

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

REGISTRATION FORM

FOR

**SANTA FE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SR NUMBER 260**

**REVISION TO 1973 NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTING**

**NM Historic Preservation Division
June 1999**

*May 6. Regin
7.99 Comments

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Santa Fe Historic District

other names/site number SR 260

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet

N/A not for publication

city or town Santa Fe

N/A vicinity

state New Mexico code NM county Santa Fe code 049 zip code 87501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Santa Fe Historic District
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State:

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1,243	1,535	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1,243	1,535	Total

Revise based on changes in data base

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/hotel
- GOVERNMENT/capitol
- DEFENSE/military facility
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious facility
- CULTURE/museum
- TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/hotel
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- RELIGION/religious facility
- CULTURE/museum
- TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Pueblo
- 20th Century Revivals
- Other: Territorial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Not visible
- walls Stucco
- Brick
- roof Asphalt, tile
- other Wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe County, NM

Name of Property

County and State:

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Exploration

Commerce

Community Planning

Other: Tourism

Government

Transportation

Period of Significance

1610-1946

Significant Dates

1610

1821

1846

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe County, NM

Name of Property

County and State:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 767.25 ac. (from own GIS)

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1				3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Corinne P. Sze, Ph.D.

organization Research Services of Santa Fe date September 1996

street & number 1042 Stagecoach Road telephone (505) 983-5605

city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87501

shouldn't this be more recent? esp. since some of survey info post-dates 1996

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 2 Page 1

LOCATION

Street and Number

Roughly bounded, as described in the VBD, on the west by St. Francis Drive, Guadalupe Street, and the Old Santa Fe Trail; on the North by Paseo de Peralta, the 1974 boundary of the National Cemetery, Griffin Street, Rosario Boulevard, Paseo de Peralta, Kearney Avenue, Hillside Avenue, Palace Avenue, and Cerro Gordo; on the east by Camino Cabra and Garcia Street; and on the south by Camino San Acacio, Camino Don Miguel, Acequia Madre, Camino de las Animas, West De Vargas Street, Aztec Street, Reed Street, and West Manhattan.

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe, NM

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification

Mid-19th Century
Other: Territorial
Other: New Mexico Vernacular
Other: Southwest Vernacular
Other: Hipped Box
Other: Decorative Brick
Bungalow
Mission
Other: Mediterranean
Italianate
Second Empire
Gothic Revival
Romanesque
Queen Anne
Other: Spanish Colonial Baroque

Materials

**Roof: Shingle
Metal**

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

Plaza Neighborhood
Cathedral/Loretto Neighborhood
Barrio de Analco
Guadalupe Neighborhood
West San Francisco Street Neighborhood
Fort Marcy Neighborhood
Railroad Neighborhood
East Palace Avenue Neighborhood
The Staab/ McKenzie Neighborhood
Rosario/Paseo de Peralta Neighborhood
Kearney/Otero Neighborhood
East Side Neighborhood

SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL STYLES FOUND IN THE DISTRICT

Spanish-Pueblo
Territorial
New Mexico Vernacular
Gothic Revival
Romanesque Revival
Bracketed (Italianate)
Mansard (Second Empire)
Queen Anne
Hipped Box
Decorative Brick
Bungalow
California Mission (Mission)
Mediterranean
Spanish Colonial Baroque
Spanish-Pueblo Revival (Pueblo)
Territorial Revival
Southwest Vernacular

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 4

NOTE: When the Santa Fe Historic District was entered in the National Register in 1973, ~~no~~^{was not} a survey of contributing and noncontributing buildings ~~had been~~ completed. In the mid 1980s, the entire District was surveyed by the Santa Fe City Planning Department and the significance status of each building determined. In 1986 the city contracted with Corinne Sze and Beverley Spears to summarize and place in context the findings of the survey in a study of the evolution of the various neighborhoods in the city's Historic District. This work resulted in the 1988 publication, *Santa Fe Historic Neighborhood Study*. Finally in 1991, the city began a resurvey of the District which is still ongoing. The present nomination is an elaboration of the original nomination based on the data subsequently obtained by the city through the surveys and neighborhood study.

SUMMARY

The Santa Fe Historic District is an elongated, irregularly shaped area extending on both sides of the Santa Fe River. To the north beyond the District are the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and to the south open rolling land. The boundaries of this revised nomination are intended to be the same as those listed in the National Register in 1973 and clarified in 1988.¹ The District extends from St. Francis Drive on the west to Camino Cabra on the east. The north and south boundaries are ~~complicated and~~ irregular. On the north is reflected the fringe of development below the escarpment that was the historic limit of growth in that direction. The south boundary takes in a part of a railroad neighborhood and ~~dips~~^{? stretches?} to include the historic Santa Fe Trail as it leaves the city. Omitted at that time, ~~were~~^{and in this update,} the state capitol complex south of De Vargas Street, primarily built or remodeled after the Period of Significance, and two historic neighborhoods which were subsequently listed on the National Register as the Don Gaspar Historic District (1983) and the Camino del Monte Sol Historic District (1988).

The Santa Fe Historic District encompasses the historic core of the *Villa de Santa Fe*, founded in 1610, by Spanish colonists.² As prescribed by the Laws of the Indies, the center of the settlement was an open square, or plaza, around which were to be sited the most important public buildings and the parish church. The Santa Fe Plaza, which was laid out north of the Santa Fe River, remained the center of the community throughout the Spanish Colonial (1610-

¹ James H. Purdy, "Santa Fe Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, 1972. [Corinne P. Sze] "Santa Fe Historic District: Clarification of South Boundary Description," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form [1989].

² Santa Fe was officially founded as a *villa* and capital of New Mexico in 1610, although evidence suggests that a small settlement was already in existence. See page 115 below.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

i wonder about this word - makes it sound organized and is more of a 19-20th century phenom. maybe use "area"

1680; 1693-1821) and subsequent Mexican (1821-1846) periods. Opposite the Plaza south of the Santa Fe River, the Barrio de Analco, a residential neighborhood was founded before 1680. Trails led out from the Plaza to sparsely populated cultivated lands on the east, south, and west; those heading south and west continued on to the distant centers of colonization in Mexico. During the Territorial Period (1846-1912) which followed the American occupation of 1846, and especially after the railroad reached Santa Fe in 1880, population growth transformed and enlarged the built environment with imported design principles, styles, and building materials that contrasted with those of the Spanish. South, east, and west of the historic core, neighborhoods developed within a framework of curving Spanish-Colonial trails. A second major transformation followed New Mexico statehood in 1912, when a historicizing impulse initiated by archaeologists and artists sought to undo the modernization of the railroad era through remodeling and new construction based on ^{regional} local, pre-railroad precedents, thus creating the styles that have come to be called the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and the Territorial Revival. Mandated by law in the city's historic areas since 1957, these styles have come to predominate.

local
the physical landscape. - earthtone?

The District as a whole shares common features including a predominance of adobe colored stucco; the appearance of thick exterior walls; low building heights, typically not over two stories, except for a few contemporary hotels and commercial buildings; and design elements of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival or Territorial Revival styles, sometimes in combination. Streets that date from the Spanish and Mexican periods are narrow and curved, with linear buildings lying close to the street line often forming a common facade. Areas influenced by the "Americanizing" vogue of the Territorial Period are characterized by straight streets and set back buildings with front yards. Although the twentieth century saw an overlay of the revival styles upon all that had preceded in the areas surrounding the Plaza and on the east side of the District, on the west side a Spanish-American, owner-built vernacular tradition continued to evolve, which incorporated imported elements siting, plan, design but remained free for many years of the legal strictures of the Historic Styles Ordinance. The District is generally well maintained and, despite considerable infill and alteration, retains sufficient integrity to represent in a relatively small area, a remarkably long, complex, and varied cultural and architectural history.

this runs on - break up?

DESCRIPTION

The District contains several neighborhoods based on loosely defined geographic areas which share a common history and/or pattern of development, but are sometimes overlapping or made discontinuous by later encroachments. The Plaza Neighborhood is the oldest and the heart of the community. Along the north side of the Plaza lies the Palace of the Governors, thought to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

be the oldest continuously occupied public building in the United States. East and south of the Plaza the Cathedral/Loretto Neighborhood is physically dominated by nineteenth-century church buildings designed under French ecclesiastical influence. The St. Francis Cathedral occupies the site of the Spanish-Colonial parish church that most likely originally faced a larger plaza. South of the river, the Barrio de Analco was founded before 1680 along present De Vargas Street. West of Guadalupe Street and south of the river, the Guadalupe Neighborhood extends to the west boundary of the District; north of the river the West San Francisco Street Neighborhood also extends west from Guadalupe Street to the boundary. Both neighborhoods are known collectively as the West Side and share a common history as primarily Hispanic neighborhoods of owner-built homes which represent a continuation of a Spanish vernacular building tradition separate from the revivals of historic styles taking place elsewhere in the city.

North and west of the Plaza (extending back from the Palace of the Governors), is the Fort Marcy Neighborhood, former federal land once occupied by the ^{U.S.} military. Part of the railroad yard, built after 1880 west of Guadalupe Street and south of Agua Fria, forms the Railroad Neighborhood which includes working tracks, two depots (one now a restaurant), and two former warehouses. The District includes only a small section of the neighborhood east of Guadalupe Street that was platted in response to the arrival of the railroad. The East Palace Avenue Neighborhood is located on the nineteenth-century extension of Palace Avenue east from the northeast corner of the Plaza, where the prosperous built homes mostly using imported styles and materials. Another railroad neighborhood, located north of Johnson Street and west of North Guadalupe, consists of a small set of residential streets developed in connection with the nearby, now extinct Denver and Rio Grande Railway depot and round house. At the northern edge, the Rosario/Paseo de Peralta and Kearney/Otero neighborhoods represent the limits of historic development in that direction. South of the river, east of the Barrio de Analco, the East Side Neighborhood was developed primarily in the twentieth century by non-Hispanics on former agricultural lands in the Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial Revival styles. In each of these neighborhoods can be seen distinctive features of form and style that reflect patterns, sometimes layers, of development from origins as diverse as Spanish-Colonial town planning, nineteenth-century railroad development, and twentieth-century historicizing. Each neighborhood is described in more detail as follows.³

³ Much of the data in these descriptions is drawn from Corinne P. Sze and Beverley Spears, *Santa Fe Historic Neighborhood Study* (City of Santa Fe, 1988) 1-161. Other city publications that were consulted are *Design and Preservation in Santa Fe: A Pluralistic Approach* (Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1977) 1-44; *The Business Capitol District Handbook* (Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1986) 1-45; and *Historic District Handbook*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

What happened in these neighborhoods from late 30s - late 40s? Last decade of period of significance?

Plaza Neighborhood

The Plaza Neighborhood encompasses the original settlement of Santa Fe, founded in 1610 by Spanish Colonists under royal decree as the capital of New Mexico, a remote northern province of New Spain. The neighborhood includes the Plaza and the buildings that surround it; a short section of Palace Avenue extending east as far as Cienega Street; San Francisco Street between Guadalupe Street on the west and Cathedral Place on the east; and the full length of Water Street. The neighborhood extends as far south as Alameda which runs along the north bank of the Santa Fe River.

The neighborhood contains primarily two-story, commercial and public buildings with common side walls, placed on the front property line of narrow, deep lots, without yards or plantings between building and street. *Portales* frequently extend over the sidewalks in front of commercial buildings. The Spanish-Pueblo Revival and Territorial Revival styles predominate, a homogeneity consciously created in the twentieth century, to replace nineteenth-century railroad architecture that in turn had sought to supplant the ubiquitous mud-plastered adobe of the Spanish. Nevertheless, the Plaza has retained the Spanish-Colonial pattern of an open square surrounded by a continuous facade of buildings and the Territorial pattern of two-story commercial buildings. Beyond the Plaza the neighborhood has retained narrow, curved streets with a solid building line at the street edge.

(1 acre) if anyone cares.

The Plaza itself is defined by streets on four sides. At its center is an obelisk—actually the oldest unaltered historic resource on or facing the Plaza—erected in 1868 to commemorate soldiers who died in the New Mexico Civil War battles and in conflicts with Native Americans (Photo 1). Although it has been ^{suggested} conjectured that the Plaza originally extended east to the site of the present Saint Francis Cathedral, there is no record of its original shape and location. The Urrutia Map (c.1766) suggests that a wider Plaza was gradually filled in, distancing the town's principal church from its position directly on the main square. Today the Cathedral faces west towards the Plaza but lies a block east at the head of San Francisco Street. The Urrutia Map also shows portions of present-day San Francisco Street, as well as the streets later named Washington and Grant Avenue.

? it's been vandalized substantially - this doesn't count as "altered"?

by state of NM - at least they own it now.

See David Snow archaeo report on Plaza conjectured is a negative word. Plus, I think this warrants a cite + Bib. reference

(Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1986) 1-52. *Historic Districts Handbook: A Guide of Historic Preservation and Design Regulations in Santa Fe* (Santa Fe: City Planning Division, n.d.).

↳ this is 9/96 BUT not stated in book.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 8

The Palace of the Governors (Photo 2) occupies the entire north side of the Plaza. Originally built in the early seventeenth century, rebuilt after 1693, and remodeled throughout centuries of continuous use, the Palace (like Santa Fe) is layered with change. Having begun as a Spanish-Colonial linear building, it was modified in the Territorial period with halls passing from the front to the back, possibly with a second line of rooms at the rear, and with a Victorian porch across the front. Long, double-hung windows and paneled doors with pedimented lintels also date from the Territorial Period. The present long front *portal* and side projections replaced a Victorian porch in 1913 and were designed to recreate the Spanish-Colonial facade; the projections were suggested by the then newly discovered Urrutia Map.

The other three sides of the Plaza contain commercial buildings, primarily of two-stories and unified by continuous *portales* (Photo 3). Before 1846, in the pre-American era, these were Spanish-Pueblo style, one-story buildings with *portales* supported by peeled logs. Early in the second half of the nineteenth century, two-story business blocks were built with white-painted Territorial-style *portales* and second story balconies. None of these Spanish or Territorial buildings survive intact, although the 1913 *portal* of the Palace of the Governors is an attempt to recreate the appearance of the former and the 1980s Ore House building at the southwest corner, the latter.

After 1880 the buildings around the Plaza were rebuilt in late nineteenth-century railroad commercial manner of stone, brick, and prefabricated metal with large plate glass windows newly available by rail. Although most of these have been since remodeled or replaced in the Revival styles, the best extant example is the Italianate second story of the Catron Block ^{address} on the northeast corner (Photo 4). Built in 1891 for Thomas Benton Catron, a lawyer and political leader it replaced the two-story, Territorial-style James L. Johnson Building. The Catron Block was designed and built by the local contracting firm of Berardinelli and Paladino, Italian masons who had worked on the Cathedral. Brick for the building was manufactured at the Penitentiary in Santa Fe, and the pressed metal cornice was shipped in from the East by railroad. Although the first floor has been remodeled, the second story is relatively well preserved.

In 1930 John Gaw Meem won a \$400 prize for a proposal to remodel the buildings around the Plaza in harmony with their Spanish Colonial origins, in what was then called the "Santa Fe Style." Although his plans were not immediately adopted, Meem was able to partially realize his vision in the piecemeal remodeling of several buildings on the Plaza. These included: in 1946 the Renehan Building at 105 San Francisco Street, and the Franklin Store at 72 San Francisco Street; in 1949, two stores on the south side of the Plaza owned by the Seligman ^{address?}

good!

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

family; in 1952 a building on the south side of the Plaza which had originally been the Spiegelberg Building; and in 1954 the First National Bank Building on the east side of the Plaza, which had a 1912 neoclassical facade. In 1967 Meem's plans for the construction of *portales* on the entire east, south, and west sides of the Plaza were finally realized.

Examples of original Spanish-Pueblo Revival style buildings on or near the Plaza include the Museum of Fine Arts, La Fonda, the Post Office, and the former Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway ticket office. The museum (1917), located on the corner of Lincoln and Palace Avenues, was designed by Rapp and Rapp of Trinidad, Colorado and was the first new downtown building in the "Santa Fe style" (Photo 5). La Fonda (1920), a hotel formerly in the Harvey chain, was also designed by the Rapps (and subsequently enlarged by John Gaw Meem) on a site that had been occupied by buildings of similar use at least since the early 1800s. The post office (1921) replaced a Territorial-style building which faced the Cathedral (Photo 6). The former Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway ticket office was designed by William Penhallow Henderson across San Francisco Street from La Fonda on the southeast corner of the Plaza. 61 OSFT

Fred ^

I think cite addresses in this # just as you did below.

Although no Territorial-style commercial buildings are extant on the Plaza, there is a fine example of a late nineteenth-century Territorial residence a block west at 124 West Palace Avenue. The Felipe B. Delgado House was built in 1890 by a prominent merchant and freighter on the Santa Fe Trail (Photo 7). It is constructed of adobe and features a Territorial center-hall plan. A second-floor balcony has elaborate capitals and wood detailing. In 1970 the house was purchased and restored by John Gaw and Faith Meem who donated it to the Historic Santa Fe Foundation to ensure its preservation.

good!

The section of Don Gaspar Avenue extending south from San Francisco to Water streets dates from the Spanish Colonial era and remained just a block long until extended nearly a mile south in 1887. The newer part of Don Gaspar that lies within the Plaza neighborhood developed as an area of practical businesses and by the 1920s, had become the spot for hotels as well as car dealerships and repair garages that replaced earlier livery stables. The De Vargas Hotel (210 Don Gaspar; ~~recently~~ remodeled as the Hotel St. Francis) was built in 1924 in the California Mission style, which enjoyed a brief vogue in the city during early decades of the twentieth century as an evocation of Santa Fe's Spanish heritage (Photo 8). On the opposite corner of Water and Don Gaspar Streets was the Montezuma Hotel originally called the Normandie, which had been located there since 1905. The upper stories of the building are today relatively less altered than most of its neighbors (Photo 9).

address.

You use "recently" frequently - sometimes it is 3-5 yrs ago other times its over 10, ...

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

ID that Plaza was
designated NHL in
1966 - as was Palace
of Gov.

Section 7 Page 10

San Francisco Street was known as the Calle Principal de la Ciudad (Main Street) during the Spanish and Mexican periods when it was lined with residences. Built directly along the street line and often sharing a common wall, these buildings frequently surrounded an inner courtyard or *placita*. One such property was the estate of Antonio Jose Ortiz located on the south side of the street (306-308 and 322½ W. San Francisco Street). In the late 1700s, the property included an eighteen-room residence with galleries, a bakery and stables, as well as the Oratorio of San Jose, a family chapel which was open to the public. The chapel was recessed from the street and located within the portion of the house that was between the two buildings which remain today as the Ortiz houses.

The Ortiz family also owned land on the north side of the same block of lower San Francisco Street. In 1818 Ana Gertrudis Ortiz, daughter of A. J. Ortiz, described in her will an eight-room house which was located on the north side at the end of the main street. In 1833 a similarly located property, which is known today as Francisco Plaza, was sold by members of the Ortiz family to Louis Robidoux, an early fur trapper who became a prominent Santa Fe merchant and politician.

see note below.

As the Plaza area became more commercial with the increase of trade along the Santa Fe Trail after 1821, lower San Francisco Street began to lose its quiet, residential character. A tannery owned by Louis Robidoux was in operation in 1836, and there was a hay market in the 1850s. In 1880 Gerhard D. Koch opened a lumber yard at the present Francisco Plaza. Other properties in the neighborhood were rented for commercial and residential uses. An old, placita-style adobe, formerly where the Eldorado Hotel now stands, was owned by Anglo merchants in the 1850s and in 1861 was known as the El Dorado Hotel. The building was later used for rental offices and dwellings, and by 1890 had been converted to furnished rental rooms. By this time lower San Francisco Street was busy, rowdy, and sometimes violent.

isn't this
San Fran.?
also cite
address.

Most of San Francisco Street is now lined with commercial buildings. The south side of the street was significantly affected by the Urban Renewal program of the late 1960s and early 1970s. The Ortiz Houses were retained, but gutted and extensively altered in their incorporation into a new Hilton Hotel. Across the street, the remaining wing of the former placita, once called El Dorado, had long since been incorporated into buildings of the Big Jo Lumber Yard. In the 1980s the present Eldorado Hotel was constructed on the site, a massive Spanish-Pueblo Revival building which violates the norm of one- to two-story buildings in this neighborhood. West of the hotel the Francisco Plaza remains an excellent and rare instance of an intact *placita*.

is this stuff where
IL Vecindis? address?

address?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

The development of Water Street (which runs parallel to San Francisco Street one block south of the Plaza) was closely tied to that of the Plaza. This was not actually a street during the Spanish, Mexican, and early American periods, but rather a small stream or an *acequia* known as the Rio Chiquito (little river). During the Mexican era, waste dumped there became a public nuisance, a problem that continued into the American period. The *Daily New Mexican* reported on November 12, 1873, that "Rio Chiquito, for many years one of the most filthy streets in the city has by the direction of the prefect been thoroughly cleaned up by prisoners under sentence in the county jail and now presents quite a decent appearance." It is not clear when the Rio Chiquito became a street, but in March 1881, the County Commission changed the name from Rio Chiquito to Water Street. Waste water continued to be a problem there throughout the 1890s and a problem not fully solved until 1913 when a modern public sewer was laid beneath the Street.

Water Street gradually developed as a back street to the Plaza, and by 1886 was fairly well built up, particularly along the north side. Among the buildings there, in addition to dwellings and corrals, were a laundry, warehouse, carriage house, saloon, grocery, lumber yard, the probate court and the county jail. In April 1891 the first Santa Fe power plant began operating on the northeast corner of Don Gaspar and Water Streets. By 1912 the Santa Fe Water and Light Company office was also located there in a Spanish-Pueblo Revival building. The site of both office and plant are now a parking lot, ~~the site~~ (where?) The Ilfeld warehouse north of the northeast corner of Water and Don Gaspar streets was the last extant warehouse building on Water Street. It was gutted several years ago leaving only a part of one wall facing Don Gaspar Street. (address)

Cathedral/Loretto Neighborhood

The Cathedral/Loretto Historic Neighborhood is bounded by East Palace Avenue on the north, Paseo de Peralta on the east, Alameda Street on the south, and Old Santa Fe Trail and Cathedral Place on the west. In addition, a small group of buildings originally constructed for the St. Michael's high school on the east side of the Old Santa Fe Trail south of De Vargas Street, although discontinuous, is historically related to this neighborhood and shares with it physical characteristics. The neighborhood ~~is~~ contains large church and church-related buildings. The most prominent are the St. Francis Cathedral, Loretto Chapel, the former St. Michael's School, and Marian Hall (the only surviving pre-1946 structure from the former St. Vincent's hospital complex. Cathedral Place and the Old Santa Fe Trail are pre-American, narrow and curved streets. Palace Avenue is a broad, straight thoroughfare that was extended east after 1846.

address

from where

address
what this tied
to military
arrivals?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

Following the founding of Santa Fe, a church was built near the site of the present St. Francis Cathedral, on what is thought to have been the east side of the original Plaza. At about the same time, a convent was constructed on the south side of the church, and a cemetery established between the church and the Plaza. The Church and convent were both destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and in 1697 lands were granted east of the Plaza on which to rebuild a convent. A *parroquia*, or parish church, was built north of the convent in 1712. In the second half of the nineteenth century, a stone, Romanesque-Revival cathedral replaced the Spanish Colonial, adobe *parroquia*, which originally may have faced directly upon a larger plaza.

The Frenchman Jean Baptiste Lamy arrived in Santa Fe in 1851 as bishop (later archbishop) and launched a vigorous program to replace Spanish adobe church buildings with new construction in European styles and materials. He also sought to establish schools, a hospital, and other charitable institutions in the city. In 1869 construction began on a new stone Cathedral under the direction of French architects Antoine Mouly and his son Projectus (Photo 10). It rose around the existing *parroquia* which continued to be used during the construction. In 1884 the walls of the ancient adobe structure still inside the Cathedral were taken down and the debris scattered along the river bank to give the street (present East Alameda) a better elevation. Ten years later Archbishop Chappelle conducted the first services in the new Cathedral, which consisted of a new nave adjoining the old adobe transept and sanctuary. These remaining portions of the *parroquia* remained intact until 1966-67, when all except La Conquistadora Chapel were demolished and replaced with modern construction. In contrast to the *parroquia*, the convent remained much the same until the late 1880s when it was reduced in size and remodeled into the Alamo Hotel. In 1912 it was demolished to make room for a new brick rectory.

To accomplish his goals in education and health care, Lamy brought three Roman Catholic orders, the Sisters of Loretto, the Sisters of Charity, and the Christian Brothers, who each undertook major building projects. The Sisters of Loretto arrived in 1852 and established a school for girls, the Academy of Our Lady of Light. Five years later they bought a two-story, pitched-roof building with a two-story *portal* called the Casa Americana, which had been built as a hotel along the east side of the Old Santa Fe Trail just north of the river. During the next six years, the Sisters bought various adjoining parcels until they owned the entire block where the Inn at Loretto ^(and Loretto Chapel) now stands. Sharing French architects, French and Italian stonemasons, and stone quarries with the Cathedral which was still under construction, the Sisters began construction in 1874 on the delicate, Gothic-Revival Loretto Chapel, that was dedicated four years later (Photo 11).

the (you already ref. above in same #)

I was expecting a photo of Projectus!

Cathedral never finished?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Just north of the chapel the Sisters built in 1880 a new three-story school building with a mansard roof, dormer windows, and a central tower over the entrance. The building was remodeled in 1949 in a flat-roofed Territorial Revival manner. In 1893 the Sisters built the stone and iron fence along College Street ^(present Old SF Trail) which today is rusted and partially removed. A new convent, an auditorium, and other major buildings were constructed on the site between 1892 and 1928. Three years after the Academy closed in 1968, the Loretto buildings were all demolished except the Gothic chapel with its stone and iron fence, and the stable, milk shed, and chicken house on the southeast corner of the property. Subsequently the Inn at Loretto, a massive, building with setback upper stories suggestive of Pueblo architecture, was constructed south of the chapel.

The Sisters of Charity were brought to New Mexico by Lamy thirteen years after the first Sisters of Loretto arrived. By that time the Bishop had bought property with an L-shaped cluster of rooms adjacent to the back of the parish church. This became the first hospital and the priests' corral eventually became the site of an orphanage. By 1866 these were known as St. Vincent's Hospital and Orphanage. In the 1870s, a second story and a shingled, pitched roof were added to the adobe hospital.

Sister Blandina Segale arrived in Santa Fe in 1877, charged by Archbishop Lamy to build an industrial school for girls. A brick building with stone quoins, designed by Projectus Mouly, was constructed where Marian Hall now stands on East Palace Avenue. At three-stories in height with central cupola, it was for a time the tallest building in town. Cathedral Park at the corner of Palace Avenue and Cathedral Place was the formal entrance and grounds for the school. In 1880 an expert was brought from St. Louis to install a slate shingle roof which featured scallops, stars, and diamond-shaped patterns in a lighter colored slate. While still under construction, the building was designated for hospital use and opened as St. Vincent's Sanatorium in 1883.

Three years later the St. Vincent's Annex building (later called the Old Folks Home) was completed to the east along Palace Avenue. It had a hipped, standing-seam metal roof and exposed brick walls with a stone foundation, quoins, and window sills. In 1882, east of the Cathedral and south of the sanatorium, Seton Hall, a two-story, red brick building with a hipped, standing-seam metal roof, was constructed as a convent and nurses' residence. A two-story, red-brick orphanage with a gable roof was built in 1890 also east of the Cathedral.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

On June 14, 1896, St. Vincents Sanatorium was destroyed by fire. A new L-shaped, brick sanatorium was designed by Rapp and Rapp on the same site in 1910. Extensively remodeled, the building today is known as Marian Hall. In 1949, the 1886 Annex was demolished to make way for the hospital designed by John Gaw Meem. No longer a hospital, it is presently called the Villa Rivera Building. In 1954 Seton Hall and the original adobe hospital, which had become known as the Old Seminary and was later used as a nurses' residence, were torn down. A year later the orphanage building met the same fate. *All that remains today is ---- (this is hand to follow)*

Along the east side of Cathedral Place, south of the Cathedral and its rectory, are a series of small connected buildings. These buildings are remnants of three adobe placita-style houses shown on the Hartmann Map of 1886, one of which predated the American period. In 1890 the Archbishop J. B. Salpointe had a two-story brick residence built as part of the existing adobe compound. Although later remodeled in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style, it continued to serve as the residence of the Archbishop into the mid 1960s, when the Archbishop's quarters were moved to Albuquerque. Two buildings remain from this early compound. *adobe*

Southeast of the Cathedral, on the northwest corner of Alameda Street and Paseo de Peralta, the St. Francis Grade School was designed by John Gaw Meem in 1948, replacing an older parochial grade school at the southwest corner of San Francisco Street and Cathedral Place.

In 1859 Bishop Lamy brought the Christian Brothers to Santa Fe to establish St. Michael's College, a school for boys. A location was chosen south of the San Miguel Church on ~~the~~ Old Santa Fe Trail (formerly College Street). By 1878 the brothers had constructed an imposing three-story adobe building with a mansard roof and cupola. In 1926 a fire destroyed the third story and the mansard roof. Now called the Lamy Building, it contains state government offices. In 1887 another major building was added to the campus: a three-story brick building with a hipped roof, which exists today in a drastically remodeled form as the Lew Wallace Building, also owned by the State of New Mexico. *adobe*

Many of the buildings in the Cathedral/Loretto neighborhood are Spanish-Pueblo Revival in inspiration; other styles are represented by only one or two examples. The Cathedral and the Loretto Chapel survive as unique examples of the Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival styles in Santa Fe. The pattern of streets as well as the major buildings in the area—the Cathedral, Loretto Chapel, Marian Hall, and the former St. Vincent's Hospital (now the Villa Rivera)—reflect the origins of the neighborhood in the work of Archbishop Lamy and the religious orders that he brought to Santa Fe.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

Barrio de Analco

state that it was designated NHL in 1968

The Barrio de Analco extends along De Vargas Street on the south side of the Santa Fe River. Also known as the Barrio de San Miguel, this neighborhood of small randomly sited dwellings was founded before 1680 and extensively rebuilt after 1693. Today the street is narrow, curved, and often without sidewalks. For the most part, buildings are one story in height, ~~and at most two~~. Small residential buildings on small lots or those of residential scale predominate, with continuity created by yard walls, both low and high (Photo 12). The neighborhood has been fragmented by the expansion of the state capital complex which is a continuing threat to its remaining integrity.

The Barrio was served by the San Miguel Church that was originally built before 1626 and burned in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The church was rebuilt on the original site in 1710 and the facade subsequently redone (Photo 13). The Urrutia Map (~~c. 1766~~) shows an informal scattering of buildings along an embankment south of the river, with other buildings scattered to the south, east, and west among the cultivated fields. By 1882 there was a series of small, mostly flat-roofed houses strung along what is now De Vargas Street. Historic buildings standing today include the so-called "Oldest House" (Photo 14), Roque Tudesque house at 129-135 East De Vargas, and the Gregorio Crespín House at 132 East De Vargas, parts of which may date from the eighteenth century. East of the San Miguel Church is the Boyle House, located at 327 East De Vargas Street. Further to the east at 338 East De Vargas is the José Alarid House.

I still believe this word should be replaced with one more meaningful,

ie. "remodelled" "redone" doesn't tell very much.

already stated

address

why not in Bib?

Despite vigorous opposition from preservationists, the western end of the Barrio de Analco was compromised by Urban Renewal in the early 1970s. The Curry House built before 1857 was demolished to make way for a realignment of Sandoval Street, and a placita-style house east of the Curry House was nominally preserved, but in actuality only the walls adjacent to the street were retained.

where is this? 200 E. De Vargas?

Guadalupe Neighborhood

The Barrio de Guadalupe Neighborhood lies south of the Santa Fe River in the southwest corner of the Santa Fe Historic District. It is bounded on the north by the river, on the east by Guadalupe Street, on the south by West Manhattan, and on the west by St. Francis Drive. Two very old streets run through the neighborhood from east to west: Alto Street, which parallels the river; and Agua Fria Street, formerly the Camino Real that was the trade route south to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

Chihuahua and Mexico City, ^{street runs parallel to Alto Street.} Other later streets extend north or south off of these and are typically short, narrow, and often dead-ended.

The neighborhood is characterized by an informal placement of buildings with added houses in the back. Buildings are primarily one-story, modest residences on small often oddly shaped lots. On the oldest streets, buildings lie directly on the street line (Photo 15); elsewhere they are discontinuous but closely spaced with small yards and varying front setbacks (Photos 16, 17). The majority of buildings in this neighborhood are vernacular expressions, owner-built houses that were designed according to personal taste and do not conform consciously to formal and widely recognized architectural styles. There are also gable or hipped-roofed cottages in the neighborhood, as well as examples of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and Territorial Revival styles. Some of the older houses along Agua Fria Street retain features and details from the Territorial period (Photo 18), but most have been altered with more recent materials and architectural elements. Characteristic also are owner built walls and fences, including chain link or unpainted concrete block, and a lack of street trees or public landscaping (Photo 16). For the most part, alterations or additions to individual homes have also been conceived and carried out by their owners without oversight until 1983 when historic district regulations were extended to the west side.

↳ they still needed city permit (ie zoning) but just no H-overlay.

The neighborhood began as the pre-American Barrio de Guadalupe which was served by the Guadalupe Church. The Urrutia Map shows a few small rectangular or L-shaped houses situated along what is now Alto Street and scattered amid cultivated fields through which passes the Camino del Alamo (the Camino Real, now Agua Fria Street). The Guadalupe Church was licensed around 1795 by the Bishop of Durango and constructed sometime thereafter on a site just west of where the Camino Real crossed the River. The adobe, cruciform church has undergone several major changes of exterior design including a Gothic-Revival makeover after 1880. After a 1922 fire, it was rebuilt in California Mission Revival style and returned to Spanish-Pueblo design in 1976. The facade was again altered in a ¹⁹⁹¹ recent rehabilitation (Photo 19)

needs Biblio. ref. *

The U.S. Military maps of Santa Fe drawn by Gilmer and Emory in 1846-47 show extensive furrowed fields in this area. Much of the land remained under cultivation and irrigated by *acequias* into the twentieth century. Main ditches paralleled Alto Street and Agua Fria, branching at Dunlap Street. Land was divided into long narrow parcels in order to maximize the number of owners with frontage on the *acequias*. The Montoya residence at 202 Closson street is an example of a Territorial style building believed to have been constructed in the 1870s. ^{good!}

* how approp. is it to include copy of Hartmann/Urrutia in this document?
They are heavily relied up and would assist in understanding - as an "Additional Item"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 17

Among the older houses parts of which may date originally from the pre-American period are the Felix Garcia House (on the southwest corner of Alto and Closson Streets), and the Donaciano Vigil House (518 Alto Street).

The arrival of the railroad southeast of the neighborhood in 1880, brought a slow expansion and alteration of the neighborhood. A subdivision of small lots along Irvine Street was platted by Alexander Irvine, who bought the land between 1879 and 1881. The subdivision failed—the 1912 King's Map shows no houses or small lots along Irvine and all that remains is the name of the street. By 1892 the streets in the area included present Agua Fria, Alto, Closson, Dunlap, Irvine, and Cleveland. New streets developed in the neighborhood between 1892 and 1912 were Dudrow Street, located south of Agua Fria and serving as an entrance to Charles W. Dudrow's lumber yard; and present Ambrosio Street. By 1933 all of today's streets were in place except Roybal Street, Alto Lane, and Amado Streets, which ^{were} established ~~within the next~~ ^(time change) seven years. *by 1940. → state it, it's more clear rather than having to add 1830+7.*

The area's corn and alfalfa fields were still numerous after World War 1, but were gradually replaced with houses and small lots in the ensuing years. The decade between 1930 and 1940 saw an 82 percent increase in the population of Santa Fe, with much of this growth occurring west of the railroad yards. The Guadalupe neighborhood increased in population from 2 to 5 persons per acre to 15 to 20 persons per acre during this period, and many of the homes there date from that decade.⁴ Parcels were divided among family members, and frequently new houses were built on formerly cultivated land behind existing houses with which they shared a common driveway. This remained a primarily Hispanic working class neighborhood of modest, owner-built houses on small, irregular lots. As early as 1940, the neighborhood extended about as far west as the junction of Agua Fria and Hickox Street well beyond the boundaries of the Historic District. The neighborhood saw no major changes until 1964, when it was bisected by St. Francis Drive, the west boundary of the present ^{ju} ~~D~~ District. In recent years, as property values have risen in other ^d neighborhoods, some gentrification has taken place on the near West Side. Homes have been remodeled in the Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial revival styles and new, high, adobe-colored walls or pole fences added.

⁴ Harland Bartholomew and Associates, Comprehensive City Plan, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1946, 20.

under documentation? (altho it could get out of hand as to how many maps to include, ie Sanborn, 10--)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

West San Francisco Street Neighborhood

The West San Francisco Street Neighborhood is the counterpart of the Guadalupe Neighborhood north of the Santa Fe River at the west end of the District. It is bounded by Paseo de Peralta on the north, Guadalupe Street on the east, Alameda Street on the south, and St. Francis Drive on the west. San Francisco Street continues through the neighborhood from east to west and a series of short, parallel streets extends between San Francisco Street and the Paseo de Peralta.

what does this mean - historically related to? or were there 2 really 1 neighborhood but sep. by river?

The streets, including West San Francisco are narrow, with the exception of Alameda. Some of the north-south streets developed from driveways or alleys between long, narrow parcels of land originally used for agriculture. Like the Guadalupe Neighborhood, this is an area of modest, one-story, owner-built houses. Many of the buildings along West San Francisco Street lie directly along the street line in the Spanish and Mexican tradition (Photo 20), but elsewhere in the more recently developed areas, the houses are closely spaced but discontinuous with small yards and varying setbacks (Photo 21). Street trees were never a part of the streetscape in this neighborhood.

In the pre-American periods this was an area of irrigated fields, with very few buildings. The Arroyo Mascaras formed a natural boundary along the north as did the Santa Fe River on the south, and the area was less developed than the corresponding Guadalupe Neighborhood, south side of the river. During the Spanish Colonial period, San Francisco Street ended about where Guadalupe Street is today and formed a junction with the Camino Real (now Agua Fria Street) from the south and the road to San Ildefonso Pueblo, Santa Cruz de la Cañada, and other communities to the north. By the end of the Mexican Period, maps indicate that San Francisco Street extended westward beyond Guadalupe Street with a small number of widely spaced buildings lying beside it.

The 1886 Hartmann Map shows houses along both sides of San Francisco Street just west of present North Guadalupe Street, and three or four houses along the west side of Jefferson (now N. Guadalupe). No other streets are shown. By 1912 the eastern part of this neighborhood had been fairly densely developed by piecemeal property divisions. The west end of San Francisco Street near the Arroyo Mascaras had a dense cluster of houses along the street. The middle section still had large parcels of land on either side and very few houses. Nearly all of this land was owned by members of the Ortiz or Duran families.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 19

The area between the rear lot lines west of present-day Park Avenue and Duran Street, known in 1912 as the Jose Duran Estate, was subdivided among heirs in 1919. The plat of the subdivision shows the continuation, even as late as 1919, of the northern New Mexico custom of dividing land for inheritance into long narrow lots, extending from an *acequia*. Much of this land was later developed with Jose and Daniel Streets replacing informal entrances. During the 1920s, the Ortiz property, as well as other land to the west, was subdivided and Duran, Elena, Quintana, Candelario, and other streets added. Quintana Street was named for the Quintana family who bought a parcel of land in the 1920s extending from West San Francisco Street to the river, and built several houses there.

By 1924 Park Avenue had been developed between San Francisco and North Guadalupe. A subdivision plat filed in 1924 shows the area divided into 21 lots centered on Park Avenue, empty but for one house located on San Francisco Street. By 1930 the Sanborn Map shows a row of nearly square adobe houses built on each side of the unpaved street with a few garages located at the rear of the properties. The triangle bounded by Park Avenue, San Francisco Street, and North Jefferson (now Guadalupe) was already becoming dense with buildings. By 1933 West Water Street had been extended across Guadalupe Street. By 1940 Alameda Street extended along the river well beyond the western edge of town. Three neighborhood streets connected West San Francisco Street and the Alameda. One was an extension of Candelario Street, another was the Camino del Campo, and the third was later incorporated into the Villa Alegre Public Housing Complex (address).

The early 1960s brought several changes to the neighborhood. The Santa Fe Housing Authority was established in 1961, and two years later had built two public housing projects in the neighborhood, both located between West San Francisco Street and West Alameda, east of present-day St. Francis Drive. These housing projects replaced small houses or compounds on small lots similar to those in the present Candelario Street area. The smaller of the two projects faces Camino del Campo. The larger, Villa Alegre, comprises most of the western end of the neighborhood and has its own internal street system.

In 1964, not long after the public housing was built, St. Francis Drive was constructed. In 1971-1972 the "loop" (Paseo de Peralta) was created, bordering the neighborhood on the north side of the Arroyo Mascaras and severing the connection of Elena Street to Rosario Street.

The houses of the neighborhood are for the most part vernacular expressions, built by owners of limited means. Of the existing buildings in this neighborhood, the survey found twenty-two constructed before 1912, mostly on West San Francisco and Guadalupe, both older streets. During the years 1931 to 1945, 134 new buildings were built, reflecting the large

This street name has been changed to Callejon Tisnado (circa 1997)

Biblio. ref.

address around the immediate downtown

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 20

population growth in Santa Fe as a whole. Of these, 73 percent were considered "vernacular" by the surveyors and 31 percent Spanish-Pueblo Revival. Overall these are the dominant styles in the neighborhood; only two pitched-roof cottages and three Territorial Revival structures were surveyed.

Fort Marcy Neighborhood

This neighborhood extends north from the Plaza between Washington and Grant Avenues to Paseo de Peralta. It was formed historically by a succession of the military and governmental installations of the province and then territory, beginning with the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Palace of the Governors and *presidio*. After 1846 the Hispanic fort was turned into Fort Marcy, an American military headquarters, and the Federal Oval on the north, where it was originally proposed to build major Territorial government buildings, a new capitol and a penitentiary. The triangle formed by Griffin, Grant, and Catron streets is appropriately included with this neighborhood by virtue of building pattern, although it was not historically a part of Fort Marcy. Today the Fort Marcy Neighborhood is dominated by large, one and two-story public buildings, sometimes occupying whole blocks. Breaks between buildings are intermittent and yards,

while minimal, in this neighborhood, are still visible on Grant Avenue.

The origin of the neighborhood is seen in the rectilinear street pattern with an oval on the north. Streets are broad, tree-lined, major thoroughfares, the most formal being Lincoln Avenue. In the Spanish period, Washington Avenue, which ran along the east edge of the *presidio*, continued north as the road to Taos. The Spanish-Colonial street along the west wall of the military post eventually became Grant Avenue. In 1846 Griffin Street veered off a short distance at a diagonal from the west side of the *presidio*. The street that became Palace Avenue ended at the southwest corner of the *presidio* and extended only about a block beyond Washington. Other streets reflect nineteenth-century, Territorial patterns. In 1866 Lincoln Avenue was cut through the post northward from the original *presidio* entrance at the west end of the Palace of the Governors in a direct line to the intended Territorial Capitol, which had been under construction at the north end of the military grounds since 1852. The old guard house and jail at the end of the Palace were torn down to accommodate the full width of the street, which was named for the president who had been assassinated during the preceding year.

why use this word?

South Federal Place presumably was designed in 1866 or earlier as the street in front of the new Territorial Capitol, which was not completed until 1889, and then as the Federal Courthouse, another site for the capitol having been chosen. In 1883 an oval track for horse,

This sent- is awkward.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 21

mule, and burro races was laid out around the grounds of the partially constructed capitol. When the building was completed six years later, an iron railing with a stone base (both extant) was constructed around the grounds following the line of race track. This came to be known as the Federal Oval. *(This is such an incredible site, the hard to believe we don't have photo!)*
- bldg, wall, trees

Marcy Street for which land had been dedicated east from Washington Avenue to Hillside in 1893, was extended east after the military reservation was closed in 1895. Sheridan Avenue, presumably named after Philip H. Sheridan, the Civil War hero, who later was appointed Chief-in-Command of the U.S. Army, developed from an alley between rows of three officers' quarters that faced Grant and Lincoln Avenues. Cottonwoods were planted by the military along Lincoln, Grant, and Washington Avenues. A few of the original trees still stand today.

