TAOS INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
(Building #788)
0.3 mile SSW of Pueblo's Plaza
Pueblo of Taos
Taos County
New Mexico

HABS No. **NM-177**

HABS
NM
28-TAOP,
3-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

HABS
NM
28-TAOP,
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
TAOS INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
(BUILDING #788)
HABS No. NM-177

Location: Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation, Taos County, State of New Mexico, 0.3 mile south-southwest of the Pueblo's plaza.

UTM REFERENCE: USGS Quadrangle name: Taos, NM, Quadrangle scale: 1:240000, Zone 13, Easting 451460, Northing 4032040.

Present Owner: Pueblo of Taos

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Waiting for a re-use plan by the Tribe.

Significance: The Taos Indian Health Center was constructed by the Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, and opened as a hospital in the late 1920s to serve the Pueblo of Taos and Picuris Pueblo. The construction of a hospital on Indian land represented a change in federal Indian health care policy by locating health care facilities on the reservation, thus bringing direct patient care to the people being served. The building itself is architecturally significant for its Pueblo-Spanish styling, departing from the federal government's normal building style for this period, and blending with the Pueblo's traditional building style.

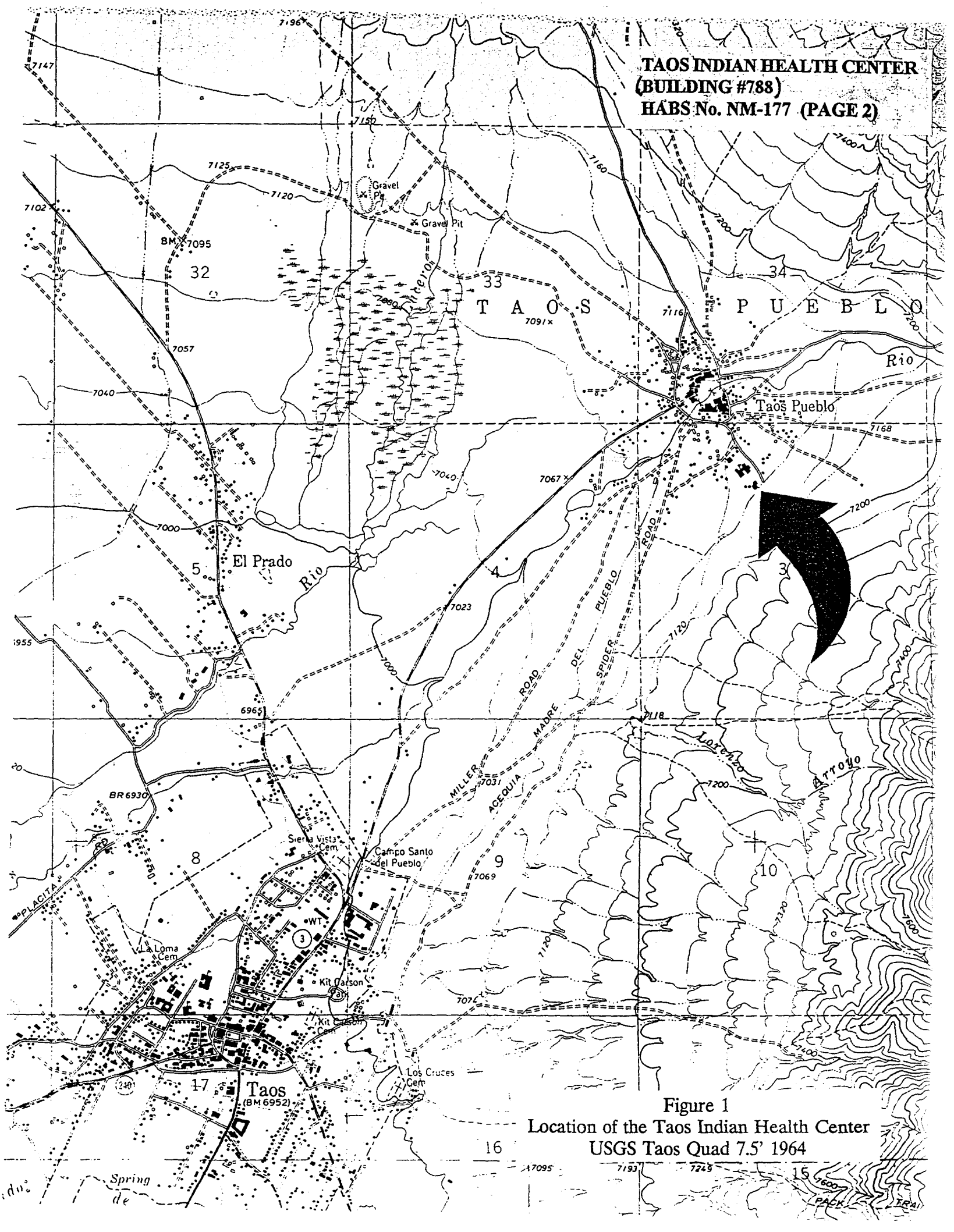

Figure 1
Location of the Taos Indian Health Center
USGS Taos Quad 7.5' 1964

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of erection: late 1920s. A Bureau of Indian Affairs' Individual Building Report (1939) states that the original building was constructed "prior to 1927" as a 20-bed hospital. The building was extensively remodeled and took its present form in 1936.

2. Architect: The architect of the original building is not known. The architect for the 1936 remodeling was the architectural firm of Mayers, Murray, and Phillip, 2 West 47st, New York, New York. Later renovations to the building were designed by the Indian Health Service (IHS), Albuquerque Area Office, Construction & Management (now Division of Health Facilities), and the Public Health Service Regional Office of Facilities Engineering and Construction (ROFEC - now Office of Engineering Services) through contract to the architectural firm of Glynn I. Brown, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: In 1928 the building was owned by the United States Government, under the custodial management of the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs (later the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Facilities Management Office). In 1954 the ownership of the building was transferred to the Public Health Service. On April 16, 1994, the building was transferred back to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Albuquerque Area Office, on behalf of the Pueblo of Taos under Public Law 93-599. Today, the Pueblo of Taos controls the use of the building and plans to remodel the structure for use by tribal programs.

