spring”.

At a February 17, 1936 Board of Regents meeting, the regents determined that the bids received from R. E. McKee, General Contractor, El Paso; J.E. Morgan & Sons, El Paso, Texas; and Lembke Construction Company, Albuquerque, New Mexico; all exceeded the construction budget. So they tabled the decision to accept or reject the bids. The WPA, granted the board an extension of 90 days to the Board of Regents to that they could find other sources of funding in order to the accept one of the bids presented. (BOR, 2/17/1936) The bids presented ranged from $50,600 to $57,500 depending on the construction options. Also, the time for construction was estimated to be between 150-250 weather working days. The decision was made, by the Board of Regents, that the building would be constructed by R.E. McKee General Contractor at a cost of $54,100.00. The contract date was February 10, 1936 and it began May 16, 1936. The contract number was 442 and the McKee job number was 432. (McKee, p. 20)

Exactly one month later, the Board of Regents had a resolution “declaring and determining the necessity of the issuance of $37,000 in Building and Improvement bonds for the erection of the proposed Home Economics building.” (BOR, 3/17/1936) Because of these and other delays, the building was not completed by “early spring.” (L.C. Citizen, 12/21/1935)

A July 30, 1936 article in the Las Cruces Citizen showed an architects rendering of Dove Hall and its caption says:

“$59,000 home economics building now under construction on the campus of the New Mexico State College at Las Cruces. It will provide large class rooms and laboratories for training home economics students and will be furnished with the most modern equipment. The building will be ready for occupancy early in September.”

Construction was finally finished October 48, 1936. (McKee, p.20)

Since the building’s construction it has under gone three renovations. The first was in 1953, this renovation is still being researched. The second was in 1987, when it was restored for the occupancy of University Advancement which includes the Alumni Association and NMSU Foundation and Development. When the renovation was proposed it was estimated that the completion of the project would take about 18 months and that it could be “made ready by the summer of 1987 and the beginning of the Centennial year on Homecoming 1987.” (BOR, 9/13/1985) On January 27, 1986 at a Board of Regents meeting the board approved of Nims, Calvani & Associates as architect for the project. Plans for the renovation and a budget of $800,000 out of a $6 million revenue bond issue were approved at another Board of Regents meeting. The third renovation
was the result of a fire that broke out in the basement of the building in May of 2002. According to a news release by Karl Hill, University Communications, dated May 25, 2002, “the flames were contained to the basement level, but heavy smoke was carried throughout the building. An automatic alarm was called in at around 7 a.m. Saturday. The Las Cruces and South Valley fire departments assisted in putting out the fire”. This renovation to repair the building was completed in three months at a cost of approximately $440,000. During the renovation the University Advancement offices were temporarily housed in Regents Row Residence Center. After the completion of the 2003 renovation to the Visitor’s Center, the Alumni Offices were relocated to building #44 in the spring of 2004.

Claude C. Dove

Dove Hall was named for Claude C. Dove who came to NMSU in 1935 as the first professor of Education and Psychology from 1935 to 1963. He was professor emeritus from 1963 to 1979. There is also a street named for him in Las Cruces.
#57 Buildings & Grounds Garage (Museum Storage)

This building was constructed in 1930, and it was torn down in 1967. (HD)
#58 Guthrie Annex

Location of the Original Canteen Building from the May 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Front of Canteen with a Student whose clothes are on backwards. From the 1935 Yearbook.

Caption: “Here’s Where Our Money Goes” Picture of the Canteen found in the 1925 yearbook. The Northern side of Old Hadley Hall is pictured in the background.
Photos from the 1945 yearbook feature Guthrie Annex functioning as the Canteen. The students are just hanging out around the building.

The building before demolition when it was occupied by the Stock Market Game.
East Side of Building (Front)

Demolition Photos

Building after it was gutted.

The tear down begins the morning of January 15, 2003. **
The demolition is over by the end of the day. All that remains of Guthrie Annex is this adobe brick that was retrieved from the demolition site.

Plan Central Office For Campus Groups
From the ASC section of the December 15, 1961 Round Up, page 3.

By Joyce Norman
Sophomore Representative

Have you ever wandered around this campus in a quandary, not knowing where to turn in order to get a job completed? Maybe, as a member of an organization, you have needed to get in touch with an officer of your organization in order to obtain needed information in a hurry.

These two examples, and many more, are typical of the problems students on this campus have in getting anything accomplished, whether the accomplishment be for the individual or for a particular organization. It seems as if the main problem is the fact that organizations usually lack a central reference point, a place where students can go at any time of the day to achieve their purpose. There would be less confusion and less frustration and much more accomplished on this campus. If there were a central organized place for reference.

The Student Senate, realizing these facts, recently discussed the problem and would like to help the students organize a central office in the following manner. The old canteen and snack bar would be an excellent place in which to set up offices, for all the organizations on campus needing such offices.

Each organization wishing to do so could have a small section of the building set aside for the purpose of helping their members or the students in general. Any student or particular member could then go to the office of the organization he needed to contact, either to acquire information, to post information, to air “gripes”, or to do whatever needed to be done in his particular case.

This would not only benefit students, but would also help organizations not having a building of any sort for their members convenience.

There would be regular office hours for each organization, with members and interested persons, taking shifts on particular days during their spare time. This would help to raise the interest, boost the morale and help the students and the organizations to have a greater feeling of accomplishment.

This central office would also be a convenient place for students who are interested in student government or any other organization to come in order to become informed or to volunteer their services for various committees and other jobs.

The Student Senate would welcome any suggestions from students who are interested in this idea.
Only $4,500 For Canteen
More Tables In Sub if Ag Canteen Not Built
From the July 2, 1962 Round Up, Front page.

Lack of funds may throw a monkey wrench into plans to increase campus canteen facilities by having a snack bar in the new Agriculture Building.

According to Sam Shomer, director of auxiliary services, there is only $4,500 left in the building budget that can be used for necessary equipment. Shomer said bids would be let within the next few weeks and that it will not be known until all bids are in if it will be economically possible to have a canteen when the building opens in the fall.

The canteen was included in the building plans primarily for the use of Ag students using the new building and engineers from Jett Hall. It was felt this would relieve much of the present and forecasted increased load from the main canteen in the Sub in Milton Student Center.

If the new Ag canteen is not built, Shomer said they would probably add table space in the Sub by moving some of the recreation facilities around. Tentative plans call for removing three billiard tables from their present location. They will be placed in the table tennis room and all, or all but one, of the table tennis will be removed entirely.

“I do not think this will cause a losing revenue,” commented Shomer, “I think it will speed up play on the billiard tables if there are people waiting to play.”

Shomer also disclosed that it appears as if the target date of August 17, for completion of the Regents Row Residence Center will be met.

“I think we will make it,” he said. “There may be a few things to do on the outside, but they will be ready for occupation as expected.”

“Per usual, we cannot pave the parking lot – we ran out of money,” he said. “And we cannot plant grass.”

Room assignments for the new dorms will go out “any day now.” One wing will be reserved for graduate students.

Summer housing figures show about 180 in Alumni Residence Center at present and 110 in Garcia. This will probably drop below a total of 200 after the eight week summer school session.

Michael Laine, director of Milton Student Center, a facility that falls under Shomer’s auxiliary services dept., reports that the bookstore floor will be tiled July 5, 6, 7. He said this will be paid for from the $7,800 allocated to the Milton Student Center repairs by the ASC Senate last semester.

Laine also said that NMSU art students, under the directorship of Prof. Barrick, will do some mural painting in the bookstore in the fall.
Guthrie Annex

Guthrie Annex was constructed in 1934 at a cost of $4,500. The building was constructed to be the new home of the Canteen. The Canteen was originally located in the basement of William Conroy Honors Center. While the Canteen was located in the William Conroy Honors Center, women were not permitted in the building so they had to rap on the window for service. Between 1921 and 1927, the Canteen had been moved to a wooden framed structure with wooden siding, located to the north of Old Hadley Hall.

While Guthrie Annex was constructed in 1934, it was not officially opened until January 3, 1938. The delay was due to a lack of equipment. Eventually the equipment was obtained and it included a beverage cooler, tables, stools, stove, water heater, counters, and etc. After the equipment was secured, the building was occupied by the end of 1937. A.E. Hatch was the concession holder in the old wooden building, and he continued to operate the concessions in the new building. The menu for the new building included “a noon plate lunch at 25 cents and wafers and hot cakes” were to be served in the morning if there was demand for them. The initial hours of operation were until 10 p.m. and there were also plans to start a meal ticket plan. When Milton Hall opened as the Student Union in 1947, room 189 was the new home for the Canteen. In 1956 Guthrie Annex was used as the Stadium Classroom. (Catalog, 1956) The following year the building was used for the Psychology Laboratory. (Catalog, 1957)

Guthrie Annex was demolished January 15, 2003 in order to make room for the new Health and Social Services Building.
#60 & 60A William Hall and Williams Hall Annex

Photo of Williams Gym from the South side of the building. From the 1939 yearbook.

“Jump Ball at an Aggie-Minor Game” Photo from inside the gym. Taken from the 1946 yearbook.
From the 1948 yearbook.

Photo from the 1974 yearbook. The picture was taken from the southwest side of the building.
Williams Hall for Art

Architects: Alley and Waggener, Rowell, New Mexico
Contractor: Goldmund Construction and Engineers, Inc., El Paso, Texas
Net Sq. Ft.: 32,616
Cost: $613,000, including remodeling and equipment
Funding: $540,000 State Bond Issue
$113,000 Educational Bond Issue
$100,000 Kress Foundation

The proposal for the proposed remodeling of William Gymnasium, submitted in 1972 after it was learned the building would be vacated by physical education, states: “Need for facilities: Art is now located in as 1949 two story building which has the second floor boarded up as unsafe, its barracks buildings, and in a quonset hut.


Where, in past years, Aggie fans thrilled to the tears of Aggie basketball stars, is a spacious, modern art gallery, made possible through the generosity of the Kress Foundation. A second floor has been created by installation of a ceiling over the basketball court and larger areas, more than doubling the floor space in the original building. Just behind the gallery area is the weaving studio containing large floor and table looms and several small looms.

East of the gallery on the first floor is the area under the original concrete bleachers is 2,000 sq. ft. and contains library offices with more than 20 pottery wheels and special rooms for glazing and keeping of dry clay. Directly opposite the ceramics lab is the outdoor kiln yard equipped with large and small wood burners, Kafka and tail kilns. William Wood, new Art faculty, is instructor of weaving and ceramics.

To the west of the gallery is another 2,700 sq. ft. of sculpture studio, wood shop, spray booth, potter’s wheel, a studio for Edward Vega, artist-teacher of printmaking, commercial art, and ceramics.

Upstairs, by way of elevator or walkway, is the area of the area created by adding the floor over the basketball court, the commercial art and printmaking labs, several faculty offices, studio rooms, and photographic darkroom. Dr. John McCarty, art historian, is in charge of the department’s slide collection, numbering more than 30,000.

Three spacious, well-lighted painting and drawing studios are located on the west side of the top floor and on the east side are two large art education laboratories and the well equipped jewelry design studio and laboratories. An art department head, Bruce Bradbury, directs painting and drawing activities. Mrs. Lee Richard teaches the jewelry courses, and she and Trinidad Lopez teach the courses in art education.

The Kress Foundation

During 1972 when planning was in progress to convert William Gymnasium into an art building it was determined that space occupied by the basketball floor would have to remain unused because of funding difficulties. A proposal was submitted to the Kress Foundation for the establishment of a gallery/museum concentrating on the cultural heritage of New Mexico and the Southwest.

The Kress Foundation, with three generous grants of $100,000 each, has made this gallery/museum possible.

The gallery covers more than 4,425 square feet and is equipped with scores of moveable panels, lighting arranged on adjustable tracks, humidity and temperature control, complete security storage and packing facilities, and exhibition equipment.

The proportion of the exhibit area is made possible to hold lectures, seminars, and concerts related to the exhibitions.

In the Learning Center adjacent to the gallery, students will be furnished a unique approach to the arts through the use of recorded tapes and slide shows viewed over compact audio-visual equipment. These facilities will augment courses presently taught in the department, as well as provide supplementary individualized instruction in ongoing art history projects.

“Horse Country of the Southwest,” an exhibition of art works and artifacts from the Mexican, Indian, and Anglo cultural heritage of New Mexico and its neighbors, inaugurates New Mexico State University’s gallery and Williams Hall for Art.

Dan W. Williams

Dan W. Williams, who was born in New Mexico State University, then New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, began his connection with the Board of Regents by greeting visitors in the summer of 1933 to replace the recently deceased judge R. A. Yard. He was also the president of the Board of Regents, which office he held until the 1939 when he resigned that post.

While Mr. Williams was president of the Board of Regents, College President Harry L. Keen became ill and Mr. Williams became acting president of the college until the board appointed Ray F. Peet president in August, 1939.

A strong supporter of the college athletic program, it was Mr. Williams who, as president of the Board of Regents, persuaded Gov. Tingley to appropriate the money for construction of the gymnasium. The building was dedicated and named for Mr. Williams. In December, 1926, its cornerstone was placed by College President Hugh M. Wilson II and retiring Gov. Tingley.

Governor Millard appointed Mr. Williams to the Board of Regents in August 1929 during the college’s golden anniversary year. In 1939, Dan Williams resigned from the board to devote full time to his thriving real estate and horse breeding interests in Los Cruces.

Born in El Paso, Texas in 1890, Mr. Williams came to Los Cruces in 1918 as a farmer. Always an ardent supporter of Aggie athletic teams, it is even noted that he made a trip to McFadden Square Garden with the Aggie Caps in 1939.

It was during Mr. Williams’ term as regent’s president that the Academic Building was constructed, and the policy of faculty tenure became a reality.

Mr. Williams died in Los Cruces October 22, 1959. His son Dan and family still reside in the family home on El Paso Road in Los Cruces.

This article is copied from materials in Hobson-Huntsinger University Archives
South Side of Williams Hall and Annex.

The following photos were taken June 27, 2001 during the 2001 renovation.

Main Entrance

Mechanical Room showing old plumbing fixtures.

Underside of the old bleachers in the Sculpture Studio. (West Side)

Sculpture Studio (West Side)
Sculpture Patio building.

Sculpture Patio

West side of the building.

Location for the exhaust system.

Art Gallery Construction.

Clock in one of the hallways stuck at 4:37.

East side of the building and Ceramic Patio.
Ceramic Patio

Brick on the east side of the building.

West side of annex connection to the main building.

Inside of the annex connection to the main building.
**Williams Hall and Williams Annex**

Williams Hall, building #60, was constructed in 1938 at a cost of $33,830. (HD) In 1955, remodeling was authorized for Williams Gymnasium and the Athletic department staff offices were relocated in the Student Union Building. $10,000 from Deferred Maintenance Fund used to fund the project. (BOR, p. 758)

In September of 1956 the Border conference insisted that the lighting in the gym be improved if New Mexico State University wanted to stay in the conference. (BOR, p. 794) On January 11, 1957, Mr. Fred Day gave a report on the progress of the lighting system. (BOR, p. 807)

In 1972, the building was remodeled for use by the Art department. The cost was $613,00 including remodeling and equipment. The architect was Alley & Waggoner of Roswell, New Mexico. The contractor was Guldemann Construction and Engineering Co. Inc., of El Paso, TX. The net square feet was 26,816. (NMSU Archives) On March 7, 1974 the building was dedicated as the new art building.

The annex was constructed in 1984. (HD)

**Dan Williams**

Dan Williams was President of the Board of Regents from 1933 to 1940. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)
#61 Arts & Sciences Annex (Regulatory Building)

This building was located to the east of Baldwin Hall, and was originally known as the Regulatory Building. It was constructed in 1939 at a cost of $29,250 and $35,750. (HD) It was probably torn down in the 1980’s when the new Science Hall, building #391, was built.

#61-68 Poultry Laying House

This building was constructed at a cost of $10,500. (HD)

#69 Poultry Brooder House

#70-71 Poultry Feed Houses

#74 Main Ranch Dwelling at Seldon Well

This building was constructed at a cost of $500. (HD)

#75 Airplane Hanger Building on Hwy. 70

This building was sold. (HD)

#76 –

This building was constructed in 1941 at a cost of $87,122. It was torn down in 1967. (HD)
#77 Cotton Delinting Lab.

This building was constructed in 1950. (HD)

#78 Agronomy Implement Shed

This building was also listed as Horse Farm Paddock Area. It was constructed in 1901. (HD)
#79, 80, 185 Rhodes Hall, Garrett Hall, & Hamiel Hall

Photo is from University Archives.

Photo from the “Museum Room” in Rhodes Hall. Picture is circa late 1940’s.
Rhodes and Garrett Halls from the 1943 yearbook. Caption reads “Rhodes Hall was inhabited by Freshman girls, while Unit II took care of upperclass women and the Zeta Sorority.

From the summer 1948 College Record (university catalog) page 39.

Garrett Hall from the 1958 yearbook.

Photo from the 1969 yearbook. The caption reads, “Rhodes Garrett, Hamiel, Women.”
The following photos were taken July 11, 2004.