The *presidio* was established during the early colonial days of the capital and rebuilt between 1789 and 1791 according to plans made by Governor Fernando de la Concha in 1787. The rebuilt post extended almost a quarter of a mile north of the Palace of the Governors and was nearly as wide, occupying approximately an area circumscribed by present-day Palace, Washington, and Grant Avenues and Paseo de Peralta. It was surrounded by continuous barracks on the east, west, and north sides with the Palace of the Governors, *presidio* entrance, and additional barracks on the south. The area enclosed by these structures was vacant except for an irrigation ditch and two laundry structures.

After the American conquest in 1846, the United States Army took over the existing *presidio* for use as a military post. At that time, crops were being grown within the large open area inside the compound and some of the original enclosing structures were no longer there or in ruinous condition. The U.S. Army reorganized and rebuilt the installation, creating a post somewhat smaller dimensions than the *presidio*.

At the north end of the old *presidio*, within what became the Federal Oval, construction began on two stone buildings for which federal funds had been appropriated: a new capitol to replace the Palace of the Governors and a penitentiary. Lack of funds halted the construction of the penitentiary when the walls were ten feet high; the project was never completed and the stones eventually carried off piecemeal. It took decades to complete the capitol building, which never was put to its intended use, but became the federal courthouse.

I think a bit of footnote ref to the Ft. Marcy drawing - parade ground image - isn't this where most of the info comes from?

photo - see note from above

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 22

By 1875 the military reservation included the commanding officer's house, seven houses for officers, barracks, a hospital, and the district headquarters. The commanding officer's quarters faced Washington Avenue north of the gardens that were behind the Palace of the Governors. Workshops, storerooms, corrals, and commissary were all grouped between Lincoln and Washington Avenues, north of the commanding officer's residence. The District Headquarters was located on Palace Avenue where the Museum of Fine Arts now stands. The officers' quarters occupied the land north of the headquarters building between Grant and Lincoln Avenues. Three residences faced one street and three the other with an alley at the rear which eventually became Sheridan Street. Further north were another officer's quarters, the post hospital, and a building for company stores.

These buildings were all constructed of adobe, but were otherwise completely Anglo-American in inspiration with pitched, metal roofs. The six officers' residences were constructed in a modified version of the Army's standard Plan C. They were plastered with adobe and the two front corners were scored to simulate dressed stone quoins. The simple Greek Revival woodwork was painted white and the shutters dark green.

After Fort Marcy was closed as a military post in 1895, the property was conveyed to the City of Santa Fe, which then transferred it to the Santa Fe Board of Education. The Board platted the area as the Fort Marcy Addition and sold the officers' residences to private individuals. The area at the north end of the fort between Lincoln and Grant avenues was given over to public school use.

By 1912 the only Fort Marcy buildings left standing were the seven officers' residences, the hospital which served as a high school, and the headquarters building on Palace Avenue. Catron Grade School had been built in 1907 on the site where City Hall stands today at the northwest corner of Marcy and Lincoln. Elsewhere, lots had been platted and sold. Fifteen new houses, mostly brick, had been built, in addition to some non-residential buildings including the New Mexico Printing Company on the northeast corner of Sheridan and Palace Avenues, the Elk's Home and the Elk's Theater on Lincoln Avenue behind the Palace of the Governors, the National Guard Armory, and the old Public Library, both on Washington Avenue, behind the Palace. Nineteen lots remained vacant, all but four of which were still held by the Board of Education.

Between 1909 and 1913 the Palace of the Governors, the home of the newly formed Museum of New Mexico, was "restored." A new *portal* intended to replicate a Spanish-Colonial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 23

design replaced 1870s balustraded, wooden porch, creating an important precedent for new and remodeled buildings in the style that came to be known as the Spanish-Pueblo Revival (Photo 2). The Museum of Fine Arts was completed in 1917 across Lincoln Avenue from the Palace of the Governors on the site of the former district headquarters (Photo 5).

Gradually, residences gave way to commercial buildings. Brick buildings were replaced or remodeled in the revival styles to give the appearance of adobe construction. The original brick Women's Board of Trade building became the Public Library and was remodeled and enlarged in the Territorial Revival style according to 1932 drawings by John Gaw Meem. The adjacent brick Armory building north of the Palace of the Governors was taken over by the Museum of New Mexico and remodeled to be compatible with the Spanish-Pueblo Revival.

Only two of the six original Fort Marcy residences remain today, neither recognizable as such. One at 116 Lincoln was remodeled in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style in 1916 as a home for the director of the Museum of New Mexico (Photo 22). The other, located on 135 Grant Avenue, was turned into a two-story, Territorial-Revival building and is known as the A.M. Bergere House. The Sears building, designed by John Gaw Meem, was constructed in 1948, replacing two of the officer's houses that faced Lincoln Avenue. The two others on Grant Avenue were torn down to make way for a Safeway grocery store. The commanding officer's residence on Washington Avenue was torn down and replaced by a bank. Most recently the latter was replaced by the massive, multi-story bank and office building.

In 1951 a new high school was built on the site where the Catron Grade School stood and an east/west wing added two years later. Most recently the building was remodeled to serve as City Hall. Sweeney Gymnasium was built on the corner of Grant and Marcy. In 1961 the U.S. General Services Administration approved plans for a new post office west in the federal oval, west of Federal Courthouse. Plans to square the oval in order to improve the traffic flow and provide additional parking were not carried out.

The triangle of land between present-day Grant and Griffin Streets contained a few houses during the Spanish Colonial era. The south point of the triangle became the site of the first Protestant church in Santa Fe, an adobe building erected by the American Baptist Board of Home Church Missions in 1854. The Baptists sold the property to the Presbyterians in 1867. In about 1880, the church was mud-plastered and had a flat roof, as well as a square entrance tower with a crenelated parapet.

address

what about Johnson St. structures? or deal with later?

addresses - if helps the reader know better where these are - all have identifiable sites!

In the late 1970s,

whose? when? never heard of it!

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 24

By 1882 the adobe church had been replaced by a brick edifice with a pitched roof, Gothic-Revival windows, and a low square tower on the right side of the facade. In 1939 the nineteenth-century Gothic-Revival church was remodeled and enlarged in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style for the Presbyterians by architect John Gaw Meem. A north addition tied the church to the nineteenth-century minister's residence. A wing containing the church office and a classroom building was added to the west.

On Grant Street north of the church, a three-story, red-brick dormitory for girls and a classroom building were built in about 1890 to house the Allison School, which the Presbyterians had founded soon after purchasing the abandoned church from the Baptists. In 1937 Harvey Junior High School, a steel-frame building in the Territorial Revival Style was built with **PWA** funds on the site of the Presbyterian school buildings, which had been torn down in the early 1930s. In 1980 the junior high school building remodeled for the First Judicial District Court.

? Works Progress Admin. was

Today the Fort Marcy neighborhood consists primarily of large, one or two-story commercial, civic, or religious buildings, the most significant of which are the Palace of the Governors and the Museum of Fine Arts, which overlap the Plaza Neighborhood; the Federal Courthouse; and the Presbyterian Church. Older buildings which remain in drastically remodeled form are the former Women's Board of Trade building, the former Armory, the Bishop Building, and two remaining Fort Marcy officers' houses. Nearly all of the buildings are Spanish-Pueblo Revival and most of the rest are Territorial Revival, the dominant styles of the commercial areas around the Plaza.

photo too?

Railroad Neighborhood

The Santa Fe Historic District includes the depot area south of Agua Fria Street and west of Guadalupe, and small sections of the neighborhood that was platted east of Guadalupe Street in connection with the arrival of the railroad in 1880. The south boundary is that of the District: West Manhattan Street as it crosses the rail yard on an imaginary line that joins the resumption of West Manhattan at Guadalupe Street. As described in the original nomination this line appeared to pass through the Gross Kelly Warehouse. A boundary clarification adopted in 1989 established that the boundary passes south of the warehouse to include that building.

The railroad yard contains a cluster of depots and warehouses on open land next to working tracks that end near Montezuma Street and lead south to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 25

Fe (ATSF) station at Lamy. The neighborhood, as included in the District, also includes the west side of Guadalupe Street, parts of three streets platted east of Guadalupe; namely, the south side of Aztec Street and parts of both the south side of Read Street and the north side of West Manhattan east of Guadalupe. Streets in the neighborhood are wide. Those in the subdivision are straight. Buildings are mostly free standing and of one and, in a few cases, two stories. Most are now commercial in use, and several on Guadalupe Street are former warehouses. Many of the buildings on the platted streets are small houses set back from the street with small yards.

platted area,
(unless you want to id which subdiv.)

When the railroad arrived, the area south of the river was irrigated farm land with adobe homes strung along dirt roads. The commercial district of Santa Fe, well developed after decades of trading along the Santa Fe Trail, lay entirely north of the river. Although the ATSF bypassed the city, Santa Fe's business leaders brought a spur line in 1880 from Lamy, the nearest main-line stop ^{eighteen} ~~twenty-five~~ miles to the south. The tracks were laid to a point south of the river between Agua Fria Street and Cerrillos Road. It was hoped that the railroad would bring increased economic prosperity to the city and create a new commercial center or a "new town", near the railroad yards, as had occurred in so many other cities.

main line

A depot was quickly built on the east side of the tracks, a simple rectangular building with vertical board siding and a pitched roof. A group of local businessmen, platted a subdivision of lots east of Guadalupe Street which they called "Valuable Building Lots Adjoining AT and SF Depot." ^{The lots were} and heavily promoted ^{for add them here in this long sentence} as an excellent investment for either commercial or residential use. A continuation of the subdivision extended development to the south in 1881. Aztec, Read (originally Metropolitan), and Manhattan ^S Streets were part of a typical American grid of avenues with alleys at the rear of building lots.

(at the intersection of ...)

As part of the Americanization of the area, the Guadalupe Church was remodeled in 1881-82 from its Spanish Colonial appearance to an Eastern-style church with a pitched roof and a tall steeple. A picket fence delineated the grounds and Lombardy poplars were planted near the street.

Despite the optimistic hope of the developers, the new neighborhood grew slowly. The Hartmann Map of 1886 shows about fourteen houses scattered along Metropolitan, Garfield, Montezuma, and Aztec streets and about five buildings on the west side of Guadalupe Street. That year a second railroad arrived in Santa Fe, the Texas, Santa Fe, and Northern (TSFN), obliterating some of the original subdivision lots when tracks were laid on the east side of the ATSF. The new line came from the north through the city along what are now Rio Grande and

Griffin too?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 26

Guadalupe Streets. Although the first TSFN depot was built in the Staab/McKenzie District, in 1904 a new brick depot, called the Union Depot, was constructed near the ATSF depot at Guadalupe and Garfield Streets. It is now the home of Tomasita's Restaurant. In 1910 the ATSF relegated their original depot to freight and built a new Mission-Revival passenger depot nearby which is still standing (Photo 23). Nearby the Gross, Kelly, and Co. Warehouse, an early example of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style by Rapp and Rapp, was built in 1914 on the east side of the ATSF tracks, west of Guadalupe Street (Photo 24).

By 1910 the subdivision was still sparsely populated with the families of clerks, teachers, salesmen, and merchants who often rented rather than owned their homes. An especially noteworthy home that is included within the District is the Hesch House with mansard roof and dormer windows, built at 324-326 Read Street in 1888 by Philip Hesch, a master carpenter and a newcomer to Santa Fe (Photo 25). *in Santa Fe ~~about~~ about this time. who arrived*

Commercial activities in the railroad vicinity generally were more successful than the efforts to create a residential neighborhood. Warehouses and light industry developed on the streets near the rail yard. One of the earliest, the Schnepple storehouse, located at 316 Guadalupe Street, was built of stone in 1880-81. It was later used as a brewery, headquarters of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, an electric supply store, and is now a cookware store (Photo 26). By 1883, the D. L. Miller and Company Cracker Factory was located on the west side of Guadalupe Street. In 1887, Hesch & Sons established a blind and sash mill near the Guadalupe Church. By 1912, the Capital Coal Yard was established on the northwest corner of Guadalupe and Montezuma streets. This was the location of the State Highway Department district yards in the 1940s and 1950s. Also by 1912, Charles W. Dudrow had an extensive lumber and building materials yard on the west side of the railroad, *structures which were recently renovated into the Sanbusco market*. An oil company had tanks and a warehouse on the northeast corner of Montezuma and Dudrow Streets (now an extension of Montezuma), just to the west of Capital Coal. H. S. Cartwright ~~had~~ built a warehouse at 326 Guadalupe Street next to Capital Coal Yard. That building was the Supreme Body Shop for a number of years and *was renovated to house* is currently the Zia Diner. In the 1930s, several automobile repair garages were operating in the area. *in 1987.*

In 1946 the area still contained a mix of commercial and residential buildings. That year, a proposed zoning ordinance classified the entire railroad district west of Hancock (now Sandoval) as industrial, and the area east of Hancock *was zoned* as commercial. The trend away from residential use has continued so that now the area is almost entirely commercial. In recent decades projects like the Sanbusco rehabilitation and the establishment of successful stores and

*what about new construction? E.g. 328 S. Guad?
corner lot, good infill.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 27

*whose goal?
"original" of the RR?
earlier*

restaurants on Guadalupe Street and the side streets has finally realized the goal of a commercial alternative to the Plaza.

The diversity of this neighborhood in style, size of buildings, and landscaping reflects its slow development from the 1880s to the present. On Guadalupe Street, buildings are built along the street line at varying intervals. Most of the buildings that did not originate as nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial buildings are Spanish-Pueblo Revival. Most of the buildings in the subdivision were originally residences; the majority, bungalows or small vernacular homes.

East Palace Avenue Neighborhood

The East Palace Avenue Neighborhood extends east from Washington Avenue, between Paseo de Peralta on the north and Palace Avenue on the south, to Armijo Street on the east. Hillside Avenue also bounds the neighborhood on the north. Part of the first block of East Palace is included in the Plaza Neighborhood because of its pre-American origin. The south side of Palace Avenue that contains Cathedral Park and the former St. Vincent's Hospital overlaps with the Cathedral/Loretto Neighborhood.

The development of the neighborhood began with the extension of Palace Avenue east through swamp land in the late 1860s. With the exception of Paseo de Peralta and Hillside Avenue, streets are straight and wide. Many of the buildings date from the Territorial Period and the streetscape is, for the most part, typically Anglo-American in character. American elms line much of East Palace and Otero Streets. Buildings are freestanding, of one or two stories, with varying setbacks and minimal side yards. Many properties, particularly along East Palace, have low walls of stone or brick-capped stucco at the edge of the sidewalk.

defined front yards

The area northeast of the Plaza was a marsh (ciénega) that remained undeveloped until 1868, when Palace Avenue was extended eastward. In 1871 a proposal was made to extend the street further eastward to the Arroyo Sais (paralleled by Armijo Street). Marcy Street was opened east from Washington Avenue to Hillside in 1893.

this is the furthest you've followed this far.

was proposal followed thru?

Palace Avenue developed as a prestigious location for successful Territorial businessmen to build large homes in styles imported from other parts of the country. A brick house built for Mr. Wheelock stood on the south side of the street by 1873. Two years later it was said to be

period

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 28

"the only modern brick edifice in the city."⁵ A metal roof was added in 1877. It stands today at the southeast corner of Palace Avenue and Paseo de Peralta, stuccoed and ^{greatly} much remodeled. *address?*

During the 1880s, a number of fine new buildings appeared on East Palace Avenue. The Willi Spiegelberg House, located at 237 East Palace Avenue, was built in 1880 on property originally belonging to his brother Lehman. Lehman Spiegelberg had platted a subdivision west of the house, including parts of the *cienea*, in 1881, though it appears that only a few of the lots were sold. The Holy Faith Episcopal Church was built in 1882 east of the Spiegelberg house and across the street from the Wheelock residence. It is a stone building with a pitched roof, gothic-arched windows and doors, and a short, square tower set into the right side of the facade. This building survives as one of a few institutional buildings which has not been remodeled in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival or Territorial Revival styles. *address*

address The Staab house, located further east on the south side of the street, was also constructed in 1882. Built for merchant Abraham Staab in the Second Empire style, it originally had a third story with a mansard roof and dormer windows. After a major fire, the roof was removed and the building remodeled. Today it has been incorporated into La Posada Inn. In 1886 the Queen-Anne-style George Cuyler Preston House (Photo 27) was built just northeast of the Holy Faith Episcopal Church. Probably the only such residence extant in Santa Fe, it is ~~an~~ ^{is} elaborate two-story, stuccoed brick and frame building. The second story is clad in metal sheets pressed to resemble wood shingles. The Francisca Hinojos residence (355 East Palace) was constructed by artisans brought to Santa Fe to build the cathedral, ~~still stands at~~. *Is this current name after current remodel?*

date? In 1887 a new county courthouse was built on the reclaimed marsh land owned by Lehman Spiegelberg opposite St. Vincent's Sanatorium. This two-story, Romanesque Revival building had a steep hipped roof, a central tower rising above the entrance, and quoins at the outside corners. It was destroyed by fire in 1907 and later replaced by a new courthouse designed by architects Rapp and Rapp. Now known as the Coronado Building, it was sold at auction in 1939 and remodeled in the Territorial Revival style by architect Gordon Street. *address*

Marcy Street was also residential, although somewhat less prestigious than East Palace Avenue. It was characterized by brick bungalows (Photo 28, 29), and other single-story houses in styles imported from other parts of the country and built predominantly in the early decades of

⁵ *Daily New Mexican* 13 September 1875.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 29

the twentieth century. Most of these houses have now been turned to commercial use; those closest to Washington Avenue have been replaced with larger commercial structures.

ref - vacant lot that had 2 more @ Otero - demolished in late 1980s.

At the time of the U.S. occupation of New Mexico (1846), there were no buildings on what is now Washington Avenue except the old military barracks on the west side. Forty years later, along the east side there were two small houses at the southeast corner of Washington and Paseo de Peralta, the Padre Gallegos House, the Palace Hotel, the Lehman Spiegelberg/Nusbaum House, and a small, two-story commercial building owned by W. W. Griffin near the corner of Washington and Palace avenues.

this is more than 2!

Clarify. Smaller sentences.

The Padre Gallegos House, built soon after 1857, was a single-story, adobe structure built around a placita, much of which still stands. The Palace Hotel, located at the northeast corner of Washington and Marcy Streets, was a large, three-story, frame structure constructed in 1880 on land donated by the Spiegelberg family. It was built in the fashionable Second Empire style, with a mansard roof, dormers, and a central tower. Arson was suspected as the cause of its destruction by fire in 1922, while undergoing remodeling in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style. The site is now occupied by a small gas station which was recently converted to a bank.

address

then

rehabilitated

built in 1935* see below house

The Spiegelberg/Nusbaum house, formerly located on the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Nusbaum Street, was originally an early nineteenth-century adobe house of one story with a portal across the front and a wood-shingle, pitched roof. The house later belonged to Civil War Governor Henry Connelly and by the time it was owned by the Nusbaum family, had a second story. It was demolished in 1960 to make way for a city parking lot. On the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Marcy Street, a new municipal building was constructed in 1937, replacing an earlier brick city building that had been moved from San Francisco Street. The new building, designed by John Gaw Meem in the Territorial Revival style, was built with federal PWA funds and included the Police Court and jail as well and city council chambers and offices. It was remodeled for the public library in 1986 (Photo 30).

but now there's a hotel there!

WPA?

The East Palace neighborhood displays a mix of building types and styles. Buildings closer to Washington Avenue are predominately of commercial and public function and designed in the Territorial Revival or Spanish-Pueblo Revival style. Farther east, former residences dating from the later Territorial period or early twentieth century exhibit various imported styles ranging from Queen Anne to bungalows.

Isn't this a style name? Just like Q.A., Cap B, no?

* this raises? of automobile era / impact on SF / RT etc, etc - there still exist motor courts (Garrett's desert Inn) which is not covered herein. YIKES!

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 30

Staab/McKenzie Neighborhood

The Staab/McKenzie Neighborhood is bounded by Paseo de Peralta on the north, Griffin and Grant streets on the east, Johnson Street on the south, and Guadalupe Street on the west. It developed in conjunction with the original Denver and Rio Grande Railway yard west of today's Jefferson Street. It is a small area composed of an irregular grid of four streets running east to west, and one running north to south. Most of the neighborhood is densely built with small free-standing buildings (mostly present or former residences) set back on small lots with small yards. A triangle, bordered by Guadalupe, Catron and Jefferson streets, and the area between Catron and Paseo de Peralta contain larger, more widely spaced commercial buildings and an elementary school.

The Staab/McKenzie neighborhood lies between two Spanish Colonial roads radiating northwest from the center of town. The road on the west, present-day Guadalupe Street, originally led to Tesuque, the other northern pueblos, and to the town of Santa Cruz de la Cañada. On the Urrutia Map it is called the Camino de la Cañada and passes through irrigated fields. A second nearly parallel road on the east, known as Griffin Street today, is suggested on the Urrutia Map by four houses which lie approximately along its course. Historically the northern boundary of the neighborhood was the broad Arroya Mascaras. Catron, Staab, McKenzie, and Chapelle streets were created by the subdivision. ^{what subdiv?} The northern boundary was more clearly defined in 1971-72 when Paseo de Peralta was constructed along the Arroyo Mascaras as an extension west of Bowers Street and North Federal Place.

Before 1886 development in the area consisted of primarily linear buildings intermittently placed along the older streets. An extant example is the adobe building at the northwest corner ^{address -} of Johnson and Guadalupe streets, which today houses a Japanese restaurant. During the early Territorial period limited new construction appeared on what are now Guadalupe, Grant, Griffin, and Johnson Streets. The Pinckney R. Tully House at 136 Grant Avenue is an example of a Territorial-period dwelling. Built sometime in the 1850s, it was constructed of adobe which by the 1890s was plastered and painted to simulate red brick.

In 1879-1880, James L. Johnson, a wealthy Santa Fe merchant, subdivided his property north of what is now Johnson Street into thirty-three "Choice Building Lots." Among the few buyers were Alexander Irvine and Henry McKenzie who became son- and father-in-law. Two Irvine/McKenzie houses were built before 1886 at 310 and 314 McKenzie Street, rare examples of the Gothic Revival manner in the design of residential architecture in New Mexico (Photo 31).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 31

Development of the area was slow until after the completion of the railroad in 1887, which ^{As referenced in the previous sections} ~~Known as the "Chili Line,"~~ it connected Santa Fe with the terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway in Española. Eleven acres west of present Jefferson Street were designated for terminal facilities. Most of this land was owned by Santa Fe merchant Abraham Staab and had been used by the railroad to store construction materials and equipment. A two-story frame depot was built between Staab and Catron streets on present Jefferson Street. At about the same time a three-stall engine house was built west of this location. Other smaller buildings in the yard included tool houses, a car shed, hand car house, oil shed, and coal bin. The depot was replaced in 1904 by a new brick station built at the ATSF rail yards south of the river. After the engine house burned down in 1909, the railroad discontinued use of the yards adjacent to the Staab/McKenzie neighborhood. The "Chili Line" was abandoned in 1941 and the dismantling of the tracks began within a week of the last scheduled train.

The area east of the terminal was developed in 1894 by Abraham Staab as a residential subdivision, laid out in twenty-five by one hundred foot lots with alleys at the rear. This was the standard pattern for row house development found in Eastern cities at the time. However, no such row houses were built in Santa Fe. Instead, two lots were normally occupied by a single-family residence. Development was sluggish from the start and was only more so after the railroad discontinued use of the adjacent rail yard in the first decade of the ^{25th} century. By 1908 new brick houses had been built on Johnson Street and on Chapelle between McKenzie and Staab streets (Photo 32). The northern part of the neighborhood was the slowest to develop. In 1912 nearly the entire area north of Staab Street was owned by Julian A. Martinez and was still vacant. Eventually, the Santa Fe Public School District acquired most of the abandoned railroad yard and the northern part of the Staab Subdivision, where the Carlos Gilbert School ^{is located} ~~now faces Griffin Street between Catron Street and Paseo de Peralta, and is today's~~ only active downtown school ^{in Santa Fe.}

Nearly all of the houses in the Staab/McKenzie Neighborhood were built before 1946. Its origin as a speculative subdivision adjacent to the railroad yards is evident today in the street grid and in the relative uniformity in scale and placement of buildings, as well as the number of hipped-roof and brick cottages. Nearly all the houses are small, single-story buildings; most have low stuccoed walls or chain-link fences. Other styles in the neighborhood are California Mission, Mediterranean (Photo 33), Territorial Revival, Spanish-Pueblo Revival, and Southwest Vernacular (Photo 34). Several of the brick cottages have been stuccoed or more thoroughly

this makes it sound like the only one.

"Chili Line"

at 300 Griffin St. it is the only

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 32

remodeled in Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial revival styles. The west and north sides of the neighborhood have large commercial lots where the railroad yards once stood.

vacant?

Rosario/Paseo de Peralta Neighborhood

this is not true. local H.D. bound go up (almost to paseo de la Luna)

The Rosario/Paseo neighborhood is located at the northwest edge of the District and includes the 1972 dimensions of the National Cemetery, Rosario Cemetery, and development on Paseo de Peralta as far east as the Old Taos Highway. Its north boundary is that of the Santa Fe Historic District, i.e. Rosario and Griffin streets. This area is mixed in building type and streetscape. The open space of cemeteries contrasts with a small residential development of closely spaced, modest residences located southeast of Rosario Cemetery. West of the Old Taos Highway, Paseo de Peralta is a wide, major artery constructed in the early 1970s as a extension west of Bowers Street, which was itself a short, dead-ended extension of North Federal Place west from Grant Street. Facing Paseo de Peralta is a mix of large, widely spaced commercial buildings and at the west end of neighborhood, a few of the former residences that faced Bowers at the east end.

This neighborhood was little developed in the pre-American periods. The Rosario Chapel (Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary) was built in 1806-07 to commemorate the reconquest of New Mexico by Don Diego De Vargas in 1693, and to fulfill Vargas' pledge to build a sanctuary to house the statue of La Conquistadora which had accompanied the returning Spanish during the reconquest. The chapel was placed northwest of town on a site where the colonists allegedly camped before the city was retaken. The original adobe chapel faced south toward the city. In 1914 it was incorporated into a larger church to serve as the transept of the new east-facing structure. The 1914 facade was designed the California Mission style with a mixtilinear parapet and round-arched bell cote, the latter echoed by the round-arched doorway (Photo 35). Rosario Cemetery, the principal Roman Catholic burial ground in the city, stretches south from the chapel to ~~the~~ Paseo de Peralta.

curvilinear is more descriptive

Toward the end of the Mexican Period, Governor Mariano Martinez de Lejanza established a park just south of the Rosario Chapel. The park, or *alameda* as it was called, was laid out in a square with walks radiating from the center, a plan which can be seen on the 1846 Gilmer Map. Although no trace remains, the park appears to have been about the size of the Santa Fe Plaza or slightly larger; was planted with shrubs, flowers, and mountain cottonwoods; and surrounded by an adobe wall.

(lace)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 33

In 1868 three new cemeteries were surveyed in this area northwest of the city: one for the Catholic church, one for the military, and a third for a party of private citizens. These developed eventually into Rosario Cemetery which surrounds the Rosario Chapel and the National Cemetery located further north.

The residential areas at the north edge of the neighborhood were established in the twentieth century. Rosario Boulevard, north of the Arroyo Mascaras was established by 1933, and by 1940, a small subdivision had been laid out along Solana Avenue, Alegre, and Sandia streets. Most of the houses are in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style (Photo 36).

*then what happened?
blt up by late 40s?*

Bowers Street was developed with residences before 1912. The Catron family owned most of the land from Bowers south to present Catron Street. On the southwest corner Bowers and Grant streets was a linear building in the Spanish tradition built before 1912. A Spanish-Pueblo Revival home (now offices) was later built for Judge Reed Holloman, on the present southwest corner of Paseo de Peralta and Grant Avenue. Further west are newer commercial buildings of varying dimensions in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style. On the north side of former Bowers Street is a large, two-story Territorial Revival ~~law office~~ building constructed after the Period of Significance on the site of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival home of the noted New Mexico historian Ralph Emerson Twitchell. On the north side of Paseo de Peralta are a pair of contributing bungalows that once faced Bowers Street (Photo 37).

address

address

← this photo should show BOTH esp. since they are architecturally diverse +

Kearney/Otero Neighborhood

This small neighborhood lies at the north edge of the District east of Washington Avenue between Kearney Avenue on the north and Paseo de Peralta and Marcy Street on the south. The east boundary is that of the District including Harkins Lane and a line extending north to Prince Avenue. It is primarily a modest residential neighborhood dating for the most part from the twentieth century. ^{beginning in the 1980s} ~~In recent years~~ development in the area ^{became} ~~has become~~ somewhat more dense with the addition of several condominium complexes.

when?

important (and sent. ids them both).

The neighborhood is located at the northern edge of historic development where the terrain begins to rise. The Spanish government located a small fort (La Garita) and an arms storeroom on this hillside at about the same time that Rosario Chapel was built. The two small buildings were used by the Mexican government until the Americans ^{arrived} took Santa Fe ^{in 1846}. A walled cemetery and Catholic church were situated to the northeast of the buildings. La Garita fell into

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 34

ruins after the American occupation. A 1954 excavation indicated that the walls had been about twenty inches thick and were built on stone foundations.

To the south of La Garita stood the Roque Lobato House, built soon after 1785. The archaeologist Sylvanus Morley bought the house in 1910 and remodeled it in the "Santa Fe style." This treatment, along the "restoration" of the *portal* on the Palace of the Governors, were significant prototypes of the emerging Spanish Pueblo Revival style. The historic integrity of the Morley House was lost when it became part of a condominium development on the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and Paseo de Peralta in 19 (year).

how?
more
alterations?
or just its incorp.
into condos.

explain, does DBase show it as N?

Southeast of the site of La Garita, a large *placita*-centered house belonged to Hilario Gallegos in the 1860s and may be one of the several houses in the area indicated on the 1846 Gilmer Map. Alice Robie, who purchased the house in 1927, hired John Gaw Meem to renovate it in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style. The house is now a part of the Campanilla Compound at 332-334 Otero Street.

FT. Marcy
site is on NR/SR
this makes it
seem less
important.

In 1846 the U.S. military selected the heights northeast of the townsite to build an adobe fort which was never garrisoned and eventually fell into ruins. The Cross of the Martyrs was placed near the site in commemoration of the 11 Franciscan Friars who lost their lives in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680.

earthen -
we know
it was not
all adobe -
some was
rammed
earth!

Residential development of the area began in 1887 with the announcement of a subdivision called Fort Marcy Heights. Although this early scheme was never realized, the area was gradually subdivided. In 1910 the Garita Addition was undertaken by A.B. Renehan. Twenty-two lots were platted along the east side of Bishop's Lodge Road and the newly established Garita Place and Magdalena Road. This area included the Roque Lobato House, the ruins of La Garita, and the Roman Catholic cemetery. By 1912 Sylvanus Morley had acquired the Roque Lobato House as well as several lots to the north, where he built a house for his mother.

for what?

At about the same time, the Fort Marcy Heights development resurfaced north of the original location. The area as platted in 1912 shows 114 lots north and east of the Fort Marcy ruins. The platted streets were Prince, Emory, Gilmer, and MacLean Avenues. This subdivision for the most part is outside of the boundary of the National Register District. A 1919 plat of the southwest section of the development shows lots along Kearney Avenue and a bend in Kearney to accommodate the cemetery. By 1933 Otero Street had been extended further north of Hillside Avenue.

what
part is in?
otherwise
why
mention?

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 35

The Kearney-Otero Neighborhood consists primarily of one-story dwellings located on small lots with varying setbacks. As most of this is twentieth century development, the Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial revival styles predominate, except on Paseo de Peralta, here formerly Hillside Avenue, where a series of pitched roof cottages were built on the south side of the road (Photo 38).

what period?

complex sent.

Eastside Neighborhood

The Eastside Neighborhood is by far the largest in the District in terms of area extending on both sides of the Santa Fe River east of the Old Santa Fe Trail and the Paseo de Peralta. It is bounded on the north, east, and south by ~~the District boundaries: that is,~~ Palace Avenue and Cerro Gordo on the north, Camino Cabra on the east, and on the south by the complicated District boundary east of the Old Santa Fe Trail, which encompasses Camino San Acacio, Camino Don Miguel, Acequia Madre Road, Garcia Street, and Camino de las Animas. Historically, the Eastside also encompassed the Camino del Monte Sol neighborhood which was not included in the original boundaries of the Santa Fe Historic District, but has been listed separately in the National Register (1988).

no kidding!

acknowled

The area is primarily residential except for Canyon Road, which was zoned for Residential Arts and Crafts in the early 1960s. There ^{are} many former residences have been turned into small shops. Streets tend to be narrow, curved, and lined with buildings or stuccoed walls. Most buildings are one story and stuccoed in earth colors.

Like the outlying areas south and west of the Plaza, the Eastside Neighborhood was sparsely populated cultivated land before 1846 and remained almost totally agrarian well into the twentieth century despite the dramatic changes brought by the railroad nearer the Plaza. Canyon Road, which runs through the neighborhood eastward into the Santa Fe River Canyon, was historically a continuation of De Vargas Street, ~~and~~ a wood gathering trail into the canyon, as well as an ancient route to the Pecos Pueblo.

Prior to the twentieth century, construction took place primarily along the main arteries, Canyon Road, Old Santa Fe Trail, and Acequia Madre, in the traditional adobe Spanish-Pueblo style. El Zagan and the Borrego House on Canyon Road are excellent examples of nineteenth-century Territorial style dwellings (Photos 39, 40). As late as 1917 much of the eastside was still under cultivation, primarily in corn, alfalfa, oats, and fruit trees. Remnants of Spanish Colonial

acknowled

of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 36

land use patterns, which included a complicated maze of main *acequias* and lateral ditches with buildings placed irregularly on long, narrow lots perpendicular to the main acequia, were evident as late as 1924 and vestiges remain today in many areas. The Acequia Madre, at the southern edge of the neighborhood, is the District's only functioning *acequia* of a once extensive network of irrigation ditches. To this extent the neighborhood exhibits characteristics of a traditional cultural landscape.

I don't believe this is true. Call Phil Bove @ 983-3546 Aceq. Madre Commissioner

adobe houses

The artists who formed Santa Fe's art colony in the early part of the century came to this side of town attracted by what they saw as its picturesque charm, unspoiled by the modern development that had transformed the Plaza. They either remodeled old adobes or designed and built their own to express their interpretation of local architectural traditions. For example artists Gerald Cassidy and Olive Rush bought old adobes on Canyon Road. Gustave Baumann built on Camino de las Animas and was joined nearby by fellow artists, Raymond Jonson and B. J. O. Nordfeldt. The neighborhood became the proving ground for the development of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and later the Territorial Revival styles in domestic architecture.

Source?

Between 1930 and 1940, the eastside population increased by about 50 percent (from about 2,930 to 4,520), at the same time that the population of the city as a whole nearly doubled. Developments were typically small, informal, compounds on land once used for farming. Roads were slow to be paved. A controversy that ended in court arose over the paving of Canyon Road in the early 1960s. Most of the eastside has remained residential and has retained the ambiance of a picturesque adobe neighborhood in a semi-rural setting with the exception of Canyon Road, where arts and crafts businesses have been allowed since 1962, and a few public buildings. Examples of the latter include the First Ward School (1906), a brick building designed by Rapp and Rapp at 400 Canyon Road, and two buildings designed by John Gaw Meem—the Manderfield Elementary School (1927) on Camino Cabra and the nearby Cristo Rey Church (1939), among the largest modern adobe structures (Photo 41).

The 1957 Historic Styles Ordinance included the entire east side as well as the historic downtown, but not the west side. Inclusion reflects the interest of the newcomers, who largely developed the east side, in the local, revival styles based on prototypes. Today the largest number of buildings are in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival. Only a few are Territorial Revival and even fewer are cottages or bungalows, reflecting the influence of the artists and others who settled south of the river.

As I stated in my previously provided comments:

maybe section 8 pp. 3144

this ff "short changes" the importance of the hp steps that SF has taken since '57. please expand this ff to include ID of hp ord developments, so that context for HP in SF is in NR form. If we are updating NR form, it should include updated info

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 37

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES FOUND IN THE DISTRICT

These stylistic definitions generally conform to the categories established in the *New Mexico Historic Building Inventory Manual*, produced by the University of New Mexico School of Architecture and Planning in 1980. Dates are very approximate and have been adapted in some cases to the circumstances of Santa Fe. Descriptions of these styles may be found in the state manual and in the pamphlet, *Design and Preservation in Santa Fe*, produced by the City of Santa Fe Planning Department in 1977. A discussion of the historic evolution of these styles is provided in the significance section below.

more recent
thorough

Also: Historic Building Inventory Manual: A Citizen's Guide to Conducting Architectural Survey in Santa Fe, Planning Div, Sept '77.

SPANISH-PUEBLO 1610-1900

Alternate Names: Pueblo Spanish; Pueblo

Building Types: all

Defining Characteristics: Adobe walls covered with mud plaster with irregular, battered appearance due to weathering. Single story buildings placed at street line. Flat roof constructed of log beams (*vigas*), brush, and dirt with *vigas* projecting through exterior walls and wooden roof drains (*canales*) projecting through parapets. Ceilings exposed *vigas*. Rounded corners and tops of parapet walls, sometimes corner buttresses. Linear floor plan, sometimes L or U-shaped or built around an open square, or *placita*. Asymmetrical facades. Small, infrequent, untrimmed window and door openings. Windows irregularly placed, recessed on the exterior. Frequent exterior doors. *Portal* supported by peeled-log posts, often topped by wooden corbels, sometimes decoratively carved; placed at street line on commercial buildings, between side wings or around a *placita* in domestic buildings.

Examples: None extant without alteration.
"Oldest House" (Photo 14)

TERRITORIAL 1846-1912

Building Types: all

Defining Characteristics: Adobe walls covered with mud plaster, occasionally scored or painted to simulate other masonry. Greek-Revival-inspired ornamentation. Single story, sometimes one and a half or two story buildings. Flat dirt roof with brick coping on top of parapets; bricks arranged to simulate Greek dentils. Later in the period pitched metal roofs added. Ceilings exposed sawed rectangular beams; do not project beyond outside walls. Linear or symmetrical floor plan around a central hall. Symmetrical facades.

less than - isn't this rare?

Use 9/97 ^{city} district handbook to get verbiage for 1983 (more districts), 1992 (hp standards), 1992 and 1996 (ht. standards) / CRITERIA A calls for this to happen - these steps are significant in the historic context of SF physical appearance!

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 38

Large windows with divided lights and paneled doors with side and over lights, inset on the interior. Wood casings and lintels around door and window openings, often pedimented. Porch or *portal* supported by square columns, often chamfered, with molding used to simulate a Doric capitals. White-painted wooden trim and porch elements.

Examples: Delgado House (Photo 7)
517 Agua Fria Street (Photo 18)
El Zagan (Photo 39)
Borrego House (Photo 40)

NEW MEXICO VERNACULAR 1875-1930

Building Types: residences

Defining Characteristics: Adobe walls covered with mud plaster. One, one and a half, or two stories. Metal, gable roof. Linear or square floor plan. Idiosyncratic use of imported materials and prefabricated elements to add inventive decoration.

Examples: 673 San Francisco Street (Photo 20)

GOTHIC REVIVAL 1870-1912

Building Types: churches, public buildings, residences

Defining Characteristics: Stone, adobe, brick, or wood walls. One or two stories. Gable roof, often steeply pitched. Rose window. Vertical emphasis. Use of simplified Gothic details, pointed arches, bargeboards, and porch decoration. Gothic details added to territorial houses.

Examples: Loretto Chapel (Photo 11)
McKenzie House (Photo 31)

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL 1860-1890

Building Types: churches

Defining Characteristics: Stone walls. Pitched roof. Rounded arches used for all openings. Rose window.

Examples: St. Francis Cathedral (Photo 10)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 39

BRACKETED 1880-1900

Alternate Names: Italianate; Railroad Commercial

Building Types: commercial structures, residences

Defining Characteristics: Stone, brick, wood walls. One, two, or three stories. Flat roof. Vertical emphasis within stories. Horizontal band of bracketed detailing at each floor level. Elaborate ornamental brackets with overhanging cornice. Round-arched openings with prominent Keystone. Metal columns or pilasters.

Examples: Catron Building (Photo 4)

MANSARD 1880-1900

Alternate Names: French Second Empire; Second Empire

Building Types: residences, hotels, schools

Defining Characteristics: Two or three stories. Mansard roof with dormer windows. Classical detailing. Porch, often wraps around.

Examples: Philip Hesch House (Photo 25)

QUEEN ANNE 1880-1910

Building Types: residences

Defining Characteristics: Walls of two or more materials. Profuse ornamentation. Irregular roofs with steep pitches. Asymmetrical plan with projecting bays and corner towers. Round-arched or straight-topped windows.

Examples: George Cuyler Preston House (Photo 27)

HIPPED BOX 1900-1920 *< insert space (or none to next page)*

Building Types: residences

Defining Characteristics: Walls stucco, brick, or wood siding. One or two stories. Hipped roof, sometimes with broad overhanging eaves. Shed roofed front porch and rear additions. Symmetrical design, centered roof dormers. Limited decoration.

Examples: 609 Agua Fria (Photo 17)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 40

DECORATIVE BRICK 1900-1920

Building Types: residences, commercial

Defining Characteristics: Brick walls. One or two stories. Flat roof. Symmetrical Facade, little ornamentation aside from decorative brick work.

Examples: 212 Chapelle (Photo 32)

BUNGALOW 1905-1935

Alternate Names: Bungaloid; Craftsman

Building Types: residences

Defining Characteristics: Walls stucco, brick, wood siding, wood shingles. One story, occasionally one and one half stories. Asymmetrical facades. Low-pitched, front gable roof with broad overhanging eaves. Exposed roof elements, rafters, beams, purlins, brackets. Prominent front porch supported by tapered piers, square columns, masonry or stucco columns topped with short wood posts.

Examples: 225 East Marcy (Photo 28)
229 East Marcy (Photo 29)
405 Paseo de Peralta (Photo 37)
618 Paseo de Peralta (Photo 38)

CALIFORNIA MISSION 1900-1925

Alternate Names: Mission Revival

Building Types: residences, hotels, churches, schools, commercial

Defining Characteristics: Light-colored stucco walls. One and two stories. Low-pitched, hipped or gabled roof, sometimes hidden behind parapets. Curvilinear parapets and gables. Projecting eaves. Semicircular and sometimes segmental, unornamented arches. Balconies, towers. Lack of sculptural ornamentation.

Examples: De Vargas Hotel (Photo 8)
ATSF Depot (Photo 23)
Rosario Chapel (Photo 35)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 41

MEDITERRANEAN 1910-1946

Building Types: residences

Defining Characteristics: Light-colored stucco walls. One story. Low-pitched, red-tile roofs or flat roof behind parapets with red tiles on parapets and porch roofs. At least one opening emphasized by a round-arched opening or a picturesque grouping of windows. Wrought-iron railings. No curvilinear gables or parapets.

Examples: 220 McKenzie (Photo 33)

SPANISH COLONIAL BAROQUE 1930-1946

Building Types: large-scale commercial buildings

Defining Characteristics: Light-colored stuccoed walls. Low-pitch roofs. Red tile roofs. Round arches. Shallow relief decoration of stone, cast stone or terra cotta. Arched windows.

Examples: Lensic Theater (Photo 42)

SPANISH-PUEBLO REVIVAL 1909-1946

Alternate Names: Pueblo Revival; Santa Fe Style

Building Types: all

Defining Characteristics: Walls stuccoed in earth colors over adobe, or other masonry such as brick, hollow clay tile, concrete block. One, two or three stories. Set back upper stories. Flat roofs with parapets. Battered walls; rounded corners and tops of parapets to create the illusion of adobe construction. Rounded stuccoed buttresses. Projecting *vigas* and *canales*. Asymmetrical facades. No arches. Elements of Pueblo mission church facades, such as low towers. Exposed wooden lintels over inset doors and windows. *Portales* supported by peeled logs, often stained or painted dark brown, topped with carved corbel brackets. High walls with arched gateways at the street line in front of residences.