4. Builders, Contractors, Suppliers: Not known

5. Original Plans and Construction: The exact construction date and plans for the original building could not be found. However, the 1934 construction blueprints for the major alteration of the building delineate the original foundation features and general layout for the main floor. The original building was rectangular with a short enclosed corridor leading to a square room (used as a kitchen) at the rear of the building. The building originally had 16 rooms and a front porch.

6. Alterations and Additions: Major alterations and additions were designed in 1934 by the firm of Mayers, Murray, and Phillips. The work was completed in 1936 by the Office of Indian Affairs through a contract with an unknown architect. This project added a rectangular wing to the

east side of the building, and an irregular-shaped wing (consisting of two rectangular sections) to the west side. Several room additions, basically rectangular in shape, were also made to the rear of the original building. These additions expanded the hospital significantly and configured the building as seen today. Although the interior has been extensively remodeled over the years, reflecting the building's functional change from an inpatient hospital to outpatient health clinic, and to accommodate the modern advances in medical and mechanical equipment, the exterior has not experienced any significant modification since the 1936 alterations.

In 1972, the building was re-roofed. In 1974, the IHS contracted for a major electrical re-wiring project. In 1983 and 1985, larger renovation projects were carried out by the firm of Glynn Brown, AIA, Architects and Planners, Albuquerque, New Mexico, through contract to the IHS. The 1983 renovations included:

1. Removing older suspended ceilings and installing 6" batt insulation and new suspended acoustical ceilings throughout the building,
2. Removing steam convectors (room radiators), oil-fired boilers and fuel oil piping and installing new furnace, mechanical fixtures, and ductwork,
3. Repairing windows by replacing old caulking and weatherstripping,
4. Installing fire-retardant walls and doors for the mechanical room,
5. Patching exterior stucco (particularly around parapet walls),
6. Installing a new fire alarm system.

In 1985, the Brown firm carried out an extensive renovation of the dental wing (east wing) which included installing new flooring, a new exterior door, and extensive remodeling of the operatory partitions, darkrooms, laboratories, and lighting systems.

B. Historical Context

The Taos Indian Hospital (later Health Center), Building #788[1], was one of the first structures completed as a part of the Office of Indian Affairs health/education complex at Taos Pueblo. By the mid-1930s, the health care complex was comprised of five buildings and structures located on 2.7 acres of land at the south edge of the Pueblo (see site plan, page 5). In addition to Building #788, the complex included doctor's quarters, employees' quarters, double-car garage, and a storage shed (for further discussion of these outbuildings, see Part II, D, 2).

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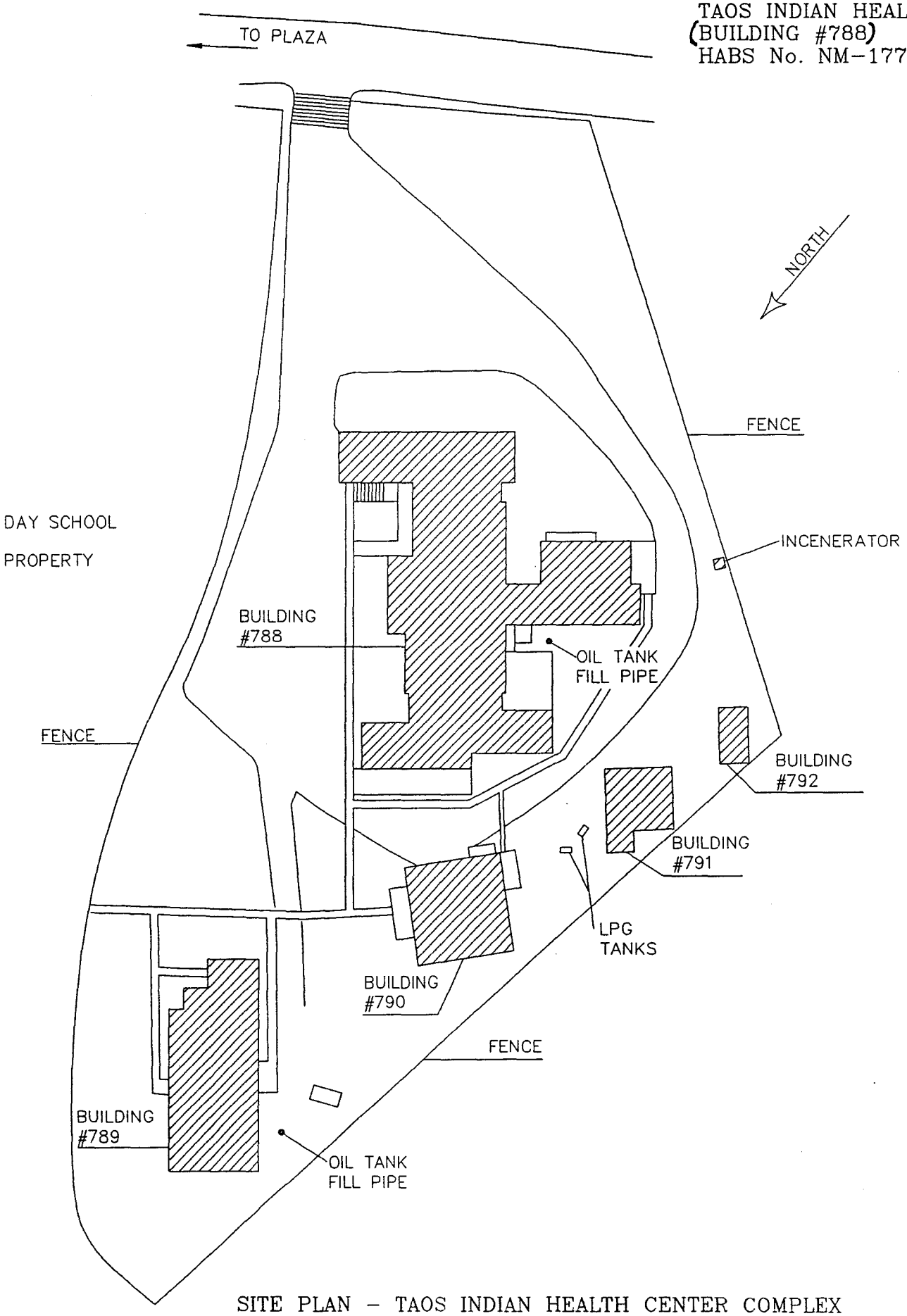
[1] The building numbers referred to in this report were assigned by the BIA in the 1930s and are still used for reference in their archives. The IHS does not officially recognize these numbers, they tend to refer to buildings by their functional names, e.g., "clinic", "doctor's quarters" etc.