Rhodes Hall

Garrett Hall

Hamiel Hall
Rhodes, Garret, and Hamiel Halls

Discussion of the need for a new women’s dorm was considered by the Board of Regents at their November 9, 1939 meeting. A month later the Board of Regents decided to get WPA (Works Progress Administration) assistance with the construction of a women’s dorm and a Student Union Building. That month they viewed plans by Mr. Kolben, an architect from Silver City, New Mexico. His plans consisted of a building with 65 rooms at a cost of $150,000.

The board authorized $30,000 for the construction of the first wing. At a February 19, 1940 meeting the Board of Regents moved to have the new dorm built “on a site east of the outer horseshoe road on the eastern part of campus.” At the same meeting they hired A.R. Miller part time at $100/month to work with Mr. Strickland on the Women’s dorm. The following month the board appointed a committee to pass upon dormitory plans to be prepared and submitted to the WPA officials right away. By 1941, the first wing of the new dormitory for women was completed. The building featured Spanish Colonial furniture made on campus at a cost of $58.66. (BOR, p.412) At the April 26, 1941 Board of Regents meeting, the board decided “to dedicate Unit 1 women’s dorm to Eugene Manlove Rhodes.” In November of 1941 it was reported that the estimated deficit for the Rhodes Hall was $13,607.19. In 1949 the roof for the Rhodes Hall was replaced. (BOR, p.610)

In May of 1941 the board approved the signing of a supplementary WPA project at a cost of $9,601 for the completion of Unit 2 of the Women’s dorm. This 30 room wing of the women’s dormitory was completed in 1942. This wing was dedicated to Elizabeth Garrett in 1948 after a petition from the students was presented to the Board of Regents by the Student Commission President and the Dean of Students. (BOR, p.568) In 1955 this wing had a new roof put on it. (BOR p. 751)

The third wing of the women’s dormitory is Hamiel Hall. On November 15, 1941 the Board of Regents set aside $32,000.00 in bond proceeds for the construction of “Unit 3.” The regents stated that they wanted “every effort to be made to retain the funds for Unit #3.” In October of 1952 the Board of Regents wanted to obtain loan assistance for the amount $1 million for the construction of a “100 occupant women’s dormitory and 225 occupant men’s dorm.” Two months later they discussed the location of the “proposed new dorms.” (BOR, p. 687) The Board of Regents received a letter from Schafer & Merrell of Clovis that suggested ways “that a savings could be made for proposed dorms and remodeling” in April of 1953. At the same Regents’ meeting, the board approved of a loan for the new dormitories. (BOR, p. 691) The following month the Board of Regents went through existing dorm rooms to get an idea of what the specifications for the new dorms should be. They also contracted with Wolgamood & Millington, Architects, to submit revised plans for the dorm. (BOR, p. 700) In June of 1953 the Board of Regents applied for a $300,000 loan for the women’s dorm. (BOR, p. 703) The new dorm was to house 150 occupants. (BOR, p. 713) At the August 7, 1954 Board of Regents meeting, the bid for both Hamiel Hall and the proposed men’s dorm, was given to R.E. McKee General Contractor of El Paso for $813,040. At that same meeting, the board asked Mr. Leo Wolgamood and Mr. Paxton of Wolgamood & Millington about the final plans and specifications for the men’s dorm and the completion of Hamiel Hall. These plans were approved by the board. Construction of this final wing to the women’s dorm along with the men’s dorm began September 20, 1954. (McKee) and Hamiel Hall was constructed at a cost of $345,702. By April of 1955, the Board of Regents had awarded the bids for furniture for the new dorms. At a July 30, 1955 Board of Regents meeting, R.E. McKee reported that he could not have Hamiel Hall completed by September 1, 1955, but that he hoped to have the men’s dorm finished by that time. He also reported that they will endeavor to have connecting wings and upper floor of the women’s dorm completed with the lower floor to be completed as soon as possible. Hamiel Hall was finally completed December 21, 1955. (McKee, p. 41) At the September 20-22, 1956 Board of Regents meeting, the Board decided to name Unit 3, the Flora Hamiel Hall. (BOR, p. 791)

In 1956, the Board of Regents considered installing air conditioning in the building. In 1964 with the opening of the Women’s Residence Center, Rhodes Hall, Garrett Hall, and Hamiel Hall were
made into all men dorms. It has since been converted into a co-ed dorm with the men housed in Hamiel Hall and the women in Rhodes and Garrett halls.

**Eugene Manlove Rhodes**  
(Photo courtesy of University Archives)

**Elizabeth Garrett**  
(Photo from New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs.  
Http://www.nmoca.org/momentsofenchantment#4.html)

**Flora Hamiel**  
(Photo courtesy of University Archives)
#82 Biology Annex


Photo of the front entrance taken March 24, 2004. Photo of one of the WPA plaques on the front corner of the building. This one is located on the right corner of the building and the other is located on the left corner of the building.

Dedication Plaques located on either side of the front door.

South hallway that shows rough brickwork that may have been an exterior wall at one time.

Inside the window over the main entrance.
Biology Annex

This building was dedicated as the Air Mechanics Building in 1941. It was used as the Air Mechanics Building until the campus airport was closed. It was also known as the aeronautics building in the 1940’s. It does not appear on any campus maps prior to the 1940’s however it does appear on the 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. It was constructed at a cost of $19,964. At one time it was used for the Technical Institute. Currently it is known as the Biology Annex and is utilized by the Biology Department.
#83 Milton Hall

Photo and first floor plan from the 1947-1948 Catalog, page 2. The floor plan shows the original layout of the building and was included in this catalog after the building had been completed.
Swimming pool that was located on the west side of Milton Hall approximately where Hardman Hall is located today. From summer 1948 College Record (University Catalog) page 10.
Milton Hall 1948. From the 1948 yearbook. The caption reads “Presenting…the focal point of your pleasure…Milton Hall, the new student union building that is in use for the first year. This structure, which is named after A&M’s former president, Hugh M. Milton, and dedicated last spring, envelops the dining hall, private dining room, the student lounges, a faculty lounge, the canteen, sun room, ball room, book store, co-op, cleaners, laundry, barber shop, beauty shop, manager’s quarters, and space for a bowling alley. On the following pages are a number of scenes in and around Milton Hall, showing students enjoying the most beautiful union building in the Southwest.
From the 1948 yearbook.

Photo from the 1954 catalog.

Photo from the 1963 catalog. Caption reads “Recently-constructed bowling lanes in student recreation addition to Milton Student Center provides pleasant surroundings for off-hours.

Photo from the 1967 yearbook.

Photo showing signs for a barbershop and the bookstore in Milton Hall, circa late 1960’s – early 1970’s. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Cafeteria Seating in Milton Hall. The floor has been ripped up, the reason is unknown. From the 1968 yearbook.

Photo from the 1974 yearbook.

Elevation marker found next to the steps of the northeastern entrance to the building.

Photo taken in the summer of 2001 from the roof of Corbett Center.


North side of Milton Hall that was renovated in the spring of 2004.
Dedication Plaque on the west side of the building.
Milton Hall

This building is located on McFie Circle. Discussion about the construction of this former Student Union Building began in 1939 when the Board of Regents talked about getting WPA (Works Progress Administration) assistance to construct Milton Hall. (BOR, p. 331) In March of 1940 the Board of Regents appointed a committee to pass on the plans for the Student Union building. (BOR, p. 366) The President of New Mexico State University, also requested permission to submit a WPA proposal for the building. (BOR, p. 377)

On January 4, 1941 interest in erecting a college chapel was brought up by the interdenominational council of churches. The Board of Regents said that they could not due to insufficient funds, but that a place could be provided in the new Student Union. (BOR, p. 409) The Board of Regents then authorized the president of the college to write to the Secretary of State asking for the proper blanks to make application for copywriting the name “New Mexico Union” for the new student union building. (BOR, p. 411) The Student Commission approved plans for the Student Union Building and had them passed on to the Board of Regents. (BOR, p. 412)

In May of 1942 it became necessary to request a supplemental WPA project to complete construction of the Student Union Building. (BOR, p. 477) By December of 1942 the building’s construction hit another snag. The Board of Regents received an order to close all WPA projects and the partial construction of the Student Union Building under this program. Dean Branson was authorized to negotiate something for early completion. He was asked to try to obtain completion under the terms of the Lanham act. (BOR, p. 457) Dean Branson reported at the February 6, 1943 Board of Regents meeting, that the WPA project for the construction of the building had been closed. (BOR, p. 460) It wasn’t until June of 1943 that the board was able to direct attention to the great need for the Student Union Building. They made a provision in the budget for further financing to finish the building. (BOR, p. 468) That August it was reported that it was hard to get priorities for materials, and that the additional cost to finish the south end of the building would be $100,000, instead of the $60,000 originally estimated. Dean Branson was authorized to expend about $100,000 of Building and Improvement funds to finish the building. The next step was to obtain bids for construction. (BOR, p. 440) In November, the Board made a preliminary application to the War Production Board for priority assistance. The University was able to get materials to enclose the structure from weather but not for the completion of the building. (BOR, p. 473)

In March of 1944, the Board of Regents decided that all funds would be used for the Student Union building first and then the chemistry and dairy buildings. (BOR, p. 477) The following June, the Alumni Association requested that the new Student Union building be designated as a memorial to alumni and former students who were veterans of current and past wars. The decision was put off until the entire board was able to be present. (BOR, p. 483)

On March 2, 1946 the board accepted a bid from R. E. McKee General Contractor for the completion of the Student Union Building for cost plus 7% to finish building. (BOR, p. 513) The contract date was April 22, 1946 and construction began April 10, 1946. (McKee, p. 28)

In January of the following year the Board of Regents cashed in Building and Improvement bonds to finish the Student Union Building. (BOR, p. 549) This was an additional $2,699.55.

In May of 1947 the Board of Regents considered suggestions made by alumni, students, and friends of the college for the naming of the new union building. The Board decided to name the building “Milton Hall” and the dedication ceremony’s date was set for May 10, 1947. (BOR, p. 551) At a May 12, 1947 meeting, the plasterers who worked on Milton Hall claimed a loss of $1,320 and they asked for reimbursement. The college paid the extra money to the plasterers. (BOR, p. 556) Construction was completed November 25, 1947. The building was constructed at a cost of $394,304.68. (McKee, p. 28)

Between November 1, 1955 and January 19, 1956 Repairs were made to Milton Hall at a cost of $4,462.67. Again the work was done by R. E. McKee General Contractor, Inc. The P.O. number was #09617.
In 1955, President Branson tried to get a release from the agreement with Las Cruces Laundry for rental of space in Milton Hall in order to use the space for the Athletic Department’s Staff while they remodeled Williams Gymnasium. The release went through and the Athletic department’s offices were relocated to the Student Union Building. (BOR, p. 758)

In 1956 the university put in a “Dating Center.” $10,000 was borrowed the Student Health fund and the loan was going to be repaid with Student Union Fees. (BOR, p.794) Mr. Fred Day gave a progress report on the “Dating Center” at the January 11, 1957 Board of Regents meeting. (BOR, p. 807)

In August of 1957 the financing of Milton Hall was changed. The Policy was changed handing the finances of the three income-producing operations located in the building, the Dining Hall and Canteen, the Bookstore, and the Recreation Room was changed. Instead of being run as one operation each business was split up run independently. Their profits went towards the operations and programs of Milton Hall as the Student Union. (BOR, p.814) It was also reported that Auxiliary Enterprises had $5,352 net income that was used to make improvements to the recreation rooms so that it would be usable. (BOR, p.821)

In 1958, plans were made to double the eating facilities and make other additions to Milton Hall. The Board of Regents agreed to finance these additions, which would serve virtually all students from the Student Building Fees. (BOR, p. 834) In September, it was determined that if the basement was completed as recreation center, the cost would be an additional $200,000. The plans included an eight lane bowling alley with automatic pin setters, table tennis, billiard and pool tables, and snack bar-lounge. The entire plan would cost $755,208. The new dining hall was designed to feed 900 additional people, the central kitchen with new moveable steam tables and dish conveyor into washing room. Present equipment was used and new equipment was added, and there were three small dining rooms at a total of 40,000 square feet that were included in the plans. (BOR, p. 853) Architects Wolgamood & Millington reported to the Board of Regents that they had the plans for the addition to Milton Hall ready for presentation to the Board of Finance. (BOR, p.859) In April of 1959, it was determined that the addition to Milton Hall would be finance by a Student Fee of $15 per semester and $7.50 for Summer School. The bids were to be opened on May 1, 1959. (BOR, p. 869) The bid for construction was won by R.E. McKee General Contractor, Inc. at a cost of $518,090 on May 30, 1959. (BOR, p. 872) Construction on the new “Student Recreation Addition” (Catalog, 1963) began June 3, 1959. (McKee, p. 89)

At the September 18, 1959 Board of Regents meeting, the Board decided to name the new dining hall the “Horace Hubert Room” in honor of a man who was a board member for 8 years without missing a meeting, and he held the Office of Secretary while on the Board. He had sent two kids to NMSU and is sending one more. He had always been there for the University. (BOR, p. 879)

In December of 1959, R.E. McKee requested that 122-day extension of time be made so that they could complete the addition to Milton Hall along with the Research Center because of the steel strike. The Regents granted the extension for the Research Center, but not for Milton Hall because they felt that Milton Hall was not affected by the steel strike. (BOR, p. 885) The following day, it was requested that a name be given to the Milton Hall addition so that a plaque could be made. The new dining hall was to be named the “Richardson-Roberts Room.” The name of Milton Hall was also to be changed to “Milton Student Center.” The hall room was also named the “Elda Corn Room” and names for other points were also discussed. The board decided to consider them later. (BOR, p. 887) In February of 1960 the Sun Room would become the Faculty Club Room with kitchen facilities. The adjoining two rooms would be additional meeting rooms. Mr. Mail Anderson’s office would be along the ballroom facing the patio. Upstairs rooms would become students’ offices for Associated Student Commission. The cost of renovation was $30,000, and it was completed November 23, 1960. (McKee, p. 89) Between June and July of 1959 the Utility Tunnel to Milton Hall was also constructed by R.E. McKee General Contractor, Inc. (McKee p. 89)

Later, the Board also decided to convert the old bowling alley to a kitchen and canteen and build another stairway which would come out into the main lobby. There would be booths and tables,
and could be reserved for private parties. There would be a serving window to the outside that would sell sandwiches, soda, etc. The renovation was to be finished so that the change over could be done over Easter break. Mr. Roberts asked that his name be withdrawn and that the Dining Room's name be changed from the “Richardson-Roberts room” to “The Richardson Room.” (BOR, p.895) In June of 1960 the Board of Regents visited the new Richardson Room. At that time Mr. Wolgamood presented miniature plaques for the Richardson Room and the Research Center to each board member. The dedication for the new Richardson Room was June 4, 1960 at 4:00 p.m.

Milton Hall was used as a Student union until Corbett Center was constructed in 1968. Currently, Milton Hall is home to KRWG-TV, KRWG-FM, classroom space, the Journalism Department, Center for Educational Development, Printing and Duplicating, and other departments.

Another renovation was made to Milton Hall in the Spring of 2004 to the first floor of the north end of the building.

**General Hugh M. Milton II**

Hugh M. Milton II joined the college faculty in 1924 as a Professor of Mechanical Engineering. He held bachelors and masters degrees from the University of Kentucky. Milton was appointed Dean of Engineering in 1926 and became president in 1938. He was recalled to active military duty in 1941 at the rank of colonel, and was promoted to brigadier general in 1945. Milton returned to conclude his tenure as president in 1947. He later headed New Mexico Military Institute and served as Assistant Secretary and Under Secretary of the U.S. Army. He was president of New Mexico State University from 1938-1947.
(Source: http://www.nmsu.edu/General/Past_presidents/milton.html)
#84 Hay Barn & Corral (PPD)

This building was torn down. (HD)

#85 Horse Barn & Corral (PPD)

This building was torn down. (HD)

#86 Building

This building was moved to another location. (HD)
#87 Trailer Colony (52 trailers 1-52)

Caption that accompanies the photo states: “Officially named College Park, the trailer colony provides homes for A&M’s married veterans. There are 73 trailers included in the Park; they are well furnished, and conveniently located.” From the 1948 yearbook.

Photo from the 1958 yearbook.

**Trailer Colony**

The trailer colony consisted of 52 trailers numbered from 1 to 52 that were located where Regents Row Residence Center is. The trailers were sold September 1, 1958. (HD)
#106 Barracks Building of Dorm #3

This building was constructed in 1948. It was moved out in 1958. (HD)

#107 Barracks Building of Dorm #3 (C.A.P.)

This building was constructed in 1948. It burned down in 1965. (HD)

#108 Bath House Building of Dorm #3

This building was constructed in 1948 and it was torn down in 1958. (HD)

#109 Barracks Building of Dorm #3 (Civil Air Patrol)

This building was torn down in 1968. (HD) It was also located by the old University Airport where the Offices for Facilities and Services are currently located.

#110 Barracks Building of Dorm #3

This building burned down in 1965. (HD) It was also located by the old University Airport where the Offices for Facilities and Services are currently located.