Examples: Palace of the Governors (Photo 2)
Museum of Fine Arts (Photo 5)
U.S. Post Office (Photo 6)
Fort Marcy Officer's Residence/Hewett House (Photo 22)
Gross Kelly Warehouse (Photo 24)

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 42514 Sandia ((Photo 36)
Cristo Rey Church (Photo 41)**TERRITORIAL REVIVAL 1925-1946****Building Types:** residences, commercial, large public buildings, especially government.**Defining Characteristics:** Brown-stuccoed walls. Sharp-edged corners. Flat roofs with parapet, never pitched. Brick coping on parapet with dental course. Contemporary floor plans. Greek Revival detailing in wood window and door frames, pedimented lintels. *Portal* or porch supported squared posts with wood simulated capitals. White-painted wooden elements.**Examples:** SF Public Library, former City Hall (Photo 30)**SOUTHWEST VERNACULAR 1920-1946****Building Types:** residences, commercial buildings**Defining Characteristics:** Stuccoed walls. One story or two in commercial buildings. Most often flat roof, with stepped, or undulating irregular parapets. Owner-built. Freedom of form, detail, and composition. Incorporates features of the Mission, Spanish-Pueblo, Territorial Revival, and possibly Bungalow styles, sometimes in simplified form and unusual combinations. Idiosyncratic elements such as stone facings, carved *portal* posts.**Examples:** 216 McKenzie (Photo 34)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 43

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

This list drawn from the "Historic Building Inventory Database," produced by the City of Santa Fe Planning and Land Use Division, and dated November 1995. The database was compiled by the City of Santa Fe from surveys sponsored in part by the Historic Preservation Division beginning in 1984 and continuing, from 1991, through the Certified Local Government Program with the City of Santa Fe. Unsurveyed properties were classified as contributing or noncontributing by the city. It was not within the scope of this expanded nomination to evaluate or revise status designations.

(As in my previous comments, city also does "significant" - this document needs to acknowledge that & state that for NR purpose, "S" = "Contrib" otherwise user of survey forms says, "what's significant mean?" Just state it in 1 sent.)

In the event of a federally funded or federally assisted project in the Santa Fe Historic District, properties that may be affected by the project should be evaluated for their contributing or noncontributing status within the District prior to commencement of work.

The old survey numbers are those used in the original surveys; the new survey numbers are those more recently assigned. A "0" in the survey date column indicates that the property has not been resurveyed. Minor resources such as sheds and carports were removed from the list and not counted *x* for purposes of preparing this nomination. (Note: cuz we do count them)

ADDRESS	OLD SURVEY #	NEW SURVEY #	DATE SURVEY	STATUS
424	ACEQUIA MADRE	390	11129.0	92 C
430	ACEQUIA MADRE	40	11130.0	92 C
432	ACEQUIA MADRE	410	11130.0	84 C
434-436	ACEQUIA MADRE	1210	11131.0	84 C
435	ACEQUIA MADRE	420	11138.0	84 N
438	ACEQUIA MADRE	430	11132.0	93 C
440	ACEQUIA MADRE	440	11137.0	93 C
441	ACEQUIA MADRE	450	11139.0	84 N
443	ACEQUIA MADRE	460	11142.0	84 N
444-446	ACEQUIA MADRE	1220	11140.0	92 C
444-446	ACEQUIA MADRE (GARAGE)	1221	11140.0	0 C
450	ACEQUIA MADRE	35950	0.0	0 N
451	ACEQUIA MADRE	470	11143.0	84 N
451	ACEQUIA MADRE (GUEST)	471	11143.1	0 N
451	ACEQUIA MADRE (GARAGE)	472	11143.2	0 N
452	ACEQUIA MADRE	12590	11144.0	84 C
455	ACEQUIA MADRE	480	11144.0	84 C
455	ACEQUIA MADRE (GARAGE)	481	11144.0	0 C

**CHECK THESE I BELIEVE THEY ARE REVERSED!*

but i've given you new/updated info

or if P+LU, it's "department!"

or if P+LU, it's "department!"
but i've given you new/updated info
(As in my previous comments, city also does "significant" - this document needs to acknowledge that & state that for NR purpose, "S" = "Contrib" otherwise user of survey forms says, "what's significant mean?" Just state it in 1 sent.)
by whom? significant mean?" Just state it in 1 sent.)

James, I have reviewed our D-Base and note changes herein that date from since it was originally provided for use in NR update.

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 44

456	ACEQUIA MADRE	490	11145.0	84	N
456	ACEQUIA MADRE (APARTMENT)	491	11145.0	0	N
461	ACEQUIA MADRE	500	11147.0	84	C
462	ACEQUIA MADRE	510	11146.0	84	C
462	ACEQUIA MADRE (APARTMENTS)	511	11146.0	0	C
507	ACEQUIA MADRE	530	11148.0	84	C
509	ACEQUIA MADRE	550	11149.0	84	C
511	ACEQUIA MADRE	560	11150.0	84	N
513-515	ACEQUIA MADRE	1230	11151.0	84	C
513-515	ACEQUIA MADRE (GARAGE)	1231	11151.0	0	C
603	ACEQUIA MADRE	610	11457.0	84	C
615	ACEQUIA MADRE	620	11458.0	84	C
617	ACEQUIA MADRE	630	11459.0	84	N
617½	ACEQUIA MADRE	35960	0.0	0	C
619	ACEQUIA MADRE	640	11460.0	84	C
700	ACEQUIA MADRE	650	11461.0	84	N
700	ACEQUIA MADRE (BUILDING)	651	11461.0	0	N
739	ACEQUIA MADRE	680	11462.0	84	C
739	ACEQUIA MADRE (GUEST)	681	111462.0	0	C
751	ACEQUIA MADRE	700	11463.0	84	N
751	ACEQUIA MADRE (REAR)	36020	0.0	0	N
751	ACEQUIA MADRE (CONDO)	701	11463.0	0	N
751	ACEQUIA MADRE (CONDO)	702	11463.0	0	N
753	ACEQUIA MADRE	710	11464.0	84	C
755	ACEQUIA MADRE	12910	11466.0	84	C
755	ACEQUIA MADRE	730	11465.0	84	N
755½	ACEQUIA MADRE	3597	0.0	0	N
767	ACEQUIA MADRE	750	11467.0	84	N
767	ACEQUIA MADRE	36000	0.0	0	N
767	ACEQUIA MADRE	35990	0.0	0	N
767	ACEQUIA MADRE	35980	0.0	0	N
767½	ACEQUIA MADRE	760	11468.0	84	C
777	ACEQUIA MADRE	800	11472.0	84	C
777	ACEQUIA MADRE (GARAGE)	801	11472.0	0	C
801	ACEQUIA MADRE	810	11470.0	84	N
803	ACEQUIA MADRE	820	11471.0	84	C
803	ACEQUIA MADRE	36040	0.0	0	C
821	ACEQUIA MADRE	830	11473.0	84	N
823	ACEQUIA MADRE	840	11474.0	84	C
823½	ACEQUIA MADRE	850	11475.0	84	C
900	ACEQUIA MADRE	870	11477.0	84	N
913	ACEQUIA MADRE	890	11479.0	84	N
913	ACEQUIA MADRE (REAR, GARAGE)	40110	0.0	0	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 45

913A	ACEQUIA MADRE	1250	11480.0	84	N
913B	ACEQUIA MADRE	1290	11482.0	84	N
913½	ACEQUIA MADRE	900	11481.0	84	N
917	ACEQUIA MADRE	910	11483.0	84	C
920A-B	ACEQUIA MADRE	380	113.0	92	C
923	ACEQUIA MADRE	930	11484.0	84	C
923A	ACEQUIA MADRE	1270	11485.0	84	N
925	ACEQUIA MADRE	940	11486.0	84	C
925A	ACEQUIA MADRE	1280	11487.0	84	N
925B	ACEQUIA MADRE	1310	11488.0	84	N
929	ACEQUIA MADRE	950	11490.0	84	N
935	ACEQUIA MADRE	960	11492.0	84	N
937	ACEQUIA MADRE	970	11491.0	84	N
939	ACEQUIA MADRE	980	11493.0	84	N
939½	ACEQUIA MADRE	990	11494.0	84	N
940	ACEQUIA MADRE	1000	11489.0	84	N
940	ACEQUIA MADRE (GUEST)	1001	11489.0	0	N
940	ACEQUIA MADRE (GUEST)	1002	11489.0	0	N
945	ACEQUIA MADRE	1010	11496.0	84	N
947	ACEQUIA MADRE	1020	11497.0	84	N
948	ACEQUIA MADRE	1030	11495.0	84	C
948B	ACEQUIA MADRE (GARAGE)	8091	11534.0	0	N
949	ACEQUIA MADRE	1040	11501.0	84	N
951	ACEQUIA MADRE	1050	11502.0	84	N
952	ACEQUIA MADRE	1060	11498.0	84	C
960	ACEQUIA MADRE	1070	11499.0	84	C
964	ACEQUIA MADRE	1080	11500.0	84	C
970	ACEQUIA MADRE	1090	11503.0	84	C
970	ACEQUIA MADRE (GUEST)	1091	11503.0	0	C
976	ACEQUIA MADRE	1100	11504.0	84	C
980	ACEQUIA MADRE	36050	0.0	0	C
982	ACEQUIA MADRE	1110	111505.0	84	C
984	ACEQUIA MADRE	42950	0.0	0	N
984A	ACEQUIA MADRE	350	11515.0	84	N
984B	ACEQUIA MADRE	1320	11513.0	84	C
984C	ACEQUIA MADRE	1340	11514.0	84	N
986	ACEQUIA MADRE	370	11516.0	84	N
986	ACEQUIA MADRE	1120	11511.0	84	N
988	ACEQUIA MADRE	1130	11507.0	84	N
990	ACEQUIA MADRE	36060	0.0	0	C
992	ACEQUIA MADRE	42970	0.0	0	N
992A	ACEQUIA MADRE	11260	11405.0	84	N

" " (DITCH)

85

C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 46

	416	AGUA FRIA	1390	13564.0	85	C
<i>demolished 1991</i>	416	AGUA FRIA (REAR)	1391	13564.1	85	C
	417	AGUA FRIA	1400	13567.0	85	N
	417	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	1402	13567.0	0	N
	417	AGUA FRIA (PARISH HOUSE)	1401	13567.0	0	N
	417	AGUA FRIA (REAR)	2250	13566.0	85 <i>96</i>	N <i>C</i>
	428	AGUA FRIA	1410	13568.0	85	N
	503	AGUA FRIA	1420	13569.0	86	C
	506	AGUA FRIA	1430	13570.0	85	N
	507	AGUA FRIA	1440	13571.0	85	C
	507½	AGUA FRIA	2200	13572.0	85	C
	507C	AGUA FRIA	2200	13572.0	85	C
	509-511	AGUA FRIA	2220	13573.0	85	C
	512	AGUA FRIA	1450	13574.0	85	C
	517	AGUA FRIA	1460	13575.0	85	C
	518	AGUA FRIA	1470	13576.0	85 <i>97</i>	N <i>C</i>
	518	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	1471	0.0	0	N
	520	AGUA FRIA	1480	13577.0	85	N
	521	AGUA FRIA	1490	13578.0	85	C
	525	AGUA FRIA	2210	13579.0	85	C
	526	AGUA FRIA	1500	13580.0	85	C
	527	AGUA FRIA	1510	13581.0	85	C
	532-538	AGUA FRIA	2230	13582.0	85	C
	532-538	AGUA FRIA (APARTMENT)	2231	13582.0	0	C
	533	AGUA FRIA	1520	13583.0	85	C
	533½	AGUA FRIA	1530	13584.0	85	N
	541	AGUA FRIA	1540	13585.0	85	C
	543	AGUA FRIA	1550	13586.0	85	C
	544	AGUA FRIA	1560	13587.0	85	C
	544½	AGUA FRIA	1580	13588.0	85	C
	544½	AGUA FRIA	1570	13589.0	85	C
	548	AGUA FRIA	1590	13590.0	85	C
	549	AGUA FRIA	1600	13591.0	85	C
	549	AGUA FRIA (REAR)	2260	13592.0	85	N
	552	AGUA FRIA	1610	13593.0	85	C
	552	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	1611	13593.0	0	C
	553	AGUA FRIA	1620	13594.0	85	C
	553½	AGUA FRIA	1630	13595.0	85	N
	557	AGUA FRIA/251 CLOSSON	2310	13596.0	85	N
	600	AGUA FRIA	1640	13597.0	85	C
	600	AGUA FRIA (REAR)	2270	13598.0	85	N
	602	AGUA FRIA	1650	13599.0	85	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 47

603	AGUA FRIA	1660	13600.0	85	N
604	AGUA FRIA	36080	0.0	0	N
604	AGUA FRIA	36070	0.0	0	N
607	AGUA FRIA	42710	0.0	0	N
607#1-2	AGUA FRIA	2300	13601.0	92	N
607C-D	AGUA FRIA	2301	13601.0	0	N
609	AGUA FRIA	1670	13603.0	85	C
609½	AGUA FRIA	1680	13604.0	85	C
610	AGUA FRIA (BUILDING)	1692	13605.0	0	N
610	AGUA FRIA (BUILDING)	1691	13605.0	0	N
610	AGUA FRIA	1690	13605.0	85	C
610½	AGUA FRIA	1700 1693	13606.0	85	C
611½	AGUA FRIA	36090	0.0	0	N
611	AGUA FRIA	1710	13607.0	85	C
611½	AGUA FRIA	1720	13608.0	85	N
612	AGUA FRIA	1730	13609.0	85	C
614	AGUA FRIA	1740	13610.0	85	C
617	AGUA FRIA	1750	13611.0	85	C
617½	AGUA FRIA	1760	13612.0	85	N
619	AGUA FRIA	1770	13613.0	85	N
620½	AGUA FRIA	1780	13614.0	85	C
624	AGUA FRIA	1790	13615.0	85	C
624	AGUA FRIA (REAR)	2280	13616.0	85	C
631	AGUA FRIA	1811	13618.0	0	N
631	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	1812	0.0	0	N
631/633	AGUA FRIA	1810	13618.0	85	N
632	AGUA FRIA	1800	13617.0	85	N
702	AGUA FRIA	1820	13619.0	85	N
704	AGUA FRIA	36110	0.0	0	N
704	AGUA FRIA	36120	0.0	0	N
707	AGUA FRIA	1830	13620.0	85	C
708	AGUA FRIA	1840	13621.0	85	C
709	AGUA FRIA	36130	0.0	0	C
709	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	36131	0.0	0	N
709	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	36132	0.0	0	N
713	AGUA FRIA	1850	13622.0	85	C
714	AGUA FRIA	1860	13623.0	85	C
714	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	1861	13623.0	0	C
715	AGUA FRIA	1880	13624.0	85	C
715	AGUA FRIA	1870	13625.0	85	N
718	AGUA FRIA	1890	13626.0	85	N
722	AGUA FRIA	1900	13627.0	85	C
722	AGUA FRIA (APARTMENT)	1901	13627.0	0	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 48

724	AGUA FRIA	1910	13628.0	85	C
724½	AGUA FRIA	1950	13631.0	85	N
724½	AGUA FRIA	1960	13629.0	85	N
724½	AGUA FRIA	1970	13634.0	85	N
724½	AGUA FRIA	1940	13633.0	85	N
724½	AGUA FRIA	1920	13630.0	85	C
724½	AGUA FRIA	1930	13632.0	85	N
724½	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	1941	13633.0	0	N
724½	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	1931	13633.0	0	N
725	AGUA FRIA	1980	13635.0	85	C
726	AGUA FRIA	1990	13636.0	85	N
726	AGUA FRIA (REAR)	2290	13637.0	85	N
728	AGUA FRIA	2000	13638.0	85	N
730	AGUA FRIA	36140	0.0	0	N
732	AGUA FRIA	2010	13640.0	85	N
732	AGUA FRIA	36160	0.0	0	N
732	AGUA FRIA	36150	0.0	0	N
734	AGUA FRIA	36170	0.0	0	N
734#1-2	AGUA FRIA	2031	13641.1	92	N
736	AGUA FRIA	2020	13642.0	85	C
736	AGUA FRIA (REAR)	2021	0.0	0	C
737	AGUA FRIA	42621	0.0	0	N
737	AGUA FRIA	42620	0.0	0	N
738	AGUA FRIA	2030	13641.0	92	C
738½	AGUA FRIA	2032	13641.2	92	N
739	AGUA FRIA	2040	13643.0	85	N
740	AGUA FRIA	2050	13647.0	85	N
742	AGUA FRIA	2060	13645.0	85	N
745	AGUA FRIA	42650	0.0	0	N
747	AGUA FRIA	42640	0.0	0	N
749	AGUA FRIA	42630	0.0	0	N
751	AGUA FRIA	42660	0.0	0	N
752	AGUA FRIA	2070	13646.0	85	N
752-762	AGUA FRIA	2240	13648.0	85	N
753	AGUA FRIA	42670	0.0	0	N
755	AGUA FRIA	42680	0.0	0	N
759#1	AGUA FRIA	42690	0.0	0	N
759#2-5	AGUA FRIA	42700	0.0	0	N
802	AGUA FRIA	2080	13649.0	85	N
803	AGUA FRIA	36180	0.0	0	C
803	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	36181	0.0	0	C
808	AGUA FRIA	2090	13651.0	85	C
808	AGUA FRIA (APARTMENTS)	2091	13651.0	0	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 49

814	AGUA FRIA	2100	13652.0	85	N
814	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	2101	13642.0	0	N
818	AGUA FRIA	2110	13653.0	85	C
818	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	2111	13653.0	0	C
822	AGUA FRIA	2120	13654.0	85	C
822	AGUA FRIA (REAR)	36220	0.0	0	N
822	AGUA FRIA (REAR, GARAGE)	36221	0.0	0	N
824	AGUA FRIA	2130	13655.0	85	C
824½	AGUA FRIA	2140	13656.0	85	N
824½	AGUA FRIA (GARAGE)	2141	13656.0	0	N
826	AGUA FRIA	2150	13657.0	85	C
838	AGUA FRIA	2160	13658.0	85	N
842	AGUA FRIA	2170	13659.0	85	N
843	AGUA FRIA	2180	13660.0	85	C
844	AGUA FRIA	2190	13661.0	85	C
867-869	AGUA FRIA	36190	0.0	0	N
869	AGUA FRIA	36191	0.0	0	N
889	AGUA FRIA	36200	0.0	0	N
906	AGUA FRIA	36210	0.0	0	N
121-125	E. ALAMEDA	2990	10311.0	84	N
149	E ALAMEDA	2320	10370.0	84	N
250	E. ALAMEDA	2350	0.0	85	N
275	E. ALAMEDA	2360	10353.0	84	N
301	E. ALAMEDA	2370	12080.0	85	C
301	E. ALAMEDA	2380	12081.0	85	N
301	E. ALAMEDA (BUILDING)	2381	12081.0	0	N
301	E. ALAMEDA (BUILDING)	2382	12081.0	0	N
301	E. ALAMEDA (BUILDING)	2383	12081.0	0	N
329	E. ALAMEDA	2390	12083.0	85	N
331A-B	E. ALAMEDA	3340	12084.0	85	C
334	E. ALAMEDA	2410	11711.0	85	C
335	E. ALAMEDA	2420	12085.0	85	N
337	E. ALAMEDA	2430	12086.0	85	C
337	E. ALAMEDA (APARTMENT)	2431	12086.0	0	C
338	E. ALAMEDA	2450	11708.0	85	N
338	E. ALAMEDA	2440	11709.0	85	N
339A-B	E. ALAMEDA	3350	12087.0	85	C
341	E. ALAMEDA	2460	12088.0	85	N
343	E. ALAMEDA	2470	12089.0	85	C
345	E. ALAMEDA	2480	12090.0	85	N
345	E. ALAMEDA (REAR)	3030	12091.0	85	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 50

351	E. ALAMEDA	2490	12093.0	85	C
351	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	2491	12093.0	0	C
351½	E. ALAMEDA	2500	12092.0	85	N
353	E. ALAMEDA	2510	12094.0	85	C
357	E. ALAMEDA	2520	12095.0	85	N
401	E. ALAMEDA	2530	12343.0	85	C
403	E. ALAMEDA	2540	12341.0	85	C
409	E. ALAMEDA	2550	12340.0	85	N
411	E. ALAMEDA	2560	12339.0	85	C
522	E. ALAMEDA	2570	11679.0	85	N
522	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	2571	11679.0	0	N
523	E. ALAMEDA	2580	12338.0	85	C
525	E. ALAMEDA	2590	12337.0	85	N
527#1-12	E. ALAMEDA	2970	12336.0	85	N
528	E. ALAMEDA	2600	11680.0	85	C
528	E. ALAMEDA (GUEST)	2601	11680.0	0	C
540	E. ALAMEDA	2610	11681.0	85	C
540	E. ALAMEDA (GUEST)	2611	11681.0	0	C
540	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	2612	11681.0	0	C
541	E. ALAMEDA	2620	12335.0	85	N
541C-E	E. ALAMEDA	2621	12335.0	85	N
550	E. ALAMEDA	2630	11682.0	85	C
550	E. ALAMEDA (APARTMENT)	2631	11682.0	0	C
550	E. ALAMEDA (APARTMENT)	2632	11682.0	0	C
550	E. ALAMEDA (APARTMENT)	2633	11682.0	0	C
564	E. ALAMEDA	2640	11683.0	85	C
564	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	2641	11683.0	0	C
605-607	E. ALAMEDA	3000	12334.0	85	N
609	E. ALAMEDA	2650	12333.0	85	N
614	E. ALAMEDA	2660	11684.0	85	C
615-617	E. ALAMEDA	3010	12332.0	85	C
616	E. ALAMEDA	2670	11685.0	85	C
616½	E. ALAMEDA	2680	11686.0	85	C
618	E. ALAMEDA	2690	11687.0	85	C
618	E. ALAMEDA	2700	11688.0	85	C
618	E. ALAMEDA	36270	0.0	0	N
618	E. ALAMEDA	36280	0.0	0	N
618	E. ALAMEDA	36290	0.0	0	N
624	E. ALAMEDA	40140	0.0	0	N
624	E. ALAMEDA	2710	11713.0	85	N
624	E. ALAMEDA	40130	0.0	0	N
624	E. ALAMEDA	40180	0.0	0	N
624	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	40181	0.0	0	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 51

624	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	40182	0.0	0	N
624	E. ALAMEDA	40170	0.0	0	N
624	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	40171	0.0	0	N
624	E. ALAMEDA	40200	0.0	0	N
624	E. ALAMEDA	40190	0.0	0	N
630	E. ALAMEDA	2740	11695.0	85	N
630	E. ALAMEDA	2730	11690.0	85	C
630	E. ALAMEDA (GUEST)	2731	11690.0	0	C
630	E. ALAMEDA	2720	11694.0	85	N
630	E. ALAMEDA	36300	0.0	0	N
633	E. ALAMEDA	2750	12331.0	85	N
635/635½	E. ALAMEDA	2980	12330.0	85	N
637	E. ALAMEDA	2760	12329.0	85	C
701	E. ALAMEDA	2770	12328.0	85	N
705#1-10	E. ALAMEDA	2960	12327.0	85	N
705#1-10	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	2961	12327.0	0	N
801-805	E. ALAMEDA	3020	12326.0	85	N
815#1-5	E. ALAMEDA	3070	12325.0	85	N
817#1-4	E. ALAMEDA	3060	12323.0	85	N
817#5	E. ALAMEDA	2780	12324.0	85	N
827	E. ALAMEDA	2790	12322.0	85	N
829	E. ALAMEDA	2800	12321.0	85	N
833	E. ALAMEDA	2810	12320.0	85	N
835	E. ALAMEDA	2820	12319.0	85	N
837/837	E. ALAMEDA (REAR)	3050	12317.0	85	N
839	E. ALAMEDA	2830	12316.0	85	N
840#1-5	E. ALAMEDA	3080	12314.0	85	C
841A-D	E. ALAMEDA	3090	12315.0	85	N
868	E. ALAMEDA	2840	12313.0	85	C
868½	E. ALAMEDA	2850	12312.0	85	N
870	E. ALAMEDA	2860	12311.0	85	N
870½	E. ALAMEDA	36310	0.0	0	N
874	E. ALAMEDA	2870	12-310.0	85	N
1001	E. ALAMEDA	2880	12389.0	85 ⁹⁷	C N
1005	E. ALAMEDA	2890	12390.0	92	N
1005	E. ALAMEDA (BARN)	2892	12-390.0	0	N
1109	E. ALAMEDA	36230	0.0	0	N
1115	E. ALAMEDA	2900	12391.0	85	N
1115	E. ALAMEDA (REAR)	2901	12391.0	85	N
1115	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	2902	12391.0	0	N
1117	E. ALAMEDA	2910	12392.0	85	N
1117	E. ALAMEDA (GARAGE)	2911	0.0	0	N
1122	E. ALAMEDA	2920	11698.0	85	N

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe, NM

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 52

1127	E. ALAMEDA	2930	12393.0	85	N
1131	E. ALAMEDA	2940	12394.0	85	N
1133	E. ALAMEDA	2950	12395.0	85	N
1149	E. ALAMEDA	36240	0.0	0	N
1151	E. ALAMEDA	36250	0.0	0	N
1165	E. ALAMEDA	36260	0.0	0	N
213	W. ALAMEDA	3100	10261.0	84	N
425-427	W. ALAMEDA	3270	13243.0	85	N
451	W. ALAMEDA	3110	13244.0	85	N
461-523	W. ALAMEDA	3280	13245.0	85	N
525	W. ALAMEDA	3120	13246.0	85	N
530	W. ALAMEDA	3130	13247.0	85	N
532	W. ALAMEDA	3140	13248.0	85	C
532	W. ALAMEDA	3150	13251.0	85	N
532	W. ALAMEDA (REAR)	3320	13250.0	85	N
532	W. ALAMEDA (APARTMENT)	3141	13248.0	0	C
532B	W. ALAMEDA	3300	13249.0	85	C
534	W. ALAMEDA	3310	13252.0	85	N
534	W. ALAMEDA (HOUSE)	3311	13252.0	0	N
534	W. ALAMEDA (APARTMENT)	3312	13252.0	0	N
536	W. ALAMEDA	3160	13254.0	85	C
536	W. ALAMEDA (REAR)	3330	13253.0	85	C
538	W. ALAMEDA	3170	13255.0	85	C
538	W. ALAMEDA (APARTMENT)	3171	13255.0	0	C
600	W. ALAMEDA	3180	13256.0	85	C
604	W. ALAMEDA	3190	13257.0	85	N
613	W. ALAMEDA	3200	13258.0	85	N
615	W. ALAMEDA	3210	13259.0	85	N
617	W. ALAMEDA	3220	13260.0	85	N
619	W. ALAMEDA	3230	13261.0	85	N
619	W. ALAMEDA (APARTMENT)	36331	0.0	0	N
619½	W. ALAMEDA	36330	0.0	0	N
623	W. ALAMEDA	3250	13263.0	85	N
627	W. ALAMEDA	3260	13264.0	85	N
300	ALEGRE	3360	10515.0	85	N
301-303	ALEGRE	3380	10514.0	85	N
302-306	ALEGRE	3390	10516.0	85	N
305-209	ALEGRE	3400	10520.0	85	N
310	ALEGRE	3370	10519.0	85	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 53

201/203	ALTO LANE	3630	13385.0	85	N
205	ALTO LANE	3600	13386.0	85	N
211#1	ALTO LANE	3660	13389.0	85	N
211#2-3	ALTO LANE	3650	13388.0	85	N
213	ALTO LANE	3620	13390.0	85	C
215A-E	ALTO LANE	3640	13391.0	85	N
508	ALTO STREET	3670	13277.0	85	C
514#1	ALTO STREET	4030	13278.0	85	C
514#2	ALTO STREET	4040	13279.0	85	N
514#2	ALTO STREET (GARAGE)	4041	13279.0	0	N
514#3	ALTO STREET	4050	13280.0	85	N
514#4	ALTO STREET	4060	13281.0	86	N
514#5	ALTO STREET	4070	13282.0	86	N
516	ALTO STREET	3680	13283.0	85	C
516½	ALTO STREET	3690	13284.0	85	C
516½	ALTO STREET (GARAGE)	3691	13284.0	0	C
518	ALTO STREET	3700	13285.0	85	C
519	ALTO STREET	3710	13287.0	85	N
519	ALTO STREET (GARAGE)	3711	13287.0	0	N
524	ALTO STREET	3720	13286.0	85	C
524	ALTO STREET (GARAGE)	3721	13286.0	0	C
524½	ALTO STREET	3730	13290.0	85	N
525	ALTO STREET	3740	13288.0	85	C
526#1-3	ALTO STREET	4140	13291.0	85	C
526B	ALTO STREET	4170	13292.0	85	N
526C	ALTO STREET	4180	13293.0	85	N
527	ALTO STREET	3750	13289.0	85	N
531	ALTO STREET	3760	13295.0	95	C
532#1-3	ALTO STREET	4150	13294.0	85	C
532#1-3	ALTO STREET (APARTMENT)	4151	13294.0	0	C
540	ALTO STREET	3770	13310.0	85	C
542	ALTO STREET	3780	13311.0	85	C
542½	ALTO STREET	3790	13312.0	85	N
547	ALTO STREET	3800	13313.0	85	N
548	ALTO STREET	3810	13314.0	85	C
548	ALTO STREET (REAR)	4100	13315.0	85	N
550#1-2	ALTO STREET	4120	13316.0	85	N
552	ALTO STREET	3820	13317.0	85	N
599	ALTO STREET	3830	13318.0	85	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 54

601/601½	ALTO STREET	4080	13360.0	85	C
605	ALTO STREET	3840	13361.0	85	C
606	ALTO/206 CLOSSON	4200	13319.0	85	C
609	ALTO STREET	3850	13362.0	85	N
618	ALTO STREET	3860	13363.0	86	C
618	ALTO STREET (REAR)	4110	13364.0	85	N
619	ALTO STREET	4190	0.0	85	N
619	ALTO STREET	36350	0.0	0	N
620	ALTO STREET	3870	13365.0	85	C
620½	ALTO STREET	3901	13367.0	0	N
620½	ALTO STREET	3880	13366.0	85	N
621	ALTO STREET	3890	13370.0	85	N
622	ALTO STREET	3900	13367.0	85	N
623#1-2	ALTO STREET	4130	13371.0	85	N
624	ALTO STREET	3910	13368.0	85	C
636	ALTO STREET	3920	13372.0	85	C
636	ALTO STREET (GARAGE)	3921	13372.0	0	C
637	ALTO STREET	3930	13373.0	85	N
638	ALTO STREET	3940	13374.0	85	C
640	ALTO Street	42720	0.0	0	N
640	ALTO Street	42730	0.0	0	N
640	ALTO Street	42740	0.0	0	N
646	ALTO STREET (CONDO)	3954	13375.0	0	N
646	ALTO STREET (CONDO)	3953	13375.0	0	N
646	ALTO STREET (CONDO)	3952	13375.0	0	N
646	ALTO STREET (CONDO)	3951	13375.0	0	N
646	ALTO STREET	3950	13375.0	85	C
701	ALTO STREET	3960	13376.0	85 ⁹⁸	C N
703	ALTO STREET	3970	13377.0	85	N
720	ALTO STREET	3980	13378.0	85	N
720	ALTO STREET (GARAGE)	3981	13378.0	0	N
730	ALTO STREET	3990	13379.0	85	N
736A-B	ALTO STREET	4160	13384.0	85	N
737/729	ALTO STREET	4090	13380.0	85	N
740	ALTO STREET	36360	0.0	0	C
743	ALTO STREET	4000	13381.0	85	N
749	ALTO STREET	4010	13382.0	85	N
801	ALTO STREET	4020	13383.0	85	C
453	AMADO	4220	13552.0	85	N
453½	AMADO	36370	0.0	0	C
453½	AMADO	4230	13554.0	85	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 55

453½	AMADO	4240	13553.0	85	C
454	AMADO	4250	13556.0	85	N
455	AMADO	4260	13551.0	85	C
456	AMADO	4270	13557.0	85	N
201	AMBROSIO	4290	13535.0	85	C
201	AMBROSIO (REAR)	4410	13536.0	85	C
208	AMBROSIO	4300	13537.0	85	N
209	AMBROSIO	4310	13539.0	85	N
218	AMBROSIO	4320	13538.0	85	N
226	AMBROSIO	4330	13540.0	85	C
232	AMBROSIO	4340	13541.0	85	C
232	AMBROSIO (GUEST)	4341	13541.0	0	C
232	AMBROSIO (GUEST)	4342	13541.0	0	C
232	AMBROSIO (GUEST)	4343	13541.0	0	C
234	AMBROSIO	4350	13542.0	85	N
234½	AMBROSIO	36380	0.0	0	N
235	AMBROSIO	4360	13543.0	85	N
236	AMBROSIO	4370	13544.0	85	N
238	AMBROSIO	4380	13545.0	85	N
240	AMBROSIO	4390	13546.0	85	N
511	ARMIJO STREET	4720	2022.0	92	C
511	ARMIJO STREET	4023	2022.0	0	N
511	ARMIJO STREET	4022	2022.0	0	N
517	ARMIJO STREET	4730	2021.0	85	C
517	ARMIJO STREET (REAR)	4731	2021.1	85	C
523	ARMIJO STREET	4740	2020.0	84	N
525	ARMIJO STREET	13440	2019.5	84	N
529	ARMIJO STREET	36860	0.0	0	N
529	ARMIJO STREET	4750	0.0	85	N
531	ARMIJO STREET	36870	0.0	0	N
406	ARROYO TENORIO	4850	1098.0	84	N
406	ARROYO TENORIO (GARAGE)	4851	1098.0	0	N
407	ARROYO TENORIO	36880	0.0	0	C
408	ARROYO TENORIO	4860	1096.0	84	C
409	ARROYO TENORIO	4870	11097.0	92	N
409	ARROYO TENORIO	5090	1097.0	84	C
411	ARROYO TENORIO	4880	1095.0	84	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 56

412	ARROYO TENORIO	4890	1093.0	84	C
412	ARROYO TENORIO (GARAGE)	4891	1093.0	0	C
413	ARROYO TENORIO	4900	1094.0	84	N
415	ARROYO TENORIO	4910	1092.0	84	N
418	ARROYO TENORIO	4920	1091.0	84	C
419	ARROYO TENORIO	4930	1089.0	84	C
420	ARROYO TENORIO	4940	1090.0	84	N
424	ARROYO TENORIO	4950	1087.0	84	C
431	ARROYO TENORIO	4960	1088.0	84	C
435	ARROYO TENORIO	36890	0.0	0	C
451	ARROYO TENORIO	4970	1086.0	84	C
451	ARROYO TENORIO (GARAGE)	4971	1086.0	0	C
452	ARROYO TENORIO	4980	1084.0	84	C
452	ARROYO TENORIO (REAR)	5140	1085.0	84	N
460	ARROYO TENORIO	4990	1080.0	84	C
462	ARROYO TENORIO	5000	1081.0	84	C
462½	ARROYO TENORIO	5010	1082.0	84	N
462	ARROYO TENORIO (REAR)	5150	1083.0	84	N
468	ARROYO TENORIO	5020	1079.0	84	C
468	ARROYO TENORIO (GARAGE)	5021	1079.0	0	C
471	ARROYO TENORIO	5030	1076.0	84	N
471	ARROYO TENORIO (GARAGE)	5031	1076.0	0	N
473	ARROYO TENORIO	5040	1077.0	84	N
475	ARROYO TENORIO	5050	1078.0	84	N
481	ARROYO TENORIO	5060	1071.0	84	N
484	ARROYO TENORIO	5070	1075.0	84	N
488A	ARROYO TENORIO	5100	1072.0	84	C
488B	ARROYO TENORIO	5110	1073.0	84	N
488C	ARROYO TENORIO	5120	1074.0	84	N
488D	ARROYO TENORIO	5130	1713.0	84	N
491	ARROYO TENORIO	5080	1070.0	84	N
491	ARROYO TENORIO (GARAGE)	5081	1070.0	0	N
307	AZTEC	36900	0.0	0	N
311	AZTEC	5170	10217.0	93	C
317-327	AZTEC	5210	10216.0	84	C
210	BARELA	5230	13562.0	85	C
210	BARELA (GARAGE)	5231	13562.0	0	C
211	BARELA	5240	13559.0	85	C
212	BARELA	5250	13563.0	85	C

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 57

212½	BARELA	5260	13561.0	85	N
213	BARELA	5270	13558.0	85	N
213	BARELA (GARAGE)	5271	13558.0	0	N
218	BARELA	5280	13560.0	85	N
218	BARELA (GARAGE)	5281	13560.0	85	N
28-32	BURRO ALLEY	6240	10279.0	84	C
38	BURRO ALLEY	6230	10280.0	84	N
507	CALLE CORVO	6250	11654.0	84	N
508	CALLE CORVO	6260	11653.0	84	N
508	CALLE CORVO (GARAGE)	6261	11653.0	0	N
512	CALLE CORVO	6270	11652.0	84	N
512	CALLE CORVO (GARAGE)	6271	11652.0	0	N
515	CALLE CORVO	1616	0.0	93	N
515	CALLE CORVO	16160	0.0	0	N
517	CALLE CORVO	6280	11655.0	84	N
517	CALLE CORVO (REAR)	0	655.1	0	N
518	CALLE CORVO	6290	11651.0	84	N
518	CALLE CORVO (GARAGE)	6291	11651.0	0	N
519	CALLE CORVO	6300	11656.0	84	C
520	CALLE CORVO	6310	11650.0	84	N
521	CALLE CORVO	6320	11657.0	84	C
521	CALLE CORVO (APARTMENT)	6321	11657.0	0	C
522	CALLE CORVO	6340	11649.0	84	N
523	CALLE CORVO	6350	11659.0	84	N
524	CALLE CORVO	6360	11648.0	84	N
526	CALLE CORVO	6370	11647.0	85	N
526	CALLE CORVO (GUEST)	6471	11647.0	0	N
528-530	CALLE CORVO	6400	11646.0	85	N
532	CALLE CORVO	6380	11646.0	85	N
532	CALLE CORVO (GARAGE)	6381	11646.0	0	N
536	CALLE CORVO	6390	11644.0	85	N
410	CAMINO CABRA	6590	11616.0	84	N
412	CAMINO CABRA	6600	11615.0	84	N
304	CAMINO CERRITO	6760	11643.0	84	N
304	CAMINO CERRITO (GARAGE)	6761	0.0	0	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 58

305	CAMINO CERRITO	6750	11642.0	84	N
309	CAMINO CERRITO	6770	11640.0	84	N
322A	CAMINO CERRITO	6730	11636.0	84	C
322½	CAMINO CERRITO	6710	11635.0	84	N
322½	CAMINO CERRITO	6780	11634.0	84	N
324	CAMINO CERRITO	6790	11641.0	84	C
324	CAMINO CERRITO (GARAGE)	6791	11641.0	0	C
328	CAMINO CERRITO	6800	11639.0	84	N
328	CAMINO CERRITO (GARAGE)	6801	11639.0	0	N
332	CAMINO CERRITO	6810	11638.0	84	C
332	CAMINO CERRITO (APARTMENT)	6811	11638.0	0	C
334	CAMINO CERRITO	37110	0.0	0	N
335	CAMINO CERRITO	6820	11631.0	84	C
336	CAMINO CERRITO	6830	11633.0	84	C
338	CAMINO CERRITO	6840	11632.0	84	N
340	CAMINO CERRITO	6850	11630.0	84	C
341	CAMINO CERRITO	6860	11628.0	84 ⁹⁶	C N
348	CAMINO CERRITO	6870	11627.0	84	C
348	CAMINO CERRITO (GARAGE)	6871	11627.0	0	C
348	CAMINO CERRITO (CHAPEL)	6872	0.0	0	C
348	CAMINO CERRITO (CHAPEL)	6872	11627.0	0	C
1000	CAMINO CERRITO (BLOCK)	6740	11637.0	84	N
1067	CAMINO CERRITO	6720	11629.0	84	N
409	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	6900	1054.0	92	C
411	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	37310	0.0	0	C
415	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	6920	1055.0	92	N
417	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	37320	0.0	0	N
419	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	37330	0.0	0	N
425	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	6930	1056.0	84	C
431	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	6950	1057.0	84	N
446	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	37340	0.0	0	N
457	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	6990	1058.0	84	C
459	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	7010	1059.0	84	C
465	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	7020	1060.0	84	C
465	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS (GARAGE)	7021	1060.0	0	C
465	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS (GUEST)	7022	1060.0	0	C
507	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	7030	1191.0	84	N
570	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	7060	1189.0	84	N
570	CAMINO DE LAS ANIMAS	7050	1192.0	84	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 59

107-109	CAMINO DEL CAMPO	7080	13190.0	85	N
306	CAMINO DEL MONTE SOL	7090	11703.0	85	C
324	CAMINO DEL MONTE SOL	7100	11704.0	85	N
329	CAMINO DEL MONTE SOL	7110	11702.0	85	N
330	CAMINO DEL MONTE SOL	7120	11705.0	85	C
330½	CAMINO DEL MONTE SOL	7130	11476.0	84	C
330½G	CAMINO DEL MONTE SOL	7131	11476.0	0	C
332	CAMINO DEL MONTE SOL	7140	11706.0	85	N
338	CAMINO DEL MONTE SOL	7150	11707.0	85	N
793	CAMINO DEL PONIENTE	7700	97.0	91	C
815	CAMINO DEL PONIENTE	7720	96.0	91	N
827	CAMINO DEL PONIENTE	7690	95.0	91	N
317	CAMINO DELORA	7760	11621.0	83	N
320	CAMINO DELORA (SCHOOL)	7880	11623.0	83	N
311	CAMINO DELORA	7770	11622.0	83	C
320	CAMINO DELORA (GARAGE)	7781	0.0	0	N
320	CAMINO DELORA	7780	11624.0	83	N
414	CAMINO DELORA	7790	11625.0	83	N
415	CAMINO DELORA	7800	11626.0	83	N
409	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	7910	11519.0	84	N
409	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	7940	11520.0	84	N
409	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	7950	11524.0	84	N
409	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	7960	11518.0	84	N
409	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	7970	11523.0	84	N
409	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	7930	11523.0	84	N
411	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	7990	11522.0	84	N
423	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8030	11525.0	84	N
433	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8040	11526.0	84	N
445	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8070	11528.0	84	N
447	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8080	11531.0	84	N
447	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	7890	11529.0	84	N
447	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8100	11532.0	84	C
447	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8110	11533.0	84	C
449	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8130	11530.0	84	N
451	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8150	11535.0	84	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 60

451	CAMINO DON MIGUEL (APARTMENT)	8151	11535.0	0	N
453	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8160	11536.0	84	C
463	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8200	11537.0	84	C
465	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8220	11538.0	84	N
467	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8250	11540.0	84	N
467	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8240	11539.0	84	C
475	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8260	11541.0	84	N
479	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8270	11542.0	84	N
483	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8280	11543.0	84	N
483½	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8290	11544.0	84	N
489	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8310	11545.0	92	N
495	CAMINO DON MIGUEL	8330	11546.0	84	C
112	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8380	11667.0	85	N
113	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8390	11666.0	85	N
115-117	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	37510	0.0	0	C
117	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8400	11668.0	85	N
121	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8410	11669.0	85	N
121	CAMINO ESCONDIDO (GARAGE)	8411	11669.0	0	N
127	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8420	11670.0	85	C
127B	CAMINO ESCONDIDO (APARTMENT)	8421	11670.0	0	C
130	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8430	11672.0	85	C
131	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8440	11671.0	0	C
131	CAMINO ESCONDIDO (GARAGE)	8441	11671.0	85	C
135	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8450	11673.0	85	N
135	CAMINO ESCONDIDO (GARAGE)	8451	11673.0	0	N
138	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8460	11674.0	85	C
140	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8470	11678.0	85	N
141	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	37520	0.0	0	C
141	CAMINO ESCONDIDO (GARAGE)	37530	0.0	0	C
141	CAMINO ESCONDIDO (APARTMENT)	37530	0.0	0	C
143	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	2340	11696.0	85	N
143	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	43570	0.0	0	N
143	CAMINO ESCONDIDO (GARAGE)	43571	0.0	0	N
145	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8480	11676.0	85	N
147	CAMINO ESCONDIDO	8490	11677.0	85	N
990	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37920	0.0	0	N
1000	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37810	0.0	0	N
1001½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37820	0.0	0	N
1002	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37830	0.0	0	C

