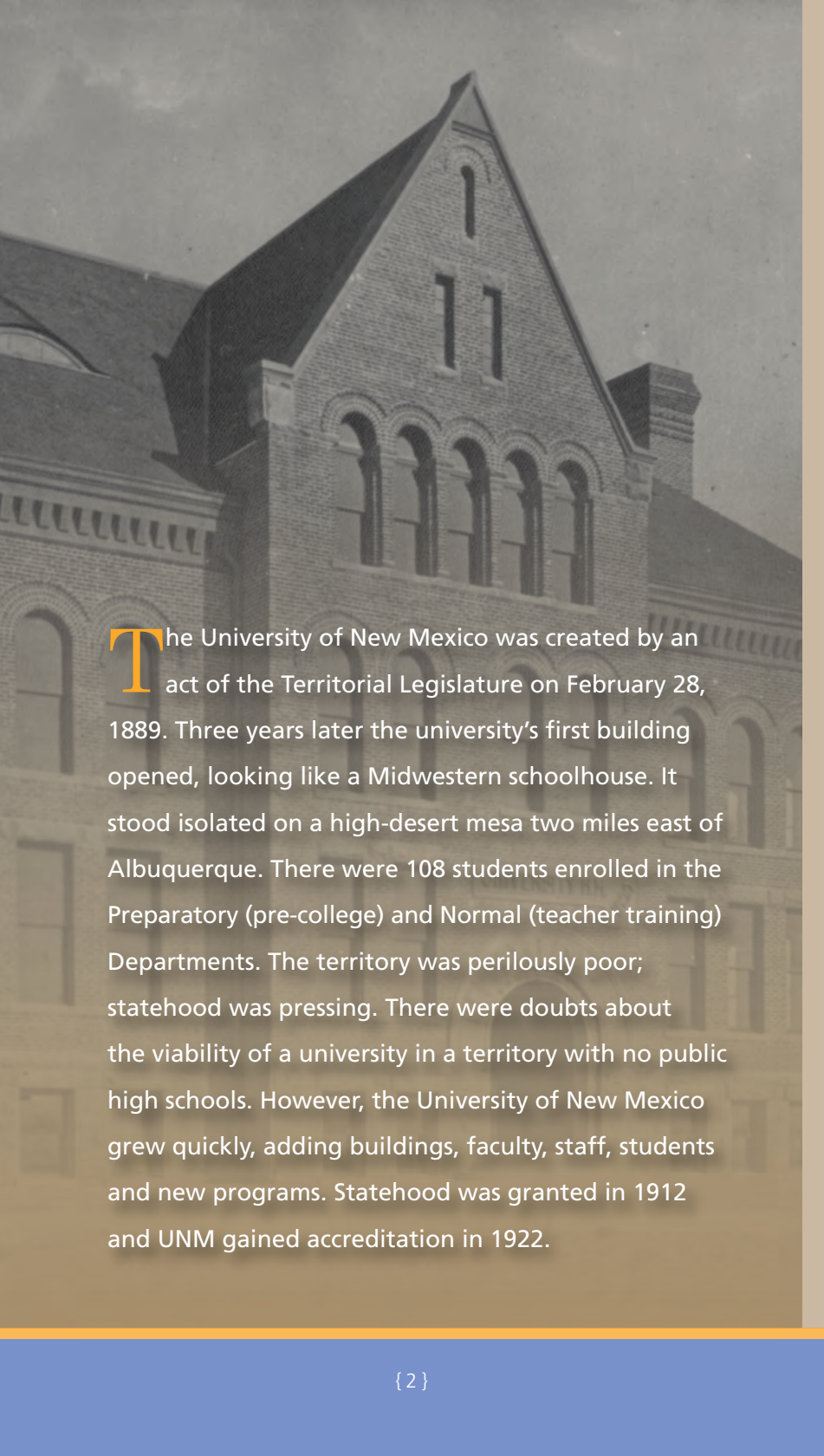




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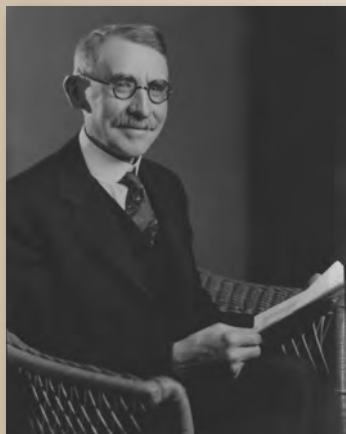
Hodgin Hall
walking tour.