#111 R.O.T.C. Supply Barracks

This building was constructed in 1948 at a cost of $2,066. (HD) These barracks were located to the north of the old Science Hall, building #1.
#112 Barracks Building of Dorm #1
This building was constructed in 1948. It was torn down in 1965. (HD)

#113 Bath House Building of Dorm #1
This building was constructed in 1948. It was torn down in 1965. (HD)

#114 -
This building was constructed in 1948 at a cost of $4,132. It was torn down in 1968. (HD)

#115 PPD Paint Shop & Mechanical Engineering Storage
This building was constructed in 1948. It was torn down in 1968. (HD)

#116, 117, & 118 Psychology Barracks, & Rest Room
These buildings were located along Stewart St.

   Barracks
   This building was constructed in 1948 at a cost of $7,068. (HD)

   Rest Room
   The building was constructed in 1948 at a cost of $5,890. (HD)

#119 & 120 Rabies Labs
This building was constructed in 1948. Currently it is unoccupied. (HD)

#121 Educational Research Information Clearing House
This building was constructed in 1949 at a cost of $1,178. (HD)
#122 Barrack Building - Infirmary
This building was constructed in 1948. (HD) This building was located by the biology annex.

#123 Audio Visual
This building was constructed in 1948. (HD)

#124 Barrack Building
This building was torn down. (HD)

#125 Barrack Building – Primary School
This building was sold. (HD)
#126 Computer Center


Computer Center

The Computer Center, building #126, was constructed in 1966 at a cost of $24,691. In 1969, the building underwent additions or improvements. Phase I Machine room doubled in size with the construction of the Science Hall in 1987. (HD)
#128 & 129 Barracks Building of Dorm #1

#128
This building was constructed in 1948. It was torn down in 1965. (HD)

#129
This building was constructed in 1948. It was torn down in 1966. (HD)

#130-132 Humanities Barracks

This building was constructed in 1949 at a cost of $11,191. (HD) These barracks were located to the north of the old Science Hall. Today, that would be approximately where the main part of the music building is and where the 1997 Chemistry Lab addition is.

#133 Barracks Building Business Administration and Economics

These buildings were constructed prior to 1953. They were located by Branson Library and Young Hall. At the June 23, 1953 the Board of Regents deleted the alteration of buildings from a bid because word came from Washington D.C., releasing four dorm-type barracks at White Rock, New Mexico to college making it unnecessary to remodel the buildings included in section D of the bid. (BOR, p. 706)

#134 Barracks Building Drama Storage

This building was constructed at $4,123 prior to 1953. (HD) At the June 23, 1953 the Board of Regents deleted the alteration of buildings from a bid because word came from Washington D.C., releasing four dorm-type barracks at White Rock, New Mexico to college making it unnecessary to remodel the buildings included in section D of the bid. (BOR, p. 706) The barrack was sold in 1966. (HD)

#135 Barracks Building PSL

This building was constructed in 1949. It was torn down in 1965. (HD) These buildings were located approximately where Clinton P. Anderson Hall, building #263, is today.

#136 Dance Barracks

This building was constructed in 1912 at a cost of $4,000. There were improvements or additions made to the barracks from 1949 to 1966.
#137-140 Biology Greenhouses
(West, West Center, East Center, East)

**Note:** This drawing has been prepared for FACILITY AUDIT purposes and is not to architectural drawing specifications. All room dimensions and square footage data are very accurate, while wall thickness and door locations are approximated. Please inform this office of any changes, errors or omissions to maintain accurate drawings and database information.

Room numbers used in this drawing reflect actual room markings where available. Unmarked rooms are assigned a number based upon surrounding room numbers. Please contact this office to coordinate all changes in room numbering.

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<td>LAS CRUCES, N.M. 88003 (505)646-7734</td>
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<td><strong>Biological Greenhouse #137 - #140</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHTS BY FLOOR</td>
<td>294 (x4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIGHTS BY BUILT</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIGHTS BY SHEET</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

282 SF
Biology Greenhouses

This building was constructed in 1966 at a cost of $1,326. (HD)
#141 Rabies Lab

This building was constructed at a cost of $1,326. (HD)

#150 Plant Research & Greenhouse

This building was constructed in 1948 at a cost of $7,915. In 1950 there were improvements and additions to this building. (HD)
#152 OFS Custodial Quonset

OFS Custodial Quonset

This building was constructed in 1948 at a cost of $18,001. There were improvements or additions in 1965. (HD)
#153 OFS Storage Quonset

OF S Storage Quonset

This building was constructed in 1949 at a cost of $16,308. (HD)
#154 Garcia Annex

Architect’s rendering from the October 13, 1948 Round Up. (University Archives)

Garcia Memorial Hall from the 1956 yearbook.

Photo of the main entrance to the building, taken in 2000.
Photo of the main entrance of the building, taken in 2000.

The following photos were taken April 27, 2004.

East entrance to building.

Inside the main lobby: window above the main entrance.

Inside the main entrance.

Close up of the main entrance and its relief sculpture surround.
Ambitious Expansion
Plans for A&M Are
Outlined by Prexy

If Dr. Nichols' plans work out, New Mexico A&M can look forward to vast improvements on its campus in the not-too-distant future. President Nichols emphasizes, however, that the projects listed below are only plans, and that we have no certain assurance that they will actually be achieved.

If approved by the Board of Regents at their next meeting in January, work may start soon on a new men's dormitory, designed to accommodate from 150 to 250 students. Residents will live two in a room, with proper accompanying facilities. The projected dormitory may also contain an extra cafeteria to help relieve the strain on the main dining hall.

The prexy stated that the dormitory would serve to "improve living conditions for unmarried male students living in the barracks section."

Also to be brought before the Board of Regents by Dr. Nichols will be a suggestion by which a large academic building could be built containing an auditorium, library, stage, and college administrative offices. The academic building, to be located within the horseshoe close by the cornerstone of A&M's first building, would serve as a "center of academic life on the campus much as Milburn hall is the center of social life," President Nichols said.

"The proposed war memorial stadium will not be neglected since private funds are to finance the stadium whereas an appropriation by the state legislature will be necessary for the building of the center," President Nichols reaffirmed that as soon as $30,000 cash is raised for the stadium construction will be started.
A&M REGENTS APPROVE NEW MEN'S DORMITORY, OTHER CAMPUS PLANS

Round Up - 1948 (Courtesy of University Archives)

Sewage System and Memorial Stadium
Among Projects OK'd

New Mexico A&M College board of regents, meeting in an all-day session here Thursday, approved plans for the issuance of $500,000 in bonds for the construction of a new men's dormitory, agreed to the building of a $65,000 war memorial stadium, and approved a survey for a modern sewage disposal system.

The new dormitory will be a 50-room residence hall financed by self-liquidating bonds, which will not exceed those and those-structures percent, and repaid with counts.

The Black and Yellow Sanitary Engineering firm of Kansas City was authorized to make the sewage disposal survey.

The board, in agreeing to the war memorial stadium, authorized construction to begin at once as a $10,000 cash-down payment in the $65,000 total, had been raised by public subscription. An earlier memorial fund drive has already raised about half the necessary funds.

In addition to these, and routine matters, the board of regents authorized a new curriculum in act with a two-year department, which, at the discretion of the president of the college, will be effective next fall, appointed Virgil Clsión, former line coach at Arizona University, head football coach, and officially named one of the women's residence halls to Elizabeth Garrett. New Mexico A&M students had petitioned the board to name Unit E for Alice Garrett, the lead composer of "Oh Fair New Mexico" who recently died. Miss Garrett was the daughter of the famed Pat Garrett.

President Frank Light of Silver City presided at the regular semi-annual meeting with all board members in attendance. Members and their wives were guests of A&M President and Mrs. Nichols at luncheon in Milton hall.

Other items of the day were largely routine. The plans of the Zeta Tau Alpha lodge were approved. The mid-year candidates for degrees were approved, contingent upon successful completion of their present work. Campus laborers were included under the present retirement policy. The present system of scholarships for foreign students was approved.

The board continued all personnel changes since its last meeting, and accepted the annual and quarterly finance reports.

The board reviewed policies regarding college-owned state lands as discussed by State Land Commission John E. Miles in a meeting with President Nichols and Dean of the College J. W. Brennan early this week.

Contracts approved by the regents included research contracts with the Army and Navy for a continuation of guided missile research; a contract with the Air Force for continued balloon experiments; a contract for gas and water services with the city of Las Cruces; and a contract with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Y. S. D. as for study of sheep diseases.
NEW MEN'S DORM CONSTRUCTION GETS FINAL AUTHORIZATION

Telegraphic and oral approval had been received from the State Purchasing agent for the construction of the new men's dormitory which is to be built on the A&M campus in the near future.

C. H. Leavelle, construction company of El Paso, will handle the contract. The order to begin construction has been issued by President John E. Nicholls.

The dormitory, an "L" shaped building, will contain 75 student rooms furnished housing for 150 students. The rooms will contain a large study table, two beds, a double bureau, clothes closet and a 5x6 closet. The dimensions of the rooms are to be 12 feet by 12 feet and 5 inches.

- Each wing of the building on both floors will be furnished with a large bedroom, large living room, and a large recreation hall.
- The basement will contain two laundry rooms and a large recreation hall. A $1700 lounge, to be located on the first floor, will be included temporarily because of lack of funds.
- The dormitory is to be located across from Milton Hall; the front, centered on an extension of the south leg of the outer drive, will face the Organ mountains. Parking space of the rear of the building will be provided by a circle drive.

Stone Inscription
On New Men’s Dorm Will Honor Garcia

A&M’s newest residence hall for men will bear an appropriate inscription to the man it honors.

Cut in stone over the lintel will be the inscription “Fabian Garcia Memorial Hall,” in memory of A&M’s first director of the experiment station, a member of the college’s first graduating class.

Dr. Garcia, who died August 6, 1948, willed a major portion of his estate to the college for the construction of the hall.
Garcia Annex

Located to the north east of Breland Hall, Garcia Annex was originally a men’s memorial dormitory. Fabian Garcia, Director Emeritus of the Agricultural Experiment Station, died August 6, 1948 leaving about $80,000 to the University for the construction of a dorm for poor boys, “do not forget boys with Spanish names.” The building was to be located “to the west and below the dike, east of the trailer courts.” The Board of Regents decided to open bids on the new dormitory, however the initial bids that had been collected had been rejected because there were two high. The Board of Regents then decided to combine a $300,000 bond with the money left to the University by Fabian Garcia in his will. (BOR, p.592-693)

By March of 1949 a memorial plaque had been ordered for the Fabian Garcia Memorial Dormitory. Dean Branson also reported to the Board of Regents that the work was progressing “nicely” on the dormitory and that the contractor was complying with the original plans, etc. (BOR, p.601,610)

On July 25, 1949, 30 Fabian Garcia Scholarships for 30 needy boys for rooms in the new dorm were established. The monthly rent was be $5.00 per month instead of the normal $15.00 per month. The dorm featured 75 student rooms with occupancy for 150 men.

“The rooms will contain a large study table, two beds, a double bureau, clothes closet and lavatory. The dimensions of the rooms are to be 13 feet by 15 feet and 5 inches. Each wing of the building on both floors will be furnished with a large shower room as well as telephone extensions. The apartment quarters for the proctor will be located on the first floor and will consist of living room, dinette, kitchen, bedroom and bath. The basement will contain two laundry rooms and a large recreation hall. A $17,00[0] lounge, to be located on the first floor, will be omitted temporarily because of lack of funds.” (Round-Up, October 13, 1948)

It was decided that they the dedication of the building would take place during the following Board of Regents Meeting, October 17, 1949. (BOR, p. 614) It was also discovered that the cost of the dorm exceeded $400,000. The Garcia Estate paid in $85,000 for 1/5 of the space. (BOR, p. 615)

In April of 1955, the Board of Regents determined that a certain sum must be set aside for the retirement of bonded debt on Garcia Hall. (BOR, p. 751) In September of the following year consideration was being made in regards to installing air conditioning in the building. (BOR, p. 793)

In 1958 the Board of Regents increased the amount of the Garcia Memorial Scholarship from $28.00 a semester to $30.00 a semester. (BOR, p. 845) Financing adjustments were also made that year. (BOR, p. 856)

Garcia Hall remained a men’s dormitory until 1976, when it was renovated and converted into office space.
| **1871, Jan 20** | Born in Chihuahua, Mexico |
| **1873**         | Brought to the U.S. by his Grandmother, Doña Jacoba |
| **1875**         | Moved to the Mesilla Valley |
| **1889**         | Became a U.S. citizen |
| **1890**         | Entered the new agriculture college in Mesilla Park |
| **1894**         | Graduated in the first class of the New Mexico College |
| **1894-1906**    | Assistant in Agriculture, N.M.C.A & M.A. |
| **1899-1900**    | Special graduate work, Cornell University |
| **1906**         | M.S.A. from the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts |
| **1906-1945**    | Professor of Horticulture |
| **1906-1913**    | Horticulturalist at the Agricultural Experiment Station |
| **1913-1945**    | Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station |
| **1927, June**   | Honorary Doctor in Agriculture, NMSU |
| **1943, May 3**  | Honorary Doctor of Science, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque |
| **1941-1947**    | Member of Selective Service State Board of Appeals |
| **1945, Feb.**   | Hospitalized with Parkinson's Disease |
| **1948, Aug. 6** | Died at McBride's Hospital, Las Cruces, NM |

(Source: Rio Grande Historical Collection, University Archives, http://archives.nmsu.edu/rghe/exhibits/garciaexhibit/biograph.htm)
#159 Insectary

This building was constructed in 1950 and underwent improvements or additions in 1956. (HD)
East Stadium

The East Stadium consists of the stands for the visitor’s side of the stadium. The West side of the stadium was constructed along with Memorial Tower, building #161. At the July 25, 1949 Board of Regents meeting, there was a debate over whether or not to use steel or concrete bleachers. The stadium was to hold a total of 6,000 people, 3,000 on either side. (BOR, p. 612) That October the Board of Regents decided to:

1. appropriate $100,000 Building and Improvement Funds for the construction of the stadium,
2. Locate the Stadium on the site of the present playing field,
3. The bids could have either concrete or steel construction and the lowest bid would be accepted, and
4. Harold S. Stewart Co., no revenue bonds. (BOR, p. 616)

On November 19, 1949, the bid was awarded to Spencer and Wofford of Las Cruces. The base bid submitted was for $137,960, alternate 1 was $132,406, and alternate 2 was $126,331. By this meeting work on the stadium was already in progress. (BOR, p. 624) Construction continued until 1956 and the total cost was $297,346. (HD) In 1960, the West Stands were renovated by McKee Construction Co. at a cost of approximately $35,000. With the construction of facilities under the west stands, space in the gym was released for the Physical Education Department and visiting teams. Drawings of the renovation were presented to the Board of Regents along with one bid for the 1st floor only, and one bid for the 1st and 2nd floors. (BOR, p.907) The stadium underwent further improvements or additions in 1962 at a cost of $3,895. (HD)
#161 Memorial Tower

From the 1952 yearbook.

Memorial Tower from the 1957 yearbook.
East side of tower from the 1958 yearbook.

Photo from the 1961 catalog.
Photo of the southwest urn being pushed off of the tower circa late 1960’s. This was done to install an antenna in its place. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Photo of the antenna that was erected in the place of the southwest urn. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
The following photos were taken May 29, 2001.

Front (west side) of the tower.

Main entrance to the tower’s Snack Bar.

Top of front of the tower.

Back of the tower that shows part of the original bleachers still intact.

Photo taken of the south side of the tower.
The following photos were taken just before the demolition began on the tower, December 6, 2002.

Restroom on east side of the stadium under the bleachers.

Inside the snack shop on the first floor.
The original front doors were cut off at the top panels. Intricate hardware on the front doors.

Kitchen and back rooms located on the east side of the first floor.

2nd Floor study lounge that was sometimes referred to as the “flamingo room.”

Looking west. Looking south.
Looking north.

East side of the building.

Storage room. Underside of the bleachers that were thought to be connected to the main part of the building.

The following photos were taken December 9, 2002 of the inside of the top of the tower just prior to the renovation.

The only access to the top part of the tower was by taking a boom lift to the top of the bleachers. Insider the announcer’s booth of the 3rd floor of the tower.
Storage room under the stairs leading to the 4th floor.

Elevated seating.

Room on the west side of the 3rd floor that leads to the spiral stairs to the 5th and 6th floors of the tower.

Storage closet in the previous room.

Stairway to the 4th floor, looking down to the 3rd floor.

4th floor hallway.
Radio Announcer Booths on the 4th floor.

Glass windows partially divided the booths.

Storage Closet

One of two restrooms.

Spiral stairs to the 5th and 6th floors.

Top of the spiral stairs.

Inside of the tower windows.

Roof of the Tower.
Room on the 5th floor of the tower.

View of “A” Mountain from the 5th floor.

View of the roof of the 3rd floor’s west room.

Photo of the red tile that lead to the north opening to the 3rd floor. In the far left corner a small tree had begun to grow out of the tile.

The following photos were taken during the demolition and gutting of the tower during the Spring of 2003. We would like to acknowledge ____ architect for his photo contributions.

Bleacher demolition:
Inside the front porch:
Inside the first floor:

The following photos were taken inside the 2nd Floor:
The following are documents that were recovered from the tower just before it was gutted for the addition of the Health and Social Services building.