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 61

1005	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8730	11548.0	84	C
1013	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8780	11549.0	84	C
1021	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8790	11550.0	84	C
1027	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8800	11027.0	84	C
1031	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8810	11585.0	84	C
1045	CAMINO SAN ACACIO (GUEST)	37841	0.0	0	N
1045	CAMINO SAN ACACIO (REAR)	9170	11890.0	84	N
1045½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8860	11589.0	84	N
1045½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37840	0.0	0	N
1045A	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8850	0.0	0	N
1045B	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37850	0.0	0	N
1047A	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37860	0.0	0	N
1047B	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37870	0.0	0	N
1047C	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37880	0.0	0	N
1049-1051	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9160	11593.0	84	C
1061	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	42960	0.0	0	N
1061	CAMINO SAN ACACIO (REAR)	42961	0.0	0	N
1061	CAMINO SAN ACACIO (GUEST)	42691	0.0	0	N
1061	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8890	11596.0	84	C
1063	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8900	11597.0	84	C
1063	CAMINO SAN ACACIO (GARAGE)	8901	11597.0	0	C
1105	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	8980	11603.0	84	N
1130	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9000	408.0	84	N
1131	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9010	11607.0	84	N
1132	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9020	407.0	84	N
1132	CAMINO SAN ACACIO (GARAGE)	9022	407.0	0	N
1132½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9021	407.0	0	N
1142	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37900	0.0	0	N
1143	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9030	11608.0	84	C
1145	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9040	11610.0	84	C
1145½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9050	11609.0	84	N
1147	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9060	11612.0	84	N
1147½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9070	11611.0	84	N
1148	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	36030	0.0	0	N
1148	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9080	405.0	84	N
1148	CAMINO SAN ACACIO (GARAGE)	9081	405.0	0	N
1148½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9090	406.0	84	N
1149	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9100	11613.0	84	C
1150	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9110	404.0	84	N
1152	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	37910	0.0	0	N
1163	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9120	11614.0	84	C
1164	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9130	403.0	83	N
1170	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9140	402.0	83	N

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe, NM

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 62

1170½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9150	401.0	83	C
1170½	CAMINO SAN ACACIO	9151	401.0	0	C
500	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9470	11562.0	84	N
501	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9480	11563.0	84	C
502	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9490	11561.0	84	N
502½	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9500	11560.0	84	N
503	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9510	11564.0	84	C
504	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9520	11559.0	84	C
505	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9530	11565.0	84	N
506	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9540	11558.0	84	N
507A	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9620	11567.0	84	N
507½	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9550	11566.0	84	N
508	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9560	11557.0	84	N
508½	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9570	11556.0	84	N
509	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	38180	0.0	0	N
510	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9580	11555.0	84	N
511	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9590	11570.0	84	C
512	CAMINO SIN NOMBRE	9610	11554.0	84	N
104	CANDELARIO	9640	13128.0	85	N
106	CANDELARIO	9650	13105.0	85	N
108	CANDELARIO	9660	13106.0	85	N
109	CANDELARIO	9670	3127.0	85	N
110	CANDELARIO	9680	13107.0	85	N
114	CANDELARIO	9690	13108.0	85	N
115	CANDELARIO	9700	3126.0	85	N
117	CANDELARIO	9710	3125.0	85	N
121	CANDELARIO	9720	3124.0	85	N
123	CANDELARIO	9730	3123.0	85	C
126	CANDELARIO	9740	13109.0	85	N
128	CANDELARIO	9750	13110.0	85	N
129	CANDELARIO	9760	3122.0	85	C
130	CANDELARIO	9770	13111.0	85	N
134	CANDELARIO	9780	13112.0	85	N
135	CANDELARIO	9790	3121.0	85	C
136	CANDELARIO	9800	13113.0	85	N
139	CANDELARIO	9810	3120.0	85	N
140A-C	CANDELARIO	9870	13114.0	85	N
144	CANDELARIO	9820	13115.0	85	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 63

147	CANDELARIO	9830	3119.0	85	N
149	CANDELARIO	9840	3118.0	85	N
150½	CANDELARIO	9850	13116.0	85	N
152	CANDELARIO	9860	13117.0	85	N
200	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	10020	11198.0	84	C
201	CANYON ROAD	10030	11199.0	84	C
201	CANYON ROAD (GUEST)	10031	11199.0	0	C
202	CANYON ROAD	10040	11200.0	84	C
221	CANYON ROAD	10050	11201.0	84	N
223	CANYON ROAD	10070	11203.0	92	N
223B	CANYON ROAD	15400	11202.0	84	N
225	CANYON ROAD	10060	11205.0	84	N
225#3-4	CANYON ROAD	38400	0.0	0	N
225#5-9	CANYON ROAD	38440	0.0	0	N
225#11	CANYON ROAD	38430	0.0	0	N
225#15-16	CANYON ROAD	38420	0.0	0	N
225#18-19	CANYON ROAD	38410	0.0	0	N
233	CANYON ROAD	38450	0.0	0	C
400	CANYON ROAD	10080	11207.0	92	C
400	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	10081	11207.1	92	N
403	CANYON ROAD	10090	11206.0	92	C
403	CANYON ROAD	12330	11711.0	92	C
403	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	38460	0.0	0	C
409	CANYON ROAD	10100	11208.0	84	C
414#1	CANYON ROAD	12270	11209.0	92	C
415	CANYON ROAD	10110	11210.0	84	C
418	CANYON ROAD	10120	11211.0	84	C
418	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	10121	11211.0	0	C
419	CANYON ROAD	10130	11212.0	84	N
421-423	CANYON ROAD	12340	11213.0	84	C
424	CANYON ROAD	10140	11214.0	84	C
500	CANYON ROAD	38470	0.0	0	N
503	CANYON ROAD	10150	11272.0	84	C
513	CANYON ROAD	10160	11273.0	84	C
519	CANYON ROAD	10170	11275.0	84	C
519	CANYON ROAD (GUEST)	10171	11275.0	0	N
523	CANYON ROAD	10180	11299.0	84	N
524-526	CANYON ROAD	12350	11276.0	84	C
530-532	CANYON ROAD	12360	11277.0	84	C
540	CANYON ROAD	10190	11278.0	84	C
540	CANYON ROAD (GUEST)	10191	11278.0	0	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 64

540	CANYON ROAD (GUEST)	10192	11278.0	0	C
544	CANYON ROAD	10200	11283.0	84	C
544	CANYON ROAD (STUDIO)	10201	11283.0	0	C
545	CANYON ROAD	10210	11279.0	93	C
545	CANYON ROAD (GARAGE)	10211	11279.0	0	C
545	CANYON ROAD (GARAGE)	10212	11279.0	93	C
545#8	CANYON ROAD	12300	11288.0	84	C
545#9	CANYON ROAD	12310	11287.0	84	C
546	CANYON ROAD	10220	11202.0	84	N
550	CANYON ROAD	10230	11280.0	84	C
551	CANYON ROAD	10240	11286.0	84	N
552	CANYON ROAD	10250	11281.0	84	N
552	CANYON ROAD (APARTMENT)	10251	11281.0	0	N
553	CANYON ROAD	10260	11285.0	93	C
554	CANYON ROAD	10270	11284.0	84	N
555	CANYON ROAD	10280	11290.0	84	C
558	CANYON ROAD	10290	11291.0	84	C
558	CANYON ROAD (STUDIO)	10291	11291.0	0	C
600	CANYON ROAD	10300	11298.0	84	N
600	CANYON ROAD	10320	11296.0	84	N
600	CANYON ROAD	10330	11294.0	84	N
600	CANYON ROAD	10310	11297.0	84	N
601	CANYON ROAD	10340	11292.0	84	C
602	CANYON ROAD	10350	11293.0	93	C
604A	CANYON ROAD	10381	0.0	0	C
608	CANYON ROAD	10360	11295.0	84	N
610	CANYON ROAD	10390	11299.0	93	C
610	CANYON ROAD	10370	11300.0	84	N
610	CANYON ROAD	10380	11301.0	84	N
613	CANYON ROAD	10420	11303.0	84	C
613	CANYON ROAD	10410	11302.0	84	N
613	CANYON ROAD	10430	11304.0	84	C
613	CANYON ROAD	10400	11302.0	84	N
616	CANYON ROAD	10440	11313.0	84	N
616	CANYON ROAD	10450	11308.0	93	C
616C	CANYON ROAD	12440	11309.0	84	N
616½	CANYON ROAD	10460	11310.0	84	N
617	CANYON ROAD	10470	11307.0	84	C
617	CANYON ROAD	10480	11305.0	84	C
619	CANYON ROAD	10490	11306.0	84	C
620	CANYON ROAD	38480	0.0	0	C
621	CANYON ROAD	10500	11311.0	84	C
622	CANYON ROAD	9890	11312.0	84	C

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 65

622#1	CANYON ROAD	10510	0.0	84	C
622#2	CANYON ROAD	26350	0.0	84	C
622B	CANYON ROAD	12420	11315.0	84	N
622C	CANYON ROAD	12450	11316.0	84	N
622½	CANYON ROAD	10520	11317.0	84	N
622½B	CANYON ROAD	38490	0.0	0	N
624	CANYON ROAD	10530	11318.0	84	N
626	CANYON ROAD	10540	11320.0	84	C
626	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	12500	11319.0	84	N
626	CANYON ROAD (APARTMENT)	10541	11320.0	0	C
630	CANYON ROAD	10550	11321.0	84	C
634	CANYON ROAD	10560	11322.0	84	C
634	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	10561	0.0	0	C
640	CANYON ROAD	10570	11323.0	84	C
641	CANYON ROAD	10580	11693.0	85	N
641	CANYON ROAD (GARAGE)	10581	11693.0	0	N
641	CANYON ROAD	10590	11692.0	85	N
644	CANYON ROAD	10610	11326.0	84	N
644	CANYON ROAD	10660	11329.0	84	N
644	CANYON ROAD	10600	11330.0	84	N
644	CANYON ROAD	10650	11324.0	84	C
644	CANYON ROAD	10630	11328.0	84	N
644	CANYON ROAD	10620	11327.0	84	N
644	CANYON ROAD	10640	11325.0	84	N
650	CANYON ROAD	10670	11332.0	84	C
651	CANYON ROAD	10680	11331.0	84	N
652	CANYON ROAD	10690	11333.0	84	N
653	CANYON ROAD	10710	11334.0	84	N
653	CANYON ROAD	38720	0.0	0	N
653	CANYON ROAD	10700	11336.0	84	N
653	CANYON ROAD	10720	11335.0	84	N
656	CANYON ROAD	10740	11337.0	84	C
656½	CANYON ROAD	0	11337.1	92	N
662	CANYON ROAD	10750	11339.0	84	C
662	CANYON ROAD	9900	11339.0	84	C
662	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	12510	11338.0	84	N
663	CANYON ROAD	10760	11340.0	93	C
667	CANYON ROAD	10770	11341.0	84	C
668	CANYON ROAD	10780	11343.0	84	C
668½	CANYON ROAD	38500	0.0	0	C
669	CANYON ROAD	10790	11342.0	84	C
670	CANYON ROAD	10800	11344.0	84	C
701	CANYON ROAD	10810	11345.0	84	N

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe, NM

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 66

702	CANYON ROAD	38510	0.0	0	C
702½	CANYON ROAD	10820	11348.0	84	N
706	CANYON ROAD	10830	11349.0	84	C
707	CANYON ROAD	10840	11346.0	84	N
708	CANYON ROAD	10850	11351.0	84	N
708	CANYON ROAD	10860	11350.0	84	N
708#2-13	CANYON ROAD	38520	0.0	0	N
708#12	CANYON ROAD	38530	0.0	0	N
710	CANYON ROAD	10870	11352.0	84	C
710	CANYON ROAD	10880	515.0	84	C
713	CANYON ROAD	10890	11353.0	84	C
713	CANYON ROAD	38580	0.0	0	N
713½	CANYON ROAD	38540	0.0	0	N
714-716	CANYON ROAD	12370	11354.0	84	C
717	CANYON ROAD	10900	11355.0	84	C
717½	CANYON ROAD	10910	11356.0	84	N
717½	CANYON ROAD	10911	11456.0	0	N
720	CANYON ROAD	10730	11357.0	84	C
722	CANYON ROAD	10920	11358.0	84	C
724	CANYON ROAD	10930	11359.0	93	C
725	CANYON ROAD	10940	11360.0	84	C
725½	CANYON ROAD	10950	11361.0	84	N
727-731	CANYON ROAD	12380	11365.0	84	N
728	CANYON ROAD	10960	11362.0	84	C
728	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	12520	11363.0	84	C
728½	CANYON ROAD	10970	11364.0	84	C
800	CANYON ROAD (BLOCK)	10010	11368.0	83	N
802-806	CANYON ROAD	12390	11366.0	84	C
803	CANYON ROAD	42980	0.0	0	N
812	CANYON ROAD	10980	11367.0	84	C
820	CANYON ROAD	10990	11369.0	84	C
821	CANYON ROAD	11000	11371.0	84	N
822	CANYON ROAD	11010	11370.0	93	C
824	CANYON ROAD	9960	11373.0	83	C
824	CANYON ROAD/808½	12480	11372.0	93	C
826	CANYON ROAD	11020	11375.0	84	C
826	CANYON ROAD (GUEST)	11021	0.0	0	C
830	CANYON ROAD	11030	11376.0	84	C
830	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	9990	11374.0	83	N
834	CANYON ROAD	11040	11377.0	84	C
836	CANYON ROAD	11050	11379.0	84	N
901	CANYON ROAD	11060	11378.0	84	N
906	CANYON ROAD	11070	11380.0	84	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 67

906	CANYON ROAD (APARTMENT)	11071	11380.0	0	C
906	CANYON ROAD (APARTMENT)	11072	11380.0	0	C
907	CANYON ROAD	11080	11381.0	84	C
907½	CANYON ROAD	38550	0.0	0	N
908½	CANYON ROAD	38560	0.0	0	N
909	CANYON ROAD	11090	11384.0	84	C
912	CANYON ROAD	11100	11382.0	84	C
914	CANYON ROAD	11110	11383.0	84	N
917	CANYON ROAD	11120	11385.0	84	C
917½	CANYON ROAD	38570	0.0	0	C
917½	CANYON ROAD	11121	0.0	0	C
922	CANYON ROAD	11130	11386.0	84	C
923	CANYON ROAD	11140	11387.0	84	N
924	CANYON ROAD	11150	11389.0	84	N
924	CANYON ROAD	340	0.0	84	N
924#4	CANYON ROAD	12280	11393.0	84	C
924#5	CANYON ROAD	12290	11394.0	84	C
924#6-7	CANYON ROAD	12540	11395.0	84	C
924#9	CANYON ROAD	12550	11392.0	84	N
924#8-9	CANYON ROAD (STUDIO)	12551	11392.0	0	N
924½	CANYON ROAD	11160	11391.0	84	C
925	CANYON ROAD	11170	11390.0	84	N
927	CANYON ROAD	11180	11396.0	84	N
927	CANYON ROAD (GARAGE)	11181	11396.0	0	N
942	CANYON ROAD	11190	11397.0	84	C
943	CANYON ROAD	11200	11398.0	84	N
944	CANYON ROAD	11210	11399.0	84	N
945	CANYON ROAD	11220	11400.0	84	N
945	CANYON ROAD (APARTMENT)	11221	11400.0	0	N
950	CANYON ROAD	11230	11402.0	84	C
988	CANYON ROAD	11240	11403.0	84	N
992B	CANYON ROAD	11261	11405.0	0	N
1000	CANYON ROAD	11250	11404.0	84	N
1002	CANYON ROAD	11270	11409.0	84	C
1002½	CANYON ROAD	11280	11408.0	84	N
1002½A	CANYON ROAD	9920	11407.0	83	N
1002½B	CANYON ROAD	9930	11406.0	83	N
1003	CANYON ROAD	11290	11410.0	84	N
1004	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	9970	11414.0	83	N
1005	CANYON ROAD	11300	11411.0	84	C
1008	CANYON ROAD	11310	11413.0	84	C
1008#1	CANYON ROAD (REAR)	12530	11415.0	83	C
1008½	CANYON ROAD	38190	0.0	0	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 68

1009	CANYON ROAD	11320	11417.0	93	C
1010	CANYON ROAD	19500	11412.0	84	C
1014	CANYON ROAD	11330	11418.0	84	C
1015	CANYON ROAD	11340	11419.0	84	C
1017	CANYON ROAD	11350	11420.0	84	N
1018	CANYON ROAD	11360	11421.0	84	C
1018½	CANYON ROAD	11370	11425.0	84	N
1018B	CANYON ROAD	12470	11422.0	84	N
1018C	CANYON ROAD	12490	11423.0	84	N
1018D	CANYON ROAD	12460	11424.0	84	N
1020	CANYON ROAD	11380	11426.0	84	N
1020A	CANYON ROAD	11391	0.0	0	N
1020B	CANYON ROAD	11392	0.0	0	N
1025	CANYON ROAD	11390	11427.0	84	C
1027	CANYON ROAD	11400	11428.0	84	N
1036	CANYON ROAD	11410	11429.0	84	C
1103	CANYON ROAD	11420	11430.0	84	C
1104	CANYON ROAD	11430	11431.0	84	C
1106-1108	CANYON ROAD	12320	11432.0	84	C
1107	CANYON ROAD	11440	11433.0	84	C
1117	CANYON ROAD	11450	11444.0	92	N
1119	CANYON ROAD	11460	11446.0	84	N
1120	CANYON ROAD	11470	11445.0	84	C
1125	CANYON ROAD	11480	11447.0	84	N
1132	CANYON ROAD	11490	11448.0	84	C
1134	CANYON ROAD	9940	450.0	83	N
1136	CANYON ROAD	11500	11449.0	84	N
1142	CANYON ROAD	38210	0.0	0	N
1144	CANYON ROAD	11520	11454.0	84	N
1144	CANYON ROAD	11521	11454.0	0	N
1144	CANYON ROAD	10000	453.0	83	N
1144	CANYON ROAD	11510	11455.0	84	C
1144A	CANYON ROAD	9950	452.0	83	C
1144A	CANYON ROAD	11522	0.0	0	N
1144B	CANYON ROAD	9980	451.0	83	N
1150	CANYON ROAD	11530	11456.0	84	N
237	CASADOS	12600	13439.0	85	C
237	CASADOS (GARAGE)	12601	13439.0	0	C
244	CASADOS	12610	13428.0	85	N
245	CASADOS	12620	13437.0	85	N
245	CASADOS (APARTMENT)	12621	13437.0	0	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 69

245½	CASADOS	12630	13438.0	85	C
246	CASADOS	12640	13429.0	85	N
246½	CASADOS	12650	13430.0	85	N
247	CASADOS	12660	13435.0	85	N
247½	CASADOS	12670	13436.0	85	C
249	CASADOS	12680	13433.0	85	N
249½	CASADOS	12690	13434.0	85	N
250	CASADOS	12700	13431.0	85	C
250	CASADOS (GARAGE)	12701	13431.0	0	C
252	CASADOS	12710	13432.0	85	N
232	CASTILLO PLACE	12720	10393.0	85	C
328	CASTILLO PLACE	28310	0.0	85	N
622	CASTILLO PLACE	12730	10394.0	85	C
50-62	CATHEDRAL PLACE	12780	10461.0	85	C
131	CATHEDRAL PLACE	12750	10357.0	85	N
131	CATHEDRAL PLACE (OFFICE)	12751	10357.0	0	N
213	CATHEDRAL PLACE	12740	10351.0	95	C
213	CATHEDRAL PLACE	12760	10351.0	85	C
219	CATHEDRAL PLACE	12790	10350.0	84	N
223	CATHEDRAL PLACE	12770	10352.0	85	C
103	CATRON	12800	10092.0	84	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43280	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43250	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43310	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43270	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43350	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43340	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43290	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43330	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43260	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43320	0.0	0	N
103	CATRON (APARTMENT)	43420	0.0	0	N
109	CATRON	12810	10088.0	84	N
111	CATRON	12820	10087.0	84	N
302	CATRON	12830	10086.0	84	N
306	CATRON	12840	10084.0	84	C
306	CATRON (APARTMENT)	12841	10084.0	0	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 70

308	CATRON	12850	10083.0	84	C
310	CATRON	12860	10082.0	84	N
312	CATRON	12870	10081.0	84	N
420	CATRON	43510	0.0	0	N
109½	CATRON LANE	12880	10091.0	84	N
111½	CATRON LANE	12890	10090.0	84	N
113½	CATRON LANE	12900	10089.0	84	N
2	CERRO GORDO	13240	12405.0	85	C
2	CERRO GORDO (CASITA)	13241	0.0	0	C
2	CERRO GORDO (GARAGE)	13242	0.0	0	C
2	CERRO GORDO (SHOP)	13243	0.0	0	C
2	CERRO GORDO (STABLE)	13244	0.0	0	C
2	CERRO GORDO (STABLE)	13245	0.0	0	C
2	CERRO GORDO (CHAPEL)	13246	0.0	0	C
1116	CERRO GORDO	13250	12404.0	85	N
1136	CERRO GORDO	13260	12403.0	85	C
1140	CERRO GORDO	13280	12401.0	85	C
1140	CERRO GORDO (REAR)	14600	12402.0	85	C
1148/1150	CERRO GORDO	14430	12399.0	85	C
1152	CERRO GORDO	38620	0.0	0	N
22	CHAPELLE	14620	10044.0	84	N
24-26	CHAPELLE	14680	10045.0	84	C
202	CHAPELLE	14630	10020.0	84	C
202	CHAPELLE (APARTMENT)	14631	10020.0	0	N
202	CHAPELLE (GARAGE)	14632	10020.0	0	C
206	CHAPELLE	14640	10021.0	92	C
209-211	CHAPELLE	14670	10024.0	84	C
210	CHAPELLE	14650	10022.0	84	C
212	CHAPELLE	14660	10023.0	84	C
101-103	CIENEGA	14710	10378.0	85	N
105	CIENEGA	14690	10377.0	85	N
107	CIENEGA	14700	10376.0	85	N
809	CLEVELAND	14720	13490.0	85	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 71

812	CLEVELAND	14730	13493.0	85	N
812	CLEVELAND (GARAGE)	14730	13493.0	0	N
815	CLEVELAND	14740	13491.0	85	C
815	CLEVELAND (GARAGE)	14741	13491.0	0	C
817	CLEVELAND	14750	13492.0	85	C
201	CLOSSON	14760	13325.0	85	C
206	CLOSSON/606 ALTO	14940	13319.0	85	C
207	CLOSSON	14T70	13326.0	85	C
207	CLOSSON (APARTMENT)	14771	13326.0	0	C
217	CLOSSON	14780	13327.0	85	C
220½	CLOSSON	14790	13320.0	85	N
221	CLOSSON	14800	13328.0	85	C
221½	CLOSSON	14810	13329.0	85	N
222	CLOSSON	14820	13321.0	85	N
223	CLOSSON	14830	13330.0	85	C
223	CLOSSON (GARAGE)	14831	13330.0	0	C
224	CLOSSON	14840	13322.0	85	N
227	CLOSSON	14850	13331.0	85	C
227½	CLOSSON	14860	13332.0	85	N
231	CLOSSON	14870	13332.0	85	N
240	CLOSSON	14880	13323.0	85	C
240	CLOSSON (APARTMENT)	14881	13223.0	0	C
242	CLOSSON	14890	13324.0	85	N
242	CLOSSON (BUILDING)	14891	13324.0	0	N
243	CLOSSON	14900	13333.0	85	N
245	CLOSSON	14910	13334.0	85	N
247/247½	CLOSSON	14920	13335.0	85	N
249	CLOSSON	38960	0.0	0	N
250A-E	CLOSSON	14930	13336.0	85	C
1107	CRISTO REY	15350	11619.0	93	C
1107	CRISTO REY	15360	11620.0	84	C
1130	CRISTO REY	15370	11617.0	84	N
1150	CRISTO REY	15380	11618.0	84	C
7	CROSS STREET	15390	127.0	82	N
109	DANIEL STREET	15410	13145.0	85	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 72

110	DANIEL STREET	15420	13446.0	85	N
112	DANIEL STREET	15430	13447.0	85	N
123	DANIEL STREET	15440	13016.0	85	C
125	DANIEL STREET	15450	13015.0	85	C
125	DANIEL STREET (GARAGE)	15451	13015.0	0	C
130	DANIEL STREET	15460	13017.0	85	C
130	DANIEL STREET	15470	13018.0	85	N
132	DANIEL STREET	15480	13019.0	85	C
136	DANIEL STREET	15490	13020.0	85	N
137	DANIEL STREET	15500	13013.0	85	C
140	DANIEL STREET	15510	13021.0	85	C
141A-B	DANIEL STREET	15540	13014.0	85	C
142	DANIEL STREET	15520	13022.0	85	C
147	DANIEL STREET	15530	13012.0	85	N
126	E. DE VARGAS	15550	10245.0	93	C
127	E. DE VARGAS	15560	10605.0	85	N
128	E. DE VARGAS	15580	10246.0	93	C
129	E. DE VARGAS	15831	10246.1	85	N
129	E. DE VARGAS	39130	0.0	0	N
130	E. DE VARGAS	15590	10247.0	84 98	N C
130½	E. DE VARGAS	15600	10248.0	84 98	N C
130½	E. DE VARGAS (GARAGE)	15601	10248.0	0	N
131	E. DE VARGAS	15610	10249.0	84	N
131-135	E. DE VARGAS	15830	10607.0	93	C
132	E. DE VARGAS	15620	10251.0	93	C
132B-C	E. DE VARGAS	15610	0.0	84	N
134	E. DE VARGAS	15630	10252.0	84	N
141	E. DE VARGAS	15640	10608.0	85	C
142	E. DE VARGAS	15650	10253.0	84	N
147-149	E. DE VARGAS	15840	10609.0	93	C
150#1	E. DE VARGAS	15660	0	84	N
150#2-6	E. DE VARGAS	15671	0	0	N
150#8	E. DE VARGAS	15670	10255.0	85	C
150#9-10	E. DE VARGAS	15672	0	0	N
151	E. DE VARGAS	15680	10610.0	85	C
152	E. DE VARGAS	15690	10646.0	85	N
152	E. DE VARGAS (GARAGE)	15691	10646.0	0	N
153	E. DE VARGAS	15700	10611.0	85	C
156	E. DE VARGAS	39140	0.0	0	C
209-215	E. DE VARGAS	15850	10616.0	93	C
217	E. DE VARGAS	15710	10618.0	85	C

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 73

225	E. DE VARGAS	15720	10617.0	85	C
235	E. DE VARGAS	15730	10619.0	85	C
237	E. DE VARGAS	15740	10620.0	93	C
239	E. DE VARGAS	15750	10621.0	85	C
239	E. DE VARGAS (GARAGE)	15751	10621.0	0	C
301	E. DE VARGAS	39150	0.0	0	C
327	E. DE VARGAS	15760	10624.0	93	C
331-337	E. DE VARGAS	15860	10625.0	85	N
352	E. DE VARGAS	15780	11193.0	83	C
352	E. DE VARGAS (GUEST)	15781	11193.0	0	C
355	E. DE VARGAS	15790	11194.0	83	C
357	E. DE VARGAS	15800	11195.0	84	C
357½	E. DE VARGAS	15810	11196.0	84	C
360	E. DE VARGAS	15820	11197.0	84	C
361	E. DE VARGAS/233 CANYON RD	15870	11204.0	84	C
200	W. DE VARGAS (BLOCK)	15900	10224.0	84	N
301	W. DE VARGAS	15880	10211.0	84	N
204	DEFOURI STREET (SOUTH)	15950	13441.0	85	C
204	DEFOURI STREET (NORTH)	15960	13440.0	85	C
206	DEFOURI STREET	15910	13442.0	85	N
212-214	DEFOURI STREET	15940	13445.0	85	C
218	DEFOURI STREET	15920	13443.0	85	C
228	DEFOURI STREET	15930	13444.0	85	C
109	DELGADO	15970	12348.0	85	C
110	DELGADO	15990	12099.0	85	C
110	DELGADO	16000	12101.0	85	N
110	DELGADO	15980	12100.0	85	C
111-113	DELGADO	16610	12347.0	85	C
115	DELGADO	16010	12346.0	85	C
119	DELGADO	16020	12345.0	85	N
120	DELGADO	16030	12098.0	85	C
120	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16031	12098.0	0	C
122	DELGADO	16040	12097.0	85	N
123	DELGADO	16050	12344.0	85	N
124	DELGADO	16060	12096.0	85	N
124	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16061	12096.0	0	N
204	DELGADO	16070	11215.0	84	C
205	DELGADO	16080	11216.0	93	C
	<i>Delgado Street Bridge</i>		44130.0	95	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 74

205	DELGADO (APARTMENT)	16081	11216.0	93	C
207	DELGADO	16090	11217.0	84	C
207	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16090	11217.0	0	C
208	DELGADO	16100	11219.0	84	N
208	DELGADO (BUILDING)	16101	11219.0	0	N
208	DELGADO (BUILDING)	16102	11219.0	0	N
208A-B	DELGADO	16660	11218.0	84	N
209	DELGADO	16110	11220.0	84	C
209½/211	DELGADO	16600	11221.0	84	C
210	DELGADO	16120	11223.0	84	C
210	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16121	11223.0	0	C
210½	DELGADO	16130	11224.0	84	C
211½	DELGADO	16140	11222.0	84	C
219	DELGADO	16150	11225.0	84	C
219½	DELGADO	39160	0.0	0	N
219½A	DELGADO	16620	11226.0	84	N
219½B	DELGADO	16630	11227.0	84	N
219½C	DELGADO	16650	11228.0	84	N
222	DELGADO	16170	11232.0	84	N
225	DELGADO	16180	11231.0	84	N
225½	DELGADO	16190	11230.0	84	N
225½B	DELGADO	16640	11229.0	84	C
225½B	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16641	11229.0	84	C
231	DELGADO	16200	11233.0	84	C
231	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16201	11233.0	0	C
231½	DELGADO	16210	11237.0	84	N
233	DELGADO	16220	11235.0	84	C
233½	DELGADO	16230	11236.0	84	N
235	DELGADO	16240	11234.0	84	C
236	DELGADO	16250	11238.0	84	C
238	DELGADO	16260	11239.0	84	N
241	DELGADO	16270	11240.0	84	C
304	DELGADO	16280	11241.0	84	C
306	DELGADO	16290	11242.0	84	C
309	DELGADO	16300	11244.0	84	C
310	DELGADO	16310	11243.0	84	C
314	DELGADO	16320	11245.0	84	C
318	DELGADO	16330	11246.0	84	C
318	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16331	11246.0	0	C
320	DELGADO	16340	11247.0	84	C
322	DELGADO	16350	11249.0	84	C
322	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16351	11249.0	0	C
325	DELGADO	16360	11248.0	84	N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 75

326	DELGADO	16370	11250.0	84	C
326	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16371	11250.0	0	C
327	DELGADO	16380	11251.0	84	C
327	DELGADO (GUEST)	16381	11251.0	0	C
328	DELGADO	16390	11252.0	84	C
329	DELGADO	16400	11253.0	84	C
329	DELGADO (GUEST)	16401	11253.0	0	C
330	DELGADO	16410	11254.0	84 98	C N
332	DELGADO (FRONT)	16431	11261.0	0	N
332	DELGADO (REAR)	16420	11260.0	84	C
332½	DELGADO	16430	11261.0	84	N
333	DELGADO	16440	11262.0	84	C
333	DELGADO (REAR)	16441	0.0	0	C
333	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16442	11262.0	0	C
334	DELGADO	16450	11264.0	84	C
335	DELGADO	16460	11263.0	84	C
335½	DELGADO	39170	0.0	0	N
336	DELGADO	16470	11266.0	84	C
339	DELGADO	16480	11268.0	84	C
339½	DELGADO	39180	0.0	0	C
340	DELGADO	16490	11267.0	84	C
343	DELGADO	16500	11269.0	84	C
345	DELGADO	16510	11271.0	84	C
350	DELGADO	16520	11270.0	92	N
350	DELGADO (GARAGE)	16521	11270.0	0	N
530	DOLORES STREET	16670	0.0	85	N
531	DOLORES STREET	16680	13068.0	85	N
531	DOLORES STREET (GUEST)	16681	13068.0	0	N
538	DOLORES STREET	16690	13069.0	85	C
539	DOLORES STREET	16700	13068.0	85	N
615	DON FELIX	17670	13341.0	82	C
616	DON FELIX	17680	13352.0	85	C
616½	DON FELIX	17690	13353.0	85	C
617	DON FELIX	17700	13342.0	85	C
617	DON FELIX (REAR)	17710	13343.0	85	N
618	DON FELIX	17720	13354.0	85	N
619	DON FELIX	39220	0.0	0	N
621	DON FELIX	17730	13344.0	85	N
625	DON FELIX	17740	13345.0	85	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 76

625	DON FELIX (REAR)	17850	13346.0	85	N
628	DON FELIX	17750	13355.0	85	C
630	DON FELIX	17760	13356.0	85	C
630	DON FELIX (GARAGE)	17761	0.0	0	C
631	DON FELIX	17770	13347.0	85	C
631	DON FELIX (APARTMENT)	17771	13347.0	0	C
702	DON FELIX	17780	13357.0	85	C
702	DON FELIX (GARAGE)	1778	13357.0	0	C
703	DON FELIX	17790	13348.0	92	N
703	DON FELIX (GARAGE)	17791	13348.0	0	N
708/708½	DON FELIX	17840	13359.0	85	C
709	DON FELIX	27830	0.0	0	C
709	DON FELIX	27831	0.0	0	C
709	DON FELIX (GARAGE)	27832	0.0	0	C
709	DON FELIX	17800	13349.0	85	N
710	DON FELIX	17810	13479.0	85	C
713	DON FELIX	17820	13350.0	85	C
717	DON FELIX	17830	13351.0	85	N
110-112	DON GASPAR	18490	301.0	84	C
114-118	DON GASPAR	18500	10300.0	84	N
115-121	DON GASPAR	18510	10302.0	84	C
120	DON GASPAR/123 W. WATER	18450	10299.0	84	C
210	DON GASPAR	17860	10317.0	84	C
227	DON GASPAR	17870	10314.0	84	N
227	DON GASPAR	17880	10315.0	84	N
227-229	DON GASPAR	18520	10313.0	84	N
234	DON GASPAR	17890	10218.0	84	N
235	DON GASPAR	17900	10312.0	84	N
237	DON GASPAR	18570	10603.0	93	C
613/615	DON GASPAR	18480	278.0	82	C
476	DOUGLAS	18730	11116.0	84	N
510	DOUGLAS	43590	0.0	0	N
511A	DOUGLAS	18820	11115.0	84	C
511B	DOUGLAS	18830	11114.0	84	N
511C	DOUGLAS	18840	11113.0	84	C
514	DOUGLAS	18740	11106.0	84	C
514	DOUGLAS (GUEST)	18741	11106.0	0	C
519	DOUGLAS	18750	11112.0	84	C
521	DOUGLAS	18760	11111.0	84	N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

84	11106.0	18770	DOUGLAS	522
84	11110.0	18780	DOUGLAS	525
84	11107.0	18790	DOUGLAS	526
92	11109.0	18800	DOUGLAS	533
84	11108.0	18810	DOUGLAS	535
0	11108.0	18811	DOUGLAS (GUEST)	535
85	13392.0	19190	DUNLAP	701A-B
85	13394.0	18850	DUNLAP	705
85	13394.0	18851	DUNLAP (GARAGE)	705
0	13397.0	18860	DUNLAP	705½
85	13393.0	18870	DUNLAP	707
85	13398.0	19140	DUNLAP (REAR)	707
85	13398.0	19141	DUNLAP (REAR, GARAGE)	707
85	13395.0	18880	DUNLAP	711
85	13396.0	19150	DUNLAP (REAR)	711
85	13400.0	18890	DUNLAP	713
85	13401.0	18900	DUNLAP	713½
85	13399.0	19200	DUNLAP	715A-C
85	13402.0	18910	DUNLAP	717
85	13403.0	18920	DUNLAP	723
85	13404.0	18930	DUNLAP	729
85	13405.0	18940	DUNLAP	730
85	13406.0	18950	DUNLAP	731
85	13407.0	18960	DUNLAP	733
85	13407.0	18961	DUNLAP (REAR)	733
0	0.0	39250	DUNLAP	734
0	13643.0	18970	DUNLAP	734
85	13408.0	19170	DUNLAP	739#1-S
85	13410.0	19180	DUNLAP	739#3A-B
85	13409.0	18980	DUNLAP	743
0	13409.0	18981	DUNLAP (GARAGE)	743
85	13411.0	18990	DUNLAP	745
85	13411.0	18991	DUNLAP (GARAGE)	745
0	13412.0	19000	DUNLAP	753
85	13412.0	19001	DUNLAP (APARTMENT)	753
0	13412.0	19002	DUNLAP (GARAGE)	753
85	13413.0	19120	DUNLAP	757½-763
85	13415.0	19010	DUNLAP	807
0	13415.0	19011	DUNLAP (GARAGE)	807
85	13416.0	19020	DUNLAP	813
85	13416.0	19021	DUNLAP (GARAGE)	813
0				

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 78

814	DUNLAP	19030	13418.0	85	N
814½	DUNLAP	19040	13419.0	85	N
815	DUNLAP	19050	13417.0	85	N
818	DUNLAP	19060	13420.0	85	N
824	DUNLAP	19070	13424.0	85	C
824½	DUNLAP	19080	13425.0	85	N
826	DUNLAP	19090	13426.0	85	C
829#1	DUNLAP	19110	13421.0	85	N
829	DUNLAP (REAR)	19160	13422.0	85	N
829	DUNLAP (REAR, GARAGE)	19160	13422.0	0	N
832-834	DUNLAP	19130	13427.0	85	N
833	DUNLAP	19100	13423.0	85	C
852	DUNLAP	39260	0.0	0	C
852	DUNLAP (APARTMENT)	39261	0.0	0	C
856	DUNLAP	39240	0.0	0	N
116-118	DURAN	39270	0.0	0	N
117	DURAN	19210	13053.0	85	C
119/121	DURAN	19420	13054.0	85	C
122	DURAN	19220	13040.0	85	C
124	DURAN	19230	13041.0	85	N
125	DURAN	19240	13055.0	85	C
126	DURAN	19250	13042.0	85	N
127	DURAN	19260	13056.0	85	N
127	DURAN (REAR)	19440	13057.0	85	N
127½	DURAN	19270	13057.0	85	C
127½	DURAN (GARAGE)	19271	13057.0	0	C
128	DURAN	19280	13043.0	85	C
129	DURAN	19290	13059.0	85	C
130	DURAN	19300	13044.0	85	C
131	DURAN	19310	13060.0	85	C
132/132½	DURAN	19430	13045.0	85	C
134A-B	DURAN	19480	13046.0	85	C
135	DURAN	19320	13061.0	85	C
142	DURAN	19330	13047.0	85	C
147	DURAN	19340	13062.0	85	C
151	DURAN	19350	13063.0	85	N
151½	DURAN	19360	13064.0	85	C
152	DURAN	39280	0.0	0	C
152½	DURAN	39290	0.0	0	C
153	DURAN	19370	13065.0	85	C
154	DURAN	19380	13048.0	85	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 79

154	DURAN (APARTMENT)	19381	13048.0	0	C
154½	DURAN	19390	13049.0	85	N
156#1	DURAN	19410	13052.0	85	C
156½#2-3	DURAN	19450	13051.0	85	N
156½#4-6	DURAN	19460	13050.0	85	N
157	DURAN	19400	13066.0	85	N
111	ELENA	19620	13090.0	85	N
111	ELENA (APARTMENT)	19621	13090.0	0	C
112	ELENA	19630	13072.0	85	C
114	ELENA	39310	0.0	0	N
115	ELENA	19640	13089.0	85 ⁹⁶	N C
116	ELENA	19650	13073.0	85	C
117	ELENA	19660	13088.0	85	C
118	ELENA	19670	13074.0	85	N
119	ELENA	19680	13087.0	85	N
120	ELENA	19690	13075.0	85	N
121	ELENA	19700	13086.0	85	N
122	ELENA	19710	13076.0	85	N
122	ELENA (APARTMENT)	19711	13076.0	0	N
124	ELENA	19720	13077.0	85	N
124	ELENA (APARTMENT)	19721	13077.0	0	N
137	ELENA	19730	13085.0	85	C
137	ELENA (GARAGE/CARPORT)	19731	13085.0	0	C
138	ELENA	19740	13078.0	85	N
139	ELENA	19750	13084.0	85	C
139	ELENA (APARTMENT)	19751	13084.0	0	C
140	ELENA	19760	13079.0	85	N
147	ELENA	19770	13083.0	85	N
147	ELENA (GARAGE)	19771	13083.0	0	N
148	ELENA	19780	13080.0	85	C
148	ELENA	19790	13081.0	85	N
151	ELENA	19800	13082.0	85	N
104	FAITHWAY	19810	12051.0	85	C
106	FAITHWAY	19820	12052.0	92	C
106	FAITHWAY (REAR)	19821	12052.1	92	N
58	S. FEDERAL PLACE	19830	10454.0	85	C
100	S. FEDERAL PLACE	19840	10446.0	85	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 80

100	S. FEDERAL PLACE	19850	10434.0	85	C
120	S. FEDERAL PLACE	19860	10431.0	85	N
100	GALISTEO (BLOCK)	5620	1295.0	92	N
200-210	GALISTEO	20680	10266.0	84	C
201	GALISTEO	19870	10320.0	84	N
207	GALISTEO	42610	0.0	0	N
209-211	GALISTEO	20690	10321.0	84	N
212-216	GALISTEO	20700	10265.0	84	N
213	GALISTEO	19880	10322.0	84	N
215-227	GALISTEO/230 ORTIZ	20710	10323.0	84	N
218-222	GALISTEO	20720	10264.0	84	N
228	GALISTEO	19900	10262.0	84	N
228	GALISTEO	19890	10263.0	84	N
229	GALISTEO	19910	10324.0	84	N
300	GALISTEO	19920	10223.0	84	N
300	GARCIA	20830	11152.0	84	C
301	GARCIA	20840	11154.0	84	N
308	GARCIA	20850	11153.0	84	N
314	GARCIA	20860	11155.0	84	C
314	GARCIA (STUDIO)	39441	0.0	0	C
314	GARCIA (GUEST)	39442	0.0	0	C
314	GARCIA (GUEST)	39443	0.0	0	C
314	GARCIA (GUEST)	39444	0.0	0	C
314½	GARCIA	39440	0.0	0	C
321	GARCIA	20870	11157.0	84	N
322	GARCIA	20820	11156.0	84	C
322	GARCIA (REAR)	20840	0.0	0	C
333	GARCIA	20880	11158.0	92	C
333	GARCIA (GUEST)	20881	11158.0	92	C
334	GARCIA	20890	11159.0	92	C
334	GARCIA (GARAGE)	20891	11159.0	92	C
344	GARCIA	39450	0.0	0	N
345	GARCIA	20900	11160.0	84	C
350	GARCIA	20910	11161.0	92	C
350	GARCIA (STUDIO)	20911	11161.0	92	C
351	GARCIA	20920	11162.0	84	C
351	GARCIA (GARAGE)	20920	11162.0	0	C
356	GARCIA	42940	0.0	0	N
356	GARCIA	42930	0.0	0	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 81