SITE PLAN - TAOS INDIAN HEALTH CENTER COMPLEX

The BIA Day School, located immediately north of the hospital, was opened in 1938 and is still in use today. The school ground has living quarters for teachers and other BIA employees, a water well to serve the compound, incinerators for solid waste disposal, and several storage sheds and garages.

When completed, the hospital and school buildings comprised a rather self-sufficient federal compound located some distance away from what, in the early 1930s, was the main living area for pueblo residents. Early photographs of the buildings show few other structures or even vegetation in that part of the reservation.

The development of this health/education complex was undoubtedly a response to a 1928 BIA-sponsored report by the Brookings Institution entitled, *The Problem of Indian Administration*, commonly referred to as the Meriam report. This report was highly critical of federal Indian policy and, among other recommendations, called for an increase in federal appropriations for Indian education and health care. With the election of Herbert Hoover in 1928 came an administration sympathetic to the Meriam report's recommendations. Hoover instituted changes in federal Indian policy which were endorsed by the succeeding Roosevelt administration. This meant an increase in funding for Indian health care and education. The result was the construction of new hospitals and schools (e.g., Taos Indian Hospital and Albuquerque Indian Hospital, and the many community based day schools at New Mexico pueblos). Within 20 years, the results of this increase in health care funding were evidenced by a decline in communicable disease and a marked increase in the pueblo's population.[2]

In 1954, the Public Health Service created the Indian Health Service to assume management of Indian health care from the BIA Indian Health Division. At that time it was decided to convert the Taos hospital to an outpatient health center. The health center has continued in that capacity, providing medical and dental care to the people of Taos Pueblo and neighboring Picuris Pueblo. In 1994 a new health center was opened on tribal land 1.75 miles south of Building #788. Its construction prompted the IHS abandonment of Building #788 and it being declared excess property. The Pueblo of Taos subsequently exercised its option to assume ownership of the building.

Architecturally, the building is considered typical of the Pueblo-Spanish or "Santa Fe" style. This style was popularized in Santa Fe, New Mexico beginning around 1912. The style combined elements of traditional multi-storied pueblo architecture with the Spanish colonial period. It is characterized by low-profile, one or two-story structures decorated by few, but massive, details, such as parapet walls, heavy portals, supporting timbers, and carved corbels. The exterior color scheme is also distinctive and meaningful to the Pueblo-Spanish style, using earth tones ranging from dark

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[2] John J. Bodine, "Taos Pueblo," *Handbook of North American Indians: Volume 9, Southwest*, ed. Alfonso Ortiz. (Washington, 1979), pp. 255-267, Table 1.

brown to pale cream. It has been suggested that this style attempts to embody a feeling based on Pueblo Indian cosmology that the building is an "extension of the earth."[3]

The siting of the health care complex is also important to Building #788's historical significance. The complex is located well away from Taos Pueblo's plaza. It is clear that Pueblo leaders, although realizing the benefits of having a health care facility close-by, also wanted a definite spatial separation between themselves and this symbol of the federal government's presence on tribal land. The Pueblo is a society that prides itself on retaining traditional cultural values. Its historical problems with neighboring Spanish and Anglo communities are well known, and the Tribe has through time created an insular shell to protect their societal values.[4] The imposition of federal government programs on tribal land, no matter how beneficial the program, was probably difficult for the Pueblo leaders to accept.

To soften the effects of their presence, the BIA architects chose a design style that would feel "comfortable" to the Pueblo's residents. By using the Pueblo-Spanish style of architecture, they created a harmony with the Pueblo's traditional domestic architecture. It is not known whether Pueblo leaders had a voice in the decision to use the Pueblo-Spanish style; however, the choice was a departure from the standard federal style of architecture used by government architects at the time. The result was a group of buildings that "fit" architecturally and culturally into the traditional community.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Information

1. Architectural Merit and Interest: The Taos Indian Health Clinic is an example of the Pueblo-Spanish style architecture popularized in the early 1920s by architects I.W. Rapp and John Gaw Meem, among others, in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

2. Condition of Fabric: Generally good, but showing signs of deterioration on the stucco exterior.

3. Summary Description: A single-story structure with 6,000 square feet (sq ft) of floor space on the main floor. It was constructed in an irregular H plan with a short corridor connecting

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[3] Markovich, Nicholas Charles, "Creation and Interpretation of a Regional Style: American Architecture in the Southwest", unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of New Mexico. (1992), p. 101.

[4] Bodine, p. 255.

the main building to a group of rooms at the rear of the building. The structure has a partial basement (2,833 sq ft) with a crawl space providing sub-floor access to other parts of the building. The 1936 addition provided for 19 rooms, while later interior modifications subdivided the space into 22 rooms. The building's style is Pueblo-Spanish (also called "Santa Fe" style) characterized by a low-profile structure with a flat-roof and parapet walls extending above the roof line, and heavy wood lintels over doors and windows. Decorative features are generally minimal, but include carved wood corbels and hand-hewn posts supporting inset porches (*portals*) and water spouts (*canales*) protruding from the roof for drainage. *Vigas* (roof support beams), a conspicuous Pueblo-Spanish style element, are noticeably missing from the building's design. The exterior is finished with stucco and color coated in a medium brown earth tone. The historic integrity of the building's exterior remains intact except one modified window in the rear of the building that was replaced in a 1983 remodeling of a mechanical room.