Radio Sheet that was found in a “telecom” box in the announcer’s booth of the tower. It has phone numbers so that home and away games could be broadcast.
Flip card from the 1977 NMSU/University of Idaho game, the last game played at the stadium.
NMSU, Aggie football statistics from the 1977 season.

### New Mexico State University Football Statistics - Won 4, Lost 6 - Ten Game Totals

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<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>TC</th>
<th>TD</th>
<th>Yd</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>Yd/At</th>
<th>TD/TP</th>
<th>Opp. Totals</th>
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<td>12.1</td>
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**Miscellaneous Statistics**

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**Scoring TD PAT-8 PAT-1 FG-A S TP**

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<td>Boracek</td>
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<td>Ray Mio</td>
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<td>Alan Trotter</td>
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<td>Tony Lambert</td>
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<td>Casey Cerk</td>
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<td>Case Returns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case Returns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case Returns</td>
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</table>
University of Idaho, Vandals football statistics from the 1977 season.

### UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO FOOTBALL
Sports Information Office
S10 Dave Kellogg (208) 885-7091

#### RECORD (Big Sky 2-2-0, 2-7-0)

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#### TEAM STATISTICS

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#### INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

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**UT** -- Unassisted Tackles  **PD** -- Pass Deflection
**AT** -- Assisted Tackles    **DP** -- Dropped Passer
**INT.** -- Interceptions     **FR** -- Fumble Recovery
Statistic forms that were never used. One is for Final Individual Statistics and the other is for Final Team Statistics.
Statistics card that is dated November 19, 1977.
This poster shows the architects' rendering of the current Aggie Memorial Stadium as well as the football schedules for the 1977, 1978, 1979 football seasons. It was found lying in the announcer’s booth area.
Memorial Tower and Health and Social Services

A Recommendation that had been made by the Aggie Memorial Committee, to build a memorial tower and clock to commemorate the war dead, was presented to the Board of Regents by President Milton at the Board’s May 13, 1946 meeting. (BOR, p. 518) Plans for the tower were developed in 1949 and they included a 115 ft. tall tower that “contained offices, restrooms, etc.” on the first floor. A second floor balcony and a press box on the third floor were also included in the plans. The estimated cost was $150,000 “exclusive of architect’s fees, the extension of utility lines, etc.” (BOR, p. 612)

Construction of the tower began in 1950 and originally had been scheduled for completion by September 1, 1950. Unfortunately, by December 2, 1950, the tower was still not finished. (BOR, p. 645)

The Board of Regents was presented with a bill for $1,556.00 for the change of certain beams in the tower. The Board refused to pay the bill because the change was due to a mistake made by the architect. (BOR, p. 660)

A set of Carillon bells were installed in the tower in 1954 that were from Mr. C.J. Schulmerich, President of Schulmerich Carillons, Inc. (BOR, p. 722) Later that year, the tower was furnished. (BOR, p. 743)

In 19778, the present Aggie Memorial Stadium was completed and football games were moved to the new stadium. The first floor of the Memorial Tower was converted into a snack bar. The second floor was converted into a dining area that was referred to as the “Flamingo Room.” This was the walls of the first and second floors featured turquoise and pink paint, and pink flamingos. The third, fourth, and fifth floors were closed off and remained unchanged since they were abandoned in 1978. The third floor originally contained the main press box. The fourth floor contained radio broadcasting booths, and the fifth floor had what may have been an observation room. Initially the tower featured an Aggie Memorial room that was probably located on the second floor of the tower. The snack bar was shut down the summer of 1999.

The tower hosted its last football game November 19, 1977 at 1:30 p.m. Unfortunately the Aggies lost to the Vandals 47-44. Memorial Tower was incorporated into the Health and Social Services Building (#590) that was constructed in 2003.
#162 Feed Mill


Feed Mill

This building was formerly known as Animal Husbandry Barn. It was constructed in 1950 at a cost of $2,908. There were improvements or additions in 1954 at a cost of $1,938, and again in 1974. (HD)
#164 Neale Hall

Neale Hall architects rendering from the inside of the back cover of the 1952 yearbook.

The following photos were taken June 11, 2004.

Main entrance to Neale Hall.

East side of Neale Hall.

West side of Neale Hall.
Entrance to the FFA (Future Farmers of America) Office.

Entrance to the Meat Lab.
Neale Hall

Neale Hall, building #164, was constructed in 1951 at a cost of $120,397. (HD) At the April 4, 1955 Board of Regents meeting it was moved that the Animal Industries Building be designated as Neale Hall in recognition of the Work of Professor P.E. Neale of the Animal Husbandry Department.

P.E. Neale

Retired Professor of Animal Science. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

(Photo courtesy of University Archives)
#165 Sewage Disposal Plant

This building was constructed in 1951 at a cost of $38,646. (HD) At the January 29, 1951 Board of Regents meeting, the board announced that bids for construction of the sewage treatment plant, according to plans and specifications that had been drawn by Herkenhoff & Turney of Santa Fe be opened on February 5. (BOR, p.646) In 1952 there were improvements or additions to the building. (HD)
#166 Livestock Office


Window on south side of building with the message “Its Fixed Gary.” The message has been there for several years.

The following photos were taken April 27, 2004.

West side of the building.

Storage Room.
Ramp on the north side of the storage room.

Ramp on the south side of the storage room.

Looking at the south side of the storage room.

View inside room 9 through the window shown in the previous photo.

Another interior photo of room 9 from the same window.

View of the west exterior of room 20.

(Left) Photo of the south side of the building.
Livestock Office

The livestock office was originally New Mexico State University’s Milking Parlor. Its construction was approved by the Board of Regents at their July 15, 1950 meeting. The Board approved the construction at the cost of $15,000. The building was constructed by the Dairy Department with funds raised by the Dairy. (BOR, p.639) The building was finally constructed in 1952 at a cost of $24,729. It was added on to in 1968. (HD) During the mid 1980’s a portion of the building that was being used as hay barn was also being used by transients as a place to sleep. In 1984 the transients had contracted Tuberculosis to the dairy cattle. Unfortunately, the worst case of T.B. was found the dairy department’s highest milk producing cow. This caused the College of Agriculture to shut down the dairy department that year. This former milking parlor sill has some of the remains of the gate system used to hold the cattle during milking. (Briggs) Currently, the building is being used as the livestock office and storage for other agriculture departments.
#167 Information & Business Administration

This building was constructed in 1949 at a cost of $25,799. Improvements or additions to the building were made in 1950 at a cost of $8,599. (HD)
Photo of the southeast side of the building taken April 27, 2004.
Commodity Barn

This building was formerly known as the Steel Storage building for the Dairy Farm, this building was also used as a calf barn. It was constructed in 1956 at a cost of $15,413. (HD)
#171 Poultry Brooder House

This building was constructed at a cost of $2,000. (HD)
#172 Hadley Hall

Architect’s rendering from the 1952 yearbook.

Photo from the 1954 yearbook.
Hadley Hall is pictured in the background of this photo of the remains of Old Hadley Hall after it was demolished. Photo is from the 1958 yearbook.

Front of Hadley Hall. Photo taken in September 2000.
Dedication plaque on the west entrance.

Dedication plaque listing NMSU presidents on the east entrance.
Hadley Hall

In July of 1950, a new Administration building was number two on the Board of Regents list of projects. At the Board’s July 15, 1950 meeting a possible site for the new building was inspected. (BOR, p. 639) The Board asked the Architect, Schaefer and Merrell, to submit sketches of the building. (BOR, p. 641) The Board of Regents finally approved the location at the top of the horseshoe to the west of Old Hadley Hall, as the site for the new building on October 23, 1950. (BOR, p. 642) The final plans and specifications were finished by April 4, 1951, and advertisements for bids were published. (BOR, p. 653) On April 24, 1951, the bids were opened in the Office of State Purchasing. (BOR, p. 653) The building’s design included marble wainscoting in the hallways. Even though omitting the plans would have reduced the cost of the building’s construction by $13,299.00, the Board opted to retain the marble. (BOR, p. 659) On June 5, 1951, the Board approved the contract with C.H. Leavell and Co. for the construction of the Administration Building, Branson Library, and O’Loughlin House. On October 13, 1952, the plans for the building were changed when President Branson authorized the elimination of the installation of a generator for hot water. (BOR, p. 684)

Two months later, at the December 16, 1952 Board of Regents meeting, an additional $250,000 in bonds were issued to complete the construction of the building. (BOR, p. 687) Of the projects that were being worked on by C.H. Leavell and Co., Branson Library was completed first. The general contractor wished to be paid for the work completed on Branson Library, but the Board refused to pay until the contractor had also finished Hadley Hall. (BOR, p. 686)

At the April 14, 1953, Board of Regents meeting, several decisions were made regarding Hadley Hall.

1. Mr. Pattison moved that suitable furniture for the building be purchased.
2. A program of dedication was to be included in Homecoming 1953’s activities.
3. Approval of the sale of bonds to finish the building.
4. $50,000 of U.S. Treasury Bonds transferred from plant to operating funds in exchange for $50,000 in cash to pay the contractor for their work.

At the May 12, 1953 Board of Regents meeting, it was reported that the spring winds had caused damage only to the tiled roofs of the buildings constructed by C.H. Leavell and Co. (BOR, p. 702) The following month, President Branson held a conference with Mr. C. H. Leavell about all of the construction defects, from the roof tiles to the leaking caused by condensation in the air conditioning system due to improper installation of pipes in the building. The contractor agreed to fix all of the problems. (BOR, p. 707)

That May, the Federal Government, requested space in Hadley Hall for a post office. The rent was to be $1,800 annually beginning March 6, 1953 to March 5, 1963. (BOR, p. 702) That month it was also decided that the basement was to be finished for offices and classrooms for the English and Business Administration departments. (BOR, p. 701) The building was completed by its dedication on November 7, 1953. (BOR, p. 711)

In December of 1953, the Board decided to get a disinterested and reliable roofing contractor to state what he feels needs to be done to fix the roof. If there is a cost, then the Board requested that the Architect defray the cost and have a contractor hired to repair the roof. At the February 15, 1954 Board of Regents meeting, it was recommended by Mr. E.G. Schumpelt, that C.H. Leavell provide the University with a five year guaranteed roof constructed within his recommendations at a cost of $2,500 per bid outlined his the letter dated February 4, 1954. (BOR, p. 718)

At the August 29, 1957 Board of Regents meeting, President Corbett reported that several people had suggested that the Administration Building be named Hadley Hall. Nine months later on May 5, 1958, a motion was made, seconded, and carried to name the Administration Building Hadley Hall effective immediately. (BOR, p. 836)
The following September, the Board received a proposal for murals on the walls of the foyers of Hadley Hall, and the exteriors of the Chemistry Building, Gardiner Hall, and Jett Hall. The Board “enthusiastically” accepted the proposal and work was to be started in the “near future.” (BOR, p. 857) From 1964 to 1965, the building underwent improvements or additions at a cost of $47,779 and $7,828. The architect for this renovation was Wolgamood and Millington. (HD)
#173 Sewage Chlorine House

This building was located by the Sewage Treatment Plant. It was constructed at a cost of $628,681. (HD)

#174-178 Barracks Buildings White Rock Area, Dorm #4

This building was constructed in 1954, and it was sold in 1966. (HD) It was located by O’Donnell Hall.
#179 O’Loughlin House

Photo of the front of O’Loughlin. Taken May of 2003.


The following is a copy of the dedication brochure for O'Loughlin House.
Program

Dedication Service for the Administration Building,
Library and the O'Loughlin House.
New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

Saturday, November 7, 1953 at 11 a.m.
West Entrance, Administration Building

Invocation
Rev. Frank P. Jones
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Las Cruces.

Whitman Sketches
John Klein

Let All Things Now Living
College Choir
Sister Betty, Director
Sister Johnson, Accompanist

Introduction of Guests
President J. W. Branson

THE O'LOUGHLIN HOUSE
Bildure E. Anderson
Associate Professor, Department of Home Economics

THE LIBRARY
C. H. Lensfeld

Presentation of Keys to the Buildings
Dean Forstman
Secretary-Treasurer, Board of Regents

Dedication
Jesse U. Richardson
President, Board of Regents

Rededication
Rev. Frank P. Jones

The Administration Building and Library will be open for
inspection before and after the ceremony and until 5 P.M.
Open House will be held at O'Loughlin House at 4:30 to 6:30 P.M.

RESTFUL BEDROOMS are shared by two girls, each having her
own wardrobe-closet and twin bed.

MODERN PIECES of gas and electric kitchen equipment are
arranged for maximum efficiency in all work centers.
A BROWN WOODEN FENCE encloses the clothes-drying area adjacent to the back porch and entrance.

RICH BROWN DRAPERIES cover a picture window in the living room which forms a background for this informal social group.
O’Loughlin House

The idea to construct a Home Management House was discussed at the January 26, 1952 at the Board of Regents Meeting. The house was to be used as part of the facilities of the Home Economics Department. Money for the construction costs were proved for in the 1951-1952 budget from the Building and Improvements Fund. (BOR, p. 675) It was reported at the May 19, 1952 Board of Regents meeting, that the final plans would be finished soon. On December 16, 1952, Dean R. A. Nicholes of the School of Agriculture and Home Economics requested that the new house be named for Miss Margaret Agnes O’Loughlin. His recommendation was endorsed by the High School Home Economics Teachers of New Mexico. (BOR, p. 687) The building was finished summer of 1953. The cost of construction was $24,476. (HD) The building was constructed by C.H. Leavell and Co. and Shafer and Evans was the architect. (BOR, p. 690) The building was dedicated November 7, 1953 during Homecoming. (BOR, p. 711)

Margaret Agnes O’Loughlin

Margaret O’Loughlin began teaching as a Professor of Home Economics (NMSU Buildings and Streets) in 1924. She retired while head of the Home Economics Department

“B.S., Kansas State Teachers’ College, 1916; M.S., University of Chicago, 1921; graduate student, University of Chicago, summer, 1924 and 1926; Iowa State College, summer 1927; University of Wisconsin, summer 1932; Teachers’ College, Columbia University, summer 1934. At N.M. A. & M. since 1924.” (Catalog Summer 1947)
#181 Barracks Building West Hall Bks.

This building was constructed in 1954, and it was moved in 1963. (HD)

#182 Nursery School

See the 1960’s map for the location of this building. Constructed in 1954 and improved or added on to in 1955. (HD) At an October 14, 1953 Board of Regents meeting, the Public Health department made a report regarding the inadequate facilities in the barracks that were being used to house the nursery school. (BOR, p. 709)

#183 Poultry Laying House

This building was constructed at a cost of $500. (HD)
#184 Breland Hall

Page from the 1960 yearbook. The caption reads “A new men’s residence hall, Breland Hall was completed in September, 1955. The hall was named for the late Rufus Galloway Breland, Professor of English, 1925-28, and Head of the English Department from 1928 until the time of the death on December 27, 1940. Breland Hall accommodates 300 men and offers students the most modern facilities available. A TV and recreational lounge and laundry facilities are available.

Photo from the 1969 yearbook. The caption reads, “Breland Hall, Men.”
Photo of the north side of Breland Hall. Courtesy of University Archives.

Photo from the 1977 yearbook.

Front of Breland Hall. Photo taken in September of 2000.
**Breland Hall**

In October of 1952, the Board of Regents applied for $1 Million in loan assistance for the construction of Hamiel Hall and Breland Hall. Breland was designed to house 225 male occupants. (BOR, p. 685) The Board discussed the location of the new dorm the following December. (p. 687) In April of 1953 the Board received approval of the Loan for the new dorms. (p. 690) $700,000 of the loan went to the construction of Breland Hall. (BOR, p. 696) The Board also received a letter from Schafer and Merrell of Clovis, New Mexico, that contained recommendations on what the University could do to save money on the new dorms and remodeling. (BOR, p. 691)

At the May 12, 1953 Board of Regents meeting, the Board had a contract with Wolgamood and Millington, Architects, to submit revised plans for the dorm. The Board also looked at existing dorm rooms to get an idea of what the specifications for the new dorms should be. Mr. Leo J. Wolgamood, Architect, was invited to consult with the Board about tentative plans and sketches for the men’s dorm. (BOR, p. 700) The building fee charged to students to help pay for the construction of Breland Hall was not to exceed $10.00/semester or $5.00/summer session. (BOR, p. 713) By August of 1954, the final plans had been completed and approved. Alternate bids were requested that omitted six private bathrooms and insulating heating pipes to make possible their use in the cooling system later. (BOR, p. 737) On September 10, 1954 at 10:00 a.m. bids were advertised. R.E. McKee General Contractor won the bid for the construction of both Breland Hall and Hamiel Hall at a cost of $825,856.57 on September 20, 1954. (McKee, p. 41) Construction began immediately and Breland Hall was finished by September 1, 1956. (BOR, July 30, 1955) Ultimately, the cost of construction for Breland Hall alone was $705,666.00. (HD)

On February 29, 1956, the Board decided to name the new men’s dormitory Breland Hall. (BOR, p. 777) The dormitory was officially dedicated at Homecoming, November 1958, when Dr. Breland’s brother, who was from New York City, could be there.

In September of 1956, the Board of Regents considered installing air conditioning.