The University of New Mexico was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature on February 28, 1889. Three years later the university's first building opened, looking like a Midwestern schoolhouse. It stood isolated on a high-desert mesa two miles east of Albuquerque. There were 108 students enrolled in the Preparatory (pre-college) and Normal (teacher training) Departments. The territory was perilously poor; statehood was pressing. There were doubts about the viability of a university in a territory with no public high schools. However, the University of New Mexico grew quickly, adding buildings, faculty, staff, students and new programs. Statehood was granted in 1912 and UNM gained accreditation in 1922.

Charles C. Hodgin

The main university building was named after Charles Hodgin, a champion of public education in New Mexico. Hodgin was a member of UNM's first graduating class of 1894 and served the university for 28 years as principal of the Normal School, head of the Education Department and dean and vice president.



Red Brick to Pueblo

Originally designed in Richardson Romanesque style, the three-story building was made of red brick with a high pitched roof and rows of narrow, arched windows on the upper floors. Its remodeling in 1908 to Pueblo Style set the tone for UNM campus architecture as we know it today. The style of architecture was the vision of William Tight, UNM's third president. A geologist from Ohio, Tight was quick to see that Native American and Spanish colonial building techniques suited the New Mexico landscape, climate and cultures.

In only a few years his leadership produced three new buildings with Pueblo Indian features, and when it became obvious that the top-heavy main building needed major repairs, President Tight seized the opportunity. The pitched roof was replaced with a viga-supported flat roof, buttresses braced the corner walls, the brick was covered with stucco and a viga-topped portal was added to the east entrance.

The Next Restoration

Hodgin Hall was slated to be demolished in the early 1970s. After hearing a plea from a faculty member, a group of alumni organized efforts to get the building placed on the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places. Next the alums led a successful fundraising campaign. A restoration plan was developed by one of their own, architect Joe Burwinkle. Each of the building's three floors was decorated in the style of one of the University's first three decades. In 1983, the UNM Alumni Association and Alumni Relations Office moved in along with the UNM Development Office and UNM Foundation.



Hodgin Hall Today

A major renovation took place from 2010 to 2011, updating the historic building with new lighting, wireless access and improved meeting facilities. Care was taken to maintain the architectural integrity of the historic building. Plans were made to expand the building's exhibits of University history and the accomplishments of its alumni. Several New Mexico legislators dedicated funds for the restoration; additional money came from a university bond and the Alumni Association.

In 2005 Hodgin Hall was designated the UNM Alumni Center housing the Alumni Association and Alumni Relations Offices. Both exist to preserve UNM traditions, operate programs and coordinate events that serve to engage students, alumni, the university, and larger community.

Some of the furnishings in Hodgin Hall are antiques from the University's past. Many were donated by UNM alumni, and some period reproductions were purchased.

East Hodgin Hall Entryway

In Hodgin Hall's east entrance, there is a biographical sketch and portrait of Charles Hodgin, for whom the building is named, hanging in the stairwell. An early UNM seal is incorporated into the wood floor. The seal was patterned on a design used for commencement exercise invitations in 1896. The original school colors were black and gold, but the class

of 1896 suggested the colors be changed because of the "Sandia and Manzano Mountains late in the evening that reflected a bright cherry or crimson color from the western sunset." They also noted that while on class picnics in the Sandia Mountains, "the Rio Grande looked like a silver ribbon weaving its way through Albuquerque's beautiful valley," hence UNM's school colors: cherry and silver.

Downstairs Garden Level Commons Area

UNM Traditions



The Garden Level tells the story of UNM's traditions through photos and displays including those of the freshman green beanie, Homecoming, Lobo Days festivities, the Hanging of the Greens celebration, the fight song, and UNM's mascots, Lobo Louie and Lucy.

Lena Clauve

The carved desk belonged to Lena Clauve, UNM's first dean of women. She came to New Mexico

from Indiana, earned a UNM degree in music in 1925 and returned to serve as dean and professor of music from 1929 to 1961. Under her leadership, honorary societies were organized and the University adapted to changes in society and the needs of women students. Lena Clave wrote the score for UNM's fight song, "Hail to Thee, New Mexico."

Time Capsule

The class of 1908 had the honor of laying a time capsule in the cornerstone of the new Rodey Hall, preserving many valuable items with cherished memories of UNM. In 1952, during the renovation of Rodey Hall, the capsule was opened, additional documents were added and it was resealed and buried. The capsule was moved to Hodgkin Hall before Rodey Hall was demolished. In conjunction with the grand re-opening of Hodgkin Hall in 2011, the 1908 capsule was opened and the UNM Alumni Association placed another time capsule to be opened in 2111.