356	GARCIA	20930	11164.0	84	C
356	GARCIA (GUEST)	20931	11164.0	0	C
356½	GARCIA	39490	0.0	0	N
357/359	GARCIA	21480	11163.0	84	C
359½	GARCIA	21481	11163.0	0	N
360	GARCIA	39460	0.0	0	N
362	GARCIA	39470	0.0	0	N
363	GARCIA	20940	11165.0	84	C
364	GARCIA	39480	0.0	0	N
365	GARCIA	20950	11166.0	84	C
370	GARCIA	20960	11170.0	84	N
373	GARCIA	20970	11167.0	84	C
373	GARCIA (REAR)	20971	11167.0	0	C
373	GARCIA (GARAGE)	20972	11167.0	0	C
377	GARCIA	20960	11168.0	84	C
379	GARCIA	20990	11169.0	84	C
500	GARCIA	21000	11184.0	84	N
500	GARCIA (GARAGE)	21001	11184.0	0	N
502	GARCIA	21020	11171.0	84	N
512	GARCIA	21040	11172.0	84	N
512	GARCIA (GARAGE)	21041	0.0	0	N
524	GARCIA	21060	11173.0	84	C
530	GARCIA	21080	11174.0	84	C
536	GARCIA	39500	0.0	0	C
536	GARCIA (APARTMENT)	39511	0.0	0	N
538	GARCIA	21150	11176.0	84	N
540	GARCIA	39510	0.0	0	N
546	GARCIA	39520	0.0	0	C
550	GARCIA	21160	11175.0	84	N
552	GARCIA	21170	11177.0	84	C
552	GARCIA (APARTMENT)	21171	11177.0	0	C
556	GARCIA	21200	11181.0	84	N
556½	GARCIA	21210	11178.0	84	C
558	GARCIA	25970	11180.0	84	N
562	GARCIA	21240	11182.0	84	C
562	GARCIA (APARTMENT)	21241	11182.0	0	C
562½	GARCIA	21250	11187.0	84	C
564	GARCIA	21260	11183.0	84	C
566	GARCIA	6890	1188.0	84	N
566	GARCIA (APARTMENT)	6891	1188.0	0	N
568	GARCIA	21270	11185.0	84	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 82

330	GORMLEY LANE	40510	0.0	0	N
	<i>Bridge of the Hidalgos (Grant Ave)</i>			<i>95</i>	<i>C</i>
102	GRANT	22470	10061.0	84	C
122	GRANT	22380	10062.0	84	C
123	GRANT	22390	10070.0	84	N
128	GRANT	22401	0.0	95	N
130	GRANT	22400	10063.0	84	C
130	GRANT (REAR OFFICE)	22401	10063.0	0	C
135	GRANT	22410	10069.0	84	C
136	GRANT	22420	10064.0	84	C
200	GRANT (BLOCK, SF JUDICIAL)	5630	10066.0	84	N
208	GRANT	22430	10065.0	84	C
208	GRANT (REAR)	22431	10065.0	0	C
318	GRANT	43360	10067.0	84	C
326	GRANT	22450	10068.0	85	C
413	GRANT	22460	10522.0	85	N
505	GRANT	40520	0.0	0	C
505	GRANT (GARAGE)	40521	0.0	0	C
519	GRANT	40530	0.0	0	C
509-509½	GRANT	40540	0.0	0	C
142-146	GRIFFIN/206 MCKENZIE	22580	10071.0	84	C
208	GRIFFIN	22500	10072.0	84	C
214	GRIFFIN	22510	10073.0	84	C
228	GRIFFIN	22520	10074.0	84	C
234	GRIFFIN	22530	10075.0	84	C
238	GRIFFIN	22540	10076.0	84	C
238	GRIFFIN (APARTMENT)	22541	10076.0	0	N
240	GRIFFIN/300 CATRON	22600	10077.0	84	N
300	GRIFFIN (SCHOOL)	5640	10078.0	84	N C
300	GRIFFIN	0	78.0	0	C
301	GRIFFIN	22550	10080.0	84	N
303	GRIFFIN	22560	10079.0	84	N
405-407	GRIFFIN	22590	10518.0	84	N
600	GRIFFIN	22570	10517.0	84	N
319	GUADALUPE	22610	10215.0	84	N
328	GUADALUPE	41580	0.0	0	N
106	N. GUADALUPE	22630	13213.0	85	N
109	N. GUADALUPE	22640	10331.0	85	N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 83

110	N. GUADALUPE	27360	13214.0	85	N
117	N. GUADALUPE	22650	10332.0	85	C
126	N. GUADALUPE	22660	13215.0	85	C
128	N. GUADALUPE	22670	13217.0	85	C
130	N. GUADALUPE	22680	13216.0	85	N
132A	N. GUADALUPE	22880	13219.0	85	C
132B	N. GUADALUPE	22890	13218.0	85	C
204	N. GUADALUPE	22690	13220.0	85	N
207	N. GUADALUPE	40550	0.0	0	N
213	N. GUADALUPE	22700	10096.0	84	N
220	N. GUADALUPE	22710	13221.0	85	N
222	N. GUADALUPE	22720	13222.0	85	C
222½	N. GUADALUPE	22730	13223.0	85	C
222½	N. GUADALUPE (REAR)	22731	13223.0	0	C
223	N. GUADALUPE	22740	10097.0	85	N
224	N. GUADALUPE	22750	13224.0	85	C
224½	N. GUADALUPE	22760	10225.0	85	C
226	N. GUADALUPE	22770	10226.0	85	C
226½	N. GUADALUPE	22780	13227.0	85	N
232A-D	N. GUADALUPE	22900	13228.0	85	N
234/236	N. GUADALUPE	22870	13229.0	85	C
235	N. GUADALUPE	22790	10098.0	85	N
238	N. GUADALUPE	22800	13230.0	85	N
301	N. GUADALUPE	22810	10099.0	85	N
301	N. GUADALUPE	40560	0.0	0	N
305	N. GUADALUPE	40570	0.0	0	N
308	N. GUADALUPE	22820	13231.0	85	N
314	N. GUADALUPE	22830	13232.0	85	C
400	N. GUADALUPE	22840	13233.0	85	N
402	N. GUADALUPE	22850	13234.0	85	N
404	N. GUADALUPE	22860	13235.0	85	N
499	" Rosario Chapel		44160.0		C
100	S. GUADALUPE	22910	13499.0	85	C
313	S. GUADALUPE	22920	10212.0	84	N
314	S. GUADALUPE	22930	13500.0	85	C
316	S. GUADALUPE	22940	13501.0	85 99	C
317	S. GUADALUPE	22950	10213.0	84	N
318	S. GUADALUPE	22960	13502.0	85 99	N C
319	S. GUADALUPE	22970	10214.0	93	C
320	S. GUADALUPE	22980	13503.0	85 99	N
322	S. GUADALUPE	22990	13504.0	85 99	N C
324	S. GUADALUPE	23000	13505.0	85 99	C
326	S. Guadalupe				
328	S. Guadalupe	41580		99	N
					(not previously surveyed)

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 84

400	S. GUADALUPE (BLOCK, DEPOT)	5650	13506.0	92	C
500	S. GUADALUPE	23040	13507.0	92	C
501	S. GUADALUPE	23050	13508.0	92	C
332½	HALONA	23070	11128.0	84	N
521	HALONA	23090	11126.0	84	C
521½	HALONA	23091	0.0	84	C
522	HALONA	23080	11127.0	84	C
621	HALONA	43400	0.0	0	N
621½	HALONA	43410	0.0	0	N
621½	HALONA	43401	0.0	0	N
215	HARKINS LANE	40580	0.0	0	N
359½	HARKINS LANE	23100	12103.0	85	N
301	HILLSIDE	23110	12071.0	85	C
315	HILLSIDE	23120	12006.0	84	C
315	HILLSIDE (GARAGE)	23121	12006.0	0	C
317	HILLSIDE	23130	12007.0	84	C
321	HILLSIDE	23140	12008.0	92	C
321	HILLSIDE (REAR)	23141	12008.1	92	N
325	HILLSIDE	23150	12009.0	84	C
331	HILLSIDE	23160	12016.0	84	C
340	HILLSIDE	23170	12010.0	84	N
342	HILLSIDE	23180	12011.0	84	N
346	HILLSIDE	23190	12012.0	84	C
347	HILLSIDE	23200	12017.0	84	C
350	HILLSIDE	40590	0.0	0	N
352	HILLSIDE	40600	0.0	0	N
355	HILLSIDE	23210	12018.0	84	C
356	HILLSIDE	23220	12013.0	92	C
356½	HILLSIDE	23230	12014.0	84	N
368	HILLSIDE	23270	12015.0	84	C
408	HILLSIDE	30610	12016.5	85	C
408	HILLSIDE	40630	0.0	0	C
408	HILLSIDE (GUEST)	40631	0.0	0	C
408	HILLSIDE (GUEST)	40632	0.0	0	C
420	HILLSIDE	35120	12018.5	85	C
425	HILLSIDE	40640	0.0	0	N
430	HILLSIDE	40100	0.0	0	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 85

201	IRVINE	24150	13525.0	85	N
201	IRVINE (GARAGE)	24151	13525.0	0	N
202	IRVINE	24160	13524.0	85	N
205	IRVINE	24170	0.0	92	N
210	IRVINE	40690	0.0	0	C
211	IRVINE	24180	13526.0	85	N
211B	IRVINE	40710	0.0	0	N
213	IRVINE	24190	13527.0	85	N
216	IRVINE	24200	13522.0	85	N
220	IRVINE	24210	13521.0	85	N
220½	IRVINE/221-223 AMBROSIO	24400	13520.0	85	C
225	IRVINE	24220	13528.0	85	N
229	IRVINE	24230	13529.0	85	N
230-230½	IRVINE	24380	13519.0	85	N
232	IRVINE	24240	13518.0	85	N
233	IRVINE	24250	13530.0	85	N
233	IRVINE (APARTMENT)	24251	13530.0	0	N
234	IRVINE	24260	13515.0	85	C
234	IRVINE (GARAGE)	24261	13515.0	0	C
234A	IRVINE	24390	13516.0	85	N
234½	IRVINE	24270	13517.0	85	N
235	IRVINE	24280	13531.0	85	N
237	IRVINE	24290	13532.0	85	N
237	IRVINE (APARTMENT)	24291	13532.0	0	N
241	IRVINE	24300	13533.0	82	C
241½	IRVINE	24310	13534.0	85	N
250	IRVINE	24320	13514.0	85	N
253	IRVINE	24330	13513.0	85	N
255	IRVINE	24340	13414.0	85	C
302	IRVINE	24350	13512.0	85	N
304	IRVINE	24360	13511.0	85	N
304	IRVINE (APARTMENT)	24361	0.0	0	N
310	IRVINE	24370	13510.0	85	C
301	JEFFERSON	24410	10095.0	84	N
405	JEFFERSON	24420	10093.0	84	N
102	JIMENEZ	24430	13129.0	85	N
104	JIMENEZ	24440	13130.0	85	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 86

105	JIMENEZ	24450	13143.0	85	N
106	JIMENEZ	24460	13131.0	85	N
107	JIMENEZ	24470	13142.0	85	N
109	JIMENEZ	24490	13141.0	85	N
111	JIMENEZ	24500	13140.0	85	N
112	JIMENEZ	24510	13133.0	85	N
113	JIMENEZ	24520	13139.0	85	N
114\114½	JIMENEZ	24570	13134.0	85	N
115	JIMENEZ	24530	13138.0	85	N
116	JIMENEZ	24540	13135.0	85	N
117	JIMENEZ	24550	13137.0	85	N
121	JIMENEZ	24560	13136.0	85	N
122	JIMENEZ	43560	0.0	0	N
211	JOHNSON STREET	24790	10046.0	84	N
217	JOHNSON STREET	24800	10047.0	84	N
223	JOHNSON STREET	24810	10048.0	84	C
225	JOHNSON STREET	24820	10049.0	84	C
227	JOHNSON STREET	24830	10050.0	84	N
229	JOHNSON STREET	24840	10051.0	84	C
233	JOHNSON STREET	24850	10052.0	84	C
239	JOHNSON STREET	24860	10053.0	84	C
301	JOHNSON STREET	24870	10054.0	84	C
307	JOHNSON STREET	24880	10055.0	84	N
307	JOHNSON STREET (GARAGE)	24881	10055.0	0	N
308	JOHNSON STREET	24890	10060.0	84	C
309	JOHNSON STREET	24900	10056.0	84	N
310	JOHNSON STREET	24910	10059.0	85	N
315	JOHNSON STREET	24920	10057.0	84	C
321	JOHNSON STREET	24930	10058.0	84	N
504	JOSE STREET	24940	13002.0	85	N
508	JOSE STREET	24950	13001.0	85	C
510	JOSE STREET	24960	13003.0	85	N
520#1	JOSE STREET	24990	13004.0	85	N
520#2	JOSE STREET	25000	13005.0	85	C
520#3	JOSE STREET	25010	13006.0	85	N
520#4	JOSE STREET	25020	13007.0	85	N
520#5	JOSE STREET	25030	13008.0	85	N
520#5	JOSE STREET (GARAGE)	25031	13008.0	N	N
520#6	JOSE STREET	25040	13009.0	85	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 87

520#6	JOSE STREET (GARAGE)	25041	13009.0	N	N
520#7-8	JOSE STREET	25050	13010.0	85	C
520#9-11	JOSE STREET	25060	13011.0	85	C
522	JOSE STREET	24970	13171.0	85	C
524	JOSE STREET	24980	13170.0	84	C
528	JOSE STREET	40730	0.0	0	N
528	JOSE STREET	40720	0.0	0	N
405	JUANITA	25070	13547.0	85	N
405	JUANITA (APARTMENT)	25071	13547.0	0	N
407	JUANITA	25080	13548.0	85	N
407	JUANITA (APARTMENT)	25081	13548.0	0	N
409	JUANITA	25090	13549.0	85	N
409	JUANITA (GARAGE)	25091	13549.0	0	N
111	KEARNEY	40790	0.0	0	N
112	KEARNEY	25110	10557.0	85	N
112	KEARNEY	25100	10562.0	85	N
114	KEARNEY	25130	10563.0	85	N
114	KEARNEY	25120	10558.0	85	N
115	KEARNEY	40800	0.0	0	N
116	KEARNEY	25150	10564.0	85	N
116	KEARNEY	25140	10559.0	85	N
118	KEARNEY	25160	10560.0	85	C
119	KEARNEY	40810	0.0	0	N
120	KEARNEY	25170	10554.0	85	C
120	KEARNEY (REAR)	25171	0.0	0	C
121	KEARNEY	40820	0.0	0	N
122	KEARNEY	25180	10553.0	85	N
123	KEARNEY	40740	0.0	0	N
125	KEARNEY	40750	0.0	0	C
126	KEARNEY	40760	0.0	0	N
127	KEARNEY	40770	0.0	0	C
128	KEARNEY	41850	0.0	0	N
129	KEARNEY	40830	0.0	0	N
130	KEARNEY	25190	10573.0	85	N
130	KEARNEY (GARAGE)	25191	10573.0	0	N
133	KEARNEY	40840	0.0	0	N
320	KEARNEY	40780	0.0	0	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 88

104	LAS CRUCITAS	25310	13267.0	85	C
106	LAS CRUCITAS	25320	13266.0	85	N
50	LINCOLN	25350	10469.0	85	N
54	LINCOLN	25360	10468.0	85	N
60-64	LINCOLN	25440	10467.0	85	N
113	LINCOLN	25370	10459.0	85	N
116	LINCOLN	25380	10439.0	85	C
120	LINCOLN	25390	10438.0	85	N
125	LINCOLN	41090	0.0	0	N
130	LINCOLN	25400	10437.0	85	N
142	LINCOLN/112 W. MARCY	25450	10436.0	85	N
200	LINCOLN	25410	10433.0	85	N
207	LINCOLN	25420	10448.0	85	N
215	LINCOLN	25430	10447.0	85	N
308	MAGDALENA	25620	10547.0	85	C
314	MAGDALENA	25630	10548.0	85	N
317-321	MAGDALENA	25704	0.0	0	N
318	MAGDALENA	25640	10550.0	85	N
322A-B	MAGDALENA	25710	10549.0	85	C
322#7	MAGDALENA	25711	0.0	0	N
323	MAGDALENA	25703	0.0	0	N
324	MAGDALENA	25650	10551.0	95	C
325-331	MAGDALENA	25700	10571.0	85	N
326	MAGDALENA	25660	10556.0	85	C
330	MAGDALENA	25670	10572.0	85	C
333	MAGDALENA	25702	0.0	0	N
334	MAGDALENA	25680	10555.0	85	N
337	MAGDALENA	25701	0.0	0	N
344	MAGDALENA	25690	10543.0	85	N
313	W. MANHATTAN	25820	10117.0	84	C
321	W. MANHATTAN	25850	10116.0	84	N
321	W. MANHATTAN (APARTMENT)	25852	10116.0	0	N
321	W. MANHATTAN (APARTMENT)	25851	10116.0	0	N
333	W. MANHATTAN	25870	10115.0	84	C
333	W. MANHATTAN (APARTMENT)	25871	10115.0	0	C
335	W. MANHATTAN	25880	10114.0	84	C
343	W. MANHATTAN	33880	10333.0	84	C

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 89

343	W. MANHATTAN	41370	0.0	0	C
345	W. MANHATTAN	25890	10112.0	84	C
701	W. MANHATTAN	25910	13662.0	85	C
711	W. MANHATTAN	25920	13663.0	85	N
715	W. MANHATTAN	25930	13664.0	85	C
715¼	W. MANHATTAN	25940	13665.0	85	N
715½	W. MANHATTAN	25950	13666.0	85	N
717	W. MANHATTAN	25960	13667.0	85	C
721	W. MANHATTAN	25980	13668.0	85	N
725	W. MANHATTAN	25990	13669.0	85	N
729	W. MANHATTAN	26000	13670.0	85	N
737	W. MANHATTAN	26010	13671.0	85	N
737	W. MANHATTAN (REAR)	26130	13672.0	85	N
739	W. MANHATTAN	26020	13673.0	85	N
751	W. MANHATTAN	26030	13674.0	85	N
761	W. MANHATTAN	26040	13675.0	84	N
771	W. MANHATTAN	26050	13676.0	85	N
809A-B	W. MANHATTAN	26140	13677.0	85	C
809C-D	W. MANHATTAN	26150	13678.0	85	N
811	W. MANHATTAN	26060	13679.0	85	N
811	W. MANHATTAN (DUPLEX)	26061	13679.0	0	N
811½	W. MANHATTAN	26070	13600.0	85	N
813	W. MANHATTAN	26080	13681.0	85	C
815	W. MANHATTAN	26090	13682.0	85	N C
819	W. MANHATTAN	26110	13683.0	85	C
819	W. MANHATTAN (GARAGE)	26111	13683.0	0	C
827	W. MANHATTAN	26120	13684.0	85	C
827	W. MANHATTAN (GARAGE)	26121	13684.0	0	C
829	W. MANHATTAN	26100	13685.0	85	C
829	W. MANHATTAN (GARAGE)	26101	13685.0	C	C
841	W. MANHATTAN	26160	13686.0	85	N
105-109	E. MARCY	26310	10417.0	85	N
120	E. MARCY	26170	10421.0	85	N
123	E. MARCY	26180	10406.0	85	N
123	E. MARCY (OFFICE)	26182	10406.0	0	C
123	E. MARCY (OFFICE)	26181	10406.0	0	C
124	E. MARCY	26190	10420.0	85	N
128-130	E. MARCY	26320	10419.0	85	C
132	E. MARCY	26200	10418.0	85	N
202	E. MARCY	26210	10374.0	0	N
206-216	E. MARCY	26330	10375.0	85	N

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe, NM

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 90

209	E. MARCY	26220	10387.0	85	C
213	E. MARCY	26230	10388.0	85	C
217-221	E. MARCY	26340	10389.0	85	N
225	E. MARCY	26240	10390.0	85	C
229	E. MARCY	26250	10391.0	85	C
300/306	E. MARCY/701 P DE PERAL.	26300	12001.0	84	C
310	E. MARCY	26260	12002.0	84	C
316	E. MARCY	26270	12003.0	84	C
320	E. MARCY	26280	12004.0	84	C
320	E. MARCY (APARTMENT)	26281	12004.0	0	C
324	E. MARCY	26290	12005.0	92	C
324	E. MARCY (REAR)	26291	12005.1	92	N
55-99	W. MARCY	26420	10450.0	85	N
70	W. MARCY	26360	10456.0	85	N
72	W. MARCY	26370	10457.0	85	N
100	W. MARCY	26380	10458.0	85	N
101	W. MARCY	26390	10449.0	85	N
200	W. MARCY	26400	10435.0	85	N
201	W. MARCY	26410	10432.0	85	N
118	MARTINEZ	26430	12040.0	85	C
119	MARTINEZ	26440	12027.0	85	C
120	MARTINEZ	26450	12039.0	85	C
121	MARTINEZ	26460	12028.0	85	C
122	MARTINEZ	26540	12038.0	85	C
122	MARTINEZ (GARAGE)	26542	12038.0	85	C
122½	MARTINEZ	26541	0.0	0	C
123/123½	MARTINEZ	26550	12029.0	85	C
124/124½	MARTINEZ	26560	12037.0	85	N
125	MARTINEZ	26470	12031.0	85	C
126	MARTINEZ	26480	12036.0	85	C
129	MARTINEZ	26490	12030.0	85	C
130	MARTINEZ	26500	12035.0	85	N
133	MARTINEZ	26510	12032.0	85	N
133½	MARTINEZ	26520	12033.0	85	N
134	MARTINEZ	26530	12034.0	85	N
204	MAYNARD	26570	13487.0	85	N
208	MAYNARD	26580	13486.0	85	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 91

209-209½	MAYNARD	26730	13488.0	85	N
210	MAYNARD	26590	13484.0	85	N
210	MAYNARD (REAR)	26740	13485.0	85	N
210	MAYNARD (APARTMENT)	26591	13484.0	0	N
211-213	MAYNARD	26731	13488.0	0	N
212	MAYNARD	26600	13482.0	85	N
212	MAYNARD (REAR)	26750	13483.0	85	C
214	MAYNARD	26610	13481.0	85	N
215	MAYNARD	26620	13489.0	85	C
216	MAYNARD	26630	13479.0	85	N
216	MAYNARD (REAR)	26760	13480.0	85	N
218	MAYNARD	26640	13477.0	85	N
218	MAYNARD (REAR)	26770	13478.0	85	N
218	MAYNARD (REAR) (APARTMENT)	26771	13478.0	0	N
224	MAYNARD	26650	13476.0	85	N
224	MAYNARD (APARTMENT)	26651	13476.0	0	N
241	MAYNARD	26660	13479.0	85	N
242	MAYNARD	26670	13474.0	85	N
243	MAYNARD	26680	13478.0	85	C
244	MAYNARD	26690	13474.0	85	C
244	MAYNARD (CONDO)	26691	13474.0	0	N
244	MAYNARD (CONDO)	26692	13474.0	0	N
244	MAYNARD (CONDO)	26693	13474.0	0	N
245	MAYNARD	26700	13477.0	85	N
245	MAYNARD (APARTMENT)	26701	13477.0	0	N
246	MAYNARD	26710	13473.0	85	N
248	MAYNARD	26720	13472.0	85	N
209	MCKENZIE	26780	10001.0	84	N
214	MCKENZIE	26790	10019.0	84	C
216	MCKENZIE	26800	10018.0	84	C
217	MCKENZIE	26810	10002.0	84	C
218	MCKENZIE	26820	10017.0	84	C
218	MCKENZIE (GARAGE)	26821	10017.0	0	C
220/220½	MCKENZIE	26940	10016.0	84	C
220/220½	MCKENZIE (APARTMENT)	26941	10016.0	0	C
221	MCKENZIE/258½ STAAB	26970	10003.0	84	N
222	MCKENZIE	26830	10015.0	84	C
225	MCKENZIE	26840	10004.0	84	N
229	MCKENZIE	26850	10005.0	84	C
310	MCKENZIE	26860	10014.0	84	C
310	MCKENZIE (GARAGE)	26861	10014.0	0	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 92

313	MCKENZIE	26870	10006.0	84	C
314	MCKENZIE	26880	10013.0	84	C
314	MCKENZIE (APARTMENT)	26881	10013.0	0	C
317	MCKENZIE	26890	10007.0	84	C
321A-C	MCKENZIE	26950	10008.0	84	N
321A-C	MCKENZIE (REAR)	26951	10008.0	0	N
322	MCKENZIE	41380	0.0	0	N
323	MCKENZIE	26900	10009.0	84	C
324	MCKENZIE	26910	10012.0	84	C
325	MCKENZIE	26920	10010.0	84	C
326	MCKENZIE	26930	10011.0	84	N

607	MILLER	26980	11101.0	84	N
608	MILLER	26990	11100.0	84	C
609	MILLER	27000	11102.0	84	N
610/610½	MILLER	27020	1099.07	84	N
613	MILLER	27010	11103.0	84	N
613	MILLER (APARTMENT)	27011	11103.0	0	N

*470 Montezuma
(outside magazine)
blt ca. 1992
(no survey #)
demolished
by 1997*

404	MONTEZUMA	27150	13494.0	85 ⁹⁷	N C
418	MONTEZUMA	27160	13495.0	85 ⁹⁹	C
418½	MONTEZUMA	27180	13496.0	85	N
418½	MONTEZUMA	27170	13497.0	85	C
419	MONTEZUMA	27190	13428.0	85	N
500-540	MONTEZUMA	27200	13509.0	85 ⁹⁹	C

500, Suite 108	Montezuma	27203		99	N
550	Montezuma	27201		99	C
51-55	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	34590	10462.0	85	C
57	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	34500	10463.0	85	N
61	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	34510	10464.0	85	C
114	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27400	10307.0	84	N
114½	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	41550	0.0	0	N
118	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27410	10306.0	84	N
200	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27420	10365.0	84	N
211	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	42820	0.0	0	N
211	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27430	10360.0	84	C
213	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (CHAPEL)	43300	358.0	95	C
213	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (PORTICO)	43301	358.0	0	N
214	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27440	10364.0	84	C
216	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27450	10363.0	84	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 93

218	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27460	10362.0	84	C
228	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27470	10361.0	84	N
300	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27480	10604.0	84	N
311	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27490	10613.0	84	N
315	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27500	10614.0	85	C
317	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	41560	0.0	0	N
329	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27510	10615.0	93	C
330	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27520	10612.0	85	C
401	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27530	10637.0	93	C
402	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27540	10644.0	93	C
406	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27550	10643.0	85	N
410	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27560	10642.0	85	N
414	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27581	10641.1	0	N
420	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27580	10641.0	93	C
422	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27590	10639.0	93	C
491	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27570	10638.0	93	C
501	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27610	11001.0	85	N
502	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27600	205.0	82	N
518	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27620	206.0	93	N
518	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (WHSE)	27621	206.0	0	N
529	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27630	11002.0	92	C
533	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27640	11003.0	92	C
534-536	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28090	207.0	82	C
537	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27650	11004.0	85	C
538	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27660	208.0	82	C
539	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27670	11005.0	92	C
600	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27680	209.0	82	N
607	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27690	11006.0	85	C
609	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27700	11007.0	85	C
611	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27710	11008.0	85	N
611½	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	41570	0.0	0	N
612	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27720	210.0	82	C
612	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (REAR)	27721	210.0	0	C
613	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27730	11009.0	92	C
618	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27740	211.0	93	C
620	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27750	212.0	93	C
621	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27760	11010.0	84	C
624	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27770	213.0	82	C
631-633	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28100	11013.0	84	N
631#1	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28070	11011.0	84	C
631#2	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28080	11012.0	84	N
632	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27780	214.0	82	C
632	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (REAR)	27781	214.0	0	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 94

638	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27790	215.0	93	C
638A	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27791	215.0	0	N
639	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27800	11014.0	84	C
639	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (REAR)	41590	0.0	0	C
639½	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27810	11015.0	84	C
639½	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27820	1097.0	84	C
639½	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27830	11097.0	92	N
644	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	41600	0.0	0	N
646	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27840	216.0	85	C
647	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27850	11016.0	84	C
648	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28110	0.0	82	C
650A	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27860	218.0	82	C
650A	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (STUDIO)	27861	218.0	0	C
652	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	44050	0.0	0	N
654	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27870	219.0	82	C
655	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27880	11017.0	92	C
655½	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	41610	0.0	0	C
656	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27890	220.0	82	C
659	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27900	11018.0	92	C
660	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27910	221.0	82	C
667½	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	41620	0.0	0	C
675	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27380	11712.0	85	N
701	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27920	11019.0	84	N
707	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27930	11020.0	92	C
713	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27940	11021.0	84	N
714	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27950	222.0	93	C
715	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27960	11022.0	84	N
715	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (REAR)	41630	0.0	0	N
717	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27970	11023.0	84	N
717	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (GARAGE)	27971	0.0	0	N
718	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27980	223.0	82	C
721	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	27990	11024.0	92	C
721	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (APARTMENT)	27991	11024.0	0	C
721	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (GARAGE)	27992	11024.0	92	C
723	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28000	11026.0	84	C
727	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28010	11025.0	84	N
728	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28020	224.0	82	N
750	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	41650	0.0	0	N
750	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	41640	0.0	0	C
801	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28030	11027.0	92	C
801	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (GARAGE)	28031	11027.0	92	C
806	OLD SANTA FE TRAIL	28040	11028.0	84	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 95

401	OLD TAOS HIGHWAY	41830	0.0	0	N
410	OLD TAOS HIGHWAY	28120	10528.0	85	N
414	OLD TAOS HIGHWAY	28130	10529.0	85	C
→ 510	OLD TAOS HIGHWAY	41840	0.0	0	C
<i>I think this is outside the NP district (I AM Sanctuary)</i>					
338½	ORCHARD	15771	10627.1	85	C
415	ORCHARD	28140	10629.0	85	N
417/417½	ORCHARD	28170	10630.0	85	N
419	ORCHARD	28150	10631.0	85	N
419	ORCHARD (APARTMENT)	28151	10631.0	0	N
421	ORCHARD	28160	10632.0	85	C
228	ORTIZ	28180	10325.0	84	C
216	OTERO	28200	10407.0	85	C
220	OTERO	28210	10408.0	85	N
220	OTERO (FRONT)	28211	10408.0	0	N
221	OTERO	28220	10404.0	85	C
221	OTERO (OFFICE)	28221	10404.0 ¹	0	C N
227-229	OTERO	28410	10403.0	85	N
228	OTERO	28230	10409.0	85	C
228	OTERO (GARAGE)	28231	10409.0	0	C
235	OTERO	28250	10402.0	85	C
301	OTERO	40160	0.0	0	N
301	OTERO	28260	12065.0	84	N
302	OTERO	28270	10534.0	85	N
310	OTERO	28280	10535.0	85	N
316	OTERO	28290	10536.0	85	N
322	OTERO	28300	10537.0	85	N
327	OTERO	28470	12064.0	85	C
329	OTERO	28320	12063.0	85	C
329½	OTERO	28330	12069.0	85	N
330	OTERO	28340	10439.0	85	N
333	OTERO	28350	12060.0	85	N
333#1-2	OTERO	28390	12061.0	84	C
333#3	OTERO	28400	12062.0	92	N
334	OTERO	28360	10544.0	85	N
334	OTERO (OFFICE)	28452	0.0	0	N
334#1-2	OTERO	28430	10546.0	85	N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 96

334#3-4	OTERO (BUILDING)	28451	10545.0	0	N
334# 6 -12	OTERO	28450	10545.0	85	N
335A-C	OTERO	28460	12059.0	85	N
339	OTERO	28370	12056.0	85	N
339	OTERO (APARTMENT)	28371	12056.0	0	N
339	OTERO (APARTMENT)	28372	12056.0	0	N
339#2-6	OTERO	28440	12057.0	85	N
342	OTERO	28380	10540.0	85	N
342	OTERO (REAR)	28420	10541.0	85	N
107	E. PALACE	28530	10427.0	85	C
109-113	E. PALACE	29610	10428.0	85	C
110	E. PALACE	28540	10335.0	84	N
112	E. PALACE	28550	10336.0	85	N
114	E. PALACE	28560	10337.0	85	C
115-121	E. PALACE	29620	10429.0	85	C
116	E. PALACE	28570	10338.0	85	C
125-137	E. PALACE	29630	10430.0	85	C
128-132	E. PALACE	28520	10444.0	84	N
141	E. PALACE	28580	10466.0	85	C
200 224	E. PALACE	28590	10355.0	85	C
201-209	E. PALACE	29640	10373.0	85 97	N C
211	E. PALACE	28600	10381.0	92	N
215	E. PALACE	28610	10380.0	85	N
217	E. PALACE	28620	10379.0	85	N
223	E. PALACE/100 CIENEGA	29700	10382.0	85	N
227	E. PALACE	28630	10383.0	85	N
237	E. PALACE	28640	10384.0	85	C
301	E. PALACE	28650	12054.0	85	N
311/315	E. PALACE	29570	12053.0	92	C
311	E. PALACE (REAR)	29571	12053.1	92	N
323/325	E. PALACE	29580	12050.0	85	N
330	E. PALACE	28660	12055.0	85	C
330	E. PALACE	44026	0.0	0	N
330	E. PALACE	44020	0.0	0	N
330	E. PALACE	44021	0.0	0	N
330	E. PALACE	44022	0.0	0	N
330	E. PALACE	44023	0.0	0	N
330	E. PALACE	44024	0.0	0	N
330	E. PALACE	44025	0.0	0	N
333	E. PALACE	28670	12049.0	85	N
343	E. PALACE	28680	12048.0	92	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 97

343	E. PALACE (GARAGE)	28681	12048.0	92	C
347	E. PALACE	28690	12047.0	92	N
347	E. PALACE (GARAGE)	28691	12047.0	0	N
350	E. PALACE	28700	12046.0	85	N
354	E. PALACE	28710	12045.0	85	N
355	E. PALACE	28720	12041.0	85	C
355	E. PALACE (GARAGE)	28721	12041.0	85	C
360	E. PALACE	28730	12044.0	85	C
401	E. PALACE	28740	12026.0	85	C
401	E. PALACE (GARAGE)	28741	12026.0	85	C
406	E. PALACE	28750	12053.0	85	C
406	E. PALACE (GUEST)	28751	12053.0	0	C
406	E. PALACE	28752	12053.0	85	C
409	E. PALACE	28760	12025.0	85	C
412	E. PALACE	28770	12042.0	85	C
412	E. PALACE (REAR)	28771	12042.0	0	C
417	E. PALACE	28780	12024.0	92	C
419	E. PALACE	28790	12023.0	85 99	C N
504	E. PALACE	28800	12274.0	85	C
508	E. PALACE	28810	12275.0	85	C
508	E. PALACE	28820	12275.0	85	C
510-514	E. PALACE	29650	12276.0	85	C
510-514	E. PALACE	29651	0.0	0	C
518	E. PALACE	28840	12770.0	85	C
542	E. PALACE	28910	12278.0	85	C
606	E. PALACE	28920	12279.0	85	C
608/608½	E. PALACE	29590	12280.0	85	C
610	E. PALACE	28950	12281.0	85	C
614/616	E. PALACE	29600	12282.0	85	C
628	E. PALACE	28970	12283.0	85	C
632	E. PALACE	42560	0.0	0	N
636/638	E. PALACE	28510	12285.0	85	C
644	E. PALACE	29010	12286.0	85	C
644	E. PALACE (GARAGE)	29011	12286.0	85	C
700	E. PALACE	29030	12287.0	85	N
702	E. PALACE	29040	12288.0	85	N
704	E. PALACE	29050	12289.0	85	N
706	E. PALACE	29070	12290.0	85	N
706	E. PALACE (GARAGE)	29071	12290.0	85	N
706	E. PALACE (GARAGE)	29072	12290.0	85	N
708	E. PALACE	40210	0.0	0	N
708	E. PALACE (GARAGE)	40211	0.0	0	N
716	E. PALACE	29090	12291.0	85	N

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe, NM

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 98

720	E. PALACE	29100	12292.0	85	N
802	E. PALACE	29140	12293.0	85	N
806	E. PALACE	29150	12294.0	85	N
810	E. PALACE	29160	12295.0	85	N
826	E. PALACE	29190	12296.0	85	C
829	E. PALACE	29200	12297.0	85	C
832	E. PALACE	28480	12298.0	85	N
832	E. PALACE	28490	12299.0	85	N
834	E. PALACE	29230	12300.0	85	N
836A-B	E. PALACE	29780	12301.0	85	N
838	E. PALACE	28500	12302.0	85	N
840	E. PALACE	29240	12303.0	85	N
847B	E. PALACE	41860	0.0	0	N
864	E. PALACE	29310	12304.0	85	N
868	E. PALACE	29320	12305.0	85	N
870½	E. PALACE	42600	0.0	0	N
874	E. PALACE	29330	12306.0	85	N
876	E. PALACE	29340	12307.0	85	N
878	E. PALACE	29350	12308.0	85	C
880	E. PALACE	29360	12309.0	85	C
883	E. PALACE	29370	12387.0	85	C
885	E. PALACE	29380	12388.0	85	C
940	E. PALACE	29400	11700.0	85	C
941	E. PALACE	43260	0.0	0	N
941B	E. PALACE	41870	0.0	0	C
940	E. PALACE	29390	11699.0	85	N
944	E. PALACE	29410	11701.0	85	C
100	W. PALACE	4870	10443.0	84	N
100	W. PALACE	42790	0.0	0	N
105	W. PALACE (GOVERNORS)	29790	10326.0	85	C
107	W. PALACE	29710	10440.0	84	C
123	W. PALACE	29720	10441.0	84	N
124	W. PALACE	29730	10445.0	84	C
129	W. PALACE	29740	10442.0	84	C
142	W. PALACE	29760	10277.0	85	N
142	W. PALACE	29750	10278.0	85	N
110	PARK AVENUE	29800	13031.0	85	C
111	PARK AVENUE	29810	13032.0	85	N
112/114	PARK AVENUE	29920	13030.0	85	C

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 99

112/114	PARK AVENUE (GARAGE)	29921	13030.0	0	C
118	PARK AVENUE	29820	13029.0	85	C
119	PARK AVENUE	29830	13033.0	85	C
119	PARK AVENUE (BUILDING)	29831	13033.0	0	N
122	PARK AVENUE	29840	13028.0	85	C
122	PARK AVENUE (GARAGE)	29841	13028.0	0	C
123	PARK AVENUE	29850	13034.0	85	C
123	PARK AVENUE (GARAGE)	29851	13034.0	85	C
124	PARK AVENUE	29860	13027.0	85	C
124	PARK AVENUE (GARAGE)	29860	13027.0	0	C
125A-F	PARK AVENUE	29950	13035.0	85	N
125A-F	PARK AVENUE (APARTMENT)	29951	13035.0	0	N
127	PARK AVENUE	29870	13036.0	85	C
129A-B	PARK AVENUE	29930	13037.0	85	C
134	PARK AVENUE	29880	13026.0	85	C
134	PARK AVENUE (GARAGE)	29881	13026.0	0	C
134	PARK AVENUE (GARAGE)	29882	13026.0	0	C
135	PARK AVENUE	29890	0.0	85	C
138	PARK AVENUE	29900	13025.0	85	C
140A-C	PARK AVENUE	29940	13024.0	85	N
144	PARK AVENUE	29910	13023.0	92	N
314	PASEO DE PERALTA	5660	482.0	85	N
315-325	PASEO DE PERALTA	30580	521.0	85	N
316	PASEO DE PERALTA	29960	480.0	85	C
316	PASEO DE PERALTA	29770	10481.0	85	N
320	PASEO DE PERALTA	29970	479.0	85	N
322	PASEO DE PERALTA	28190	10479.1	92	N
324	PASEO DE PERALTA	29980	0.0	85	N
401	PASEO DE PERALTA	29990	10523.0	95	C
401	PASEO DE PERALTA (GARAGE)	29991	0.0	95	C
405	PASEO DE PERALTA	30000	10524.0	85	C
409	PASEO DE PERALTA	30010	10526.0	85	N
411	PASEO DE PERALTA	30020	10527.0	85	N
411	PASEO DE PERALTA (OFFICE)	30021	10527.0	0	N
431	PASEO DE PERALTA	42800	0.0	0	N
433	PASEO DE PERALTA	41900	0.0	0	N
463	PASEO DE PERALTA	26960	0.0	93	C
501	PASEO DE PERALTA	30040	10566.0	85	C
520	PASEO DE PERALTA	30050	10410.0	85	C
520	PASEO DE PERALTA (GARAGE)	30050	10410.0	0	C
601	PASEO DE PERALTA	30060	12067.0	85	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 100

603½	PASEO DE PERALTA	30080	12068.0	85	C
603½	PASEO DE PERALTA (GARAGE)	30081	12068.0	0	C
605	PASEO DE PERALTA	30090	12070.0	85	C
605	PASEO DE PERALTA (GARAGE)	30091	12070.0	0	C
608	PASEO DE PERALTA	30100	10401.0	85	C
614	PASEO DE PERALTA	30110	10400.0	85	C
618	PASEO DE PERALTA	30120	10399.0	85	C
624	PASEO DE PERALTA	30130	10398.0	85	C
628	PASEO DE PERALTA	30140	10397.0	85	C
630	PASEO DE PERALTA	30150	10398.0	85	N
640	PASEO DE PERALTA	30160	10395.0	85	C
644	PASEO DE PERALTA	30170	10392.0	84	N
700	PASEO DE PERALTA	30550	10386.0	85	C
703	PASEO DE PERALTA	30180	12072.0	85	C
705	PASEO DE PERALTA	30190	12073.0	85	C
707	PASEO DE PERALTA	30200	12074.0	85	C
708	PASEO DE PERALTA	30210	10385.0	85	C
709	PASEO DE PERALTA	30220	12076.0	85	C
713	PASEO DE PERALTA	30230	12075.0	85	C
715	PASEO DE PERALTA	30240	12077.0	85	C
719	PASEO DE PERALTA	30250	12078.0	92	N
820	PASEO DE PERALTA <i>228 E. Palace</i>	30260 <i>NEW #</i>	10354.0 <i>old #</i>	85 <i>98</i>	N <i>C</i>
839	PASEO DE PERALTA	30270	12079.0	85	N
923	PASEO DE PERALTA	30280	11124.0	84	C
924	PASEO DE PERALTA	41910	0.0	0	C
927-929	PASEO DE PERALTA	30590	11123.0	85	C
1000	PASEO DE PERALTA	15770	10627.0	85	C
1000	PASEO DE PERALTA	0	627.0	0	C
1042-1048	PASEO DE PERALTA	30560	10633.0	85	N
1050	PASEO DE PERALTA	30290	10634.0	92	N
1075	PASEO DE PERALTA	30300	11122.0	84	N
1111	PASEO DE PERALTA	30310	11121.0	85	N
1120	PASEO DE PERALTA	41880	0.0	0	N
1121	PASEO DE PERALTA	30320	11120.0	85	C
1123	PASEO DE PERALTA	30330	11119.0	85	C
1127	PASEO DE PERALTA	30340	11118.0	92	C
1129	PASEO DE PERALTA	30350	11117.0	84	C
1215	PASEO DE PERALTA	30600			
1229	PASEO DE PERALTA (REAR)	30381	4.0	0	N
102	PENA PLACE	30620	13337.0	85	C
104	PENA PLACE	30630	13338.0	85	C

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 101

106	PENA PLACE	30640	13339.0	85	N
107	PENA PLACE	30650	13340.0	85	N
107	PENA PLACE (APARTMENT)	30651	13340.0	0	N
107	PENA PLACE (GARAGE)	30652	13340.0	0	N
307	PINO	30660	11030.0	84	C
311	PINO	30670	11032.0	84	C
312	PINO	30680	11031.0	84	C
313	PINO	30690	11033.0	84	C
318	PINO	30700	11035.0	84	C
319	PINO	30710	11034.0	84	C
321	PINO	30720	11036.0	84	N
327	PINO	30730	11037.0	84	C
327½	PINO	30740	11038.0	84	C
333	PINO	30750	11038.0	84	C
335	PINO	30760	11040.0	84	N
335	PINO (APARTMENT)	30761	11040.0	0	N
339	PLAZA BALENTINE	30820	11662.0	85	C
341	PLAZA BALENTINE	30830	11663.0	85	N
342	PLAZA BALENTINE	30840	11664.0	85	C
345	PLAZA BALENTINE	30850	11661.0	85	C
345½	PLAZA BALENTINE	41930	0.0	0	C
349	PLAZA BALENTINE	30860	11660.0	851	C
509	PLAZA BALENTINE	30870	11265.0	85	C
511	PLAZA BALENTINE	30880	11665.0	85	C
515	PLAZA BALENTINE	41940	0.0	0	N
515	PLAZA BALENTINE (GARAGE)	41941	0.0	0	N
523	PLAZA BALENTINE	41060	0.0	0	N
523	PLAZA BALENTINE	41950	0.0	0	N
1	PLAZA CHAMISAL	30890	11136.0	92	C
2	PLAZA CHAMISAL	30920	11135.0	92	C
3	PLAZA CHAMISAL	30900	11134.0	92	C
3	PLAZA CHAMISAL (HOUSE)	42910	0.0	0	C
3	PLAZA CHAMISAL (HOUSE)	42920	0.0	0	C
5	PLAZA CHAMISAL	30910	11133.0	92	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 102