In 1976, Breland Hall was remodeled at a cost of $1.9 million to accommodate the College of Arts and Sciences’ offices, classrooms, and laboratories.

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**Rufus Galloway Breland**

Rufus Breland was a Professor of English, 1925-28, and Head of the English Department from 1928 until the time of the death on December 27, 1940. (1960 Yearbook)
#186 Poultry Cage Laying House

This building was constructed at a cost of $2,300. (HD)
#187 Chemistry Building

This new chemistry building houses modern research laboratories, classrooms

Architect’s rendering from the 1957 Catalog.

Photo of a construction sign for Chemistry and Gardiner Hall circa 1967-1968. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Chemistry Hall was opened for instruction in 1957.

Photo of the Chemistry Hall from the 1964 Catalog.

Picture taken from the roof top of Hadley Hall. From the 1962 yearbook cover page.
Photo of the north additions to Chemistry (foreground) and Gardiner Hall (background) circa 1967 – 1968. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

The following photos were taken June 11, 2004.

Main entrance to the Chemistry Building.

North side of the original part of the building.  Northeast wing, the first addition to the Chemistry building.
Connection between the northeast and the northwest wings.

North side of the northwest wing, the second addition to the Chemistry Building.

South side of the northwest wing.

Connection between the last addition (southeast wing), and the original part of the building.

The following photos of the southwest wing were taken in July of 2001.

Main entrance to the southwest wing.

Looking up at the ceiling in the rotunda.

Inside the walkway that connects the southwest wing to the original building.
Looking south in the lobby.

Looking north in the lobby.

1956 Dedication Plaque for the original part of the building.

Dedication plaques for the 1968 Graduate Chemistry Building (Addition).

Dedication plaque for the 1997 additions.
Chemistry Building

Discussion with architect, Roger Millington of Wolgamood and Millington, about the construction of a Chemistry Building and its location began in 1955. At the July 30, 1955 Board of Regents meeting, Mr. Millington presented elevations for the Chemistry Building and Jett Hall. The Board approved the elevations. (BOR, p. 751) Bids for the construction of the Chemistry Building, along with Gardiner Hall, and Jett Hall were opened on December 16, 1955 at 2:00 p.m. All bids were to be according to the plans and specifications prepared by Wolgamood and Millington, Architects, from Santa Fe, New Mexico. (BOR, p. 770)

The estimated cost for the construction was $1,474,569, and included the construction of Gardiner Hall, the Chemistry Building, Jett Hall, the architect’s fees, and the extension of utilities. (BOR, p. 771) Initially, seven bids were received for the Chemistry building, but they all exceeded the budget. (BOR, p. 772) On January 14, 1956, Robert E. McKee General Contractor, Inc., won the bid for construction at a cost of $1,241,835.43 reducing the initial cost estimate by substituting painted cement block walls for plastered walls. (BOR, p. 771, McKee, p. 85) Construction began February 7, 1956 and was completed March 20, 1957. (McKee, p. 85) The cost for the construction of the Chemistry Building alone was $479,357. (HD) This building was dedicated along with Jett Hall and Gardiner Hall, May 1, 1957.

At the September 25, 1958 Board of Regents meeting, the Regents decided that the exterior of the building on the metal paneling over the main entrance could be decorated, and that the work could be easily removed if it was not liked. They had decided to initiate the project “in the near future.” (BOR, p. 857) Of the buildings that had been proposed, the Chemistry Buildings is the only one that has any artwork on the exterior of it.

By 1967 it had been determined that a Graduate wing needed to be added on to the north side of the Chemistry Building. In 1968 the Graduate Chemistry Building (north wing) was added on to the original building. The architect for the new “Graduate Chemistry Building” (northeast wing) was W.C. Kruger and Associates Architects – Engineers, Inc. of Santa Fe and Albuquerque. The design of the northeast wing consists of a basement level and three stories above ground.

Again, Robert E. McKee General Contractor, Inc. was awarded the bid for construction on August 23, 1967. The cost for construction was for both the new Graduate Physics Building for Gardiner Hall and the Graduate Chemistry Building for the Chemistry Building. It was a total of $1,749,994.00, and the contract numbers were N.M. 2-1003 and N.M. 2-1002. Construction of the new additions began September 18, 1967 and was completed October 31, 1969. (McKee, p. 93) The plaque for this wing indicates that the project was authorized in 1967 and was completed in 1968.

In 1997 another addition was added, the Chemistry and Molecular Biology Building. This building was constructed to the west of the original Chemistry Building and is connected to the main building by an arcade. This addition also included the “1997 Lab Wing,” or the northwest wing. The architect was Fanning, Bard, and Tatum, Ltd., Architects, AIA of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The University Architect was Martin Hoffmeister, and Wooten Construction Co. was the general contractor. This new addition included 50,000 square feet of new construction and 15,000 square feet of renovation. The project cost was $9,300,000. The new addition features “a new main entrance and gallery, a lecture hall, graduate and undergraduate labs and faculty and graduate offices. The new lab building is connected to the existing at the 2nd and 3rd levels. Substantial renovation of the 1955 Chemistry Building was also included.” (Fanning Bard Tatum)
#188 Gardiner Hall

Architect’s rendering from the 1957 catalog.

Photo of a construction sign for Chemistry and Gardiner Hall circa 1967-1968.
Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Photo of the north additions to Chemistry (foreground) and Gardiner Hall (background) circa 1967 – 1968. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

The following photos were taken June 11, 2004.

Main entrance to Gardiner Hall.
South side of Gardiner Hall.

Dedication plaque for the original part of the building.
Dedication plaque for the “Graduate Physics Building” (north wing).

Connection between the original part of Gardiner Hall and the north wing.
North wing of Gardiner Hall.
Gardiner Hall

Gardiner Hall, building #188, is located along the north side of the horseshoe and is home to New Mexico State University’s Physics Department. At the April 4, 1955 Board of Regents meeting, it was recommended that the Regents allocate $250,000 of the available building funds for the construction of this building. Wolgamood & Millington, Architects, from Santa Fe, was authorized to proceed with drawing the plans for the building. (BOR, p.751) Five months later the Board of Regents approved the elevation (architect’s rendering) presented by the architect. (BOR, p. 761) Gardiner Hall’s architecture is similar to the architecture of several other buildings on campus that were constructed during the 1950’s and 1960’s, such as the Chemistry Building, Jett Hall, and the Astronomy Building.

The estimated cost for the construction was $1,474,569, and included the construction of Gardiner Hall, the Chemistry Building, Jett Hall, the architect’s fees, and the extension of utilities. (BOR, p. 771) Bids for construction of Gardiner Hall were opened December 16, 1955 at 2:00 p.m. (BOR, p.770) On January 14, 1956, Robert E. McKee General Contractor, Inc., won the bid for construction at a cost of $1,241,835.43 reducing the initial cost estimate by substituting painted cement block walls for plastered walls. (BOR, p.771, McKee, p. 85) Construction began February 7, 1956 and was completed March 20, 1957. (McKee, p. 85) The total cost of construction for Gardiner Hall alone was $380,047. (HD) At the April 20, 1956 Board of Regents meeting, it was decided that the new physics-mathematics building would be named Gardiner Hall in honor of Dr. G.W. Gardiner. At the September 25, 1958 Board of Regents meeting, the Regents decided that the exterior of the building on the metal paneling over the main entrance could be decorated, and that the work could be easily removed if it was not liked. They had decided to initiate the project “in the near future.” (BOR, p.857) Because there is currently no artwork above the entrance to the building, this project may not have been implemented on Gardiner Hall.

By 1967 it had been determined that a Graduate wing needed to be added on to the north side of Gardiner Hall. The architect for the new “Graduate Physics Building” (north wing) was W.C. Kruger and Associates Architects – Engineers, Inc. of Santa Fe and Albuquerque. The design of the north wing consists of a basement level and three stories above ground, and a special shaft in the north end of the wing for conducting experiments that require something to be dropped from a height of four stories.

Again, Robert E. McKee General Contractor, Inc. was awarded the bid for construction on August 23, 1967. The cost for construction for both the new Graduate Physics Building for Gardiner Hall and the Graduate Chemistry Building for the Chemistry Building was a total of $1,749,994.00, and the contract numbers were N.M. 2-1003 and N.M. 2-1002. Construction of the new additions began September 18, 1967 and was completed October 31, 1969. (McKee, p.93) The plaque for this wing indicates that the project was authorized in 1967 and was completed in 1968.

George C. Gardiner

George Gardiner came to New Mexico State University in 1934. He served as Head of the Department of Physics and Director of the Physical Science Laboratory. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)
#189 & 190 Jett Hall and Jett Annex

Architect’s rendering from the 1956 yearbook.

Jett Hall from the 1960 yearbook. Caption reads, “In early 1957, an additional building was added to the College of Engineering physical plant. Jett Hall provided offices for the dean of engineering, the mechanical and civil engineering departments, classrooms, engineering drawing rooms and civil engineering laboratories.”
Photo from the 1961 yearbook.

Jett hall with a view of Jett annex. Photo from the 1961 yearbook.

Architect’s Rendering showing the addition of the northeast and southwest wings to the main part of Jett Hall, circa 1966.
Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Photo taken in March of 2001 from the third floor of Engineering Complex 3.


Dedication plaque for the first part of Jett Hall.

Dedication plaques for the 1966 Jett Hall Addition.
Jett Hall and Annex

Jett Hall, building #189 and its Annex, building #190, is located on the southeast corner of Espina St. and South Horseshoe St. It is home to New Mexico State University’s Mechanical and Electrical Engineering departments. At the April 4, 1955 Board of Regents meeting, it was recommended that the Regents allocate $500,000 of the available building funds for the construction of this building. Wolgamood & Millington, Architects, from Santa Fe, was authorized to proceed with drawing the plans for the building. (BOR, p.751) Five months later the Board of Regents approved the elevation (architect’s rendering) presented by the architect. (BOR, p. 761) Jett Hall’s architecture is similar to the architecture of several other buildings on campus that were constructed during the 1950’s and 1960’s, such as the Chemistry Building, Gardiner Hall, and the Astronomy Building.

The estimated cost for the construction was $1,474,569, and included the construction of Gardiner Hall, the Chemistry Building, Jett Hall, the architect’s fees, and the extension of utilities. (BOR, p. 771) Bids for construction of Jett Hall were opened December 16, 1955 at 2:00 p.m. (BOR, p.770) On January 14, 1956, Robert E. McKee General Contractor, Inc., won the bid for construction at a cost of $1,241,835.43 reducing the initial cost estimate by substituting painted cement block walls for plastered walls. (BOR, p.771, McKee, p. 85) Construction began February 7, 1956 and was completed March 20, 1957. (McKee, p. 85) The total cost of construction for Jett Hall alone was $370,710. (HD) The original construction of Jett Hall included the northwestern portion of the building from the main entrance to the west, and the annex.

At the February 29, 1956 Board of Regents meeting, it was decided that the new engineering building would be named Jett Hall in honor of Dean Emeritus Daniel Boone Jett. At the September 25, 1958 Board of Regents meeting, the Regents decided that the exterior of the building on the metal paneling over the main entrance could be decorated, and that the work could be easily removed if it was not liked. They had decided to initiate the project “in the near future.” (BOR, p.857) Because there was no artwork pictured on any photos of this building, this project may not have been completed on Jett Hall.

In 1965 the construction of the northeast, east, and west additions were authorized. Also included in the construction project was the improvement of the main entrance. The architect for these additions was G. Jerome Hartger, and the general contractor was Hesselden Construction Company. The cost of construction was $75,594.

Dan B. Jett

Daniel Boone Jett was the Dean of the School of Engineering, and a professor of Civil Engineering. He received his “B.S. in Ag., University of Illinois, 1917; M.S. in Ed., University of Wyoming 1931. At N. M. A. & M. since 1939.” (Catalog summer 1947) He retired in 1957 at the age of 70, while serving as Dean. (NMSU Buildings and Streets; BOR, p. 777)

Bust of Dean Jett that is displayed in the main lobby of Jett Hall.
#192 Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity

This building was constructed in 1955 and was torn down in 1967. (HD) It used to be located where Corbett Center is today, just north of Garcia Annex. At the January 26, 1952 Board of Regents meeting it was decided to further study Phi Kappa Tau’s request for a 99 year lease. (BOR, p. 675)
#193 Bull Barn

The west side of the bull barn.

The east side of the bull barn.
Bull Barn

This building was constructed at a cost of $113,624 in 1957. (HD)
#194 Sheep Barn

Sheep barn from the 1958 yearbook.
The following photos were taken June 11, 2004.

North side of the barn.

Inside the Sheep Barn. South side of the Sheep Barn.
Sheep Barn

This building was constructed in 1957. Additional cost figures were $56,812 and $7,101. (HD)
#195 Livestock Judging Pavilion


Livestock Judging Pavilion

This building was constructed in 1957. (HD)
#196 Swine Barn

Swine Barn

This building was constructed in 1957. (HD)
#197 Implement Shed

This building was constructed in 1957. (HD)
#198 Hay Barn

Hay Barn

This building was constructed in 1968. It was formerly known as the Hay Shed used by Animal Husbandry, and also as the Implement Shed/Animal Science. (HD)
#199 Farm Residence

Front or east side of the building.

Back or west side of the building.
Farm Residence

From the January 11, 1957 Board of Regents Meeting: Bungalow-Vaughn House, former TKE House, now owned by Mrs. Jones. Want to purchase to be used for Herdsman’s house, and money included in bids for construction of farm buildings might be used to pay for it. (BOR, p.804) This building was formerly known as the Herdsman’s Residence, and it was constructed in 1953. (HD)
#200 Physical Plant Residence

This building was constructed in 1926 at a cost of $12,000. (HD)

#201 U.S.D.A. Farm Office

This building was constructed in 1926 at a cost of $44,000. In 1960 it underwent improvements or additions. (HD)

#202 Farm Lab

This building was constructed in 1926. (HD)

#203 U.S.D.A. Field Station Gin

This building was constructed in 1926, and it underwent improvements or additions in 1960. (HD)

#204 Physical Plant Resident Garage

This building was constructed in 1926 and underwent improvements or additions in 1960. (HD)

#205 Greenhouse – Biology & Entomology

This building was constructed in 1926 and underwent improvements or additions in 1960. (HD)
#206 Sutherland Village

Sign showing the names of the architect and the general contractor, circa 1958.

Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Sutherland Village from the 1958 yearbook.
Photo from the 1961 yearbook. Caption reads, “Sutherland Village Home.”

Photo from the 1970 yearbook. The caption reads, “ABOVE You know how this married student spends her Saturday afternoon.”

The following photos were taken in the spring of 2004.

Photo of Sutherland Villages Sign. Some of the homes.
Sutherland Village

Planning for Sutherland Village began as early as 1955. In 1956, a report was made to the Board of Regents, at their September 20, 1956 meeting, that preliminary approval had been requested from the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) for a loan of $650,000 for the financing of 100 homes for married student housing. The forms had been received for making the final application and were in the process of being completed. (BOR, p. 793)

Two months later University President Roger B. Corbett was authorized to negotiate with a Mr. Emerick on a suggested plan if a Mr. Darden did not see any legal difficulties in a proposal from Mr. Emerick for the housing. (BOR, p. 798) On August 29, 1957, almost a year later, the University received preliminary approval for the loan they had requested. The loan was then reviewed by the District HHFA office in Ft. Worth, and was then sent to Washington D.C. for final approval. (BOR, p. 815) Finally a loan of $825,000 to the University from the Housing and Home Finance Agency had been approved for the construction of 100 four-room houses. (BOR, p. 819)

G. Jerome Hartger, AIA was the architect who designed Sutherland Village. At the January 25, 1958 Board of Regents meeting, the bids for the construction of the houses were presented. (BOR, p. 824) The following are the initial cost estimates that were listed in the minutes for this meeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary expenses</td>
<td>$ 6,680.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land &amp; Right-of-way</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$ 783,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Services</td>
<td>$ 8,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government inspection &amp; Audit</td>
<td>$ 3,915.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal &amp; Administrative Expenses</td>
<td>$ 2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest during construction</td>
<td>$ 8,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Movable Equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Contingency</td>
<td>$ 12,455.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 825,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bid for the air conditioners, with the diffusers included in the bids, was won by Air-Flo at $8,998.00 for 100 air conditioners. The hot water heaters’ bid was won by Alamo Pipe and Supply Company of Alamogordo, New Mexico at $5446.00 less 1% of the cost if total paid within 10 days. The heaters were ½” larger than the specifications. For the “Kitchen Combinations,” there were two bids. One from Electric, Mechanical Supply of Roswell, New Mexico and one from Phil Stone Company of Phoenix, Arizona. Electric, Mechanical Supply’s bid was $44,694.20 using General Chef units. Phil Stone Company’s bid was for $44,812.00 using Dwyer Kitchen Units. Phil Stone won the bid even though they were the more expensive bid because the Dwyer Kitchen Units were said to be better than the General Chef units. (BOR, p. 825)

The electric distribution and street light bids were as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yearout</td>
<td>$ 14,826.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds</td>
<td>$ 16,425.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callahan (without regulators)</td>
<td>$ 15,424.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reynolds won the bid at $16,425.00. (BOR, p. 824-825)

At this meeting it was determined that the total cost of the bids that had been accepted was $594,231.00. Because there was $230,769.00 left over from the $825,000 bond issue, the Board decided that this surplus could be used to construct a maximum of 120 additional homes. (BOR, p. 825-826) It was recommended that $50,000 be paid to the Physical Plant for connecting Sutherland Village to the present utility lines. (BOR, p. 827)

On February 7, 1958, the bid was awarded to Pioneer Construction Company of Las Cruces, New Mexico, at $427,850.00 including alternate number three. (BOR, p. 824)

At the May 5, 1958 Board of Regents meeting several things took place. It was determined that there was enough money left over from the loan to building 16 additional units. (BOR, p. 832) It was also reported that an additional 84 units could be building for the cost of the original 116 units. It was also
reported that the University had received 201 applications for housing. Because of the demand for housing President Corbett called Housing and Home Finance Agency and asked them to allow the University to increase the total number of houses to 200. In response to President Corbett’s request, President Eisenhower issued a directive for the Housing and Home Finance Agency to take care of the University’s needs as soon as possible. (BOR, p. 832)

The total cost for the first 100 houses was $666,149, the additional 16 units cost was $102,741, and the additional 84 units cost $574,404. No new bids were advertised for the additional houses. Pioneer Construction Company was the General Contractor, and they constructed the fencing and garbage stand. Reynolds Electric Company was responsible for the electrical installation. Burn Construction Company was responsible for the site preparation, utility installations, paving streets and walkway to the homes, and parking slabs. Phil Stone Company installed the Kitchen Combination Units. Air-Flo, Inc. installed the air conditioners, Graybar Electric Company installed hot water heaters, and the Architect was paid 1.5% of the costs.