Zia Award

Sitting on the wood podium hand-crafted by John Shepherd '57 is a leather book that lists the UNM Alumni Association Zia Award recipients and their biographies. The Zia Award is *made to New Mexico residents with an UNM degree who have distinguished themselves in any one or more of the following categories: philanthropic endeavor, public office, service to the*

University community and other volunteer activities, business or professional fields, or who have made a contribution to education.

Rodey Hall (West Garden Level Entrance)

President Tight's 1908 remodeling of Hodgkin Hall was coordinated with the construction of an adjacent assembly hall. Designed to resemble a Pueblo mission church and featuring a massive wood-beam ceiling, the hall was named for Bernard Shandon Rodey, author of the legislation creating the University. Rodey Hall was the site of assemblies and initially where the weekly student role call was held. It was also the place to congregate for concerts and dramatic performances until the early 1970s, when it was declared a fire hazard and demolished.

UNM Alumni Association Presidents' Boardroom (G07)

Photos of presidents of the UNM Alumni Association line the walls. Each alumni president and a board of directors from across the country volunteer their time to represent the voice and leadership of UNM's constituency group. Most alumni presidents serve for the period of one year.

Founded in 1897, the Alumni Association and Alumni Relations Office coordinate activities and programs to serve, inform and engage alumni in every state and in more than 92 foreign countries.

Membership is automatic upon graduation. By 2011, more than 174,000 UNM graduates have been members. Alumni regularly receive *Mirage*, the association's award-winning magazine, along with other benefits and services.

Evidence of Original Construction (G06)

A "truth window" shows Hodgkin Hall's original sandstone foundation. Between G06 and G07, exposed Horne brick from the original 1892 building can be seen. The regents had stipulated that penitentiary brick (a soft, salmon-colored brick) could not be used because it did not weather well.

This area was the original basement. Between the meeting rooms, you can see remnants of a coal-fired heating system that incorporated a "dry closet," where gas from decomposing toilet contents was drawn off by the furnace exhaust. The furnace worked; the closet was replaced by outhouses.

Original Lettermen's Lounge (G14)

The addition of this room to Hodgkin Hall coordinated with the construction of Rodey Hall in 1908. Originally, this room was known as the Division of Education for the University of New Mexico. In the early 1900s the Normal School classes were held here. Today, memorabilia about the early history of UNM athletics is on display: photos of the first

women's basketball and football teams and of legendary Coach Roy Johnson. Johnson was the coach of all sports at UNM and developed the physical education curriculum. Roger Cox '54, a football and track letterman, donated funds for the room. He is known at UNM for his contributions to athletics.

The Safe (G14)

In the 1908 renovation, a fireproof room was built to house student records. In 1933, a metal vault door was added, and in the late 1970s, gold lettering was applied to the door.

West Garden Level Landing and Entryway

Tight Grove

Hodgkin Hall's original entrance was on the west, facing Albuquerque (which, at the time was two miles away). Beginning in 1905 President Tight and some students transplanted trees from the Sandia Mountains and foothills to the front of this entry. Today, the survivors include elms, cottonwoods, junipers and ponderosa pines. Tight Grove, at the corner of Central Avenue and University Boulevard, is included in the historic-preservation designation of Hodgkin Hall.

The Lobo sculpture in Tight Grove was a gift from the UNM Alumni Association on the occasion of its one-hundredth anniversary in 1997. This Lobo

was sculpted by Michele Middleton and cast by Richard Wortman.

James F. Zimmerman Display Case

On the west stairwell landing is a display of UNM President James F. Zimmerman's personal items donated by his family.

James F. Zimmerman Award

Listed on the wall are recipients of the award named for James F. Zimmerman and presented by the Alumni Association *to an alumnus of the University of New Mexico who has made a significant contribution which has brought fame and honor to the University of New Mexico or state of New Mexico.*

Lobo Award

The Lobo Award *is presented to an individual who has given outstanding personal service to UNM or for special achievement in his/her career, which reflects credit on the University of New Mexico.*

First Floor Commons Area

George Washington Portrait

On the wall hangs a portrait of the first president of the United States, George Washington. It was painted more than 200 years ago by the noted American artist Gilbert Stuart. The portrait of Washington was donated to

Hodgin Hall by Donn and Henrietta Davies of Cimarron, New Mexico. The Davies family acquired the painting in 1928.