1	PLAZA FATIMA	30930	11255.0	84	C
2	PLAZA FATIMA	30940	11256.0	84	N
3	PLAZA FATIMA	30950	11257.0	84	C
4	PLAZA FATIMA	30960	11258.0	84	C
5	PLAZA FATIMA	30970	11259.0	84	C
208	POLACO	41970	0.0	0	C
208/208½	POLACO	31090	13296.0	85	C
209	POLACO	30980	12309.0	85	C
214	POLACO	30990	13297.0	85	N
215	POLACO	31000	13307.0	85	C
215B	POLACO	31110	13308.0	85	N
216	POLACO	31010	13298.0	85	C
217	POLACO	31020	13306.0	85	N
217	POLACO (GARAGE)	31021	13306.0	0	N
218	POLACO	31030	13299.0	85	C
219	POLACO	31040	13304.0	85	C
219½	POLACO	31050	13305.0	85	N
222	POLACO	31060	13300.0	85	C
222	POLACO (APARTMENT)	31062	13300.0	0	C
222	POLACO (APARTMENT)	31061	13300.0	0	C
225/225½	POLACO	31100	13303.0	85	C
225/225½	POLACO (GARAGE)	31101	13303.0	0	C
226	POLACO	31070	13301.0	85	C
229	POLACO	31080	13302.0	85	N
111	QUINTANA	31120	13104.0	85	C
111	QUINTANA (GARAGE)	31121	13104.0	0	C
112	QUINTANA	31130	13091.0	85	C
114	QUINTANA	31140	13092.0	85	N
115/117	QUINTANA	3125	13103.0	85	C
116	QUINTANA	31150	13093.0	85	N
118	QUINTANA	31160	13094.0	85	N
119	QUINTANA	31170	13102.0	85	N
120	QUINTANA	31180	13095.0	85	N
121	QUINTANA	31190	13101.0	85	C
122	QUINTANA	31200	13096.0	85	N
124	QUINTANA	31210	13097.0	85	N
125	QUINTANA	31220	13100.0	85	C
126	QUINTANA	31230	13098.0	85	N
127	QUINTANA	31240	13099.0	85	C

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 103

310	READ (REAR)	31420	10118.0	84	N
312	READ	31330	10121.0	84	N
314	READ	31350	10122.0	84	C
318	READ	31360	10123.0	84	C
322	READ	31380	10124.0	84	N
322	READ (APARTMENT)	31381	10124.0	0	N
324	READ	31390	10125.0	93	C
324	READ (GARAGE)	31390	10125.0	93	C
332	READ	31400	10126.0	92	N
340	READ	31410	10127.0	84	N
106	ROMERO	31750	13445.0	85	N
108	ROMERO	31760	13446.0	85	N
109	ROMERO	31770	13447.0	85	C
110	ROMERO	31780	13448.0	85	C
112	ROMERO	31790	13449.0	85	N
124	ROMERO	31800	13450.0	85	N
125	ROMERO	31810	13462.0	85	C
126	ROMERO	31820	13451.0	85	C
127	ROMERO	31830	13461.0	85	N
127	ROMERO (APARTMENT)	31831	13461.0	0	N
129	ROMERO	31840	13460.0	85	C
130	ROMERO	31850	13452.0	85	C
131	ROMERO	42120	0.0	0	N
131A-B	ROMERO	42130	0.0	0	C
132	ROMERO	31860	13453.0	85	N
132	ROMERO (CONDO)	31863	13453.0	0	N
132	ROMERO (CONDO)	31862	13453.0	0	N
132	ROMERO (CONDO)	31864	13453.0	0	N
132	ROMERO (CONDO)	31861	13453.0	0	N
132	ROMERO (CONDO)	31865	13453.0	0	N
132	ROMERO (CONDO)	31865	13453.0	0	N
132	ROMERO (CONDO)	31867	0.0	0	N
133	ROMERO	31870	13459.0	85	N
136	ROMERO	31880	13454.0	85	N
137	ROMERO	31890	13458.0	85	N
138	ROMERO	31900	13455.0	85	C
138½	ROMERO	31910	13456.0	85	N
140	ROMERO	31920	13457.0	85	N
315#1	ROMERO	31930	13463.0	85	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 104

315#2-5	ROMERO	31940	13464.0	85	N
315#6	ROMERO	31950	13465.0	85 99	N
315#7	ROMERO	31960	13466.0	85 99	N
203	ROSARIO	42140	0.0	0	C
203	ROSARIO (GUEST)	42141	0.0	0	N
205	ROSARIO	42150	0.0	0	C
205	ROSARIO (GUEST)	42151	0.0	0	N
231	ROSARIO	42160	0.0	0	C
233	ROSARIO	42170	0.0	0	N
235	ROSARIO	42180	0.0	0	N
235	ROSARIO (GUEST)	42181	0.0	0	N
235	ROSARIO (GUEST)	42182	0.0	0	N
235	ROSARIO (GUEST)	42201	0.0	0	N
243	ROSARIO	42190	0.0	0	N
244	ROSARIO	42200	0.0	0	N
244	ROSARIO	42210	0.0	0	N
245	ROSARIO	42220	0.0	0	N
247	ROSARIO	42230	0.0	0	N
247	ROSARIO	42250	0.0	0	N
247	ROSARIO	42240	0.0	0	N
247	ROSARIO	42260	0.0	0	N
311	ROSARIO	42270	0.0	0	N
900	ROYBAL	31970	13469	85	N
901	ROYBAL	31980	13471.0	85	N
910	ROYBAL	31990	13468.0	85	C
911	ROYBAL	32000	13470.0	85	N
911	ROYBAL (GARAGE)	32001	13470.0	0	N
912	ROYBAL	32010	13467.0	85	N
929	ROYBAL	42290	0.0	0	N
50	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32230	10470.0	85	N
56	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32240	10471.0	85	C
58	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32250	10472.0	85	N
66	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32260	10473.0	85	N
72	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32270	10474.0	85	N
74-78	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32280	10475.0	85	N
80-82	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32290	10476.0	85	C

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe, NM

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 105

84	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32370	10477.0	85	N
100	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32300	10372.0	85	C
109	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32310	10342.0	85	C
109	E. SAN FRANCISCO	42300	0.0	0	N
111	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32320	10341.0	85	N
115	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32330	10339.0	85	N
115	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32350	10340.0	85	N
115	E. SAN FRANCISCO	32340	10340.0	85	N
100-106	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33270	10291.0	84	N
107-109	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33280	10290.0	84	N
110	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32390	10292.0	84	C
112-118	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33290	10293.0	84	N
120-122	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33300	10294.0	84	C
121	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32400	10289.0	84	N
123	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32410	10288.0	84	C
125-127	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33310	10287.0	84	N
133	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32420	10286.0	84	N
135-139	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33320	10285.0	84	N
200	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32430	10270.0	84	C
201	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32 ⁰	10284.0	84	C
203	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32450	10283.0	84	N
204	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32460	10271.0	84	N
205	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32470	10282.0	84	N
207	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32480	10281.0	84	C
208A-B	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33430	10272.0	84	N
210	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32490	10273.0	84	N
211	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32500	10276.0	84	C
214	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32510	10274.0	84	N
219-225	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32520	10275.0	84	C
301	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32530	10327.0	85	N
308	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33770	0.0	92	C
321-323	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33330	10328.0	85	C
322	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32540	10259.0	84	C
325	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32550	10329.0	85	C
327	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32560	10330.0	85	N
406/408	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33260	13212.0	85	C
406/408	W. SAN FRANCISCO (GARAGE)	33261	0.0	0	C
411	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32570	13211.0	85	N
412	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32580	13210.0	85	N
422	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32590	13209.0	85	N
423	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32600	13206.0	85	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 106

423	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33360	13207.0	85	N
425	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32610	13205.0	85	C
430	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32620	13208.0	85	N
430	W. SAN FRANCISCO (OFFICE)	32621	13208.0	0	N
433	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32630	13203.0	85	C
433	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	32631	13203.0	0	C
433½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32640	13204.0	85	C
433½	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	32641	3204.1	85	N
436	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32650	13199.0	85	C
443	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32660	13202.0	85	N
443	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33370	13201.0	85	N
445	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32670	13200.0	85	C
446	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32680	13198.0	85	C
447	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32690	13195.0	85	C
450	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32700	13197.0	85	C
460	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32710	13196.0	85	N
466-468	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33340	13190.0	85	N
511	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32720	13194.0	85	N
511	W. SAN FRANCISCO (OFFICE)	32721	13194.0	0	N
513	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33380	13193.0	85	C
515	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32730	13191.0	85	N
515½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32740	13192.0	85	N
517	W. SAN FRANCISCO	42310	0.0	0	N
521	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32750	13188.0	85	N
521	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33390	13189.0	85	N
523	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32760	13186.0	85	N
523	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33400	13187.0	85	C
523	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR, GARAGE)	33401	13187.0	85	C N
529	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32770	13185.0	85	N
537	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32780	13184.0	85	N
539	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32790	13183.0	85	C
543	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32800	13182.0	85	C
543	W. SAN FRANCISCO (GARAGE)	32801	13182.0	0	C
549	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32810	13181.0	85	N
551	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32820	13180.0	85	N
553	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32830	13179.0	85	N
559	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32840	13178.0	85	C
560	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32850	13177.0	85	C
573	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32860	13174.0	85	C
574	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32870	13176.0	85	N
574	W. SAN FRANCISCO (GARAGE)	32871	13176.0	0	N
575	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32880	13173.0	85	C
575	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32881	13173.0	0	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 107

576	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32890	13175.0	85	C
576	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	32891	13175.0	0	C
578	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32900	13172.0	85	C
578	W. SAN FRANCISCO (GARAGE)	32901	13172.0	0	C
579	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32910	13171.0	85	C
581	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32920	13170.0	85	N
600	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32930	13169.0	85	C
600	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	32931	13169.0	0	C
613	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32940	13168.0	85	C
618	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32950	13167.0	85	N
620	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32960	13166.0	85	N
621	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32970	13165.0	85	N
621½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32980	13163.0	85	N
622-624	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32990	13164.0	85	C
622-624	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32991	13164.0	85	N
623	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33000	13161.0	85	C
623½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33010	13162.0	85	N
624	W. SAN FRANCISCO	32991	13164.1	85	N
630	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33020	13160.0	85	C
631	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33030	13158.0	85	N
631	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33031	13158.0	0	N
632	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33040	13159.0	85	N
635	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33050	13155.0	85	C
637	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33080	13151.0	85	C
637	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33060	13154.0	85	N
637	W. SAN FRANCISCO (GARAGE)	33061	0.0	0	N
637	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33070	13154.0	85	N
637	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	32380	13156.0	85	N
641	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33090	13150.0	85	N
641	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33091	13150.0	0	N
641½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33100	13149.0	85	N
644	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33110	13153.0	85	N
645	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33120	13145.0	85	N
645	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33150	13146.0	85	N
645	W. SAN FRANCISCO (GARAGE)	33151	13146.0	0	N
645	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33140	13147.0	85	N
645	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33410	13144.0	85	N
645	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR, GARAGE)	33411	13144.0	0	N
645	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33411	13144.0	0	N
645½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33160	13148.0	85	C
647	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33170	13143.0	85	N
647½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33180	13142.0	85	N
647½#11	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33181	0.0	0	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 108

648	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33190	13152.0	85	C
653	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33200	13141.0	85	N
653½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33210	13140.0	85	N
653½	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33211	0.0	0	N
654	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33220	13139.0	85	N
655	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33230	13138.0	85	N
655	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33231	13138.0	0	N
655½	W. SAN FRANCISCO	42320	0.0	0	N
665	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33240	13137.0	85	N
665	W. SAN FRANCISCO (REAR)	33420	13136.0	85	N
667	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33250	13135.0	85	N
671-673	W. SAN FRANCISCO	33350	13134.0	85	C
303	SANCHEZ	33540	11041.0	84	C
303	SANCHEZ (APARTMENT)	33541	11041.0	0	C
307	SANCHEZ	33550	11053.0	84	N
307	SANCHEZ (APARTMENT)	33551	11053.0	0	N
307½	SANCHEZ	33560	11052.0	84	C
309	SANCHEZ	33570	11051.0	84	C
319	SANCHEZ	33590	11050.0	84	C
324	SANCHEZ	33580	11042.0	84	N
326	SANCHEZ	33600	11043.0	84	N
327	SANCHEZ	42330	0.0	0	C
327	SANCHEZ	33610	11049.0	84	C
327	SANCHEZ (GUEST)	33611	11049.0	0	C
328	SANCHEZ	33620	11044.0	84	N
329	SANCHEZ	33630	11048.0	84	C
330	SANCHEZ	33640	11045.0	92	N
331	SANCHEZ	33650	11047.0	84	N
332	SANCHEZ	33660	11046.0	84	N
512	SANDIA	33670	10505.0	85	N
513	SANDIA	33680	10510.0	85	N
514	SANDIA	33690	10506.0	85	C
515	SANDIA	33700	10511.0	85	N
516	SANDIA	33710	10507.0	85	C
517	SANDIA	33720	10512.0	85	N
519	SANDIA	33730	10513.0	85	N
520	SANDIA	33740	10508.0	85	N
522	SANDIA	33750	10509.0	85	C

607'12

O.5 FT rail

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 109

100	SANDOVAL	33760	10257.0	84	N
100	SANDOVAL	33870	10256.0	84	N
121	SANDOVAL	33780	10260.0	84	N
312	SANDOVAL	33790	10210.0	93	C
320	SANDOVAL	33800	10209.0	84	N
114	SHELBY	42810	0.0	0	N
207	SHELBY	34520	10367.0	85	N
219	SHELBY	34530	10368.0	85	N
220	SHELBY	34540	10309.0	85	C
221	SHELBY	34550	10369.0	85	N
221½	SHELBY	34560	10371.0	84	C
222	SHELBY	34570	10310.0	85	C
120	SHERIDAN	42360	0.0	0	C
400	SOLANA	34600	10504.0	85	C
406	SOLANA	34610	10502.0	85	N
408	SOLANA	34620	10501.0	85	N
410	SOLANA	34630	10500.0	85	N
411-413	SOLANA	34640	10503.0	85	N
100	N. ST. FRANCIS	42370	0.0	0	N
105	N. ST. FRANCIS	34850	13268.0	85	N
107	N. ST. FRANCIS	34860	13269.0	85	N
111	N. ST. FRANCIS	34870	13270.0	85	N
103	S. ST. FRANCIS	34580	13271.0	85	N
103	S. ST. FRANCIS (GARAGE)	34581	13271.0	0	N
109	S. ST. FRANCIS	34880	13272.0	85	N
111	S. ST. FRANCIS	34890	13273.0	85	N
111	S. ST. FRANCIS (GARAGE)	34891	13273.0	0	N
150	S. ST. FRANCIS	42380	0.0	0	N
205	S. ST. FRANCIS	34900	13274.0	85	N
230	S. ST. FRANCIS	42390	0.0	0	N
305	S. ST. FRANCIS	34910	13275.0	85	N
307	S. ST. FRANCIS	34920	13276.0	85	C

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 110

254	STAAB	34930	10043.0	84	C
255	STAAB	34940	11025.0	84	C
256/258	STAAB	35110	10042.0	84	C
256/258	STAAB (APARTMENT)	35111	10042.0	0	C
259	STAAB	34950	10026.0	84	C
260	STAAB	34960	10041.0	84	N
260	STAAB (GARAGE)	34961	10041.0	0	N
263	STAAB	34970	10027.0	84	N
301	STAAB	34980	10028.0	84	C
301	STAAB (GARAGE)	34981	10028.0	0	C
303	STAAB	34990	10029.0	84	C
303	STAAB (GARAGE)	34991	10029.0	0	C
311	STAAB	35000	10030.0	84	C
311	STAAB (GARAGE)	35001	10030.0	0	C
312	STAAB	35010	10040.0	84	C
313	STAAB	35020	10031.0	84	C
315	STAAB	35030	10032.0	84	C
315	STAAB (GARAGE)	35031	10032.0	0	C
316	STAAB	35040	10029.0	84	N
317	STAAB	35050	10033.0	84	C
321	STAAB	35060	10035.0	84	C
323	STAAB	35070	10034.0	84	C
324	STAAB	35080	10038.0	84	C
326	STAAB	35090	10037.0	84	C
326	STAAB (APARTMENT)	35091	10037.0	0	C
328	STAAB	35100	10036.0	84	N
425	TONY ST	42440	0.0	0	C
100	VICTORIA	35140	11572.0	84	N
103	VICTORIA	42450	0.0	0	N
103	VICTORIA	35130	11583.0	84	N
103½	VICTORIA	42460	0.0	0	N
105	VICTORIA	35180	11581.0	84	N
105A	VICTORIA	42470	0.0	0	N
105½	VICTORIA	35190	11582.0	84	N
106	VICTORIA	35200	11575.0	84	N
107	VICTORIA	35210	11580.0	84	N
108	VICTORIA	35220	11577.0	84	N

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 111

108½	VICTORIA	35230	11576.0	84	C
109	VICTORIA	35240	11578.0	84	N
109½	VICTORIA	35250	11579.0	84	N
101-107	WASHINGTON	35540	10426.0	85	N
109-111	WASHINGTON	35550	10425.0	85	C
110	WASHINGTON	35360	10460.0	85	N
113	WASHINGTON	35370	10424.0	85	N
120	WASHINGTON	35380	10465.0	85	C
121	WASHINGTON	35390	10423.0	85	N
125	WASHINGTON	42500	0.0	0	N
125	WASHINGTON	42490	0.0	0	N
145	WASHINGTON	35400	10422.0	92	C
150	WASHINGTON	35410	10455.0	85	N
201	WASHINGTON	35430	10416.0	85	C
208	WASHINGTON	35420	10451.0	85	N
213	WASHINGTON	35440	10415.0	85	N
215	WASHINGTON	35450	10414.0	85	C
215	WASHINGTON (OFFICE)	35451	0.0	0	N
216	WASHINGTON	35460	10452.0	85	C
220	WASHINGTON	35470	10453.0	85	N
231	WASHINGTON	35480	10412.0	85	C
241	WASHINGTON	35490	10411.0	85	N
311	WASHINGTON	35500	10570.0	85	N
311	WASHINGTON (GUEST)	35501	10570.0	0	N
311	WASHINGTON (GARAGE)	35502	10570.0	0	N
321	WASHINGTON	35510	10569.0	85	N
323	WASHINGTON	35520	10568.0	85	N
325	WASHINGTON	35530	10567.0	85	C
325	WASHINGTON (GARAGE)	35531	0.0	0	C
339	WASHINGTON	35560	10566.0	85	C
339-343	WASHINGTON (GARAGE)	35561	0.0	0	N
403	WASHINGTON	42510	0.0	0	C
410	WASHINGTON	42520	0.0	0	N
410#1-12	WASHINGTON	38010	0.0	0	N
411	WASHINGTON	42530	0.0	0	N
412	WASHINGTON	42540	0.0	0	C
414	WASHINGTON	42550	0.0	0	N
100	E. WATER (BLOCK, S SIDE)	5670	10316.0	85	N
102	E. WATER/206-212 SHELBY	35620	10308.0	85	N

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 112

105	E. WATER	35580	10303.0	85	C
123	E. WATER	35590	10304.0	85	C
125	E. WATER	35600	10305.0	85	N
200	E. WATER	35610	10366.0	85	N
100	W. WATER	5680	10319.0	85	N
125	W. WATER	35650	10298.0	85	N
127-129	W. WATER	35730	10297.0	85	N
133	W. WATER	35660	10296.0	85	N
200	W. WATER (BLOCK)	5690	10267.0	85	N
203	W. WATER	35670	10269.0	85	C
207	W. WATER	35680	10268.0	85	N
409	W. WATER	35690	13236.0	85	N
411	W.. WATER	35570	13237.0	85	N
411	W.. WATER (REAR)	35630	13238.0	85	C
429	W. WATER	35700	13239.0	85	N
468	W. WATER	35710	13242.0	85	C
492	W. WATER	35640	13240.0	85	N
493	W. WATER	35720	13241.0	85	N
332	WINISCHE WAY	35900	11125.0	84	

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 113

SIGNIFICANCE

Significant Dates

1880

1912

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 114

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

Santa Fe has a long and varied history as the oldest continuously occupied capital in the United States, having served nearly 400 years as the administrative headquarters of a Spanish-Colonial province, a Mexican state, a United States territory, briefly during the Civil War as a Confederate capital, and finally since 1912 as the capital of the 47th state. Officially founded in 1610 by Pedro de Peralta, who was sent to establish a permanent administrative and military capital of Spanish settlement in New Mexico, Santa Fe remained the major community of a remote northern province throughout some 200 years of Spanish Colonial rule and 25 subsequent years as a part of independent Mexico. Under American control after 1846, Santa Fe was a major trade center on the Santa Fe Trail until bypassed by the main line of the railroad in 1880. During the 30-year period which followed, the town struggled with a loss of economic importance and came to recognize the potential of its unique resources of culture and physical environment to attract a new tourism industry. Around the turn of the century, archaeologists and artists began to settle in Santa Fe, drawn by the region's pre-American cultures and qualities of scenery and light. By the 1920s a nationally known colony of artists had formed on Santa Fe's east side. A remarkable group of multi-talented, creative people made important contributions not only to their own fields, but also to the community to the extent that they can be considered in large part responsible for the unique milieu of Santa Fe today.

Architecturally, the Santa Fe Historic District reflects this long and complex cultural history in both style and streetscape. The basic Spanish-Colonial town plan, as laid out by Peralta in very general accordance with the mandates of the 1573 Laws of the Indies, centered on a rectangular plaza, but with narrow curved streets leading out from it. The Spanish-Colonial Palace of the Governors, believed to be the oldest continuously occupied public building in the United States, still faces the public plaza, a significant cultural landscape. Streets dating from the Spanish-Colonial period have continuous facades close to the street line. Within and beyond this structure of plaza and radiating streets, American design principals in the Territorial period added wide, straight avenues, and free standing buildings set back from the street line with front and side yards, and new styles of construction made possible by rail transportation. The Romanesque Revival St. Francis Cathedral and Gothic Revival Loretto Chapel, both inspired by the French clergy in the mid-nineteenth century, are near the Plaza; and a selection of buildings in various

see pg
117.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 115

styles from the railroad era remain. In the twentieth century artists, archaeologist, and business leaders joined in a movement to reverse the modernizing efforts of the late 19th century by preserving and recreating the city's historic adobe architecture. In so doing they created two new styles, the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and the Territorial Revival. In 1957 these styles were mandated in historic areas by one of the first design ordinances in the country. Although today the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and the Territorial Revival styles (twentieth-century creations inspired by a desire for authenticity and the promotion of tourism) predominate, the long history of this oldest continuously occupied capital can be read in the patterns of street development, siting, and architectural style that are preserved in this District.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Spanish and Mexican Periods (1610-1846)

At the northern extremity of New Spain, New Mexico was first explored from Mexico in 1540. Having ventured north in search of mineral wealth to match the riches of Mexico, the Spaniards found agricultural settlements of Indians living communally in groupings of permanent dwellings which the explorers called *pueblos* (villages). These indigenous settlements were concentrated in (though not limited to) the valley of the Rio Grande and its tributaries, in an area stretching from the Taos Pueblo on the north to near the present town of Socorro on the south. In the surrounding areas were groups of nomadic Indians, who traded with and sometimes raided the pueblos.

In 1598 Don Juan de Oñate led an expedition of some 129 colonists and ten Franciscans to establish the first European settlement in New Mexico. After a few months spent near the pueblo he named San Juan de los Caballeros, Oñate established a capital called San Gabriel nearby on the west bank of the Rio Grande above the mouth of the Chama River.⁶ The colony foundered and was nearly deserted when Oñate's successor as governor, Don Pedro de Peralta, arrived in the winter of 1609-1610 with instructions to move the colonists to a better location and found a new capital which would be called Santa Fe.

The primary justification for early colonization was Christianizing the native population. To that end the Franciscan friars moved into the Indian pueblos where they built large mission

⁶ Marc Simmons, *New Mexico: An Interpretive History* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1977) 38.

*I see
pp 129 on*

*Because of set up of neighbor-
hoods and style section, I think
it's important w/in each subsection
here to have summary # on
each period as to physical impact
on city/architectural development info
(BRIEF)*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 116

churches. The majority of the colonial population lived scattered in the countryside, predominantly along rivers and streams, near the pueblos, where in addition to water there was fertile land and a nearby source of labor.⁷ Throughout the Colonial period subsistence farming was the main occupation of those citizens who were not involved in the government, the military, or the church. Before the Pueblo Indians revolted in 1680, Santa Fe was the only formally established Spanish community in New Mexico.

For the new capital, Peralta chose a site enclosed on the north and east by the abruptly rising foothills of the Sangre de Cristo mountains where the Santa Fe River emerges from a canyon to flow across a gently contoured plain. This location was uninhabited and easier to defend than San Gabriel. There was a dependable source of water for irrigation, tillable land, and plentiful supplies of fuel and timber.

Some argue that there was a settlement here, but unoccupied?

The colonies of Spain were, to a far greater extent than those of France or England, government sponsored and regulated enterprises. Lands claimed by the Spanish remained in the possession of the crown to be parceled out in the form of grants made to individuals or groups for the purposes of developing unoccupied territory and creating defenses against hostile nomadic tribes or other Europeans. In addition to granting specific lands to colonists, the sovereign promulgated laws that specified where and how new civil settlements were to be laid out. In 1681 a multivolume codification of Spanish law, the *Recopilacion de Leyes de las Indias* (known as the Laws of the Indies), was published, incorporating most of the 148 ordinances concerning the laying out of new settlements originally issued in 1573 by Philip II.⁸

Three levels of urban settlement were prescribed, the *ciudad*, *villa*, and *pueblo*, that is city, town, and village. Each classification carried a rank of prestige and importance, and was permitted municipal government officers as prescribed by law.⁹ There were no colonial *ciudades* and only three *villas* in the area now included in New Mexico: Santa Fe (1610), Santa Cruz to the

⁷ Marc Simmons, "Settlement Patterns and Village Plans in Colonial New Mexico," *Journal of the West* 8 (1969) 7-21, rpt. in *New Spain's Far Northern Frontier*, ed. David J. Webber (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1979) 102.

⁸ The City Planning Ordinances of the *Laws of the Indies* are selectively translated in Dora P. Crouch, Daniel J. Garr, and Axel I. Mundigo, *Spanish City Planning in North America* (Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1982) 6-19.

⁹ Simmons, "Settlement Patterns," 112n9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 117

north (1695), and Albuquerque (original spelling) to the south (1706). Santa Fe, which remained the capital, was referred to simply as the "*villa*."

According to the Laws of the Indies, new settlements should be in healthy, fertile areas of medium elevation, and should contain populations of natives who could be converted to Christianity. The site of a town and capital should be chosen "without harm to the Indians for having occupied the area or because they agree to it of good will."¹⁰

was it occupied?

The town plan mandated by the Spanish crown was based on a grid pattern of streets radiating from an open plaza, ultimately derived from the hot, sunny climate of the Mediterranean Classical world. The Greek *agora* and Roman *forum* were open spaces surrounded by shaded porticos in urban settings and functioned as centers for political, economic, religious, social, and cultural activities. The Spanish laws, in fact, drew heavily for the design of the plaza on the Roman Vitruvius' *De Architectura* (ten books on architecture).¹¹

see pg. 114 which is it? or a mix?

According to the provisions of the Laws of the Indies, the principal institutions of church and state were to face this open plaza. The site the new colonial town was to be marked out in squares, streets, and building lots with cord and ruler "beginning with the main square from which streets were to run to the gates and principal roads." The main plaza, which was the "starting point of the town," should either be a square or rectangle proportioned so that the length is at least one and a half its width, the best shape for "fiestas in which horses are used." The size of the plaza should be proportioned to the number of inhabitants allowing for future growth, but should not be less than 200 feet wide and 300 feet long, nor larger than 800 feet long and 532 feet wide. A recommended proportion is 600 by 400 feet. Four main streets were to begin one from the middle of each of the principal sides of the plaza; eight streets were to run from the four corners. *Portales* were recommended around the plaza and along the four main streets for the convenience of merchants gathered there.¹²

Peralta's orders stipulated that he establish a square for *casas reales* (government buildings) and other public works. The former would accommodate the residence of the

¹⁰ Crouch, Garr, and Mundigo 8-9.

¹¹ Boyd C. Pratt, "The Plaza in History: Old World Ideals, New World Realities," *El Palacio* 94.2 (1988) 5.

¹² Crouch, Garr, Mundigo 12-14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 18

governor, offices for royal officials, a jail, arsenals, and a chapel.¹³ At Santa Fe the *casa real*, the seat of authority where the governor lived, presumably faced the plaza on the north side. There were also workrooms, shops and storerooms for supplies.¹⁴ A *presidio*, or garrison for troops in the form of a military quadrangle, was also established early on.¹⁵ Nearby the *casa de cabildo* served as a meeting-house for the *cabildo* and the local jail. The *cabildo* was a body of locally elected and appointed officers, subject to confirmation by the governor, which controlled local affairs in Santa Fe.¹⁶ Peralta also brought with him instructions for allotting land to the settlers for houses, gardens, cultivated fields, and orchards which he presumably did, although the recommended grid pattern of streets was not developed. Rather, streets led out from its corners running irregularly through sparsely populated cultivated land to become trails to outlying locals and in the case of those heading south, to Mexico. Very little, however, is known in detail of the seventeenth-century capital because all local records were destroyed when the Pueblos revolted and drove the Spanish out in 1680.

During the twelve years of Spanish absence that followed, Pueblo Indians occupied the *casa real* and the plaza, making extensive alterations.¹⁷ When the Spanish returned after 1692, they reestablished Santa Fe as the capital and reoccupied the plaza and the *casa real*. The earliest extant map of Santa Fe, drawn c.1766 by Joseph de Urrutia shows the *casa* of the Governor extending across the north side of an open square, the building known today as the Palace of the Governors.

Documentation of the uses of plazas before the American occupation of 1846 is sketchy and fragmentary at best for New Mexico's *villas*, including the capital. It is known that one responsibility of the *alcalde mayor* was to proclaim official edicts or royal decrees. The governor circulated a single copy of a new edict among the various magistrates, each of whom

¹³ Stanley M. Hordes, "The History of the Santa Fe Plaza, 1610-1720," *Santa Fe Historic Plaza Study*, vol 1, ed. Linda Tigges (Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1990) 5.

¹⁴ France V. Scholes, "Civil Government and Society in New Mexico in the Seventeenth Century," *New Mexico Historical Review* 10.2 (1935) 101.

¹⁵ Max L. Moorhead, "Rebuilding the Presidio of Santa Fe, 1789-1791," *New Mexico Historical Review* 49.2 (1974) 123.

¹⁶ Scholes 94-95; 101.

¹⁷ Cordelia Thomas Snow, "A Brief History of the Palace of the Governors and a Preliminary Report on the 1974 Excavation," *El Palacio* 80.3 (1974) 1-21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 119

proclaimed it publicly on the plaza to the populace assembled by the sounding of a drum.¹⁸ In researching the early history of the Santa Fe Plaza (1610-1720), Stanley Hordes found but one reference to a use of the space. A woman who offended a prominent couple was punished by being paraded around the plaza and the public streets before being exiled for two years to Albuquerque.¹⁹

The c.1766 Urrutia map of Santa Fe shows two concentrated areas of settlement, one north of the Santa Fe River and centered around the Plaza, and the other, known as the Barrio de Analco, on the south. Elsewhere, on both sides of the river, buildings are randomly scattered over a wide area amid cultivated fields. This large area of the settlement devoted to agriculture was made possible by a system of irrigation ditches (*acequias*). Water was drawn from the river by means of main ditches and brought by laterals to individual lands. Two major *acequias*, one above and one below the river, are shown on the Urrutia map. Of these one may be at least in part identified with the still flowing Acequia Madre. A section of Acequia Madre ~~Road~~, along which the ditch flows, forms part of the southern boundary of this District.

this is the accurate name, maybe distinguish by "(street)" after name

Between 1789 and 1791 the *presidio* was rebuilt at Santa Fe incorporating the governor's *casa real*, today known as the Palace of the Governors. A detailed plan drawn in Chihuahua, Mexico, from specifications provided by others, shows the *presidio* as a immense rectangle enclosed by buildings with a single entrance at the middle of the south side. Extending west of the entrance is the *Casa para el Gobernador*. A small guard room and jail were attached to the west end of the residence and the supplymaster's office to the east end with a bastion at the southeast corner. The rest of the compound is surrounded by quarters for troops and their "respective corrals."²⁰ The compound as drawn is much larger than the standard frontier *presidio* because, as the governor explained to his superiors, the barracks had to be larger than normal to accommodate soldiers who came from Santa Fe's prominent families and were used to comfortable homes.²¹ By 1821, the year of Mexican independence from Spain, the structure was decaying and only a few soldiers were stationed there.²²

¹⁸ Marc Simmons, *Spanish Government in New Mexico*, (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1968) 186.

¹⁹ Hordes 16.

²⁰ Moorhead 135.

²¹ Moorhead 133.

²² Moorhead 137.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 120

During the Spanish Colonial period New Mexico was remote and sparsely populated. Within the vast and ill-defined area of the province, the Spanish actually controlled only small, unconnected pieces of territory which have been compared to islands surrounded by mountains and desert which were the domain of Native Americans often hostile to Spanish encroachment.²³ Santa Fe, the capital of a vast, arid, largely unpopulated area, which included not only New Mexico but parts of present Arizona, Colorado, and Texas, was separated by great distance from the centers of Spanish settlement in Mexico. The colony was further isolated by Spain's policy of tightly sealed North American borders, a practice which prevented the development of trade and effectively excluded cultural influences from the English and French colonies on the continent. All foreign goods had to be imported through Mexico City making them prohibitively expensive to the majority of New Mexicans.

After Mexican Independence in 1821 Santa Fe was still fifteen hundred miles from the national capital in Mexico City and New Mexico continued as a far northern region. However, influence from the outside world came from a new quarter as trade with the rest of the American continent over the Santa Fe Trail was officially sanctioned for the first time. An influx of traders entered from the north who prefigured the take over by the United States in 1846.²⁴

The governor's residence continued to be the seat of civil and military government of New Mexico throughout the Mexican period. As remembered later by Demetrio Perez, whose father was assassinated as governor in 1837, the Old Palace held the governor's office and residence; the office of the secretary; the council chamber; a hall where government clerks worked; various quarters for military officers, the guard on duty, and soldiers; army offices; and an armory; the Mexican government printing office; and the jail.²⁵ Mexican government offices also lined the west side of the plaza when the Americans arrived in 1846.²⁶

²³ Peter Gerhard, *The North Frontier of New Spain* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1982) 313-314.

²⁴ Howard Roberts Lamar, *The Far Southwest 1846-1912: A Territorial History* (1966; New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1970) 56-82.

²⁵ Demetrio Perez, letter to L Bradford Prince, 10 February 1913, L. Bradford Prince Papers, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Printed in Wayne L. Mauzy, ed., "Recollections of Demetrio Perez: The Old Palace in Mexican Days," *El Palacio* 67 (1960): 87-94.

²⁶ George Rutledge Gibson, *Journal of a Soldier under Kearny and Doliphan*, ed. Ralph P. Bieber (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1935) 212.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 121

Today, of the Spanish *casas reales* and the *presidio*, only the Palace of the Governors remains, reputedly the oldest continuously occupied public building in the United States. The Palace remained under the jurisdiction of the federal government until Congress granted it to the territory in 1898. Despite an unsuccessful attempt to give the building back, possibly to the Smithsonian Institution, the Palace has been under the jurisdiction of the Museum of New Mexico since 1909 and state-owned since 1912.

The Territorial Period (1846-1912)

Although territorial status was not officially granted until 1850, the Territorial period of New Mexico history began on August 18, 1846. On that day, ~~recently promoted~~ General Stephen Watts Kearny and his Army of the West took control of New Mexico in the name of the United States by placing the American flag over the Governor's Palace, a building that for ~~more than centuries~~ ^{since} had been the seat of ^{Mexican?} government. ^{date} New Mexico's last Mexican governor, General Manuel Armijo, had abandoned the battlefield without a fight to a much smaller force of Americans at Apache Canyon. This was the culmination of what has been called a "conquest of merchants" who were interested in "regularizing and securing rich trade and safe transportation routes."²⁷

General Kearny set about immediately to create a civilian government. The set of provisions that came to be known as the Kearny Code established three branches of government at the territorial level - an executive branch, consisting of a governor and secretary; a legislative assembly; and a supreme court, consisting of three district justices. Other officers included a solicitor general, marshal, treasurer, and auditor.²⁸ However, in response to the uprising in January 1847 known as the "Taos Rebellion," the civilian government gave way to U.S. military rule until territorial status was granted in 1850.

Instead of moving rapidly toward statehood as other territories were able to do, or completely bypassing territorial status as Texas and California had done, New Mexico entered a long territorial period. Initially sentiment in Washington had favored immediate statehood. Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton advised New Mexicans to "meet in convention, provide cheap and simple government, and to take care of yourselves until Congress can provide for

²⁷ Lamar 63.

²⁸ Lamar 64.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 122

you."²⁹ Nevertheless, the fate of New Mexico soon became entangled in matters of broader concern - the border dispute in which Texas was claiming New Mexican territory to the Río Grande and the issue of slavery. The sudden death in the summer of 1850 of President Zachary Taylor, a strong proponent of statehood, ended New Mexico's chances, and the statehood proposal died in Congress without a single supporting vote.³⁰ As part of the Compromise of 1850, New Mexico was organized as a territory (which until 1863 included Arizona) without reference to slavery.

The Spanish *presidio* had deteriorated, and by 1846 some of barracks lining its perimeter had disappeared. The map drawn by Lieutenant Gilmer, dated 1846-1847, shows the outline of the old *presidio* two sides of which are lined intermittently by buildings labeled "old military barracks." The inventory of government property found fifty-one buildings averaging three rooms, "apparently used as barracks," situated around a square.³¹ In the first years the Americans occupied the existing *presidio* and built barracks and related buildings for garrisoning United States troops at Fort Marcy. However, by 1859 much of the old *presidio* had been torn down.³²

Public buildings taken over from the Mexican government remained in federal ownership and all money for their maintenance and repair had to be authorized by Congress, as did funds for new government buildings. The adobe Palace of the Governors remained the Territorial capitol for the next fifty years, except for a brief confederate occupation in 1862. The first American legislature met there in 1847. Bicameral in form, it consisted of a Council (Senate) of seven members and a House of Representatives of twenty-one. In the early 1850s, in addition to rooms for the Council and the House, the Palace contained the offices of the governor, secretary of the territory, and the superintendent of Indian Affairs, as well as the territorial library, the post office, and a jail. The United States, District, and Supreme Courts met in a long, narrow, one-story building that was formerly a store house used by the quarter master's department and was located on the street, now Washington Avenue, that led out from the northeast corner of the plaza.³³

²⁹ Quoted by Lamar 74.

³⁰ Lamar 81.

³¹ "Report on Buildings," 19 August 1846, transcribed C. F. Arnold.

³² Curtis L. Schaafsma, "A Window on Santa Fe's History," *El Palacio* 88.3 (1982) 35.

³³ W. W. H. Davis, *El Gringo; or New Mexico and Her People* (1857; Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982) 166-173.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 123

During the long period of federal control as a territory, new public buildings other than forts were slow to appear in New Mexico. The prolonged struggle to secure just two such buildings in Santa Fe illustrates the difficulties that were associated with depending upon congressional appropriations. In 1850 the U.S. Congress authorized \$20,000 to build a new Territorial capitol, and in 1853 another \$20,000 for a penitentiary. By the end of the 1850s, Congress had appropriated over \$150,000 for work on both territorial buildings, yet little evidence of those appropriations was to be seen on the ground.³⁴

Neither the penitentiary nor the new capitol was completed before 1880. The penitentiary was abandoned and eventually completed on another site in 1885; the territorial capitol was not finished until 1889, thirty-six years after construction began, and then opened as a federal courthouse, a new capitol on a different site having been completed in 1886.

Nevertheless, the American era brought private prosperity and growth to Santa Fe. Every year, business over the Santa Fe Trail increased and Santa Fe became a major wholesaling center for a wide region. *define area* A new group of prosperous wholesale and retail merchants, including native Hispanics as well as immigrants from other regions of the United States and directly from Europe, established large stores on the Plaza, where before a simple room had sufficed for commerce and barter.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (ATSF), which entered the territory in 1879, brought new expectations and new possibilities, dramatically accelerating the pace of change. Suddenly, relatively cheap and convenient transportation for both people and freight brought the territory into more direct contact with the social currents and tastes of other parts of the country. Within the first decade after the railroad's arrival, the territory had a new capitol and a penitentiary; the original intended capitol, begun in the 1850s, opened as a federal courthouse. The capitol and penitentiary were now widely separated from each other, on sites different from those originally chosen, and across the Santa Fe River well beyond the pre-American boundaries of Santa Fe.

However, expectations of economic prosperity that followed the arrival of the ATSF at Santa Fe in 1880 were not realized. The main line of the railroad which bore the city's name

³⁴ David Kammer, "A History of the Construction and Acquisition of State-Owned Buildings by the State of New Mexico," manuscript (1993) New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 124

never entered Santa Fe, but followed instead a gentler grade south to Albuquerque, leaving Santa Fe connected by a spur line from the nearest main stop at Lamy. The ancient capital immediately lost its preeminence as a hub of trade on the Santa Fe Trail. Other communities more advantageously located with relation to the railroad began to develop and eventually would challenge, albeit unsuccessfully, even Santa Fe's position as the territorial capital.

Efforts toward statehood were thwarted several times over the long territorial period by larger political issues such as slavery, nativism, and the silver issue, or by perceived economic and cultural weaknesses of the territory, such as a majority Spanish-speaking population and the lack of public education. During the 1880s and 1890s, territorial leaders took a number of steps to remedy those objections and to demonstrate that the territory was able to assume the responsibilities of statehood. One result was the completion of long-sought government buildings such as a new capitol, which at least put an end to attempts to move the capital elsewhere.

The Santa Fe business community responded with a fervent campaign to bring the city into conformity with the rest of the country by modernizing the old adobe plaza in the image of a railroad town and promoting the use of brick in place of adobe in domestic building. New neighborhoods were platted using the grid plan associated with railroad development.

Nevertheless, along with the materials and the motivation to modernize, rail transportation brought with it the gradually developing and contradictory realization that there was economic value in the area's pre-American heritage. Easy accessibility by rail for the first time opened the vast reaches of the American west to great numbers of people who could travel for reasons other than commerce or settlement. The AT&SF recognized early the potential of unique historic local cultures, as well as climate and scenery to promote travel. The railroad also took the lead in advertising the salubrious qualities of the dry Southwestern climate. The region became a mecca for health seekers, particularly those suffering from tuberculosis and other respiratory ailments.

(Shouldn't you give examples since so many of them are tied to architectural/artistic environ. of SFe?)

In 1880 the territorial legislature enacted a series of measures designed to attract Anglo-American settlers and foreign investors. The Territorial Bureau of Immigration was created to promote settlement, emigration, and economic development by providing information about the territory's climate, soil, minerals, and other resources; opportunities for business development;

Santa Fe Historic District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 125

and other advantages. Over the next three decades William G. Ritch, the former territorial secretary and former acting governor was the president of both the newly formed Bureau of Immigration and the newly revived Historical Society which collected antiquities and established a library partly in the belief that history was also a resource that would attract visitors.

Faced with the loss of economic viability, civic leaders in Santa Fe, as early as the 1880s, recognized the potential of tourism, a new industry made possible by comfortable, speedy rail transport, to provide a new basis for commerce. They began to look to those resources that were being promoted by the railroad and developed a new regard for the historic attributes that made their city unique.