A resolution was adopted unanimously by the Board for the Chamber of Commerce’s resolution to support the building of the 84 additional houses. (BOR, p. 833)

A “MOTION was made, seconded and CARRIED to name the Married Student Housing Area ‘Sutherland Park’ after Mr. Bill Sutherland, Attorney in Las Cruces, and his family.” For the streets of Sutherland Village, President Corbett was working to obtain lists of people who had made contributions to the University including faculty, Board of Regents members, and prominent citizens. The Board wished to name the streets after the names that appeared the most on the survey of names. (BOR, p. 834)

At the June 27, 1958 Board of Regents meeting, it was reported that a resolution was needed to increase the loan from $825,000 to $1,400,000 and to increase the number of homes from 100 to 200 units. Also the Board had to establish rates and parental Rules and Regulations. (BOR, p. 844)

A month later, at the July 18, 1958, a resolution was established to enforce the parietal rules for occupancy of units in order to assure the Housing and Home Finance Agency that married students will be given preferential treatment for the new homes. A written agreement was made with tenants stating that they were allowed to have in the homes, and the regulations on disturbing noises. (BOR, p. 845)

A progress report was also given to the Board stating that the walls and roofs were on 116 of the homes, and that 209 more foundations had been laid. The sewer mains were wall installed, and the street grading had been completed. The first 24 homes would have their final inspections on July 23, 1958. Also, clothes lines, fences, walks, and drive pads were going to be provided. (BOR, p. 846)

The board re-adopted their previous resolution to increase the number of homes from 116 to 200 along with the increase in the loan. The board also fixed the rates for rent at $55 per month, with the utilities paid by the University. (BOR, p. 845) Today the rent is $445 per month.

At the April 17, 1959 Board of Regents meeting, Mr. Sutherland asked that Sutherland Park be changed to Sutherland Village because of the fact that there was already a Mesilla Park near buy and that the University’s campus was referred to as University Park. (BOR, p. 871)

On June 4, 1960 Sutherland Village was dedicated at 4:00 p.m. (BOR, p. 899)

W.A. Sutherland

W.A. Sutherland was a member of the Board of Regents from 1909 to 1912 and from 1920 to 1921. He graduated with his Bachelor of Science in 1898. He was a Las Cruces attorney.
#207, 208, & 209 Jones House, Nix House, & Hynes House

January 11, 1957 - Four homes east of Espina and opposite of the Diary Barns. Jones and Hynes properties. (BOR, p. 804) The Jones house was constructed in 1930 and was torn down in 1965. (HD) The Niz house was constructed in 1940 and then torn down in 1965. (HD) The Hynes House was constructed in 1900 and was torn down in 1965. (HD)

#210 Electrical Engineering Lab Annex

This building was constructed in 1958 at a cost of $64,694. It underwent improvements or additions in 1960 at a cost of $11,417. (HD)
#211 Rentfrow Gym


Photo from the 1964 catalog.
October 19, 1959

For Dr. Corbett--Fact Sheet about Rentfrow Hall
Dedication at Homecoming

1. The Structure: Era Rentfrow Hall is a women's gymnasium, used
for the first time during the 1959 fall semester. Total cost
$150,000.00, from State University's land income.

2. Miss Rentfrow:

A. Associations with New Mexico State University:

Originally came to the campus as a preparatory student in
1911.
Received her B.S. degree in home economics in 1919.
Secretary to Dean of General Science, 1919-1921.
Instructor in Commerce and Secretary to Dean of General
Science, 1921-1922.
Registrar, 1922 to present.

B. Comments received about her on street name nominations:
(Incidentally, she received three votes for this, among
the top number of votes recorded for a single nomination)

"I consider one of the best-informed, efficient and
industrious registrars to serve any college is Miss Era
Rentfrow. No one can question her honesty, fairness, and
efficiency. Her influence with the students has been
greater than any other woman and most men who have served
the college." (C.R. Quesenberry)

"No person ever connected with this college is better
known personally to so many students, former students,
alumni, and staff members as Miss Rentfrow. She came to
the campus as a preparatory student in 1911 and has there-
fore been around the campus for about 48 years. No one
could have filled her position with greater devotion,
honesty, and integrity. The accuracy and authenticity of
her records are admired and unquestioned." (J.C. Overpeck)

3. Homecoming:

A. Dedication plans: The ceremonies will be held at 11 a.m.,
November 21, Homecoming day.

B. Reunion Classes: Appropriately, the dedication of Miss
Rentfrow's namesake building is planned for the 1959
Homecoming, which is also the date of her class' 40th
reunion. Other reunion classes are 1914, 1919, 1924, 1929,
1934, 1939, 1944, and 1949.

Source: Alumni Association
Rentfrow Gym

At the January 25, 1958 Board of Regents meeting, it was recommended that $50,000 be sent to the Physical Plant to pay for the connection of the Women’s P.E. building to the existing utility lines. (BOR, p. 827) The following May the latest plans for the new gymnasium were presented to the Board as well as to the State Board of Finance. The plans were discussed and generally approved at the May 5, 1958 Board of Regents meeting. (BOR, p. 834) On July 19, 1958, a Series “L” Building and Improvement bond was issued for $300,000, half of which was for the construction of Rentfrow Gymnasium at a cost of approximately $150,000. (BOR, p. 846)

After bids were advertised in the fall of 1958, the base bid accepted was $145,750, the alternate for tile in the locker rooms was accepted at a cost of an additional $2,200, and the architectural fees were $7,358. All of these bids came to a total of $155,308. (BOR, p. 858)

At the April 17, 1959 Board of Regents meeting, the Board approved the naming of the new Women’s Physical Education building as Era Rentfrow Hall. (BOR, p. 871)

At another meeting on September 18, 1959, the Board was advised by President Corbett to not accept the building until construction defects are fixed that were discovered during the final inspection of the building. The work on the building was not acceptable due to gym floorboards that were obviously warped. In some areas the floor cracked when walked on which indicated that the boards were loose. (BOR, p. 879) Eventually the problems with the floor were resolved.

The dedication ceremony took place November 21, 1959 on Homecoming day at 11:00 a.m. The building was used for the first time during the Fall 1959 semester. Construction costs were funded through the University’s land income. (Fact Sheet for Dr. Corbett see page 568.)

Era Rentfrow

Ms. Rentfrow began her association with the University when she enrolled as a Prepatory student in 1911. She received her B.S. in home economics in 1919 from the University. She was Secretary to the Dean of General Science from 1919 to 1922. Ms. Rentfrow was an instructor in Commerce from 1921-1922. And she was the Registrar for NMSU from 1922 until at least 1959. (Fact Sheet for Dr. Corbett see page 568.)
Sanitary Engineering Building Approved

A $26,675.00 research grant from the U. S. Public Health Service has been approved for A&M's civil engineering department, for the construction of a sanitary engineering research building on the A&M campus. The approval was announced in October by the Surgeon General of the Service.

Total cost of the building will be approximately $43,175.00. It will serve as a center for sanitary engineering and health associated research for a ten year period, by the terms of the contract. The new building will be of conventional A&M architecture, with central heating and air conditioning, and will contain approximately 2,300 square feet of floor space. Its facilities will include equipment for chemical and bacteriological analysis of water and sewage, and pilot plant area.

The research center will also be available for work with the annual Water and Sewage Short School, held each spring on the A&M campus. This school serves to acquaint persons in the field with the proper practices essential to the safe and efficient operation of their facilities in water and sewage treatment.

The new grant is the second gift to the college in two years, totaling $45,000.03. A 1957 grant was given to Professor J. W. Clark of the civil engineering department, for his work on aerobic digestion. The project is continuing and will be carried on in the new research building. This research is operated under A&M's Engineering Experiment Station, headed by Prof. Frank Bromilow.

New Mexico Space Grant

At the October 27, 1958 Board of Regents meeting, At this meeting the Board received a letter from Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare announcing that the University would be awarded a grant for $20,675 to help pay for the construction of the Sanitary Engineering Research Laboratory. The college had appropriated $22,500 from capital funds for construction and equipment for the lab. The money was included in the budget approved May 5-6, 1958, so that there is now available a total of $43,175. Mr. Bromilow, Director of the Engineering Experimental Station presented an estimated cost of $32,381 for construction, $9,175 for equipment, and $1,619 for the architecture fees. The total estimated cost was $43,275. (BOR, p. 857) President Corbett was authorized to accept a grant of $20,675 and proceed with the preparation of plans and specifications for a Sanitary Engineering Research Laboratory and equipment for the lab. President Corbett was also authorized to call for bids for construction and equipment. (BOR, p. 858) Additional grant money for research in Sanitary Engineering was given to the Civil Engineering Department in the amount of $23,764. (BOR, p. 859)

The lab was shut down sometime in the early 1970’s. Recently the main building for the old lab was taken over and renovated for New Mexico Space Grant Consortium. The building was renamed the New Mexico Space Grant building at the May 14, 2004 Board of Regents meeting.
#214 Tom Fort Village

Tom Fort Village sign.  
Some of the homes.  
Photos taken in the spring of 2004.
Tom Fort Village

Tom Fort Village is located to the south of Sutherland Village. It features similar concrete block homes. The only difference is the style of windows that were used.

At the November 7, 1958 Board of Regents meeting, a letter was received that requested the opinion on whether or not a bond issue should be done to finance 100 additional houses for married student housing. Also, there was a question as to whether or not the bids should be placed by negotiation or by open bids. The open bids were the favored option. (BOR, p. 859) The Board decided to have Mr. G. Jerome Hartger, AIA, continue with the housing project and work on a 5% basis on the additional 100 homes. His fee was increased to 5% because of the fact that he had worked in the 200 homes in Sutherland Village at a 1.75% loss to his company. (BOR, p. 859) The construction cost for the Tom Fort Homes ended up being a total of $533,299. (HD)

The decision to name the 100 new homes Tom Fort Village was made April 7, 1959. The name Tom Fort Village was a result of votes that had been sent in by alumni. (BOR, p. 871) On June 4, 1960 the building was dedicated as Tom Fort Village at 4:00 p.m. (BOR, p. 899)

Tomlinson Fort

Tomlinson Fort was a member of the Board of Regents from 1923 to 1927. He received his Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering in 1923. He retired as the Vice President of Westinghouse Corporation.
#218 OFS Lock Shop

OFS Lock Shop

This building was constructed in 1960 at a cost of $22,872. It used to be used for PPD Storage. (HD) Currently it is home to the OFS Locksmith offices.
OFS Carpentry Shop

This building was constructed in 1960. It used to be known as the PPD Mesa Carpenter Shop. (HD)
#221 OFS Office


Conference room added to the south of the main building. Photo taken June 11, 2004.
OFS Office

This building was constructed in 1960 at a cost of $65,919. It used to be known as the PPD Mesa Office. (HD) Currently it is the main offices for the Vice President of Human and Physical Resources, and several of the Offices of Facilities and Services departments.

Photo of the mail and property offices located in the warehouse. Taken April 27, 2004.
OFS Warehouse

This building was formerly known as the OFS Warehouse and Property Office. It was constructed in 1960 and formerly known as the PPD Mesa Warehouse. (HD)
#223 OFS Grounds

OFS Grounds

This building was constructed in 1959. It was formerly known as the PPD Automotive Shop. This Quonset hut was originally part of the University’s Airport, today it is home to the Office of Facilities and Services Grounds Department. This department maintains and improves the University’s landscaping.
#224 Surplus Property Warehouse

This building was constructed at a cost of $3,031 in 1959. (HD)
#225 Astronomy Building

Photo from the 1964 Catalog showing the “Research Center” or Astronomy.

South side of the building. Photo taken September of 2000.

Main entrance (north side) of the building. Taken in the spring of 2004.

**Board of Regents Approves Research Center**

A center for basic research and a $750,000 student union building expansion have been approved by A&M's Board of Regents.

The research center, supported largely by income from the college's self-supporting $3-million-an-year Physical Science Laboratory, will be a cooperative enterprise by the college's academic departments.

Dr. Roger B. Cochran, A&M president, said the research center is a forward step in the quality of scientific and teaching work at the college.

"The opportunity it will offer for effective research," the president said, "will assist in attracting top quality men to the college."

Dr. George W. Garritson, director of the Physical Science Laboratory, said funds from the laboratory's contract work for government agencies and several private companies are available for a $250,000 laboratory building. It is expected to be completed by next fall.

The $750,000 addition to Milton Hall, the student union building, will be financed by income from dining hall operations and student building fees. The expansion will contain new kitchen, serving, and dining facilities. Space will be provided for future student recreation facilities.

In its three-day meeting this fall, the Board of Regents spent one day with the New Mexico Board of Educational Finance. The BEF approved building plans for the research center and the Milton Hall addition.

The BEF in its pre-qualified meeting at the college was given an extensive tour of the campus. College officials pointed out "Hadley Hall" where once stood the former Hadley Hall, a classrooms-office building razed after condensation a year ago. Loss of the building, college officials said, has resulted in housing classes in barracks buildings and installing a classroom day beginning at 7:00 a.m. and continuing to 3:20 p.m. in addition to regular night classes.

BEF members and regents also studied William Gymnasium, where men and women's physical education, intramurals, and varsity basketball all share a single playing floor. Plans for an improved classroom under the east stands of Memorial Stadium were discussed.


Dedication plaque for the building from 1960 when it was known as the Research Center.
Astronomy Building

On December 16, 1958 Board of Finance meeting, the architectural plans for the new Research Center were presented for approval along with the plans for the additions to Milton Hall. The plans were done by Architects Wolgamood & Millington. (BOR, p.859)

At the April 17-18, 1959 meeting of the Board of Regents, it was reported that the $200,000 for the construction of this building had “been acquired from savings from contracts.” (BOR, p. 869)

The bids were to be opened on May 1, 1959. (BOR, p. 869) The bid for the construction of the Research Center and an addition to Milton Hall was won by R.E. McKee General Contractor, Inc. at a cost of $518,090 on May 30, 1959. (BOR, p. 872) Construction on the new Research Center began June 3, 1959. (McKee, p. 89) The total cost of construction for the Research Center alone was $271,843. (HD)

In December of 1959, R.E. McKee requested that 122-day extension of time be made so that they could complete the addition to Milton Hall along with the Research Center because of the steel strike. The Regents granted the extension for the Research Center, but not for Milton Hall because they felt that Milton Hall was not affected by the steel strike. (BOR, p. 885)

The building’s design featured 10 research offices, 17 research laboratories, two administrative offices, a conference room, a small lecture room, a machine shop, an electrical shop, and drafting room. The building was designed so that it could be expanded on if the need for more room were to arise. (Catalog, 1964)

At the March 14-15, 1960 Board of Regents meeting it was decided by the Board that “no name of an individual be used. MOTION was made and seconded that the new Research Building be named ‘Research Center. CARRIED.” (BOR, p.892) The building was to be ready for occupancy by April 15, 1960. The contract for the chemical tables for the building had been let by May 15, 1960. Moving into the building took place at the end of the Spring 1960 semester. (BOR, p. 895) By June of 1960 it was determined that the air compressor for the building was “not working satisfactorily.” The contractor, R. E. McKee took responsibility for the malfunctioning equipment and installed a new compressor. (BOR, p.905) At the December, 1960 Board of Regents meeting, it was mentioned that the contractor also had to install new equipment for the cooling system that had given the University “considerable difficulty.” The new equipment was tested in the summer of 1961.