UNM Seal

President Gray designed the university seal and used it as early as 1909. It featured two New Mexico founders, a Spanish conquistador and a frontiersman. In the center are seals of the state and the nation and a Spanish coat of arms. The Latin phrase "*Lux Hominum Vita*" ("*Light is the life of man*") was added by Lynn Mitchell in 1914. American Indian artist Theda Douglas Rushing handcrafted the seal of hand-dyed wool and donated it in 1963.

Stained Glass Window

The stained glass window in the main lobby was crafted by Donna Walton Faulhaber '72, '91 and donated to Hodgin Hall by her parents, Jack and Jane Walton.

The Dorothy and Roy Hickman Parlor (110)

Dorothy and Roy Hickman of Birmingham, Alabama, class of 1925, donated funds for the restoration of this room. Roy was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity and went on to a successful career in industry. The Hickman Parlor houses historical UNM photos, including the changing architecture of Hodgin Hall.

Glenn L. Emmons Room (107)

Dorothy Emmons contributed funds for the restoration of this stately room in honor of her late husband, Glenn L. Emmons, a James F. Zimmerman award recipient, who served as as Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Dwight Eisenhower. This office was once used by the University's presidents. It now displays photos and brief biographies of all UNM presidents. A documentary on the history of Hodgkin Hall is available for viewing.

Henry Forest ("Butch") and Margaret Worthington Elevator Foyer

An Alumni Association Zia Award recipient, Butch Worthington, class of 1942, and his wife demonstrated their dedication to the University of New Mexico by contributing to the restoration of Hodgkin Hall in the 1970s.

First Floor Landing

The antique desk belonged to Bernard Shandon Rodey. It was at this desk he wrote the enabling act that established the University of New Mexico in 1889. A reproduction of the bill is on the desk.

Later called "the father of the University," Rodey was a native of Ireland who worked for a railroad before moving to Albuquerque. He then became an attorney, was elected to the Territorial Legislature representing Bernalillo County and founded a law firm that still bears his name.

Dr. Scott and Barbara Adler gave the desk to UNM's Alumni Association in 1984 as well as the portrait of Rodey painted by L. Henry.

Bernard S. Rodey Award

On the walls by the desk are the recipients of the Bernard S. Rodey Award: *This award shall be made to those persons who have devoted an unusual amount of time in a leadership capacity and whose efforts have contributed significantly to the field of education.*

Erna S. Fergusson Award

On the opposite wall, the Erna S. Fergusson awardees are displayed. Formerly called the "Award of Distinction" and renamed in 1990, it is given *in recognition of exceptional accomplishments, or for commitment or distinguished service to the University of New Mexico. The recipient need not be an alumnus of the university.*

Second Floor Commons Area

Horace and Elmyra McKay

Horace and Elmyra McKay donated funds for the 1970s Hodgkin Hall restoration. Horace attended UNM from 1939 to 1942. He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and Naval ROTC.

Bernie May donated the collection of woodwind instruments to the Alumni Association. A 1932 graduate, he owned May's music store. In 1997 May was featured in the *Mirage's Alumni 100*

list in conjunction with the 100-year celebration of the Alumni Association.

Hodgin Hall Art Collection

A special collection of artwork is displayed throughout the building. The second floor houses original artwork of UNM Homecoming poster artists as well as works by noted western artist Charlie Dye, Taos painter Fremont Ellis and contemporary artists John Tatschl and Raymond Jonson.

The desk in the lobby area was used by James F. Zimmerman, UNM's seventh president. It was constructed in the 1930s using Public Works Administration Project (WPA) labor. Original records of UNM alumni were stored in the antique card file. (214)

Hodgin Hall Library (205)



The library features sets of the award-winning *Mirage* magazine, the *Alumnus* newsletter and *Mirage* yearbook, as well as books written by UNM alumni. This space housed the original library when Hodgin Hall opened in 1892. In the early 1900s administrators put a

20-foot chute in the library's north wall to "remove the books rapidly in case of fire."

Original Arched Windows

During President Tight's 1908 conversion of the building to the Pueblo style of architecture, the arched windows of 1892 were squared off with stucco plastered from the outside, partly to make them smaller so the walls could better support the roof. Inside the library, looking west, are some of the original arched windows.

Map Collection (206)

The map collection hanging in the foyer adjacent to the main lobby on the second floor is appropriate for the building. The last classes to be held in Hodgin Hall were Geography classes. The collection was donated by Bob Nordhaus.