Always highly romantic, this impulse was at first expressed in a generalized way without reference to the actual history of the region and without regard for the reality of Spanish-American or Indian life and customs of the time. For example, streets in a freshly gridded development near the railroad yards were given names like Aztec and Montezuma, and the Palace of the Governors was touted for its antiquity although its facade, most recently refurbished in 1881 gave little indication of the building's Spanish Colonial origin.

By 1890 Indian resistance to encroaching settlers had been broken, and federal troops were no longer needed in New Mexico. The announcement that Fort Marcy would be closed with the attendant loss of a source of federal support, was another blow to the economy of Santa Fe. It was clear by then that the railroad was not going to bring an economic boom. On the contrary, with the eclipse of the Santa Fe Trail, the capital lost its preeminent position as a trade center, large wholesalers went elsewhere, and the city's population decreased. In 1891 the citizens of Santa Fe voted to incorporate the city, perhaps hoping that a municipal government would boost declining prosperity; another fifteen years of commercial stagnation followed.

*why?
what was going
on or
NOT going
on?*

Nevertheless, by the end of the century new groups were coming to Santa Fe, attracted by the unique scenery, the indigenous cultures, and sometimes the healthy climate. Artists began to settle in Taos and Santa Fe, forming world-famous colonies in the ensuing decades. Pioneers in the field of American archaeology, beginning with Adolph Bandelier in the 1880s and followed by such men as Edgar Lee Hewett and Sylvanus Morley brought a scholarly approach to the study of local cultures. Seeking to establish the American field on an equal footing with the then dominant Classical archaeology, Hewett founded the School of American Archaeology in 1907

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 126

at Santa Fe (now School of American Research) which drew archaeologists and anthropologists who performed major excavations in the Southwest and Central America.

The old Palace of the Governors, its balustraded, late-Victorian porch notwithstanding, had come to symbolize the antique. Early in 1909, after Governor George Curry had shifted his residence to a new executive mansion near the new capitol, the legislature voted to turn the Palace over to the newly created Museum of New Mexico and to make it the headquarters of the School of American Archaeology, both institutions under the direction of Edgar Lee Hewett.

Thus by the beginning of the twentieth century, rising interest in antiquities and Indian cultures coupled with an increasing number of tourists and health seekers, made it apparent that Santa Fe's best chance for prosperity was in the appeal of climate, history, and picturesque adobe architecture to tourists, artists, scholars, and part-time residents.

Statehood (1912-1946)

Once the long struggle for statehood was finally over, the development of the unique cultural attributes of Santa Fe could proceed. Painters and writers came in increasing numbers to Santa Fe either to visit or to settle on the east side, drawn by the natural scenic beauty of the area, by what were to them exotic local cultures, or by the growing reputation of the city as an art colony.

The founding of Sunmount, a private tuberculosis sanitarium, in 1903 by Drs. Frank and Harry Mera on the east side was an important factor in the twentieth-century development of Santa Fe. The Meras bought a tract of land in the southeast section of the city at the base of a foothill of the Sangre de Cristo mountains called Monte Sol, where the present Camino del Monte Sol meets the Old Santa Fe Trail and outside of Santa Fe's historic districts. A tent city had been erected there to attract people suffering from lung problems. The Meras converted the tents to cottages and eventually built two substantial buildings designed by the firm of Rapp and Rapp, leaders in the early development of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style. Although Harry Mera left after the first phase of building to pursue an interest in Indian archaeology, his brother went on to preside over an immensely successful, nationally known institution. Sunmount attracted a remarkable group of artistic and intellectual people from all over the country and became something of a center of social and cultural life in Santa Fe. Dr. Mera imparted to his

really? did the tents actually do this, or just serve as accommodations? it is NOT outside. It is in Historic Review Dist. which is 1 of 5 local districts

state that this is now not same of name but see sign on Monte Sol

*Carmelite Monastery
Heart of Mary Retreat + Conference Center (address)
Carmelite Monastery - Mt. Carmel Rd.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 127

patients his own interest in the traditional cultures, art, and architecture of the southwest. From among his patients came leaders in the artists' colony and some of the most active participants in the movement to restore a historic architecture to the city. *like who?*

The phenomenon of artists' colonies had began around the turn of the century as a response of artistic people to an increasingly urbanized, mechanized, and impersonal world. They banded together in places where they felt they could work undisturbed by the pressures and distractions of modern life. They found just such a haven in northern New Mexico, a remote area of the country where cultures still existed that were relatively untouched by modern American life. During World War I, many artists who might have gone to Paris ventured instead into the far reaches of the American west to Taos and Santa Fe. After the Armistice others came to recuperate from wounds, physical and psychological, suffered in the war. Santa Fe's reputation as an important place for artists was also much enhanced by the enthusiastic visits of two of America's best known painters, ^{*When?*} Robert Henri, in 1916, 1917 and 1922 and John Sloan who came each summer for many years. Both men were leaders of the New York Independents group that mounted a revolt to free American art from domination by the so-called Academy, the conservative establishment of artists who by controlling the principal galleries in the large cities, were able to dictate, what styles and what artists would be successful. As the reputation of the colony spread it also attracted wealthy would-be artists or those of independent means who found a congenial artistic milieu.

Artists who came seeking a refuge from the conformity imposed by industrial America found in Santa Fe a tolerant and congenial ambiance in which to live and work. They valued what had been scorned by their progress-minded fellow countryman who had preceded them into the area. Many worked to establish a distinctly American art and found provocative material in the local cultures. Thus they were also extremely sensitive to the loss of these cultures which they regarded as in danger of being overwhelmed by the dominant American ways. The writer Mary Austin and artist Frank Applegate participated actively in the efforts of the Committee (later Society) for the Preservation and Restoration of New Mexico Mission Churches which successively restored a number of churches which were at the time in deplorable condition. Often crossing over into fields which were not their primary areas of endeavor, residents of the District painted pictures, wrote books, articles and poems, and lectured widely for the purpose of recording, explaining, and bringing the local cultures to popular attention.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 128

In addition, many of these artists applied their considerable energy and organizational abilities to promoting awareness and interest in local Hispanic and Indian arts and crafts such as pottery, silver and tinsmithing, embroidery and weaving. To this end they collected artifacts, formed committees, raised money, and lobbied in high places. The Spanish Colonial Arts Society worked to find and preserve examples of Hispanic art and also to stimulate their production by providing a market for Spanish arts and crafts. The Indian Arts Fund was used to collect and save examples of ancient Indian pottery, blankets, baskets and silver. Its backers also worked to safeguard the integrity of Indian art by prevailing upon the Federal government to establish laws to prevent others from misrepresenting their goods as native and to establish schools, (one in Santa Fe) to train Indians in weaving and metalwork. Its collections were eventually housed in the Laboratory of Anthropology for which a Spanish-Pueblo-Revival style building was designed by noted architect John Gaw Meem and largely financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The artists also fought as a group with vigor and persistence against perceived threats from the "progressive" elements of the community to the way of life and unique milieu which they found so congenial and conducive to their work. Mary Austin, who has been called "a veritable eye of the hurricane for local causes," was an effective leader in these struggles which sometimes pitted the artists against civic promoters as in the successful opposition to Edgar Hewett's plan to have the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs bring a summer cultural center to Santa Fe. Out of this fight came the formation of the Old Santa Fe Association in 1926, a group which is still active in struggles to preserve the unique ambiance of the city.

Artists made other positive and lasting contributions to the community. Mary Austin organized the Community Theater, promoted the local public library, sought to improve instruction in the Spanish language in the public schools, and with Frank Applegate worked for the introduction of art into the school curriculum. Members of the colony contributed to the present form of Santa Fe's annual Fiesta. Begun in 1712 as an annual commemoration of Don Diego de Vargas's reconquest of Santa Fe after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the Fiesta was revived in 1919 under the leadership of Edgar Hewett as a tourist attraction. Artists objected that the local Spanish population, whose ancestors were being commemorated, was being effectively excluded from this closed event for which admission was charged. In 1926 the newly formed Old Santa Fe Association organized an open fiesta to which everyone was invited. A huge

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 129

success, events from this celebration, such as the burning of a huge figure called Zozobra and the Historical Parade have become traditional events of the Fiesta as it is celebrated today.

Like the east side, Santa Fe's west side neighborhoods remained primarily agricultural into the twentieth century. However, after statehood the downtown and the east side were developed primarily by Anglos; the west side remained primarily Hispanic in character. After World War I, depressed agricultural prices caused considerable migration from rural areas which brought new population to this side of town creating the first new Hispanic neighborhoods since the coming of the railroad.³⁵

which side?

Although no longer functioning as an art colony, many creative people continue to live in Santa Fe and contribute to its character. The city depends heavily on tourists who are drawn not only by its numerous galleries, many of which specialize in Indian and Spanish artists and regional art, and by its yearly markets and traditions like the annual Fiesta, but also by the special environment created by its natural setting and architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Spanish and Mexican Periods and the Spanish-Pueblo Style (1610-1846)

Few in number and at the farthest reaches of Spanish colonization in a land of limited physical resources, the Spanish in northern New Mexico adapted to their own needs the traditional building practices of the Pueblo Indians. Like the native population, they used readily available building materials, including mud, logs, sticks, and brush to build flat-roofed cubical rooms with adobe walls and few openings. Roofs were constructed of horizontal beams of peeled logs, called *vigas*, supported by walls through which they projected irregularly, and were covered with a layer of wood saplings, brush, and finally a thick layer of dirt. *Canales*, roof drains made of a hollowed out half logs, projected through surrounding parapet walls.

The Pueblo peoples, who lived communally, assembled these rooms into irregularly shaped, multi-storied structures, several units deep, either roughly pyramidal in shape or encircling a court, and housing a whole community. Each succeeding story was set back upon

³⁵ Boyd C. Pratt and Chris Wilson, *The Architecture and Cultural Landscape of North Central New Mexico* (Field Guide for the Twelfth Annual Vernacular Architecture Forum, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1991) 163.

What about
late 20s → 40s?

efigy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 130

that below it to form terraces. Ladders were used to connect the various levels. The Indians formed walls by laying successive bands of adobe 15 to 20 inches high, using a technique called puddling.

Spanish contributions to this architecture included the technique of shaping the adobe into sun-dried bricks; the interior, chimneyed fireplace, which was usually placed in a room corner; and the *portal*, a long, flat-roofed portico supported by peeled-log posts often topped with carved corbel capitals. Possessing simple metal tools the Spanish were able to more easily procure thicker and longer roof beams and thus the typical span of their rooms increased.

Like Pueblo architecture, Spanish Colonial architecture in New Mexico was vernacular and inherently additive in nature. Nevertheless, the most striking difference between Indian and Spanish building was the way in which similarly constructed rectangular units were organized. The Spanish, living a less communal life, built detached, single-story dwellings, directly along the street line, using a linear floor plan only one room deep and without interior hallways. Rooms were reached through one another or from outside doors.

Just like today! The typical Spanish house might have begun as one or two rooms. As the family grew new rooms could be added in single file, either in a straight line or bent into an L and then a U. For the prosperous these rooms might extend all the way around an interior courtyard or *placita*. The *portal* might extend around the entire interior of a courtyard, serving as a covered walkway, a kind of exterior hall, connecting rooms reached by exterior doors. In less developed plans, the *portal* could be recessed with its sides formed by the projecting wing or wings of the building.

The Spanish introduced just two specialized building types, the *torreón* (defensive tower) and the church. For both, the same methods of wall and roof construction were adapted to specific requirements of shape and height. Most functions, whether governmental, commercial, or domestic were housed in single-story, flat-roofed, linear, adobe buildings.

The pattern of church building used in Spanish communities was established at the pueblos by Franciscan missionaries who built thick-walled, heavily buttressed, adobe structures, generally with a long, single-aisle nave leading to a sanctuary which might be rectangular, trapezoidal, or apsidal. Sometimes the addition of transepts created a cruciform plan. Ceilings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 131

were flat rather than vaulted or domed, and composed of exposed *vigas* which were supported where they joined the walls by carved corbels.

The entrance of the church was typically placed in the center of the main facade with a small window above. Often an ornamental parapet contained one or more openings for bells. Less commonly bells were accommodated in twin corner towers flanking the main facade. A balcony between the towers was frequent in Pueblo mission churches but usually not found in Spanish village churches.³⁶

In addition to the rich artistry of the churches themselves which included carved wooden elements such as corbels, railings, and doors, the ~~Spanish~~ Spanish of northern New Mexico developed equally rich local traditions for making religious objects to decorate their churches. ✓

Spanish building methods remained virtually unchanged during the more than two hundred years of Spanish Colonial rule. Isolated by geography and official policy, and lacking both the means and the incentive for change, the Spanish of northern New Mexico remained extremely conservative in all aspects of culture including architecture.

Mexico's achievement of independence from Spain in 1821 brought little real change to architectural practice. To be sure, an era of isolation with the rest of North America ended almost immediately with the relaxing of border restrictions and the establishment of trade over the Santa Fe Trail. Santa Fe eventually became a major stopping off place on the trade routes from the United States south to Chihuahua and Mexico City and west to California.

Nevertheless, the influence of the rest of the North American continent on architecture, and on culture in general, remained negligible. The traders brought mainly small items of every day use and those North Americans who chose to settle in Mexican territory adopted local ways. Subsistence farming continued to be the main occupation of the populace and Santa Fe remained a far-flung outpost in a country struggling to establish itself. The mission churches fell into disrepair when the Mexican government ceased to support the missions. For the 25 years that northern New Mexico was a part of Mexico, building practices remained essentially unchanged.

³⁶ George Kubler, *The Religious Architecture of New Mexico* (1940; Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990) 53-54.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 132

Thus when American soldiers occupied Santa Fe in 1846, they found the local residents building as they had for over 250 years. The tradition which had developed from the Spanish colonists' adaptation of the indigenous Indian architecture to their own domestic and religious needs is called for its dual origin, the Spanish-Pueblo style. However, although the materials, techniques, and style of building remained essentially unchanged during the Spanish Colonial and Mexican periods, the buildings themselves were always changing. Adobe is at once a flexible and a fragile medium which requires continuing attention but also accepts modification and addition relatively easily.

A do-it-yourself architecture of natural, readily available materials such as earth, straw, sticks, and logs, these buildings had a tendency to return to nature without constant vigilance to counter the effects of water and weathering. A householder who needed to be able to repair or replace deteriorated roofs and walls could also add on rooms at will to accommodate changing family needs. Frequently rooms of a dwelling were willed to different family members who could treat them very differently. One part of a building might collapse from neglect while another was well maintained and augmented with new rooms.

The fundamental malleability of the medium meant that technological innovation in such details as windows and roofs, when they did arrive, could be added to an existing building without changing its basic form. In Spanish neighborhoods of Santa Fe, the practice of owner designed and built, adobe architecture continued, not without change and adaptation, in an unbroken tradition from Spanish Colonial times into the twentieth century, and thus into the period of its own revival that was led by Anglo-American newcomers.

Territorial Period (1846-1912)

The Era of the Santa Fe Trail and the Territorial Style (1846-1880)

The peaceful occupation (1846) and subsequent annexation (1850) of New Mexico as a territory of the United States had far-reaching effects on nearly every aspect of life in Santa Fe, including architecture. Trade with the rest of the continent over the Santa Fe Trail increased dramatically as did the city's role as a center of commerce. New building materials were imported including small amounts of fired brick, window glass, nails, metal hardware, and fired brick. Sawmills were set up so that for the first time milled lumber was available for door and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 133

window frames, floors, roof framing and so on. An influx of new settlers from the United States also brought different values and expectations expressed through a new architectural style.

Now called the Territorial Style, this was actually a simplified version of the Greek Revival which was long popular in the East, South, and Middle West. Long a symbol of American republican ideals, the style was used in the West by the military, perhaps as a symbol of Manifest Destiny.

Like the Spanish colonists before them, the Americans initially had no choice but to adapt the local building materials and techniques of wall and roof construction to their new needs and expectations. Traditional Spanish Pueblo buildings were refitted with such characteristic elements of the style as denticulated brick copings applied to the tops of parapet walls, larger windows framed in white-painted wood including a pedimented lintel, and perhaps even a projecting front porch, supported by square posts, painted white, often with chamfered corners and topped by simulated capitols made of bits of molding. Until production of fired brick began locally in the 1880s, new Territorial style dwellings were built of sun-dried adobe brick, however much the new arrivals might try to disguise that fact, in some cases going so far as having facades meticulously painted to simulate ashlar or brick.

The new arrivals also built new Territorial-style dwellings introducing a strictly symmetrical floor plan, two or more rooms deep, organized around a central hallway. This formal symmetry of plan reflected in well-ordered facades contrasted sharply with the Spanish custom of letting the plan of buildings evolve as need and circumstance might dictate. After their appearance in the 1870s, pitched metal roofs became common on Territorial style houses, although flat roofs continued to be popular as well.

The Era of the Railroad and the Railroad Styles (1880-1912)

The arrival of the AT&SF in 1880, arguably the single most influential event in the history of Santa Fe since Spanish colonization, greatly accelerated the pace of change in many domains and wrought a revolution in architecture. Suddenly in towns near the railroad, a wide range of manufactured building materials was available which had been too fragile, too heavy, or just too expensive to be hauled out by wagon. Easier travel also brought a new influx of Anglo-Americans with different ideas of town planning and new tastes in architecture. Thus new

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 134

population, new ideas about style and the availability of building materials to realize them, and the goal of statehood all would result in a remaking of Santa Fe over the next thirty years.

The succession of styles in the rest of the United States arrived in Santa Fe all at once. Archbishop Lamy had already brought in the artisans to construct stone churches in Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival styles; now domestic, commercial, and government buildings could be constructed in styles such as the Italianate and Queen Anne.

The impulse to modernize had a special sense of urgency because of Santa Fe's lost position as a center of trade after 1880. Another powerful motivation to bring Santa Fe into conformity with the rest of the nation was a desire for acceptance into equal status as a state. In the several unsuccessful attempts to join the Union made since 1850, the native adobe architecture was regarded by some as symptomatic of the backwardness which had stood in the way of statehood.

"Progressive" elements in the business community campaigned for the modernization of the central business district around the Plaza and speculated in new neighborhoods platted in neat grid patterns. The local newspapers of the 1880s urged the elimination of "unsightly adobes" and waged a relentless campaign to rid the plaza of *portales*—symbols of the old culture which was standing in the way of progress, and hence prosperity. One by one the old adobe business blocks around the plaza gave way to new buildings of brick or stone with Italianate facades ornamented by mass-produced metal decorative elements and dominated by oversize display windows all in the image of a Midwestern main street.

The wish to gain the national acceptance of statehood also affected the chosen styles of official architecture. The classical design of the new state capitol built in 1886 would have been acceptable in any state: four-stories in yellow sandstone with twin domes and a pedimented portico supported by columns.³⁷

The problem of a suitable capitol was revisited after the new building was destroyed in 1892 by a fire of highly suspicious but undetermined origin. Its replacement, completed in 1900, was a single-domed classical edifice with an elaborate portico, again designed conspicuously without reference to local architectural tradition. In 1908 a neoclassical yellow brick executive

³⁷ Kammer 11-12.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 135

mansion was completed nearby, with massive two-story columns. The mansion was torn down in the 1950s; the statehouse, now the Bataan Building and outside of the Santa Fe Historic District boundary, was remodeled in the Territorial Revival style, its dome still visible on the interior.

shouldn't these in " " be foot noted?

* In domestic construction fired brick became the official material of choice to replace "unsightly adobes" with "neat cottages." In the Spanish and Mexican periods fired bricks were not made in New Mexico, despite an abundance of clay. Even after the American occupation which began in 1846, adobe remained the principle building material in Santa Fe, although plaster was sometimes painted to simulate ashlar or brick to suit American aspirations. Bricks were expensive to bring by wagon over the Santa Fe Trail and were generally used sparingly - on the exterior primarily for the brick copings, sometimes dentiled, on parapet walls which provided a protection from erosion, at the same time suggested a Greek cornice, and were a defining element of the Territorial style.

Nevertheless, as early as 1873 a brick house had been built ^{at 525} on East Palace Avenue. It is not known precisely when fired bricks were first made and sold locally. In 1877 Juan Felipe Ortiz advertised the opening of a brickyard; yet a year later, Sister Blandina Segale set up her own kiln because she was unable to buy suitable bricks locally for building the Santa Fe Industrial School for Girls. Until the 1880s adobe remained the cheaper and the prevalent building material in domestic architecture.³⁸

The demand for brick was finally consistent enough to support a local brickyard. On April 21, 1881 the *Daily New Mexican* recommended that a "good brickyard should be established at once" and two months later (June 29, 1881) was able to announce that one was in operation. Two weeks later it could be said that the "bricks turned out in Santa ^{Fe? (or not?)} are as good as can be gotten anywhere and are being used in very large quantities" (July 13, 1881).³⁹ The fashionable neighborhoods were the new ones laid out with straight streets and neat rows of orderly houses placed squarely in the center of their lots and built in styles brought first from the eastern United States and later, after the arrival of the bungalow, from the West.

Style. Otherwise, it sounds like one particular "bungalow" showed up!

³⁸ Corinne P. Sze, "525 East Palace Avenue," Application for Registration—New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties, 1989, 3.

³⁹ Sze, "525 East Palace Avenue," 12:1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 136

For the rest of the century and the first decade of the next, brick building proceeded briskly, particularly on newly developed or extended streets, such as Marcy Street and Palace Avenue east of Plaza, the neighborhood north of Johnson Street, and the vicinity of Don Gaspar Avenue south of the river. Also prominently on the agenda was the substitution of sound, pitched metal roofs for leaky, flat dirt roofs.

At the same time, in the more remote villages of the northern part of the state as well as in the older, Spanish-speaking neighborhoods of pre-railroad towns like Santa Fe, the tradition of self-built adobe construction continued undeterred by imported attitudes but freely accepting such practical improvements as the metal-sheathed, gabled roof and adding some limited ornamentation from the newer styles. Initially the old linear floor plan persisted, but around the turn of the century a more symmetrical, square plan was adopted from the new forms that had entered the region. The term New Mexico Vernacular has been coined to designate buildings in this style, which is most basically defined as adobe construction in a square or linear plan, covered with a gabled, metal roof.

Nevertheless, at the same time that Santa Fe, in conscious rejection of local tradition, was being remade to suit the values of the rest of the country, a contrary impulse was at work. The ATSF had recognized early the value of history as expressed through architecture. Throughout the west the railroad was using the California Mission style for depots and associated Fred Harvey restaurants and hotels, thereby providing a broadly regional, if romanticized, model for a public design, one that would appear in the first buildings of some territorial institutions located in towns served by railroads. In 1903 this style represented New Mexico in a Rapp and Rapp building at the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition in St. Louis. Ironically, the California Mission and the related Mediterranean style (a more attenuated suggestion of Spanish influence from California) became important vehicles for suggesting the traditional architecture of northern New Mexico.

In the first years of the twentieth century, the elements began to coalesce in Santa Fe of a powerful movement to bring "historically appropriate" architecture back to the recently modernized center of the town and to encourage construction in a historic style that was a more direct evocation of the city's Spanish-Colonial and Indian heritage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 137**Statehood and the Spanish Revival Styles (1912-1946)**

Although the nineteenth century had witnessed the first singular voices advocating the use of the indigenous architecture of the region, appreciation for history generally did not extend that far. It was not until the early years of the twentieth century that the value of historic architecture was recognized in Santa Fe. Artists, archaeologists associated with the Museum of New Mexico, and business leaders, formed an unlikely alliance to press a campaign to halt the "Americanization" of Santa Fe. They were strikingly successful in bringing a city, which for twenty-five years had officially disdained adobe architecture, full circle back to "indigenous" architectural traditions. What they actually achieved was not a return to the past, but the creation of new styles eventually called the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and the Territorial Revival.

It was on the campus of the University of New Mexico that a revival style based more closely on local architectural traditions was introduced. Through the efforts of William H. Tight, President of the University from 1901-1910, several buildings were built on the campus in a style derived from the Indian pueblos. However, Tight left the university discredited and the architectural movement he started would await development in Santa Fe. Nevertheless, the 1911 Legislative Manual singled out the UNM campus buildings, as "the most unique of all public buildings of the territory," a marked contrast "with the modernized surroundings and their own interiors."⁴⁰

The 1912 Santa Fe Planning Board, led by realtor Henry H. Dorman, stated in its report that "if the preservation of the old streets and houses is good as an economic proposition, it can hardly be denied that the attraction of Santa Fe can best be preserved and increased by developing the town architecturally in harmony with its ancient character. We believe that everything should be done to create a public sentiment so strong that the Santa Fe style will always predominate." Toward that end, the New-Old Santa Fe Exhibition of 1912 was held to promote tourism and what was then called the "Santa Fe style."

The following year the remodeling of the old Palace of the Governors became the first major project of the Santa Fe promoters of what they called the new/old style. The Palace's Territorial era *portal* was torn down and replaced by the Plaza's first Spanish-Pueblo Revival *portal*. In 1915 New Mexico was represented at the Panama-California Exhibition with a

⁴⁰ Legislative Manual 1911: 22, quoted by Kammer 18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 138

striking building in the Pueblo Revival Style. Rebuilt in permanent materials two years later (across Lincoln Avenue from the Palace of the Governors) as the Museum of New Mexico's Museum of Fine Arts, this was the first new downtown building constructed in the "Santa Fe style." Designed by Rapp and Rapp in what at the time was called the "pure Pueblo" variation of the style, the building facades incorporated features from several Spanish mission churches of northern New Mexico.

In 1920 *La Fonda* (hotel) was completely rebuilt by Rapp and Rapp in the Spanish-Pueblo style. The Oñate Theater building on the northwest corner of the plaza, the site now occupied by the First National Bank, was also completed around 1920. Other "Santa Fe style" buildings of the period in the downtown area were the ATSF ticket office across San Francisco Street from *La Fonda* and the former Post Office facing the Cathedral from the west side of Cathedral Place. ~~Outside the District, but~~ also influential, were two buildings designed by the Rapp firm at the Sunmount Sanatorium in 1914 and 1920.

The proponents of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival took as models the low, linear Spanish dwellings; the multistoried Native American Pueblos; and the Spanish mission churches of New Mexico. They sought an architecture which would be true to the past but meet modern requirements. An important early example was provided by the Museum of New Mexico with the remodeling of the Palace of the Governors with its recreation of a Hispanic *portal*. Though the details of the new *portal* were based largely on speculation and an interpretation of the newly found Urrutia Map of c.1766, the remodeled Palace immediately became an influential precedent.

The historic house renovated by the archaeologist Sylvanus Morley on Washington Avenue was another early illustration of the possibilities of the low and linear Spanish tradition. The artist Carlos Vierra designed a home (1002 Old Pecos Trail), which demonstrated the potential of Pueblo architecture to serve as a model for new domestic construction. The Fine Arts Museum on West Palace Avenue and the Gross Kelly Warehouse in the railroad yards demonstrated the adaptability of designs based on the Spanish mission churches of New Mexico to the requirements of modern civic and business use.

The hallmarks of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival were thick, battered walls, rounded corners, and sometimes heavy buttresses. Facades were asymmetrical and roof lines irregular in an

address

why? because big or visited by lots of people?

former

ref- earlier discussion, pg 126. it's treated here like new info and it's not.

address

address

are present fence? still in...

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 139

attempt to replicate the traditional growth of Spanish-Pueblo buildings over time by accretion. Windows were small, unadorned, and often deeply set into thick walls. Roofs were of the traditional flat construction using exposed peeled logs or hand-adzed beams as *vigas* with peeled aspen branches (*latillas*) or split logs (*rajas*) above them. Projecting *vigas* and wooden *canales* broke the generally flat surfaces of exterior walls. Colors did not stray too far from those found in natural clay. Adobe exteriors were plastered by hand yearly with mud, although gradually more durable materials came into general use.

Strictly disallowed by the tenets of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival were arches as building elements, that were associated with the California Mission style, as well as gable roofs. The pitched metal roof, introduced in the 1870s, had quickly become a popular improvement upon the forever leaking flat roof but was scorned by purists as a contamination from the industrial world, "a hideous monstrosity of tin" in Morley's words.⁴¹

On the interior, the design program called for a fireplace in each room, placed either in a genuine corner or in an L corner created by a partial wall (*paredcito*) extending into the room from the center of a wall. In renovations often newly built traditional fireplaces replaced wood stoves. Pueblo women, who traditionally built fireplaces and did plastering, were often sought to perform these tasks in Revival construction. It was also common practice to salvage fragments of historic buildings for use in new construction, sometimes mingling antiques with replicas. Wooden elements were frequently decorated with designs such as chiseled bullets, which were sometimes painted. A Revival innovation in ceiling design was the practice of plastering between *vigas*, sometimes in a coved shape. This solved the age-old annoyance of dirt sifting down from between the *latillas*, which the Spanish had solved by tacking up a piece of muslin.

In the early years of the Revival, the only Territorial style embellishment considered acceptable for historic architecture was a coping of brick placed on the top of parapet walls. However, it was not long before the Territorial style gained acceptance and underwent a revival of its own. The Territorial Revival uses all of the components of the earlier Territorial style in combination with floor plans of current popularity, except the metal-clad pitched roof which remained an anathema to the revivalists. Classical symmetry was the ideal and, although stuccoed the usual earth colors, these buildings were infrequently built of adobe and little attempt was made to imitate the rounded look of adobe.

⁴¹ Sylvanus Griswold Morley, "Santa Fe Architecture," *Old Santa Fe* 2 (1915) 290.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 140

The Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial Revival styles became ubiquitous in Santa Fe public architecture largely through the work of one man, John Gaw Meem, who had been trained as an engineer and was most recently in banking came to Sunmount in 1920 with tuberculosis. There he became involved in the architectural debate in which Dr. Mera and many of his present and former patients took a passionate interest. As his health improved, Meem studied architecture and began to take commissions to remodel old adobe homes and to design new ones. With his health restored, he settled in Santa Fe and went on to become the region's premier architect in the local Revival styles, as well as a leader in efforts to preserve the region's historic architecture.

Although many of the earliest proponents of the "Santa Fe style" pursued the ideal of historical authenticity by strict adherence to "indigenous" forms and materials to the extent that they were externally visible, Meem evolved a symbolic rather than a purportedly literal representation of the style through which he was able to adapt it to every sort of public use. In Santa Fe, in addition to residences, his firm designed many public schools, city and county buildings, churches, the hospital, and many commercial buildings. He also remodeled a great number of buildings in the historical styles, especially on the Plaza.

which one, not the current one, "old St. Vincent's"

In 1930 John Gaw Meem won a \$400 prize offered by Cyrus McCormick, Jr. (from Chicago and a summer resident of Santa Fe) ^{for} plans to remodel the buildings around the Plaza in harmony with their Spanish Colonial origins. Although not carried out in their entirety at once, Meem's plans influenced the future of the Plaza through his remodelings of individual buildings over the next several decades, and in 1967 *portales* were added to whatever buildings still lacked them on the entire east, south, and west sides of the Plaza in final realization of Meem's vision.

is he the reaper guy?

what was going on between 1930-1946? (1949)

Eventually the Revival styles became the rule in Santa Fe. In 1957 the long crusade of the preservationists culminated in the passage of a zoning ordinance mandating the use of "historic styles" in the historic areas of the city. Newer, non-historic neighborhoods are usually covered by covenants which limit the range of permitted styles.

On the west side, the Hispanic tradition of vernacular, owner built and designed dwellings continued to evolve, ignored in the original establishment of historic zoning. This vernacular architecture remained adaptive and willing to incorporate innovations in placement, plan, and decoration. For example, set backs with a front yard defined by a low wall at the street line replaced the traditional arrangement of buildings directly on the street line. The single or

the district overlay

neighborhood from 1305 on here there - should develop this idea more

is this true? or deliberate for a reason?

*same note from prior draft review
this language is important, please include in next draft*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 141

sometimes double linear file of rooms gave way to houses that were two rooms wide and two or three rooms deep in a simple bungalow plan.

on the Westside,

Individual tastes had a wider sway than in the rigid historicizing aesthetic of the Revival. Houses were personalized by a variety of decorative choices, such as decorator concrete block, textured stucco, polychromitic brickwork, stone veneers, wrought iron, and prefabricated wooden architectural elements. In 1983 historic zoning was extended to the west side requiring the Revival styles that are themselves based on an earlier, pre-American Hispanic style of building.⁴²

district overlay

*(Gov.?)
incl. Curry
House on
W. De Vargas*

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, urban renewal was undertaken on the western edge of the downtown commercial area including properties ^{south} across the river. Large sections were cleared of historic adobe buildings which contained various small businesses and residences. Large commercial structures were erected in their place, including the Hilton Hotel.

More recently, additional areas have been cleared in the downtown by private interests in order to provide sites for large buildings, such as the Inn of Loretto on the Old Santa Fe Trail; First Interstate Plaza at Washington, Lincoln, and Marcy Streets; La Esquina Building at Lincoln and Marcy; and the Eldorado Hotel at Sandoval and San Francisco streets.

Streets

cap or no? this is 1st time you use Cap. in this format - when naming more than 4 st.

*← put Hs on hp changes (as noted on pp. 36-37 from Section 7) here **

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Santa Fe Historic District is of major significance for its connection with the long history of Santa Fe and the relationship of that history to architectural development. Because so much of the original plan and siting has been preserved, it is reflective of Spanish-Colonial town planning in the seventeenth century in a remote province and also offers a unique view of the contrast between those ideas and nineteenth-century Anglo-American practices. Nineteenth and twentieth century development reflect the relationship of modes of transport, commerce, and tourism with architecture, community planning, and development. Finally, the District contains major buildings from the history of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style by the architects largely responsible for its creation and ultimate dominance in Santa Fe, the firms led by Isaac Hamilton Rapp and John Gaw Meem.

! 1st sentence

⁴² Pratt and Wilson 163-165, 168.

** part of why the NR name (old one) was obsolete was the evolution of our local ordinance and the need to expand NR. Seems to me that ord. history/development is an important part of the story. ESP. given*

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 142

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Business Capitol District Handbook. Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1986.

Cordova, Earl. *Guadalupe Neighborhood Historical Survey.* City of Santa Fe, 1981.

Crouch, Dora P., Daniel J. Garr, and Axel I. Mundigo. *Spanish City Planning in North America.* Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press, 1982.

Daily New Mexican, various issues.

Davis, W. W. H. *El Gringo; or New Mexico and Her People.* 1857. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982.

Design and Preservation in Santa Fe: A Pluralistic Approach. Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1977.

Gerhard, Peter. *The North Frontier of New Spain.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1982.

Gibson, George Rutledge. *Journal of a Soldier under Kearny and Doliphan.* Ed. Ralph P. Bieber. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1935.

Harland Bartholomew and Associates. *Comprehensive City Plan.* Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1946.

Historic District Handbook. Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1986.

Historic Districts Handbook. Santa Fe: City Planning Division, [c.1996].

Hordes, Stanley M. "The History of the Santa Fe Plaza, 1610-1720." *Santa Fe Historic Plaza Study.* Vol 1. Ed. Linda Tigges. Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1990, 3-36.

Kammer, David. "A History of the Construction and Acquisition of State-Owned Buildings by the State of New Mexico." Manuscript, 1993, New Mexico Historic Preservation Division.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 143

Kubler, George. *The Religious Architecture of New Mexico*. 1940. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1990.

Lamar, Howard Roberts. *The Far Southwest 1846-1912: A Territorial History*. 1966. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1970.

Moorhead, Max L. "Rebuilding the Presidio of Santa Fe, 1789-1791" *New Mexico Historical Review* 49.2 (1974) 123-142.

Morley, Sylvanus Griswold. "Santa Fe Architecture." *Old Santa Fe* 2 (1915) 278-301.

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

Perez, Demetrio. Letter to L Bradford Prince, 10 February 1913. L. Bradford Prince Papers, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Printed in Mauzy, Wayne L., ed., "Recollections of Demetrio Perez: The Old Palace in Mexican Days," *El Palacio* 67 (1960): 87-94.

Pratt, Boyd C. "The Plaza in History: Old World Ideals, New World Realities," *El Palacio* 94.2 (1988) 5.

Pratt Boyd C. and Chris Wilson. *The Architecture and Cultural Landscape of North Central New Mexico*. Field Guide for the Twelfth Annual Vernacular Architecture Forum, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1991.

Purdy, James H. "Santa Fe Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, 1972.

"Report on Buildings." 19 August 1846. Transcribed C. F. Arnold

Santa Fe New Mexican, various issues under different titles.

Schaafsma, Curtis L. "A Window on Santa Fe's History," *El Palacio* 88.3 (1982) 29-39.

Santa Fe Historic District

Santa Fe, NM

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 144

Scholes, France V. "Civil Government and Society in New Mexico in the Seventeenth Century." *New Mexico Historical Review* 10.2 (1935) 101.

Simmons, Marc. *New Mexico: An Interpretive History*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1977.

_____. "Settlement Patterns and Village Plans in Colonial New Mexico." *Journal of the West* 8 (1969) 7-21. Rpt. in *New Spain's Far Northern Frontier*. Ed. David J. Webber. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1979.

_____. *Spanish Government in New Mexico*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1968) 186.

Snow, Cordelia Thomas. "A Brief History of the Palace of the Governors and a Preliminary Report on the 1974 Excavation." *El Palacio* 80.3 (1974) 1-21.

Sze, Corinne P. "Camino del Monte Sol Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1988.

_____. "525 East Palace Avenue." Application for Registration—New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties, 1989.

_____. "La Iglesia de Santa Cruz and the Site of the Plaza of Santa Cruz de la Cañada," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1994.

[Sze, Corinne P.] "Santa Fe Historic District: Clarification of South Boundary Description." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form [1989].

Sze, Corinne P. and Beverly Spears. *Santa Fe Historic Neighborhood Study*. Santa Fe: City Planning Department, 1988.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 145

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

SANTA FE HISTORICAL DISTRICT

MAY 3 '73

East Boundary

STATE PLANNING OFFICE

Intersection of Camino San Acacio and Camino Cabra; north on
Camino Cabra to Cerro Gordo.

North Boundary

West on Cerro Gordo to Palace Ave.; west on Palace Ave. to Armijo
St.; east on Armijo St. to Tony St.; north on Tony St. to E. Marcy;
west on E. Marcy to Harkins St. (dead end street) and then an
imaginary line is drawn from the northern end of Harkins St. to
the southeast corner of the City of Santa Fe property (Fort Marcy
area); north on the property line until it intersects Prince Ave.;
west on Prince Ave. to Kearney Ave.; west on Kearney Ave. to
Bishops Lodge Road; south on Bishops Lodge Road to N. Federal;
west on N. Federal to Taos Highway; north on Taos Highway to
Rosario Blvd.; northwest on Rosario Blvd. to Griffin St.; north
on Griffin St. to Rosario St. and then south on Rosario St. to
Jefferson St.

West Boundary

East on Jefferson to the Loop; west on the Loop to St. Francis
Drive and then south on St. Francis Drive to W. Manhattan Ave.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 146

South Boundary

East on W. Manhattan to the Santa Fe Railroad property; at this point, an imaginary line is drawn across the Railroad property to continuation of W. Manhattan; east on W. Manhattan to the southeast corner of the Arthur Ulibarri property line; north on the Ulibarri property line to Road St.; west on Road St. to Guadalupe St.; north on Guadalupe St. to Aztec St.; east on Aztec St. to Sandoval; northeast on Sandoval St. to W. DeVargas St.; east on W. De Vargas St. to northeast corner of state of New Mexico property line (the facades of buildings on the south side of W. DeVargas St. are also to be included); south then east on the state property line to the Santa Fe Trail (formerly College St.); south on the Santa Fe Trail to the loop; south and southeasterly following the west line of zones C-2 and RAC to the southern most point; northeast from this point to its intersection with Camino De Las Animas; east along Camino de Las Animas to a footbridge; east across the footbridge and continued east on Camino De Las Animas to Garcia St.; north on Garcia St. to Acequia Madre; east on Acequia Madre to Abeyta St.; south on Abeyta St. to Camino Del Poniente; east on Camino Del Poniente to Acequia Madre; east on Acequia Madre to Camino Don Miguel; southeast on Camino Don Miguel to Camino San Acacio; east on Camino San Acacio to Camino Cabra.

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 147

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries encompass the historic areas of the city as determined for the original nomination in 1973.