Originally the Astronomy Department was a part of the Earth Sciences department and it was located in Baldwin Hall for about a year. In 1969-1970, the Astronomy department became its own department and it relocated to the Research Center. While in the Research Center the Astronomy department shared the building with a mathematician, three physicists, a bio-chemist, a chemist, and a special grants and contracts department that all worked for and with the Research Center. Around 1981 or 1982, the building a work order was placed with OFS, and the sign on the exterior of the building was changed from Research Center to Astronomy. (Beebe)
#226 Alumni Avenue Dorms

From the 1964 yearbook. Caption reads, “The circle at Alumni Avenue Residence Center.”

From the 1965 yearbook. Caption reads, “Two up, two back … it’s Madison time.”

Photo from the 1969 yearbook. Caption reads “Alumni Avenue, Men.”

Photo taken between 1961 and 1965. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Second floor
6,472 GSF

10'

15'

20'

First floor
6,472 GSF

Note: This drawing has been prepared for FACILITIES MANAGEMENT purposes and is not to be construed as an official specification. All new dimensions and required finishes shall be subject to approval of the architect or engineer.

Drawn by: [Name]
Approved by: [Name]
Alumni Avenue Dorms

At the December 14, 1959 Board of Regents meeting, it was reported that the new dormitory would consist of 10 building plus two control buildings that would be for a switchboard, linen supply rooms, office, air-conditioners, along with laundry facilities. The design of the dormitory was to be two-story motel type with the rooms oriented back-to-back and all corridors and entrances exposed on the outsides of the buildings. It was also reported that the building were going to be building east of Breland Hall. (BOR, p. 885)

On March 14, 1960, it was reported to the Board that the estimated cost for site preparation, building utilities, and new roads was $150,000. Also it was felt that the site was adequate for expansion should the University need to building additional buildings. The bids were advertised by this time and it was hoped that there would be some work completed by September 1, 1960. (BOR, p. 892) In the end the cost of construction for the first twelve buildings was $1,365,249. (HD) In 1975, two additional dorm buildings, Erickson and Duncan Halls, were constructed to the north of the original twelve buildings.

The Fall 1980 semester was a difficult time for the residents of the Alumni Ave. dormitory. Ten times during the course of the semester the dorm rooms, especially the 700 building, backed up with sewage and flooded the dorms. There were also five times that were close calls. The flood would destroy rugs and anything else left on the floors of the dorm rooms. One article from the October 3, 1980 edition of the Round Up summed up the overall attitude of the students, who lived in the dorms, towards the administration of the University in general and University Housing. It was titled, “Alumni Avenue: dormitory or swimming pool?” The author was an RA who lived in the 700 building of the dorms. He recounts the events that took place when the dorm had flood for the seventh time. He mentions one student whose stereo was half underwater from the sewage backing up through the shower. He wrote “I left him standing in the corner babbling something about blowing up Gerald Thomas’ new house.” The problem arose because the sewage pipe that serviced the Alumni Ave. dormitories was only a 6” pipe. At the time of peak usage, the pipe would become overloaded and the water would backup into the dorm room showers. At the time, Carlton McGregor, was the assistant director of Facilities and Services (then known as the Physical Plant Department, PPD) reported to the Round Up that the problem would be solved when they replace the existing sewage pipe with an 8” sewage pipe. (Round Up, October 3 & 9, 1980) Today the Alumni Avenue Dorms are still utilized as housing for sophomores and upperclassmen.

The first 12 building were constructed in 1961. These buildings are:
1. Patton Hall
2. Snow Hall
3. Bennett Hall
4. Sage Hall
5. Wilson Hall
6. McNew Hall
7. Curry Hall
8. Loomis Hall
9. Hines Hall
10. Larkin Hall
11. Amador Hall
12. Mechem Hall

The last two buildings were constructed in 1975. They are:
13. Erickson Hall
14. Duncan Hall
James R. Patton

James R. Patton received a B.A. in General Business from NMSU in 1929.

Oscar Snow

Oscar Snow was a member of 1st graduating class in 1894 and received his B.S. in Agriculture.

Theron C. Bennett

Theron C. Bennett received his B.S. in 1902.

B.H. Sage

B.H. Sage received his B.S. in General Business in 1929.

Clarence Pendleton Wilson

Clarence Pendleton Wilson received his B.S. & M.S. in 1908 & 1911.

Dr. George L. McNew

Dr. George L. McNew received his B.S. in Biology in 1930.

Albert S. Curry

Albert S. Curry received his B.S. in 1923.

Charles P. Loomis

Charles P. Loomis received his B.S. in General Science in 1928.

Gerald H. Hines

Gerald H. Hines was a professor of Physical Education for Men and Coach. He received his “B.S. in Ag., New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1926; graduate student, University of Southern California, summer, 1934 and 1935. At N.M. A&M since 1929.” (Catalog summer 1947)

Ralph R. Larkin

Ralph (Ray) R. Larkin was a Member of 1st graduating class with a B.S. in 1894. He also served as a member of the Board of Regents from 1907 to 1909 and 1912 to 1917. He was the principal of the high school department of New Mexico State University for several years. He died in 1937. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)
Dr. Luis Amador

Dr. Luis Amador received his B.S. in Biology with honors in 1941.

Jesse Meachem

Jesse Mechem received his B.A. in History and Economics in 1933 with honors.
#227 P.E. & Athletic Barracks

This building was constructed at $11,330 in 1960. (HD)

#230 Police Science – ½ Building

This building was constructed in 1960 at a cost of $5,665, and it was torn down in 1968. (HD)

#231 & 232 Civil Engineering Barracks

This building was constructed in 1960. (HD)

#233 Mechanical Engineering Barracks

This building was constructed at a cost of $11,330.

#234, 235, & 236 Stadium Barracks

#234 –This building was constructed in 1960 at a cost of $15,418. In 1967 18’ was removed. (HD) It was used for Radio Station KRWG.

#235 –This building was constructed in 1960 at a cost of $15,416. (HD) It was used for Engineering.

#236 – This building was a classroom barrack for Psychology. (HD)
South wing of the shops building is home to the mechanic’s shop.

West wing of the shops building is home to other shops such as the electrician’s shop and the sign shop. Photo taken June 11, 2004.
OFS Shops/Boiler Room

This building was constructed in 1960. (HD)
#238 Breeding Lab
This building was constructed in 1963. (HD)

#239 Weight Scales
This building was constructed in 1963. (HD)

#240 Hay Shed
This building was constructed in 1963. (HD)
#241 Beef Office

Facilities Space Management
Facilities and Services
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, N.M. 88003  (505) 564-2807

RW B-66
Beef Office #241
965 Stewart St.

Date: 5/3/96

100
304 SF

101
111 SF

M102
15 SF

103
819 SF

R102
50 SF

10'

20'

15'

853 -
Beef Office

This building was constructed in 1963, and it used to be known as the Cattle Feed House. (HD) It is located to the south of the Sheep Barn.
Proposed Agriculture Building Sought

A proposed agriculture building at A&M College has been included in preliminary financial planning for the fiscal year, 1958-59. The building would serve as a center for all agricultural services and classes on the campus.

The proposed center would furnish space for: Experiment Station, State Department of Agriculture, USDA Cooperative Extension Service, State Department of Vocational Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Services, New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, and for a meeting auditorium, laboratories, and faculty offices and classrooms.

Those studying the proposal point out that a unified, coordinated Agriculture Building would also release a large amount of space for other purposes—classrooms for other departments, laboratories, and offices for faculty members of other schools on the campus.

Present enrollment of the undergraduate and graduate students in the school of agriculture and home economics is 362. These students are enrolled in 20 major fields. The State Department of Agriculture maintains a staff of 26, and large stalls are maintained in agricultural services department, with 131 professional workers employed by the Extension Service. More than 9,000 persons attended 47 statewide conferences, and short courses, held on the campus, pertaining to agriculture and home economics.

Proposed Agriculture Center


Architects rendering from the 1961 Catalog. Caption reads “New $2 Million agricultural building will give New Mexico State University one of the nation’s finest teaching, research, and extension centers.”

Photo of the north side of the building, circa 1963. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
May 22, 2001 photo of the front of the building.

May 22, 2001 photo of the east side of the building.


Dedication Plaque for President Emeritus Gerald Thomas located in the main lobby.
Gerald Thomas Hall

After Wilson Hall burned down in the 1930’s, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was missing an agriculture building. To fill in the hole left by the demise of Wilson Hall, the Board of Regents began discussion on the construction of Gerald Thomas Hall. Prior to the construction of Gerald Thomas Hall, the College of Agriculture was housed in thirteen different locations on main campus and was spread out over four farms. Plans for the construction of the new agriculture building were started in 1955. Mr. Wolgamood, of Wolgamood and Millington Architects, presented drawings of a proposed agriculture building to the Board of Regents at their September 25, 1958 meeting. The original plans consisted of a “hollow square” design. Four wings were to be constructed in a square formation creating a court yard in the center. The reason for this design was that the building could then be built one wing at a time. The estimated cost to construct this new building was $2,000,000, the funding was going to come from a bond issue. (BOR, p. 853) Only one wing of this design was ever constructed in 1963, the north wing of the plan. The cost of construction was $624,177. In 1968, an addition was added on to the west end of the building at a cost of $420,194, $461,377, and $161,740.

In the near future, the west end of the building is being renovated to accommodate a kitchen facility for the Hotel Restaurant and Tourism department. At the east end of the building, the snack bar will be renovated and enlarged over the next few years by Aramark, a food service company that provides dining services to the University.

Gerald Thomas

Gerald W. Thomas was Dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences at Texas Tech University prior to his appointment to President of NMSU. Physical and academic growth of the University continued under Thomas. In 1970 the main campus enrollment was 8,155 students, but by his retirement, enrollment had grown to more than 12,500 students. An additional 3,000 students were enrolled at NMSU's four branch campuses. Sixty-eight percent of all the graduates from 1888 to 1984 earned degrees during his tenure. Thomas retired in 1984 and has held a variety of consultancies in the areas of food production and range conservation.
#245 Tejada Building, Extension Annex

Photo of the front of the Tejada Building taken April 27, 2004.

Tejada Building, Extension Annex

This building was constructed in 1962 at a cost of $33,984. It is used for Agricultural Engineering. (HD)
Small Animal Research Lab

This building was constructed at a cost of $29,875 in 1962. (HD)
#247 Athletic Building

This building was constructed at a cost of $109,510. In 1963 it underwent improvements or additions. (HD) This building used to be located on the north side of Williams Hall. When Williams Hall was occupied by the art department in 1972, this building became known as the Graduate Art Studio. The building was gone by the 1990’s.

Photo of the north entrance to the Athletic Building circa 1963. Williams Hall is pictured in the background. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Newest Residence Center, Regents Row

From the 1963 yearbook.

Photo of the front of the building from the 1966 yearbook. The roof of the building features a light up nativity scene. Caption reads “Christmas display sponsored by Inter Hall Council.”
The following photos were taken May 25, 2001.

Main entrance and north side of the building. Western courtyard of the “H.”

Dormitory rooms.

The following photos were taken August 20, 2001.

Northeast wing east stairs. Southeast wing stairs.

East courtyard and pump house. South entrance to the “600” building.
Stairs on the northwest side of the southeast wing.

South side of the “H.”

The following photos were taken June 11, 2004.

Western side of the “H.”

Connection between the “H” and the “600” building.

Eastern courtyard of the “H.”

Pump House located in the eastern courtyard of the “H.”

Inside one of the rooms.
Regents Row

This building was constructed in 1962. Each wing is name for Board of Regents members: Corn Hall, Hold Hall, Keleher Hall, McBride Hall, Mitchell Hall, and Roberts Hall. Regents row was originally a two person per room dormitory. Regent’s Row went co-ed in 1966. It was utilized as a dorm until August 2003.

After being taken offline, several rooms in Holt Hall were utilized by several departments who did not have any office space available to them in other places on campus. While Dove Hall was being renovated after a fire in 2002, the Alumni Association, NMSU Foundation and Development, and the offices of University Advancement were temporarily housed in Holt Hall.

At the April 7, 2004 Campus Planning Committee meeting, the demolition of the “H” of Regents Row was approved. The demolition of all of the halls with the exception of Roberts Hall will take place during the next year.

Mrs. Earl Corn

Mrs. Earl Corn was a member of the Board of Regents from 1954 to 1956. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

H.B. Holt

H.B. Holt was a State Senator and lawyer who also served on the Board of Regents from 1901 to 1907. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

W.A. Keleher

W. A. Keleher was a lawyer and author while living in Albuquerque. Keleher served on the Board of Regents from 1940 to 1943. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

Dr. R.E. McBride

Dr. R. E. McBride was Las Cruces physician who served the community for many years. He served on the Board of Regents as President of the Board from 1906 to 1912. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

Delmar Roberts

Delmar Roberts was a member of the Board of Regents from 1954 to 1962. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

Albert Mitchell

Albert Mitchell was a member of the Board of Regents from 1940 to 1946. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)
#249 Herschel Zohn Theatre


New Mexico State University President Gerald W. Thomas, Ann Zohn, and Professor Emeritus Hershel Zohn at the dedication of the Hershel Zohn Theatre, April 16, 1978. Photo from All the World’s A Stage: Memoirs by Hershel Zohn p. 208.
Photo taken of the entrance in September of 2000.

Facilities Space Management
Facilities and Services
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, NM 88003  (505)646-3607

Herschel Zohn Theatre #249
3014 McFie Circle

Note: This drawing has been prepared for facility audit purposes and is not an architectural drawing specifications. All room dimensions and square footage data are very accurate.

Please inform this office of any changes, errors or omissions to maintain accurate drawings and databases information.

Room numbers used in this drawing reflect actual room markings where available. Unmarked rooms are assigned a number based upon surrounding room numbers. Please contact this office to coordinate all changes in room numbering.
Note: This drawing has been prepared for FACILITIES SPACE MANAGEMENT purposes and is not to be construed as an actual description of floor dimensions or square footage. No warranty or assurance is given as to the accuracy of the data. Please contact the Office of Facilities Management for more information.

Please review this drawing with actual space usage questions. Such queries are not a guarantee of space availability for your needs. Please contact the Office of Facilities Management for more information.

Please review this drawing with actual space usage questions. Such queries are not a guarantee of space availability for your needs. Please contact the Office of Facilities Management for more information.
Hershel Zohn Theater

This building was constructed in 1963 at a cost of $649,522. It underwent improvements or additions in 1964. (HD)

The new theater opened in the fall of 1963 and was dedicated on April 16, 1978. (Zohn)

Hershel Zohn

During his tenure at NMSU, from 1950 to 1975, Zohn directed more than a hundred plays, ranging from Shakespeare to modern theater. When the original university theater in Hadley Hall was condemned, Zohn was instrumental in transforming the school’s Air Mechanics Building into a theater that seats almost 400 people. In 1978, a new building was built and the Board of Regents named the theater after him.


(Photo courtesy of University Archives)
#250 Jacobs Hall

Photo taken circa 1967-1968. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Photo taken in September of 2000.
Photos taken March 17, 2004 of the west side of the building.

West entrance to this circular building.

This musical mural is a tell tale sign of the buildings original use.

Dedication Plaque for the Music Building.
Jacobs Hall

This building was constructed in 1962-1963. It was originally the fine arts music building. The building was designed by Wolgamood and Millington and Associates Company. The general contractor was Frank Tatsch General Contractor. Currently it is being used for computer labs and office space. Jacobs Hall was dedicated during the President’s Concert, April 24, 1977. (NMSU Archives Oral History Tapes list)

Carl F. Jacobs

Carl Jacobs was a professor of music from 1933-1975. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)

(Photo courtesy of University Archives)
#251 Natatorium

Construction photo from 1962. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Swimming pool construction photos taken in 1962 and found in the 1971 yearbook.

Photo of the newly completed Natatorium taken in 1962. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
This is the way the pool looked prior to the 2002 renovation.


Photos of the equipment rooms taken December 6, 2002.

Looking south.

Part of the filtration system.
The following photos were taken December 6, 2002 after the outdoor pool’s renovation.

**Pipes under the grate.**

**Looking north.**

**New shaded seating area. (North)**

**Looking southeast.**

**Photo of the diving boards.**

**Divider that separates the diving section of the pool from the main part of the pool.**

**Diving boards on the west side of the pool.**
The following photos were taken December 6, 2002 during the indoor pool’s renovation.

Looking southwest.

The deep end.

The shallow end of the pool.

Drain in the deep end.

Pool deck.
Natatorium renovations began Wednesday

By Mark Hall
Published: Thursday, January 10, 2002

Construction on the natatorium began Wednesday, which will include both the university's indoor and outdoor pools.

According to Danny Montoya, Natatorium manager, construction of the outdoor pool will begin first and is expected to be completed by June.

Montoya said the old outdoor pool is going to be completely stripped out and replaced with a new surface. "We're taking out the entire pool down to the dirt," he said.

The outdoor pool is also going to be increased in width and lengthened by 4 ft., Montoya said. He said it is going to be lengthened to accommodate a bulkhead that will be used to separate the pool into two pools.

Along with the expansion, Montoya said the outdoor pool is going to get a new filtration system, a new disinfecting system, new plumbing and new lighting. He said there is also going to be improvements made to the physical appearance of the pool.

Montoya said the northern wall of the outside pool is going to be knocked down and rebuilt to be flush with the building next to it. He said this is being done to create space for grass and shaded areas.