Second Floor Landing

Thomas L. Popejoy Display Case

Displayed in the glass case are honorary medallions and regalia from commencement ceremonies, as well as personal artifacts from UNM President Thomas L. Popejoy. The shoe was on his foot when he kicked the winning field goal in the last seconds of a nail-biter game against Arizona in 1924. The football shows the final score: Lobos, 3; Wildcats, 0.

Third Floor

The Bobo Room

The third-floor meeting and reception room is named in honor of Irma Bobo, a longtime elementary school teacher in Albuquerque. Funds for the historical restoration of this room were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Caswell Silver of Denver, Colorado, class of 1940. Ms. Bobo was Silver's landlady during his student days.

The tin chandeliers that illuminate the Bobo Room once hung in the original UNM Student Union Building, now Maxwell Museum. They were hand-tooled with local labor in 1937 as part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's WPA program. The original oak floor of Hodgkin Hall is framed in black.

Native American Art

The pottery collection represents pieces from various New Mexico Pueblos and Arizona. The Native American art collection was donated by Dr. Alfred and Eppie Lopez. The Navajo rugs displayed are from the early 1900s and are the gifts of alumni Gertrude McGowan '25, '36 and Robert "Bob" and Florence Stamm, both class of '42.

Outside Hodgin Hall

Lobo Head Sculpture

Welcoming visitors to Hodgkin Hall is a sizable bronze of the Lobo head, funded by Dr. Randy and Eleanor Floersheim Seligman. This sculpture is a likeness of a

bronze created by John Tatschl of the Art Department in 1947. Tatschl's original bronze was dedicated to UNM students lost in World War II and was located first, near Zimmerman Stadium and now, at the Stanford Avenue entrance of the campus.

Gazebo

The arched stone gazebo outside Hodgkin Hall was donated by the government of Mexico to the University of New Mexico on its centennial in 1989. The undersecretary of foreign affairs of Mexico, Javier Barros, made the presentation to UNM President Richard E. Peck.

UNM's First Library Building

Southeast of Hodgkin Hall is UNM's first library building that opened in 1926 and housed the 57,000 volumes previously located in Hodgkin Hall. In 1938 the library was relocated to the larger Zimmerman Library. The building is now used for fine arts programs. Land slightly west of the library had been occupied by Hadley Hall, a science laboratory lost to fire in 1910.

University Quad

Like many campuses, the early University had a quadrangle (quad), although its borders were not quite a rectangle. The quad was first suggested in a campus plan around 1915. By the time the library opened in 1926, various structures, including a windmill and reservoir, formed the east

and northeast perimeters. The Main Building (now Hodgin Hall) and Rodey Hall formed the west and northwest perimeters. President Tight arranged for a grove of poplar trees and other plantings north of the library, suggesting that graduating classes present memorial gifts to the campus here. Gifts include a 1905 stone bench, a 1906 fish pond, a stone pyramid and sundial from the class of 1907 and other rock and concrete benches. The area was a popular gathering place for students.

Sara Reynolds Hall

In 1921, the east edge of the quadrangle was established by Sara Reynolds Hall. Built with funds donated after a campaign by local businessmen, it housed the Home Economics Department. It was plastered with stucco to conform with the other buildings in the quad. Named for the mother of Joshua Reynolds, an Albuquerque banker, the historic building was dedicated to “the Women and Children of New Mexico.”

Hodgin Hall, A Place for You

Hodgin Hall Brick Brigade

Commemorate your own or a loved one’s days at UNM with a brick laid in the walkway leading to Hodgin Hall’s main entrance. A personalized brick makes a visible imprint of your college experience and a lasting remembrance of loved ones.

A Place to Name

Through the years many alumni and friends have made donations to honor family members, beloved professors or dedicated UNM employees by placing a loved one’s name on stair risers and/or baseboards or naming a room in the building. Several opportunities still exist.

For more information on naming opportunities, purchasing bricks, or to lend support for continued restoration, contact the UNM Alumni Relations Office at (505) 277-5808 or 800-258-6866, or visit www.unmalumni.com.

the naming of a place

Hodgin Hall has held many names in the past:

1892-1898	University Building
1898-1900	Main Building
1900-1936	Administration Building
1936	Hodgin Hall
2005	Hodgin Hall, Alumni Center



**University of New Mexico
Alumni Association**

UNM Alumni Center, Hodgkin Hall
MSC01-1160

1 University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131-0001

www.unmalumni.com
505-277-5808 or 800-258-6866