B. Description of Exterior

1. **Foundation:** Poured concrete, 18" wide and rising 26" from footing.

2. **Wall Construction:** Adobe brick, 18" thick, plastered with brown-colored stucco.

3. **Structural Systems:**
   a. Wall Type: Adobe brick walls are load bearing.
   b. Floor System: 2"x 8" wood joists, 16" oc, with 1"x 3" bridging.
   c. Roof Framing: 2"x12" wood joists, 16" oc, with 1"x 3" bridging.

4. **Porches:** A flat-roofed porch (66' long) extends over the main entrance to the building. Stucco piers support the porch at each corner. A hand-hewn wood beam runs the length of the porch between the piers. Two hand-hewn wood posts with hand-carved wood corbels support the beam along the front facade. The beam also runs between the pier and the building and has carved wood corner brackets.

A second porch on the southwest side of the building extends from the side door to the front of the building and covers a sloping, concrete handicap access ramp. Although the concrete ramp was constructed in 1936, the porch over the ramp was not built until the 1980s when the building was remodeled in accordance with hospital accreditation standards. This porch has a beam running its entire length supported by wood posts, corbels, and corner brackets similar to the main entrance.

The side porch corbels, however, are styled in a curvilinear shape, while main entrance corbels are a rectilinear step design.

A third, uncovered porch is found at the rear of the structure. It is a concrete slab, partially enclosed on three sides by a low, stucco wall.

5. Chimneys: The building has three chimneys extending from the basement. All are brick with a stucco exterior. Two of the chimneys are located in the center of the building, one is associated with the original structure, while the second was added during the 1936 addition. The third chimney is located in the kitchen area.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways: The building has five, single-entry doorways, all in their original location. It is believed that three of the five doors are original, although metal push-bars ("panic" hardware) have been retrofitted to meet safety standards. The main entrance door is wood with carved panels, with a single light. The other two doors are plain wood. The two side doors on the wing additions are replacements and are metal with a single light in the upper half.

b. Windows: All windows are single or multi-light, single-hung sash with wood sills and lintels. A transom light is common. Typical fenestration is four-over-four-light single sash grouped in multiples of two or three.

7. Roof: The building has a flat, composite roof; overlying an adobe and wood joists structural system.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor Plans: Building #788 has gone through several extensive interior remodelings. The following is a description of the building's use of space through time (see floor plan drawings, page 12ff).

1936 Hospital: The 1936 alterations enlarged the hospital by essentially adding two more ward rooms (3 and 4) to the west side of the building; a suite of speciality rooms (operating, x-ray, and doctor's office) to the east side; and three rooms (food storage, milk dispensary, and nurses' dining room) to the rear of the building. The remodeled building thus consisted of four large ward rooms for patients' beds. Each of these ward rooms was accessed by single and double-wide doorway openings into the corridor and had a private entry to a bath. The two new ward rooms were noteworthy by the multiple southwest-facing windows that allowed good natural light into the rooms.

A smaller, nursery room was located next to the sterilization room and work room. A nurse's room was located next to the nurse's station and had access to a staff bathroom and closet. A large utility room was located near the ward rooms. The east wing consisted of the operating room with a large window facing the east for additional light. The fenestration of this window is unique to the building, consisting of a large, single central light flanked by one-over-one-light fixed sash windows. The operating room had separate access to both the sterilization room and a small scrub-up room. The x-ray room led to the dark room. The doctor's office found at the north end of the wing was separated from the rest of the rooms by a waiting area. A separate toilet served this room. Interestingly, the doctor's office provided the only access to the drug room. Presumably, the doctor also functioned as the pharmacist.

The short corridor leading from the main building to the rooms at the rear of the structure also served as a pantry. The back rooms contained the kitchen, food storage area, milk dispensary (with an exit door to the outside for deliveries), and the nurses' dining room. This room has a brightly lit southern exposure and may have also served as a lounge area. The kitchen had a separate stairway downstairs, probably for storage.

The basement contained several rooms and housed the coal-fired (later oil-burning) furnace, coal bin with a coal chute to the exterior, hot water heater, and electrical systems. It was accessed by a stairway from the pantry and also had a separate exit to the outside.

1975 Health Clinic: The conversion from inpatient hospital to outpatient clinic occurred in the mid-1950s and the 1975 floor plan reflects this conversion. Most noticeable is that ward rooms 1, 2, and 4 have been divided into offices, examination rooms, and a waiting room. Ward room 3 has not been divided, but has been converted into a conference room. The east wing has also undergone a change in function, but retained its physical layout. A dental clinic has been set up in the former operating room and community health representative (CHR) offices have displaced the doctor's office and waiting room. The presence of a more formalized pharmacy unit is indicated by the relocated and enlarged drug room which was moved to the sterilization room, now no longer needed. The nurse's room and utility room have been converted into office space. The kitchen has been eliminated and turned into general storage rooms and the nurses' dining room is yet another office.

1988 Health Clinic: This floor plan shows only minor functional changes to the converted ward rooms. The east wing underwent a complete renovation in 1985, and the 1936 room divisions have changed into dental operatories and lab space. The former kitchen has been further subdivided to create a maintenance-housekeeping office. The 1983 renovations constructed a mechanical room out of old storage space by building fire-retardant walls to adapt to a new gas heating system. The creation of this room also required changing out one of the building's original windows, replacing it with a louvered opening. The 1988 layout is basically the same as that found at the time the building was transferred to the Pueblo in 1994. The only rooms not modified during