The indoor pool is not going to receive as much attention as the outdoor pool, Montoya said. He said it is also going to be resurfaced and will receive a "state-of-the-art" gutter system. It will also receive new filtration, chlorinating and electrical systems.

Construction on the indoor pool will begin after construction on the outdoor pool is completed.

According to Terri Coker, construction inspector for the Office of Facilities and Services, the construction effort will require the parking lot between the Athletic Center and the Natatorium to be shut down until construction is completed.

"The parking lot cut here will be used as the staging area for the construction," Montoya said. "What that means is the construction company will keep all their heavy equipment there."

Wooten Construction Company from Albuquerque will be doing the construction.
Pool opens today after year long closure, renovations

By Levi Hill/News Reporter
Published: Thursday, September 26, 2002

The New Mexico State University natatorium opens its doors today to a new heated outdoor pool. Danny Montoya, Natatorium manager, said the old outdoor pool was completely torn out and a new state-of-the-art pool was built in its place. The new pool is larger than the old pool, contains one-meter and three-meter diving boards, shading, stadium lighting and a new heating system that will allow it to be open year round.

The new pool also features 10 lanes and a competitive timing system for the NMSU swim team’s competitions. The pool’s depth ranges from four feet in the shallow end to 14 ft. under the diving boards.

According to Montoya, the old pool was over 30 years old and the average life span of a pool is 20 to 30 years. Montoya said the filtration system on the old pool was inadequate and the deck and plaster were falling apart.

Work on the new pool began in January and money came from a bond issue through Associated Students of New Mexico State University. Work on the pool cost $2.7 million and has been in planning for about three years, Montoya said.

Jake Hill, President of ASNMSU, said the money that supplied the bond for the new pool came from student fees. Hill said ASNMSU was excited to provide the student body with another “top-notch” facility.

"It is exciting to see three years of hard work come to reality," Hill said. "I hope all the students take advantage of (the pool)."

Mark McFarland, coach of the NMSU swim team, said the new pool is great for the team. According to McFarland, the team members now can all practice at the same time, whereas before, the dive and swim teams had to divide up their practice times. The new pool also offers better opportunities for recruiting and a better facility for competition.

"Comparatively, it is one of, if not the nicest, facility in the southwest," McFarland said.

According to Montoya, the indoor pool is now being closed down and renovation is expected to be completed by January. Montoya said the new pool needs new plaster and tile, a filtration system, a gutter system, a new deck and a new heating system. According to Montoya, the cost of repairing the indoor pool will be about half-a-million dollars and the money will come from the same bill that replaced the outdoor pool.

Montoya said he wants the next step of renovation to be the locker rooms in the natatorium.

McFarland said the locker rooms are rundown and need to be renovated, but there is currently no money available for renovation. According to McFarland, the natatorium receives many complaints about the locker rooms being rundown and unsanitary.

"We now have one of the nicest facilities," McFarland said. "But the locker rooms are the first thing the public sees when they come in and they are an embarrassment."

Montoya said the new pool is open to the general public for recreational swimming from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily.
Indoor pool ready for swimmers
By Levi Hill

After four months and half a million dollars in renovations, the indoor pool at the New Mexico State University Natatorium has reopened.
According to Danny Montoya, natatorium director, the work on the indoor pool started in September, after the outdoor pool renovation was completed. Montoya said the outdoor pool was taken out and completely replaced with a new pool.
"The indoor pool wasn't as bad off as the outdoor pool, but required a lot of renovations," Montoya said. The indoor pool renovation involved re-plastering the bottom, re-tilling the sides, adding a new deck around the pool and new state-of-the-art gutter, filtration and disinfecting systems, Montoya said. The pool was also fitted with a new timing system for swim team competitions and a hydraulic chair lift to assist physically impaired people in and out of the pool.
The money to repair the pool was paid for by the general student fee and approved by the Associated Students of NMSU. According to Jake Hill, president of ASNMSU, only three buildings on campus are funded by the fee; Corbett Center, the Student Health Center and the Natatorium. Hill said the student fee was raised from $8 to $12 a semester to pay for the work on the two pools.
The general student fee also pays the salaries of students who work at the three buildings, Hill said. The pools are widely used by students and faculty alike, and ASNMSU is happy with the work done on the pools, Hill said.
"Improving the pools improves the overall quality and face of the campus," Hill said. "It makes the university more marketable and gives prospective students more incentive to attend here."
According to Hill, the pools on campus are now of a better quality than the facilities offered by the city, and the university should be able to make more money renting the pools out. According to Mark McFarland, head coach for NMSU women's swim team, the pools are some of, if not, the best in the southwest. McFarland said the pools are now not only state-of-the-art, but are also deeper and better pools for holding competitions. The deeper the pools are, the faster they can be swum in, he said. The new timing system used for timing competitions has cut back the length of time to hold a competition from three hours to two, McFarland said.
Danielle Adams, a junior and a member of the NMSU swim team, said the new pools are great. During the time the indoor pool was renovated, the team practiced in the outdoor pool for their 6 a.m. practice, Adams said. Practicing in the cold wasn't fun but it was worth it to get the new pool, she said.
"You can't even compare (the old and new pools)," Adams said. "It is like a totally new facility and it's great."
According to David and Marion Salopec, alumni of NMSU and residents of Las Cruces, the new pools are incredible. David Salopec was a member of the NMSU swim team in the mid-1980s and Marion was McFarland's assistant coach several years ago. Both remember when the old pools were new, but said they are very happy to see the new pools.
"There is not a bad thing to say about them," Marion Salopec said. "The student body has a lot to be proud of."
According to Montoya, the next step is pool locker room renovation. The rooms are old, the lockers are rusted and the tiles and showers continually mold, Montoya said.
"The locker rooms are very old, as old as the pool, and we get a lot of complaints about them," Montoya said. "We are hoping to get the money to renovate them sometime soon."
Hill said money for the work on the locker rooms might not come for several years. The locker rooms were initially included in the original pool renovations but, due to budget restrictions, were cut out. Money for the locker room repairs must wait until the pools have been paid off and several other projects ASNMSU and the university are working on are completed, he said.

Article from the January 16, 2003 issue of Round Up.
Natatorium

This building was constructed in 1962 at a cost of $275,585. In 1963 it underwent improvements or additions in 1963. (HD) The Natatoriums outdoor and indoor pools were both remodeled in 2002. The renovation began with the outdoor pool on January 9, 2002. The outdoor pool was expanded and it received “a new filtration system, a new disinfecting system, new plumbing and new lighting.” The northern wall and the area between it and the pool was improved to include grass and a shaded area. The remodel of the outdoor pool also included splitting the pool into two pools by installing a bulkhead. The indoor pool was resurfaced, “received a ‘state-of-the art’ gutter system,” along with “new filtration, chlorinating, and electrical systems.” Wooten Construction Company of Albuquerque did the remodeling. (Round Up, January 10, 2002)

The outdoor pool was slated to be opened August 19, 2002, but was bumped back to the beginning of September. The completed outdoor pool featured 10 lanes, 2 more than it originally had. To the north of the pool benches, picnic tables, lawn chairs and palm trees were installed. New lighting was also installed so that the pool could be open until 9:00 p.m. The total cost of the renovation was 3.2 Million. (Round Up, August 19, 2002)

The heated outdoor pool finally opened September 26, 2002. A new competitive timing system was installed and the dept of the pool ranged from 4ft. to 14 ft. deep. The money for the renovation project came from a bond issue through Associated Students of New Mexico State University (ASNMSU). The outdoor pool alone cost 2.7 million and planning for the project took three years.

At the same time as the opening of the outdoor pool the indoor pool was closed down to undergo its renovation. (Round Up, September 26, 2002)

Student Fees were raised from $8 to $12 to pay for the bonds. The indoor pool also received a new timing system for competition. The next item on the renovation list was the locker rooms. (Round Up, January 16, 2003)
#252 Golf Course Club House

Photo of the south side of the building circa 1962. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Photo from the 1967 yearbook. The caption reads “Tournament participants watch the match as they wait their turn by the club house.”
Golf Course Club House

This building was constructed in 1962 at a cost of $19,151. (HD) When the new Golf Course Club House, building #597, is finished and moved into this fall, the old club house will be torn down.
Golf Maintenance

This building was constructed in 1962 at a cost of $9,912. (HD) It no longer exists.
#254 OFS Construction

Photo circa 1962. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

This building was constructed in 1962 as the new Airport Hanger. (HD) When the airport shut down in October of 1971, the old hanger was converted for use by the OFS Construction department. The south end of the building was closed in and an overhang was added to the south side of the building.
At the February 29, 1956 Board of Regents meeting, it was reported that the “Rodeo Association [will be] construct[ing] horse stalls; also that various organizations such as the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, the Production Credit Association, Farm Bureau Board, and New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers have been approached for the financial support for materials for stalls to be erected by members of the Rodeo Association when sufficient funds have been raised to purchase supplies.” (BOR, p. 777) At the September 22, 1956 Board of Regents meeting, it was reported that $4,000 was available to make a start on the stalls and the tack and feed rooms. (BOR, p. 794) In January of 1957, Mr. Fred Day reported to the Board that the Feed and Tack rooms and 10 stalls were partially completed. The Shlothauer family donated money, labor, and equipment to help construct the new stables. (BOR, p. 808) In May of 1957, President Corbett suggested that the Rodeo Association contact Mr. Fred Day about getting cable for the stalls. Also, he suggested that they contact Mrs. Scarbrough Eidson and Raleigh Jones about donations to the Horse Stall fund. The stables were constructed from 1956 to 1957 and they were torn down in 1981 when the Rodeo Arena was constructed to the east of the University Golf Course and west of “A” Mountain. The horse stables were located at the southeast corner of Williams Ave. and Wells St.
The new Women's Residence Center to be in use September 1964.

Photo from the 1964 yearbook. Caption reads, “The new Women’s Residence Center to be in use September 1964.”

Interior construction. Landscape work on one of the Patios.

Photos courtesy of University Archives.
Landscape work on one of the Patios.

Near the completion of construction.

Photos courtesy of University Archives.
Air photo of Monagle Hall shortly after the completion of its construction. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

PATIO II

Patio II, with housing for 160 girls, provides a relaxed setting for dorm life, as well as social gatherings.

Early in the fall, Patio II sponsored a party with MRC as guests. Seasonal parties on Halloween and Christmas proved to be very successful.

Patio II, in conjunction with Patios I and III, participates in monthly dorm meetings to inform the girls of all new activities and dorm procedures.

From the 1965 yearbook. The caption under the photo reads, “President Corbett receives the keys of the new dorm from the architect, during the dedication ceremonies in November.”

The paragraph to the left of the photo reads, “Patio II, with housing for 160 girls, provides a relaxed setting for dorm life, as well as social gatherings. Early in the fall, Patio II sponsored a party with MRC as guests. Seasonal parties on Halloween and Christmas proved to be very successful. Patio II, in conjunction with Patios I and III, participates in monthly dorm meetings to inform the girls of all new activities and dorm procedures.”
From the 1965 yearbook. The paragraph to the left of the photo of Patio III reads, “Patio III houses 175 girls governed by an elected council. The girls hold floor meetings once a month to find out about rules and forthcoming events. The Women’s Residence Center was dedicated during Homecoming activities. The dedication, attended by top university officials, was held in Patio III.”

Photo from the 1965 yearbook. Caption reads, “Patio III, one of three patios in the Women’s Residence Center, is shadowed at the far right of the photo.”

Photo from the 1969 yearbook. The caption reads “WRC II, Women.”
Photo taken from the roof of Corbett Center.

West side of Monagle Hall. Photo taken August 1, 2001.
Monagle Hall

This building was constructed in 1965 at a cost of $1,742,532. (HD) Formerly known as Women’s Residence Center (WRC), this building was renamed Monagle Hall for the Monagle family at the January 13, 2004 Naming Committee meeting. (ACAP) The Monagle family has contributed to the University through such things as donating money for scholarships. Jack Monagle was a former NMSU chemistry professor and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Brette Monagle graduate from NMSU in 1967 and 1985. (Widger) The old dormitory has recently received a new exterior paint color, and will be getting new furniture including beds, desks, and dressers, in the near future. The dormitory will be dedicated to freshman and honor students, and it will feature special rooms for study halls and mentors where students can get help with their homework.
#261 Student Health Center

Photo of the newly completed Student Health Center, circa 1965. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

The original entrance to the Student Health building from the late 1960's. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Photo taken in Spring of 2004.
Student Health Center

This building was constructed in 1965 at a cost of $115,905. (HD) In 2000, the building was remodeled and the architect was Newby Williams Architect, Inc.
#262 Frenger Food Court

![Photo of the east side of the building circa 1965 to early 1970’s when this building was the University Post Office. Photo courtesy of University Archives.](image)

Laying the foundation for the new post office in 1965. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Frenger Food Court

The food court was constructed in 1965 at a cost of $104,729. The original use for the building was the Campus Post Office. (HD) The building was remodeled for use as a food court in 1998. (NMSU Architect’s Office)

Numa Frenger

This building was named for its location along Frenger Mall, which was named for Numa Frenger. Numa Frenger was a member of the Board of Regents from 1921 to 1923. (NMSU Buildings and Streets)
Architect’s rendering of the new Physical Science Laboratory. From the 1964 yearbook. The caption reads, “An architect’s conception of the PSL building now under construction.”

Photo taken circa 1967-1968. Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Clinton P. Anderson Hall

This building is home for the Physical Science Laboratory (PSL). Constructed in 1965 it was named for Clinton P. Anderson a U.S. senator from New Mexico. The dedication was held October 23, 1965 at 2:00 p.m. in the ballroom of Milton Hall. Principal speakers at the dedication were F.R. Keppel, chairman of the board of American Telephone and Telegraph, who was an old friend of Senator Anderson, and James Webb who was administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Other dignitaries were also asked to speak. (Sun-News, October 21, 1965) More than 800 people attended the dedication ceremony, of them, 500 were from out of town. (Sun-News, October 22, 1965) The building was officially opened at 3:25 p.m. that Saturday. Also presented at the dedication was a birthday cake to celebrate the senator’s 70th birthday. It was baked by the NMSU food service bakery and was the largest cake ever baked in the state. It was decorated with over 1,000 roses and 100 pounds of icing. The cake took around 250-hours of work. The top two layers of the cake weighed a total of 50 lbs. Chef Jimmy Miyagishma was the chef in charge of baking the enormous cake for the Senator. (Sun-News, October 24, 1965)

The building’s construction featured a poured concrete frame, reinforced with extra high tensile steel. The exterior walls were constructed of exposed aggregate panels with an aluminum window wall along the front. The interior of the building featured lighting, power, air conditioning, cooling systems, and interior walls. The building was designed to be completely flexible. At the time the dimensions of the building were 300 X 100 ft and it was three floors including the basement and a working roof area for antennae, tracking equipment, and other open environment work. The cost of construction was $1.3 million. The architects were Kruger, Lake and Henderson of Albuquerque. The contractor was Frank Tatsch, of Silver City, New Mexico. (Archive Notes) At the time of its construction, the new PSL building was the fifth largest physical science laboratory in the western states and held more than 300 personnel. The PSL building was also home to the headquarters for personnel at satellite tracking stations in the U.S., Brazil, the Philippines, Australia, Japan and South Africa. (Sun-News, October 21, 1965)

The building was updated and expanded in 1993. (NMSU Architect’s Office)

Clinton P. Anderson

Clinton P. Anderson was born in Centerville, South Dakota, on October 23, 1895. He moved to Albuquerque in 1917 and became a reporter and editor from 1918-1922. He later served as State Treasurer. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948 and served until January 3, 1973. He died in Albuquerque on November 11, 1975. Anderson was elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-seventh and to the two succeeding Congresses, and served from January 3, 1941, until his resignation on June 30, 1945, having been appointed Secretary of Agriculture; served as Secretary of Agriculture from June 30, 1945, until his resignation May 10, 1948; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1948; reelected in 1954, 1960, and again in 1966, and served from January 3, 1949, to January 3, 1973. He was an active member of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences (Eighty-eighth through Ninety-second Congresses). Senator Anderson has been recognized as one of the most influential proponents of the space program during the 1950s and 1960s. Anderson was also instrumental in bringing the benefits of space exploration to the classroom.

#264 Observatory (12")

Photo from the 1964 yearbook. Caption reads, “Construction of the new twin-domed observatory on “A” mountain …”.

Lifting one of the domes onto the top of the building in 1964. Photo courtesy of University Archives.
Setting one of the domes into place on the roof in 1964.
Photo courtesy of University Archives.

Photo from the 1966 yearbook. Caption reads “Produced by Robert O. Raper” and “Photographs by Wesley Lovett.”


**Observatory (12”)**

This building was constructed in 1964 at a cost of $25,000. (HD)
#265 Irrigation Pump Station Locust St.

This building was constructed in 1968. (HD)

#266 Irrigation Pump Station Well #5 (Espina Street)

This building was constructed at a cost of $1,444. (HD)
APPENDIX A: BUILDING LIST (ALPHABETICAL)

Physical Addresses are for shipping through Fed-X or UPS only. Each department has its own separate mailing address for items shipped through the United States Postal System.

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<th>Bldg#</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>35</td>
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