TAOS INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
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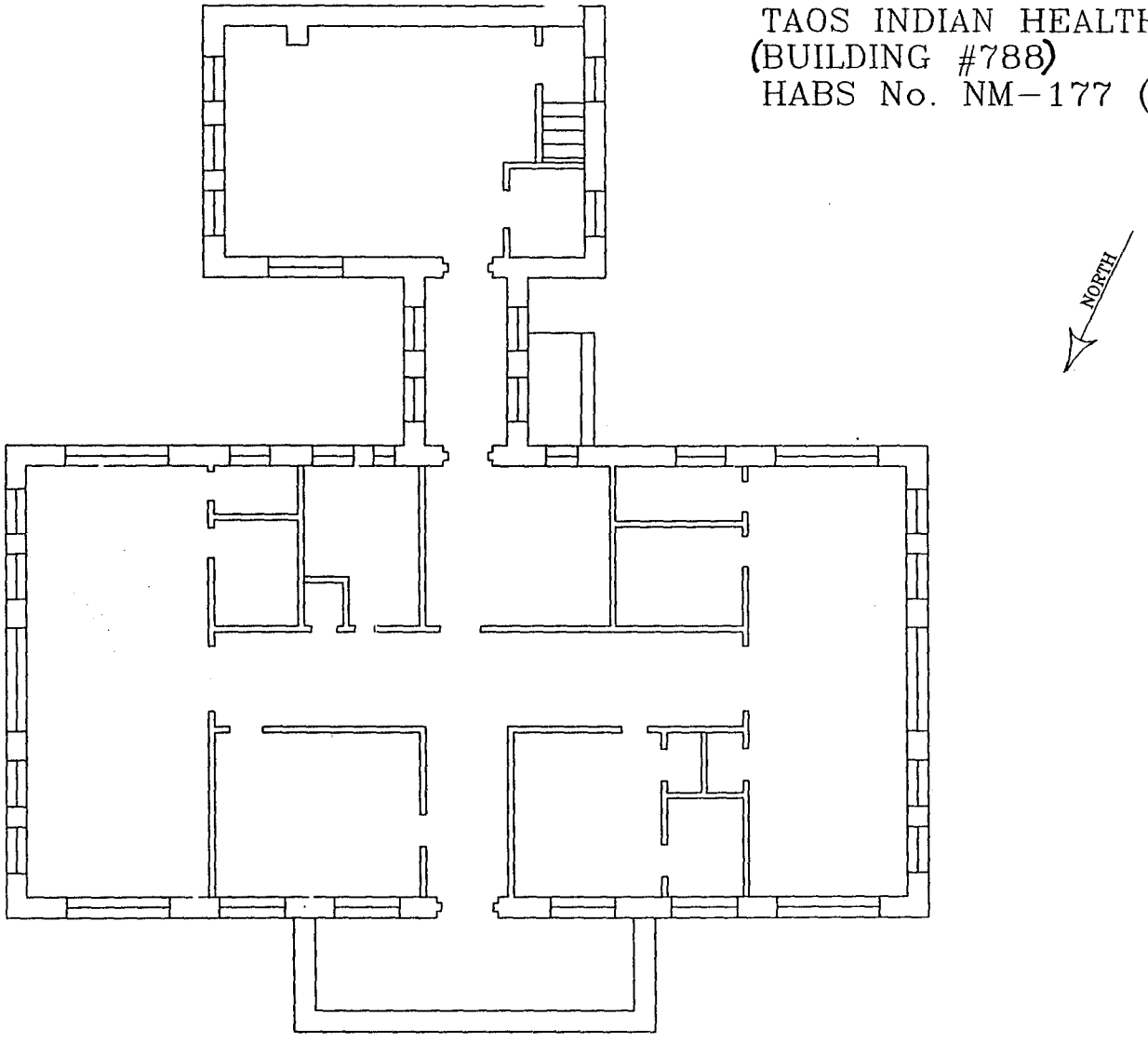

ORIGINAL BUILDING FLOOR PLAN (PRE-1936)

TAOS INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
(BUILDING #788)
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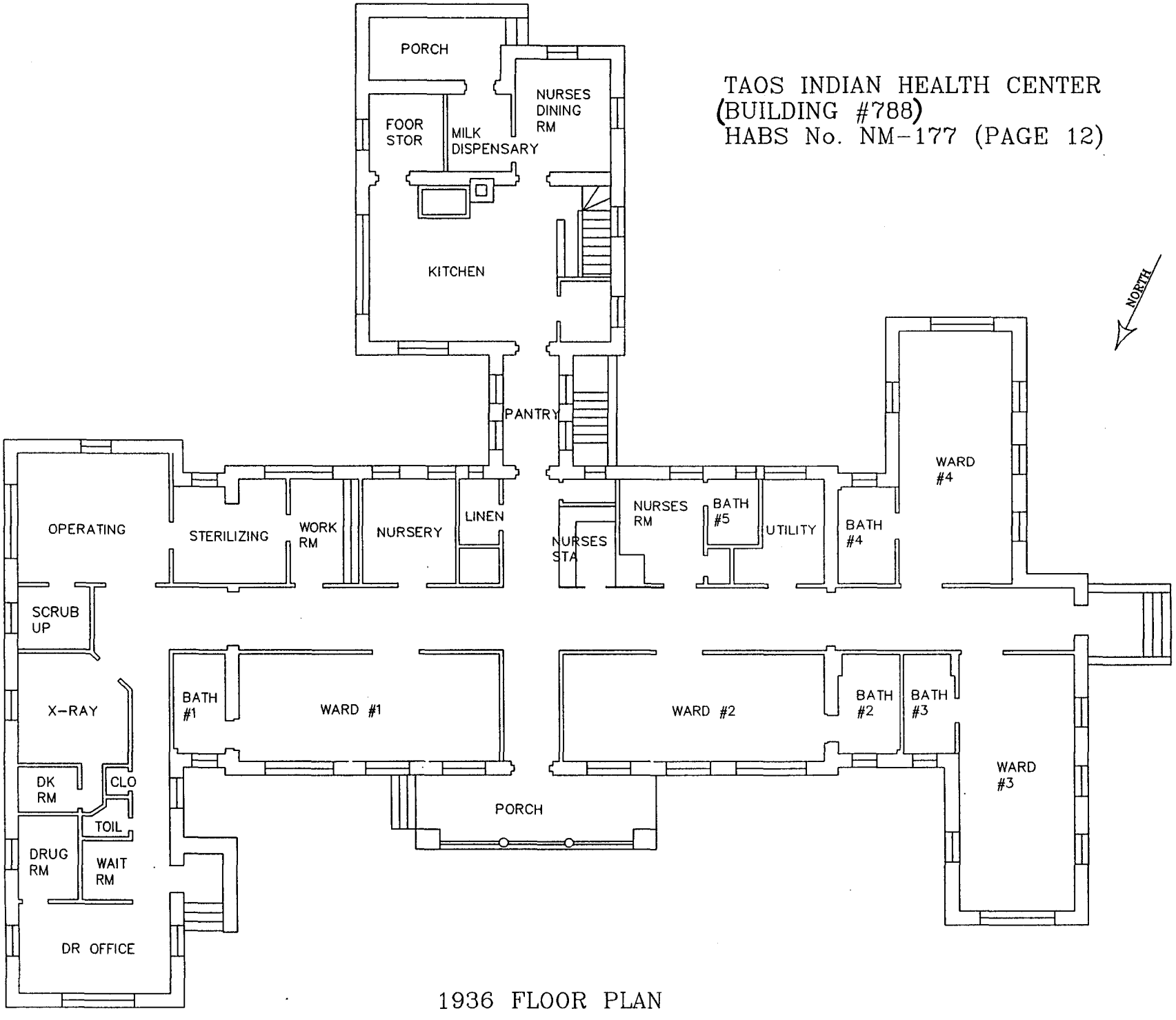

1936 FLOOR PLAN

TAOS INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
(BUILDING #788)
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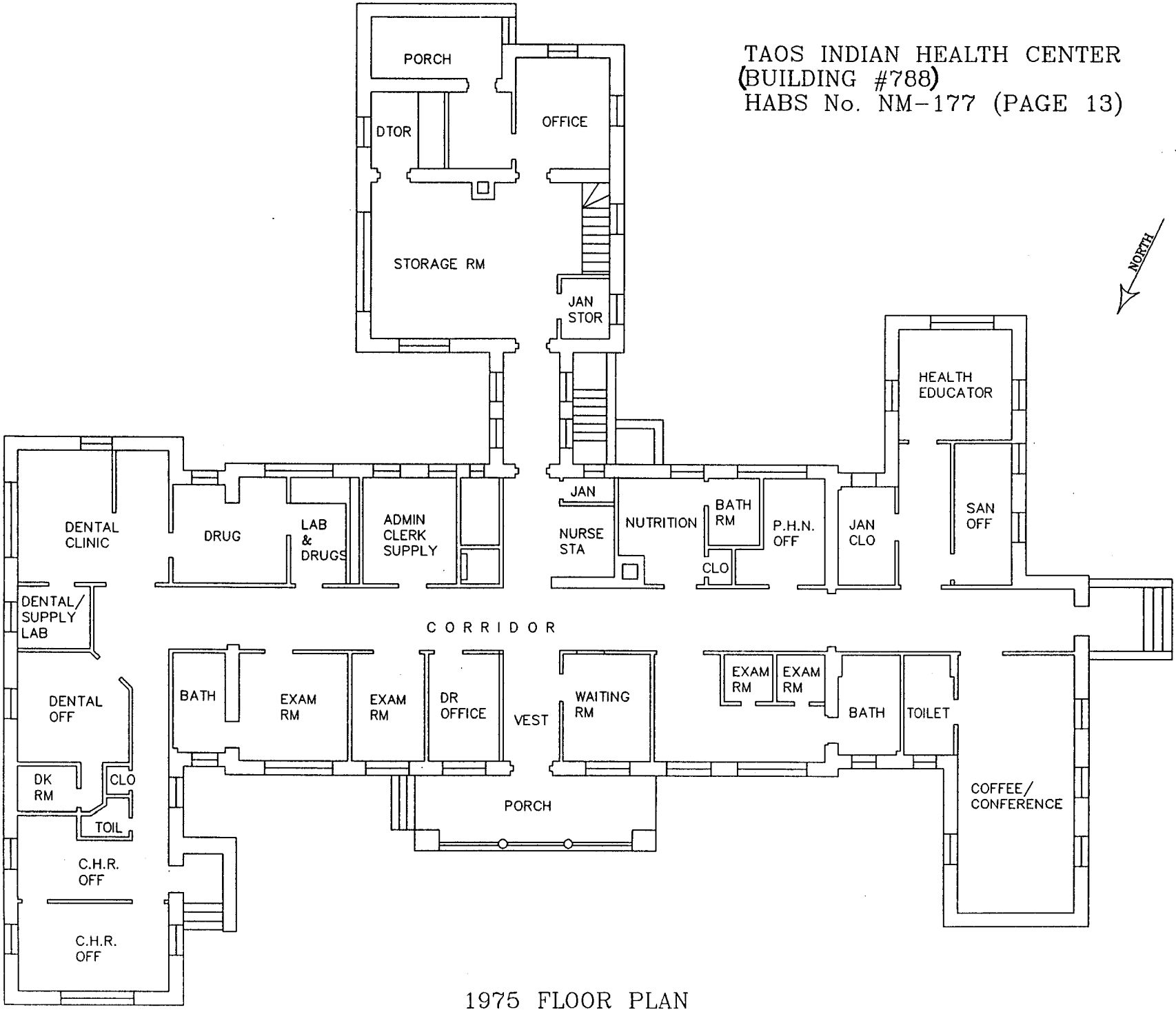

1975 FLOOR PLAN

TAOS INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
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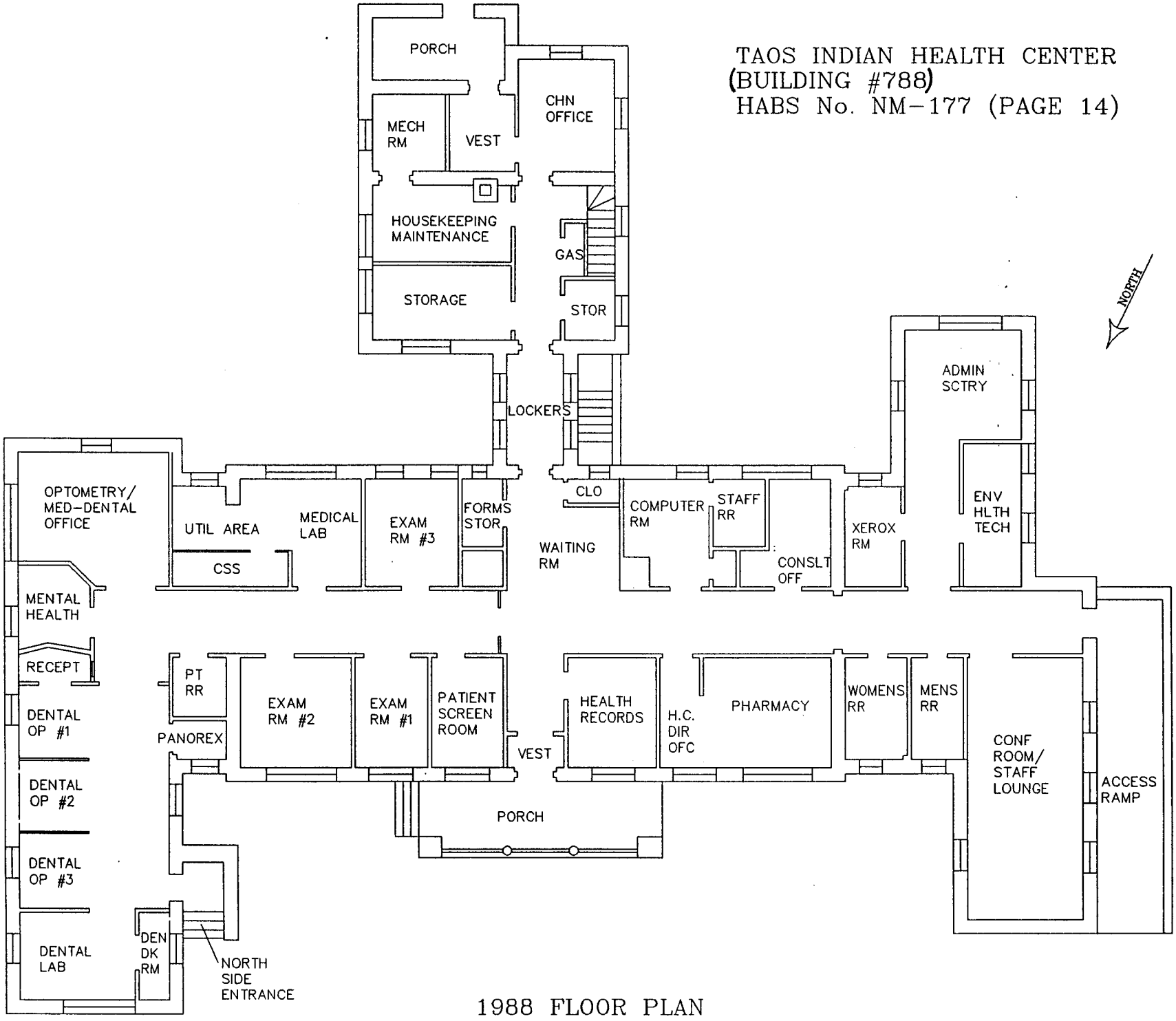

1988 FLOOR PLAN

the preceding 60 years were bathrooms (although new plumbing fixtures were installed) and storage closets.

2. Stairways: There are two wood stairways leading to the basement. One leads from the original kitchen, the other from the connecting corridor to the original boiler area, hot water heater, and coal room.

3. Flooring: The original flooring was linoleum on wood or 1" tile on concrete. These were later replaced with square 12" asphaltic tiles.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finishes: The original walls and ceilings were plaster over lathe. Subsequent room divisions were made using wood framing and drywall. The original sterilization room had a green, 4" tile wainscot, which is still intact. The present suspended acoustical tile ceiling dates to the 1983 remodeling project. Original ceilings were approximately 12' in height, the suspended ceiling reduced this 8-9' above the floor.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: Several original doorways can be found along the main east-west corridor. These led into ward rooms and are characterized by their double doors and transom light. It is unclear how many original doors are still in place. The transom lights, which formerly opened via a pivot mechanism, are now painted shut. Original single opening doorways and corridor doorways also had fixed and operable transom lights. Later remodeling projects segmented the building's corridors by constructing frame and glass doorways.

b. Windows: The single-hung windows have wood sills that are continuous for grouped windows. The single sash is raised and lowered by rope pulleys, still intact. Some of the windows are framed on top with inoperable transom lights for additional light. Large window groupings made good use of natural light. This was most noticeable in the large ward rooms located in the west wing and the operating room located in the southeast corner of the east wing.

6. Decorative Features and Hardware: The only decorative features remaining from the 1936 remodeling are the built-in cabinets and counters located in the work room. The cabinets above the counter consist of two shelves with hinged, glazed doors. The hardware is made of stainless steel. Below the counter level are drawers and cabinets, again with stainless steel hardware, but no glazing. The 1934 plan drawings show similar cabinetry in the kitchen and nursery, which were removed by subsequent remodeling projects.

7. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: The original steam heating system was located in basement. The system was fueled by coal, with the coal bin and coal chute located adjacent to the boiler room. Steam radiators were located throughout the building, all were removed during the 1983 remodeling, and replaced by forced air heating vents and ductwork in the ceilings and floors. Coal as a fuel source was replaced by oil, which was replaced in 1983 by LP gas. In the late 1980s a new ventilation system was installed on the roof.

b. Lighting: There is little evidence of original light fixtures except in the basement and some closets. Fluorescent lighting, installed in the suspended ceiling, has replaced the original overhead lights.

c. Plumbing: Remodeling has removed most of the original fixtures and has relocated some sinks, washtubs, etc. in the work areas. The location of bathrooms has, however, remained the same since the 1936 remodeling.

D. Site:

1. Setting: The building is located southeast of the main plaza at Taos Pueblo and faces northwest. Although once located away from traditional pueblo housing areas, expansion of tribal housing into the vicinity has increased dramatically over the past 20 years. The building is bounded on the north by the BIA day school. South of the building there still exists open fields and pasture land. An improved dirt road provides access to the building from the plaza area to the north. A gravel driveway encircles the building with parking areas on the east, north and west sides. A concrete sidewalk runs the length of main entrance.

2. Outbuildings: Originally four outbuildings were associated with Building #788. Three of these are still standing along the west side of health clinic complex.

1. Building #789, Doctor's Quarters. A three bedroom, two bath building with a kitchen and living room totaling 2,167 sq ft of floor space. The building has a full basement. The home, built in 1936-37 for the hospital's staff physician, was constructed of adobe with a stucco finish in a Pueblo-Spanish style. Distinctive features include hand-hewn wood lintels over the windows and doorways, canales, and a corner fireplace in the living room. The building was given to the Pueblo of Taos in the late 1970s or early 1980s and is used for tribal office space. The building is presently utilized, but is in deteriorating condition.

2. Building #790, Employee's Quarters. This building consisted of five rooms (1,156 sq ft) and a basement, and was used as living quarters for nurses and other hospital employees. According to BIA records, it was constructed before 1927 (presumably simultaneously as the original portion of Building #788) and remodeled in 1937. It was built of adobe brick and stuccoed. The structure was condemned in 1979 by the BIA and demolished in the early 1980s.

3. Building #791, Garage. This double-car garage, built in 1932, consists of one room (533 sq ft). It was originally wood frame construction, but was later finished with stucco on three sides. The structure is still standing, but in poor condition.

4. Building #792, Storage Shed. This wood frame shed consists of two rooms with a total area of 178 sq ft. It was built in 1929, and has been subsequently altered by applying a stucco finish to three sides. It is in use today and in fair condition.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings: No drawings or blueprints were found for the original, pre-1936, building. A non-detailed outline drawing of the original structure's foundation plan and first floor layout was shown on the 1934 plan drawings.

The source for the architectural drawings was the Indian Health Service, Albuquerque Area Office, Office of Environmental Health and Engineering, Division of Health Facilities, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The following architectural drawings are located there:

1. Floor plans, foundation plan, mechanical plans, southwest side ramp plans, and detail sheets for the 1936 alterations, prepared by Mayers, Murray and Phillip, Architects, 1934.

2. Boiler connection plans, electrical revisions to Ward 1, window grille details, tile wainscot details, and nurse call system plans prepared by the Office of Indian Affairs, Office of Supervising Construction Engineer, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1936.

3. Foundation plan, and roof drainage plan prepared by the Indian Health Service, Albuquerque Area Office, Construction and Maintenance Branch, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1972.

4. Ground floor plans prepared for the electrical rewiring of the clinic by the

Indian Health Service, Albuquerque Area Office, Construction and Maintenance Branch, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1974.

5. Mechanical plans, roof details, and furnace renovation plans prepared by Glynn Brown, AIA, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Office of Facilities Engineering, Regional Operations for Facilities Engineering and Construction (ROFEC), Dallas, Texas, 1983.

6. Dental wing renovation plans prepared by Glynn Brown, for DHHS, ROFEC, Dallas, Texas, 1985.

B. Early Views: Several photos of the Taos Indian Hospital, ca. 1939, were located, but not reproduced, in the archives of the Facilities Management Branch, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Albuquerque Area Office. They are interesting for their depiction of the original landscaping and setting.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and Unpublished Sources:

Brown, Glynn. " Investigative Report. Taos Indian Health Clinic." Indian Health Service, Albuquerque Area Office, Office of Environmental Health & Engineering, Division of Health Facilities. 1983.

Bureau of Indian Affairs , Albuquerque Area Office, Facilities Management Branch Archives, "Individual Building Reports, 1939." Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"Facilities Survey and Evaluation, 1979." Facilities Management Branch Archives, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Markovich, Nicholas Charles. "Creation and Interpretation of a Regional Style: American Architecture in the Southwest." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 1992.

Tanimoto, Rick M. "Environmental Health Community Profile, Taos Pueblo, New Mexico." Indian Health Service, Albuquerque Area Office, Office of Environmental Health & Engineering, Division of Environmental Health Services. 1989 (revised).

2. Secondary and Published Sources:

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Kelly, Lawrence C. "United States Indian Policies, 1900-1980."*Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 4: History of Indian-White Relations*, ed. Wilcomb E. Washburn, 1988. pp. 66-80.

Meriam, Lewis. *The Problem of Indian Administration*. Baltimore. 1928.

Morley, Sylvanus G. "Santa Fe Architecture." *Old Santa Fe* (January 1915).

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Additional information on the original building and 1936 alterations may be found in the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Archives, Washington, D.C. and Denver Federal Records Center, Denver, Colorado.

E. Supplemental Material:

Field Records

1. 35 mm color photographs taken by William A. Dodge, Albuquerque Area Indian Health Service, in June and December 1993, and January 1994.

2. Drawings: Building #788 foundation plan and elevations (1972)
   Building #789 (doctor's quarters) floor plan and elevations (1972)

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This report was prepared by William A. Dodge of the Albuquerque Area Indian Health Service, Office of Environmental Health & Engineering. The HABS Level II survey was completed under the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement signed by the Indian Health Service, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer, Pueblo of Taos, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to satisfy consultation requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and 36 CFR Part 800. Building #788 was determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in June, 1993 and the transfer of the property was considered an adverse effect upon the building under 36 CFR 800.9(b)(5).

The large format photographs of the building and 1934 architectural plans were taken by Kirk Gittings, Albuquerque, New Mexico, under a purchase order issued by the Indian Health Service to Kells and Craig, Architects, also of Albuquerque. The site and floor plan drawings were prepared by Ben Trujillo, Indian Health Service, Albuquerque District Office, based on drawings reproduced from previous reports.