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 148

INFORMATION COMMON TO ALL PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Santa Fe Historic District
2. Santa Fe, New Mexico
3. Corinne P. Sze
5. New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs
Historic Preservation Division
Santa Fe, New Mexico

INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS

4. 28 April 1996
6. Partial Plaza, looking toward northeast corner. Camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #1

4. 28 April 1996
6. South and partial west facades. Camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #2

4. 18 April 1996
6. Partial south and west sides of Plaza. Camera facing west.
7. Photo #3

4. 28 April 1996
6. West and north facades. Camera facing southeast.
7. Photo #4

4. 14 July 1996
6. Partial south and west facades. Camera facing northeast.
7. Photo #5

4. 13 July 1996
6. East and partial north facades. Camera facing southwest.
7. Photo #6

*Shouldn't they ^{all} include
the street address
as well?*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 149

-
- 4. 14 July 1996
 - 6. North and east facades. Camera facing southwest.
 - 7. Photo #7

 - 4. 18 April 1996
 - 6. Partial east facade. Camera facing northwest.
 - 7. Photo #8

 - 4. 18 April 1996
 - 6. East and south facade. Camera facing northwest.
 - 7. Photo #9

 - 4. 18 April 1996
 - 6. West facade. Camera facing east.
 - 7. Photo #10

 - 4. 13 July 1996
 - 6. West facade. Camera facing east.
 - 7. Photo #11

 - 4. 13 July 1996
 - 6. North and south sides of street facing east. Camera facing east.
 - 7. Photo #12

 - 4. 13 July 1996
 - 6. West facade. Camera facing east.
 - 7. Photo #13

 - 4. 13 July 1996
 - 6. South facade. Camera facing north.
 - 7. Photo #14

Name of Property

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 150

- 4. 18 April 1996
- 6. Corner of Alto and Polaco streets. Camera facing east.
- 7. Photo #15

- 4. 18 April 1996
- 6. North side of street. Camera facing northwest.
- 7. Photo #16

- 4. 13 July 1996
- 6. Partial south and west facades. Camera facing northeast.
- 7. Photo #17

- 4. 13 July 1996
- 6. South and west facades. Camera facing northeast.
- 7. Photo # 18

- 4. 13 July 1996
- 6. East and north facades. Camera facing southwest.
- 7. Photo #19

- 4. 14 July 1996
- 6. South and partial east facades. Camera facing northwest.
- 7. Photo #20

- 4. 14 July 1996
- 6. North side of street. Camera facing northwest.
- 7. Photo #21

- 4. 14 July 1996
- 6. East and partial south facades. Camera facing northwest.
- 7. Photo #22

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 151

-
4. 14 July 1996
 6. South and east facades. Camera facing northwest.
 7. Photo #23

 4. 14 July 1996
 6. North and east facades. Camera facing southwest.
 7. Photo #24

 4. 14 July 1996
 6. North and partial east facades. Camera facing southwest.
 7. Photo #25

 4. 18 April 1996
 6. East and north facades. Camera facing southwest.
 7. Photo #26

 4. 13 July 1996
 6. Southwest corner. Camera facing northeast.
 7. Photo #27

 4. 25 September 1996
 6. South and east facades. Camera facing northwest.
 7. Photo #28

 4. 25 September 1996
 6. South and west facades. Camera facing northeast.
 7. Photo #29

 4. 13 July 1996
 6. Partial west facade. Camera facing east.
 7. Photo #30

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 152

-
4. 14 July 1996
 6. North and west facades. Camera facing southwest.
 7. Photo #31

 4. 25 September 1996
 6. East and north facades. Camera facing southwest.
 7. Photo #32

 4. 14 July 1996
 6. North facade. Camera facing south.
 7. Photo #33

 4. 13 July 1996
 6. North and partial east facades. Camera facing southwest.
 7. Photo #34

 4. 13 July 1996
 6. East facade. Camera facing west.
 7. Photo #35

 4. 14 July 1996
 6. North facade. Camera facing south.
 7. Photo #36

 4. 13 July 1996
 6. South facade. Camera facing north.
 7. Photo #37

 4. 25 September 1996
 6. North and east facades. Camera facing southwest.
 7. Photo #38

Santa Fe Historic District

Name of Property

Santa Fe, NM

County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

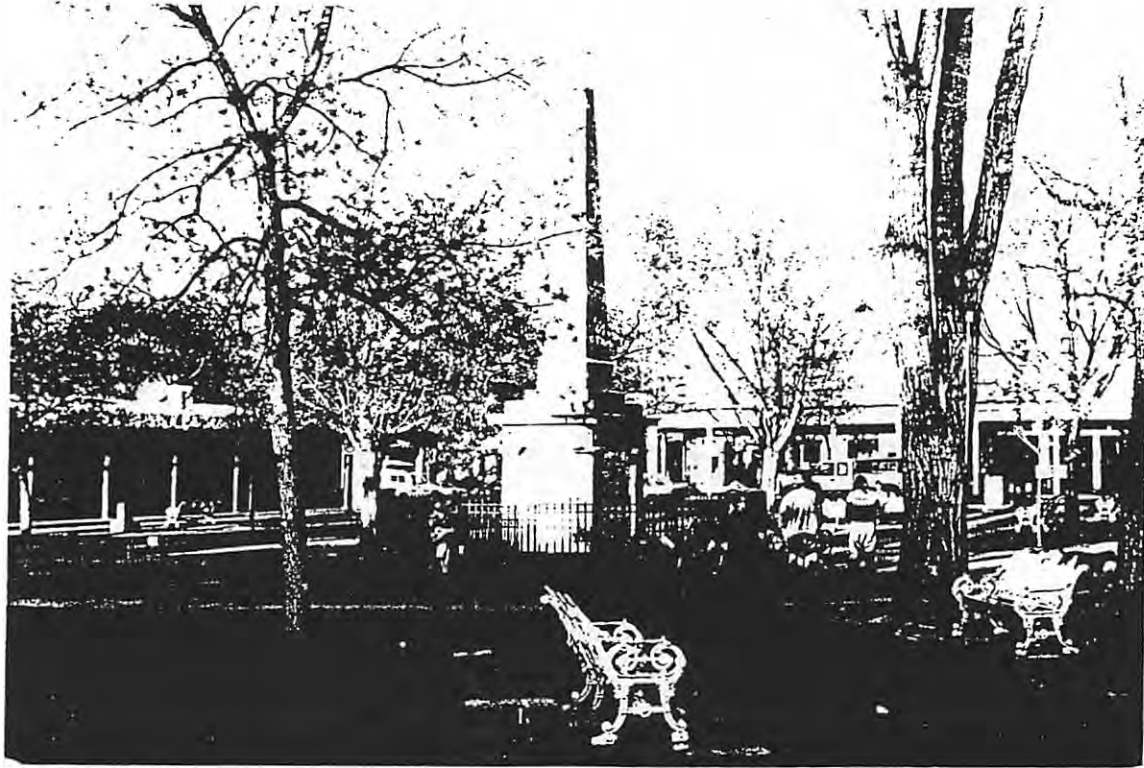
Section Photos Page 153

-
- 4. 25 September 1996
 - 6. Partial south and west facades. Camera facing northeast.
 - 7. Photo #39

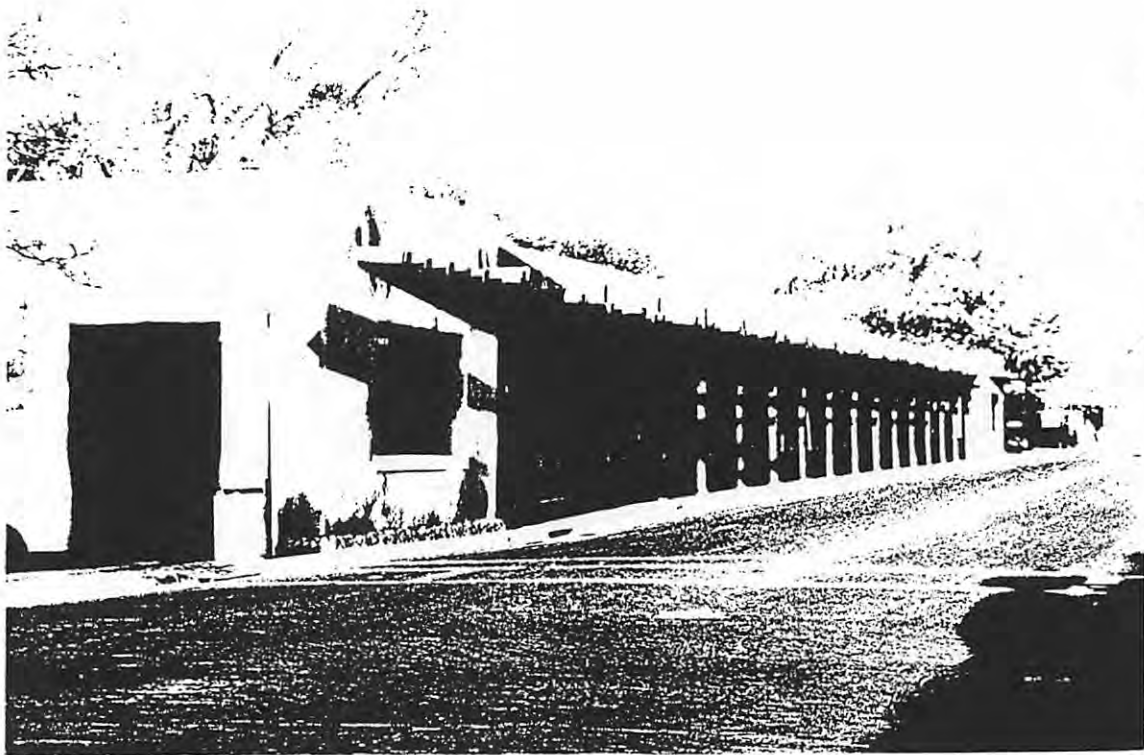
 - 4. 25 September 1996
 - 6. North and partial west facades. Camera facing southeast.
 - 7. Photo #40

 - 4. 25 September 1996
 - 6. East and south facades. Camera facing northwest.
 - 7. Photo #41

 - 4. 14 July 1996
 - 6. Partial south and east facades. Camera facing northwest.
 - 7. Photo #42



#1
Monument
Santa Fe
Plaza.



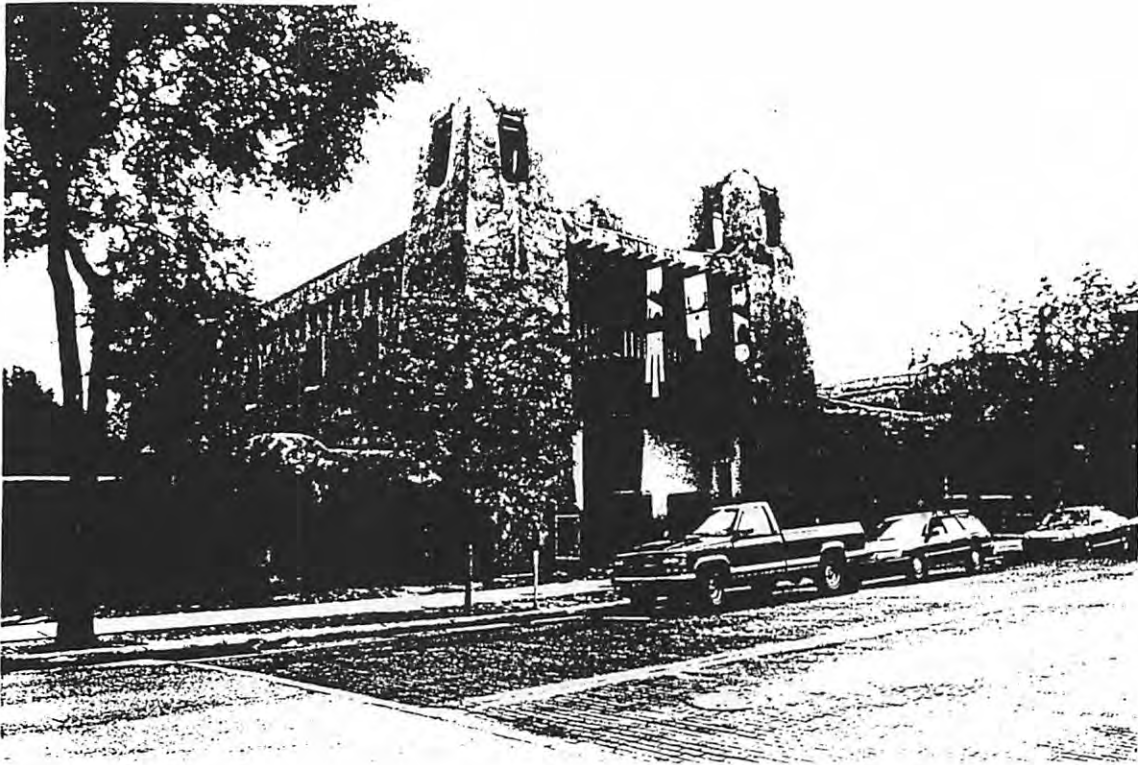
#2
Palace of
the Governor



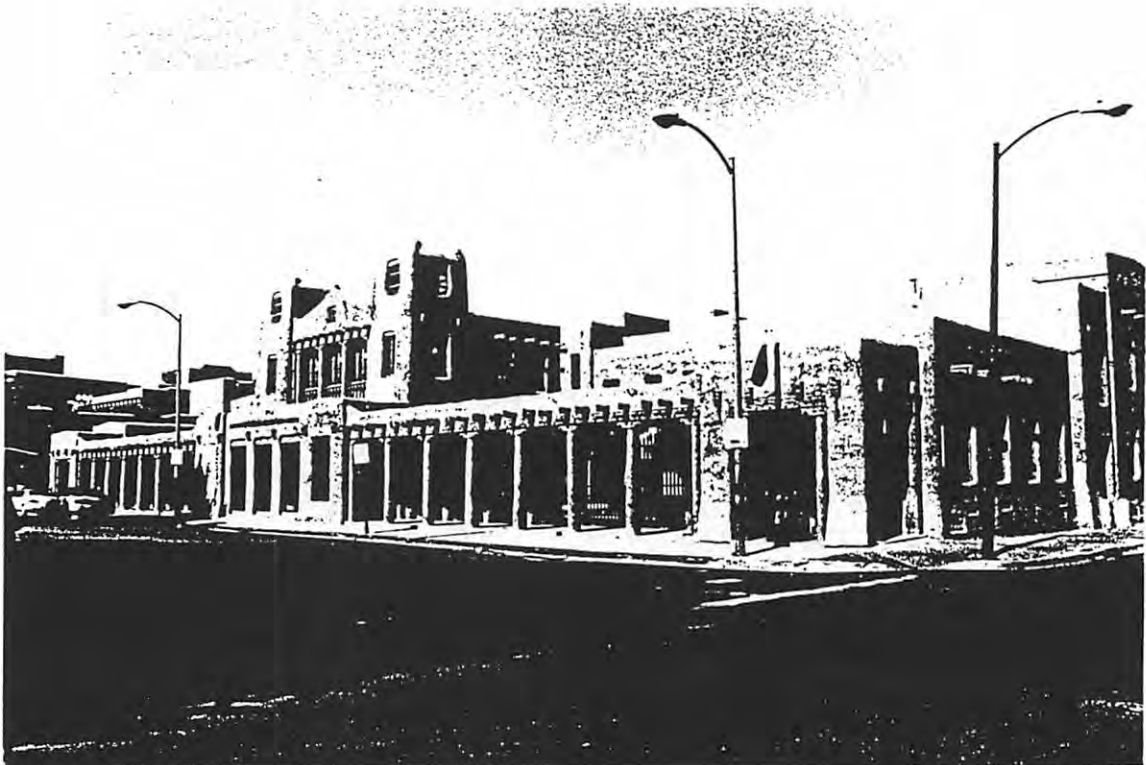
#3
Santa Fe
Plaza



#4
Catron
Block



5.
Museum of
Fire Arts



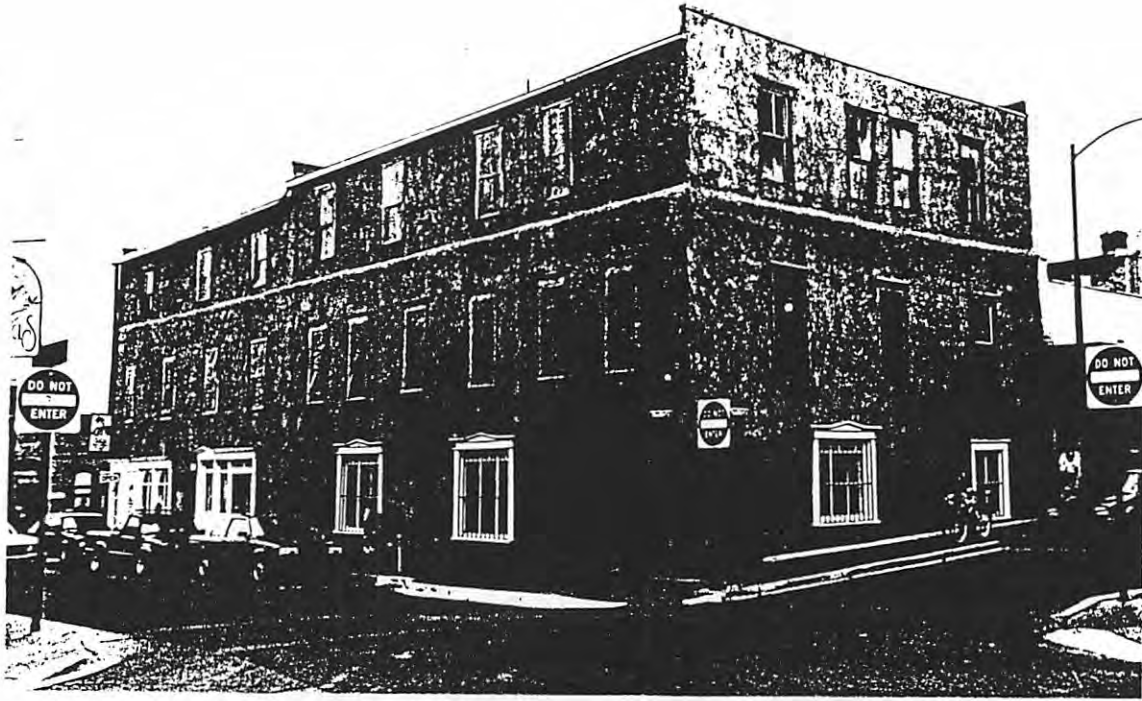
6
former
US Post
Office



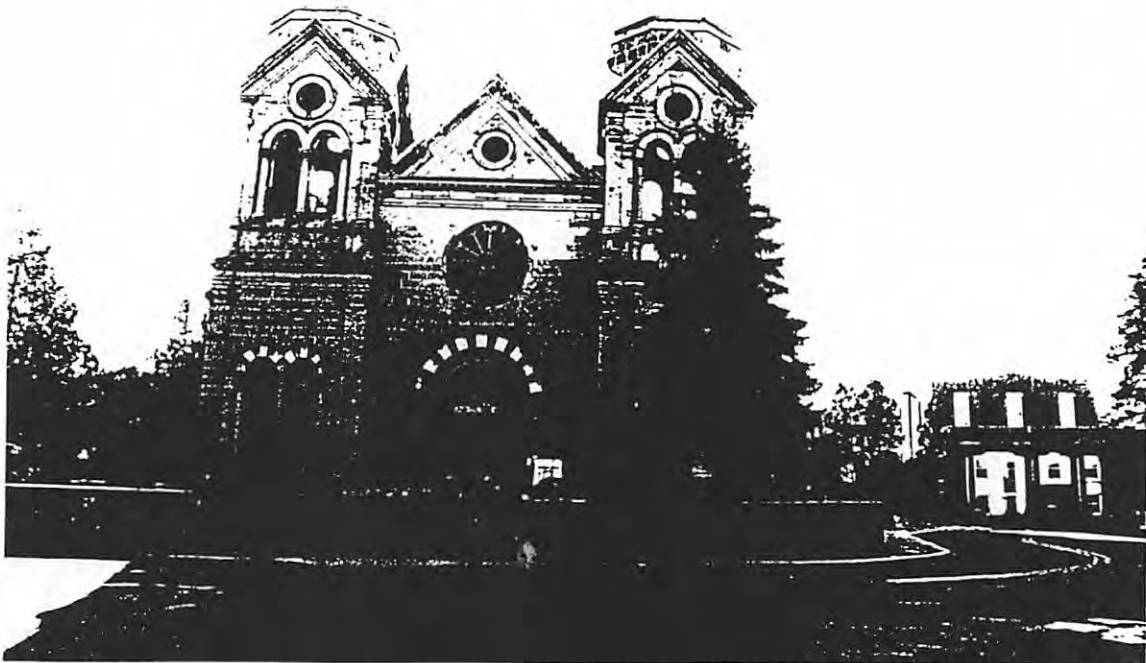
#7
Felipe B.
Pelgado
House



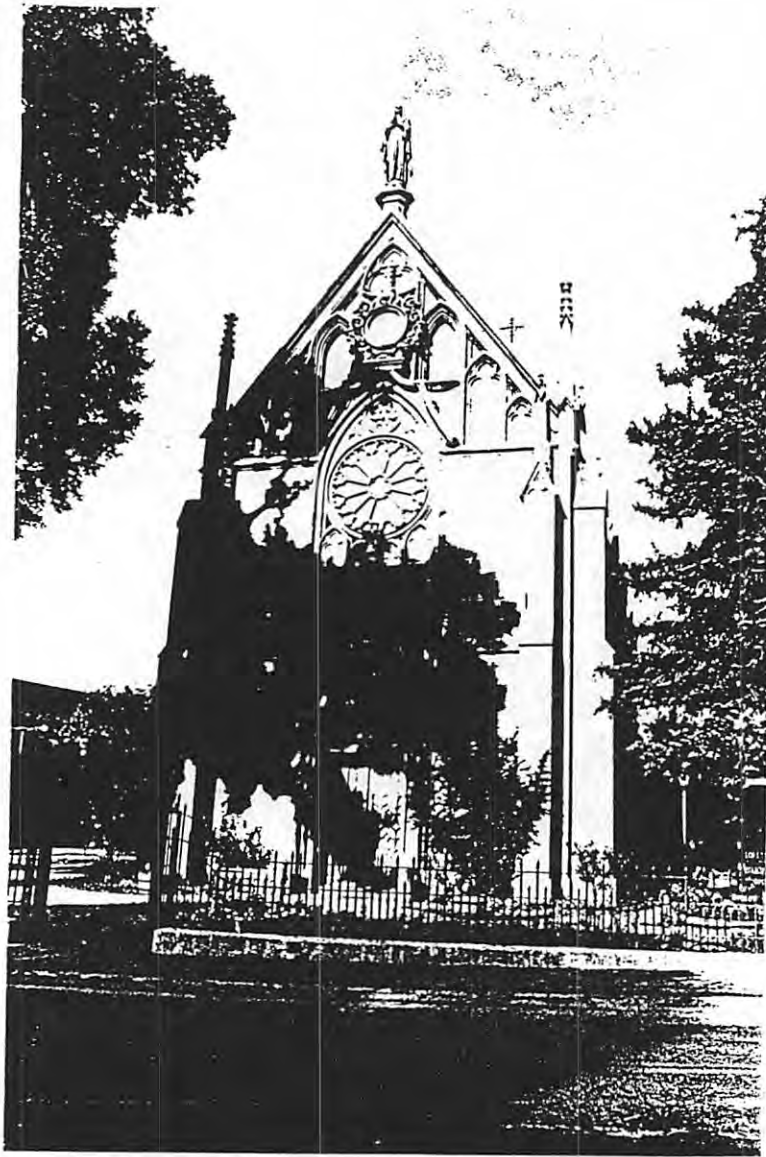
#8
DeVargas
Hotel



#9
120 Don
Gaspar



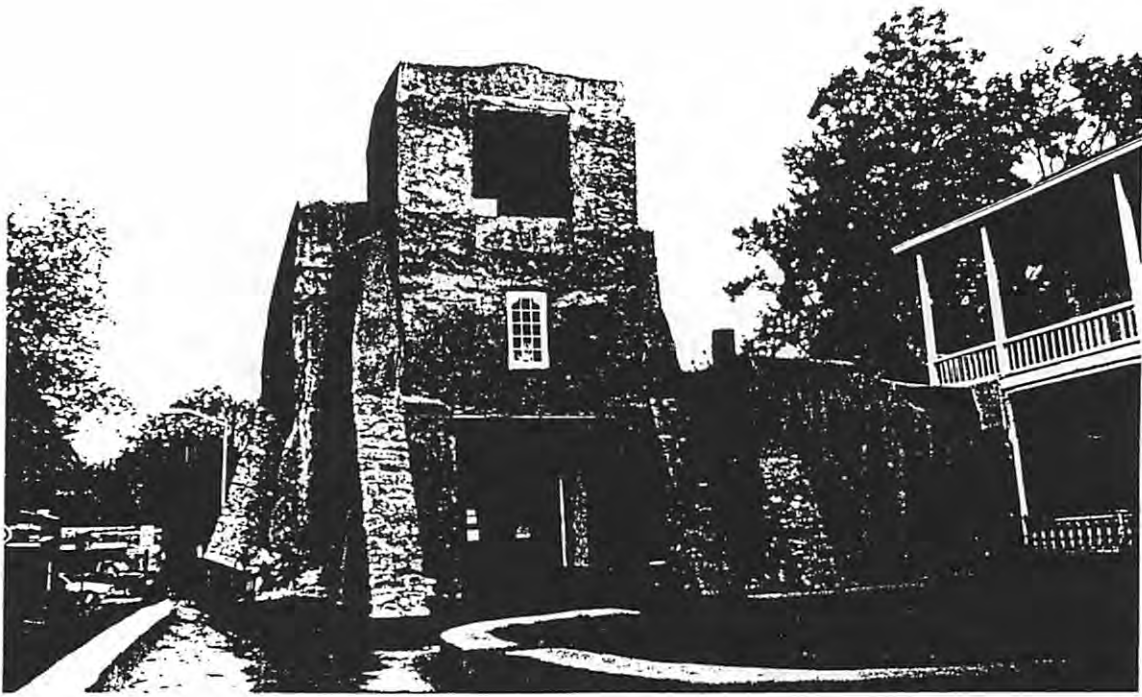
#10
St. Francis
Cathedral



11.
Loretto
Chapel



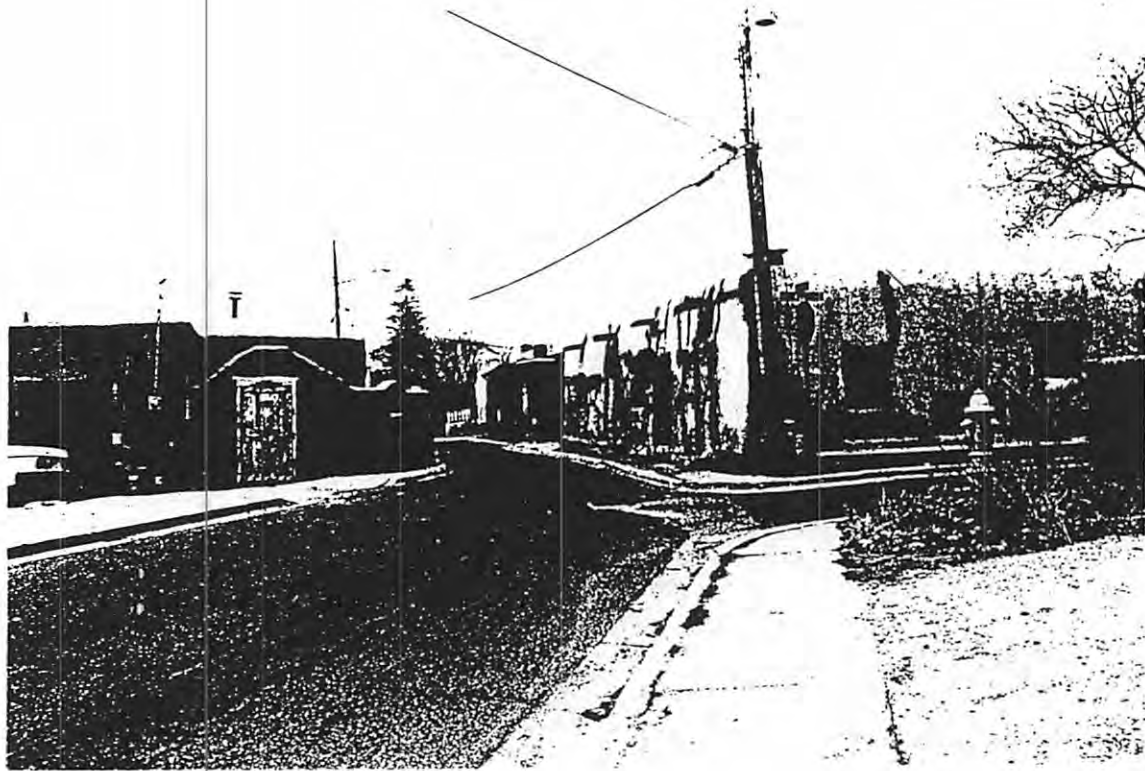
12.
E de Vary
Street



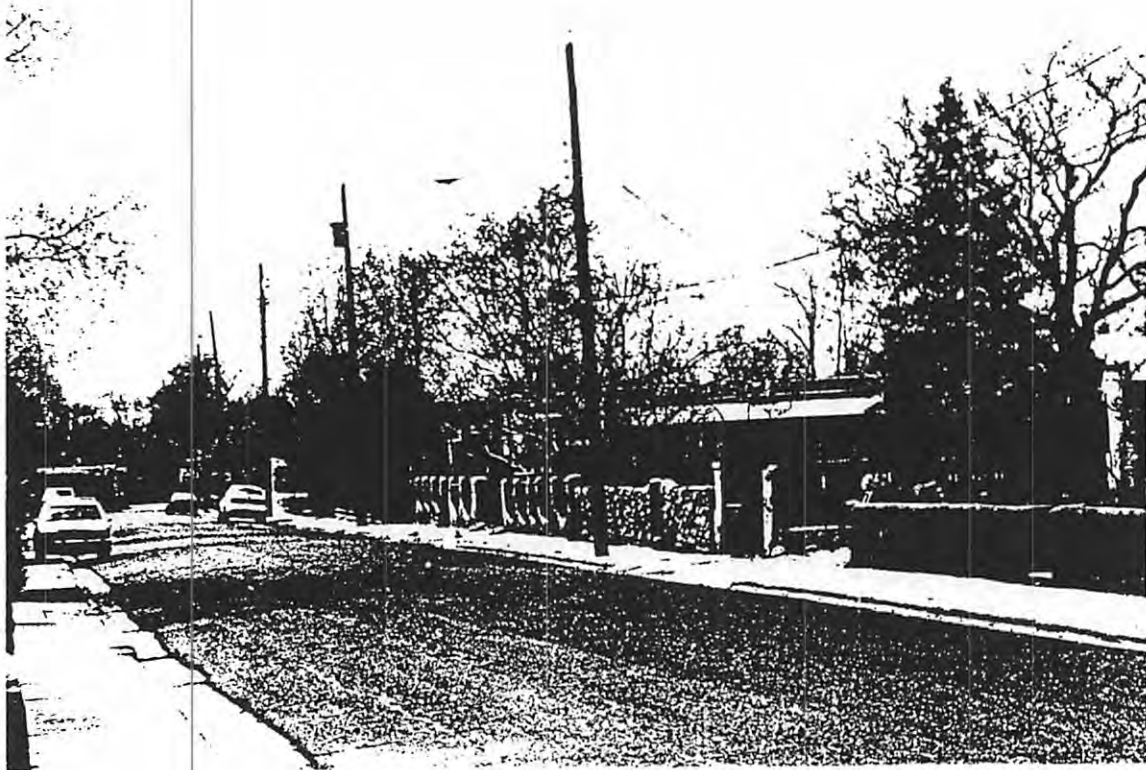
13
San Miguel
Chapel



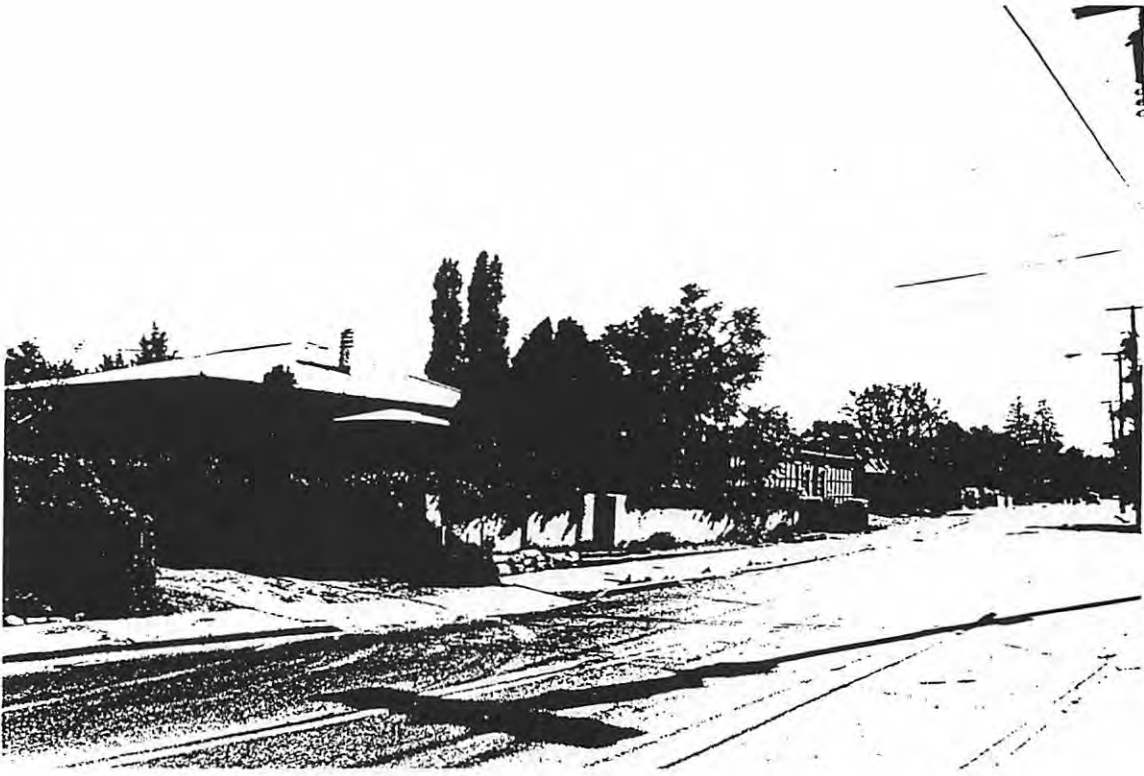
#14
"Oldest House"



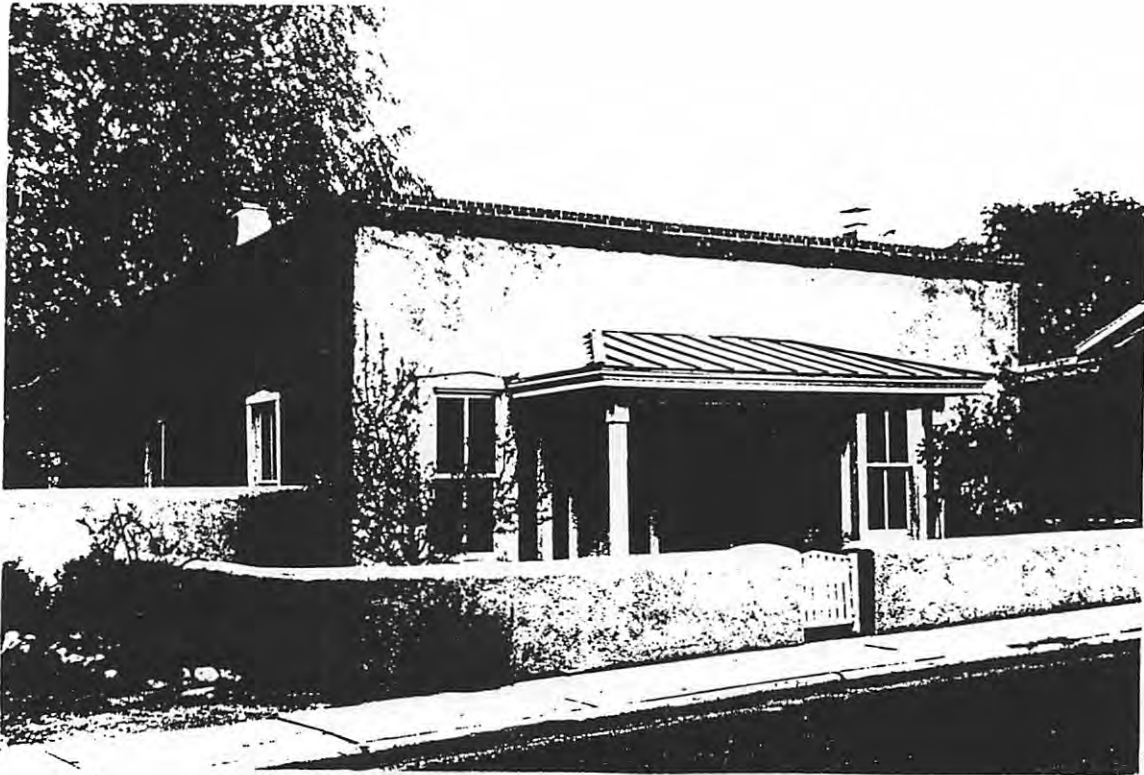
#15
Alto Street



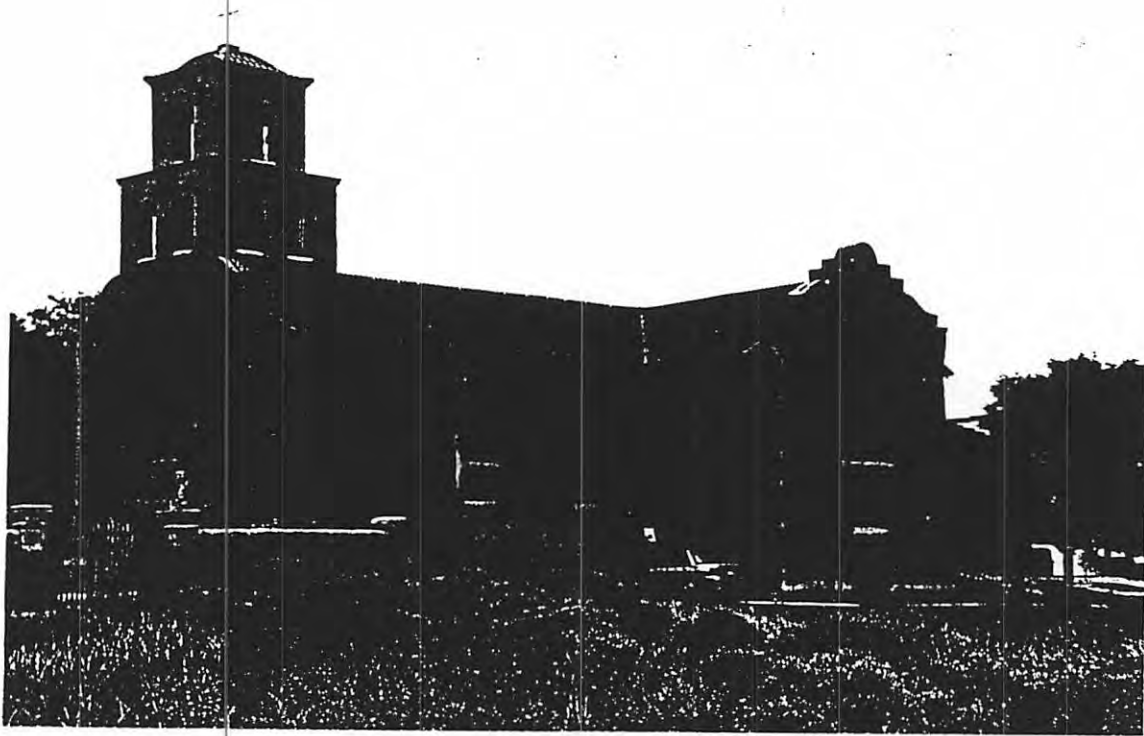
#16
Don Feliz
Street



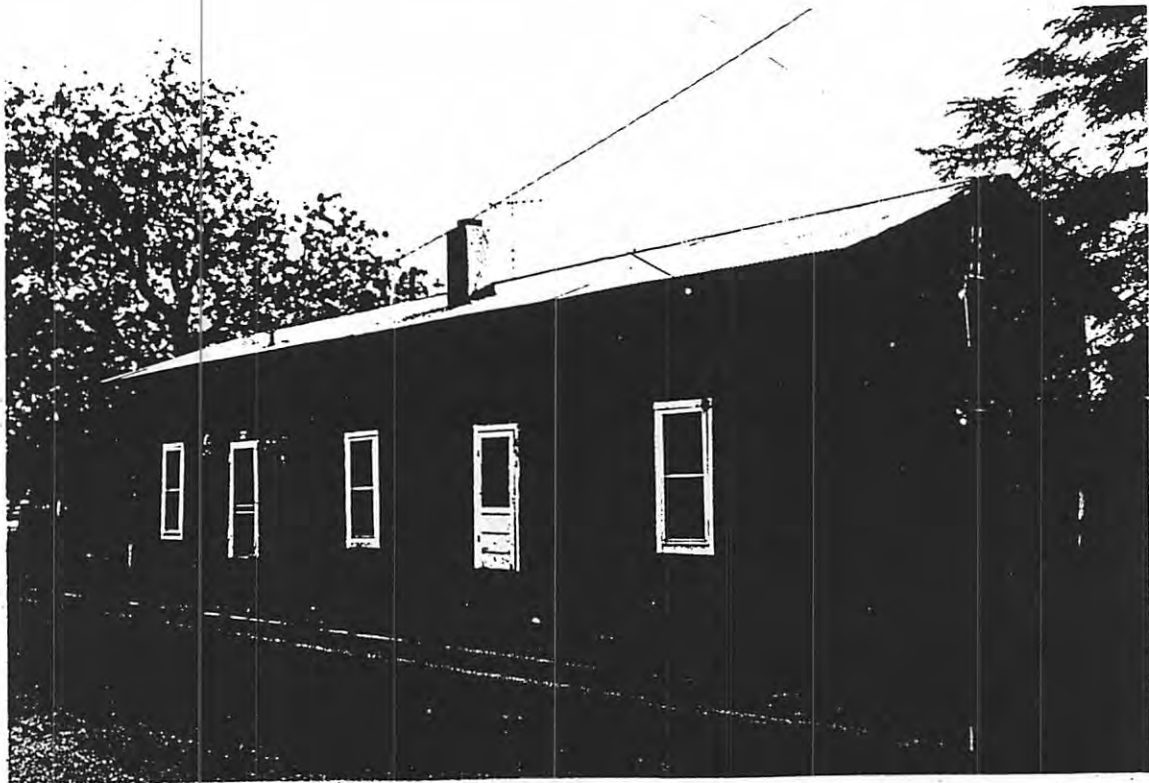
#17
609
Aqua Fria



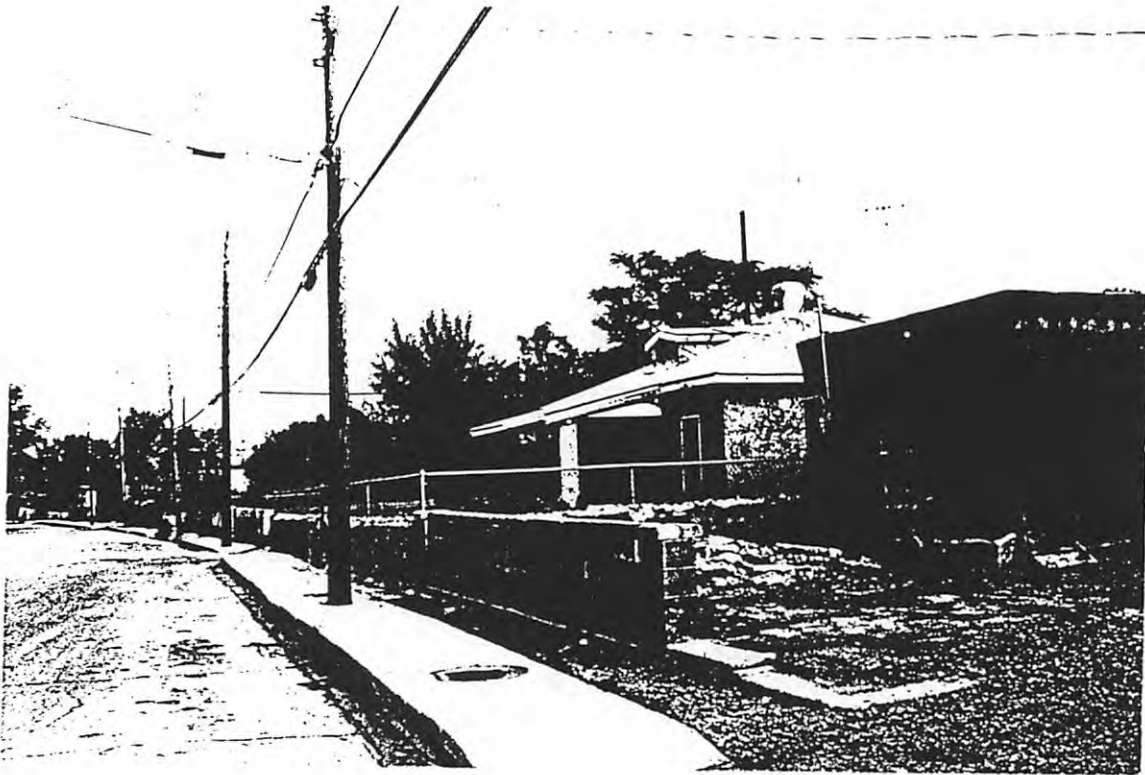
#18
517
Aqua Fria



#19.
Guadalupe
Chapel



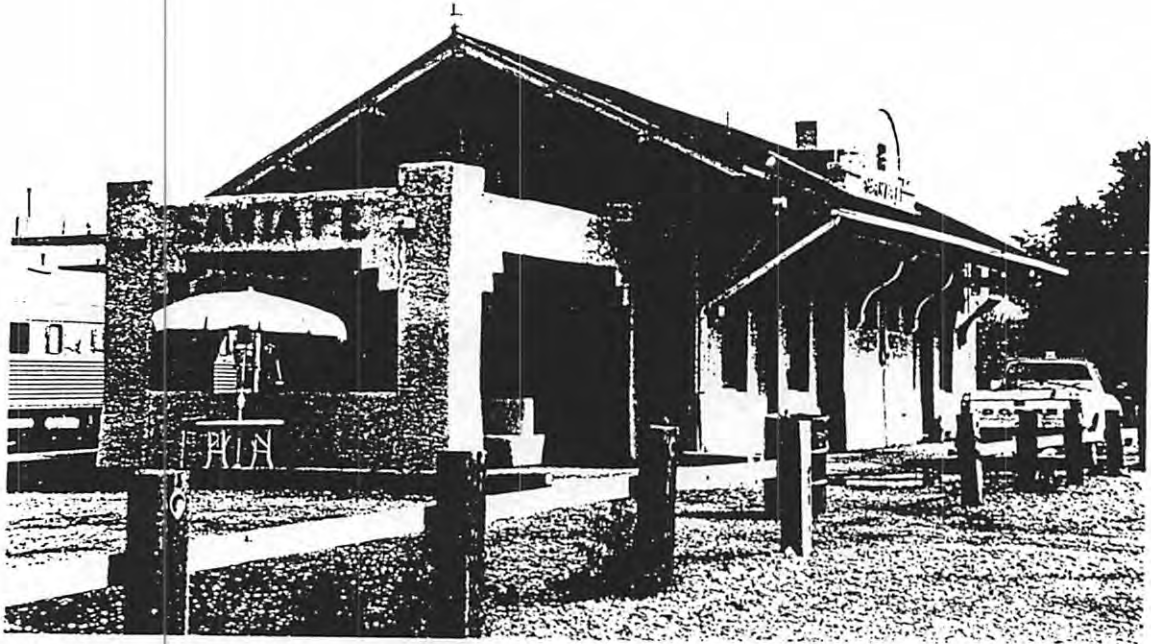
#20.
673
San Francisco
Street



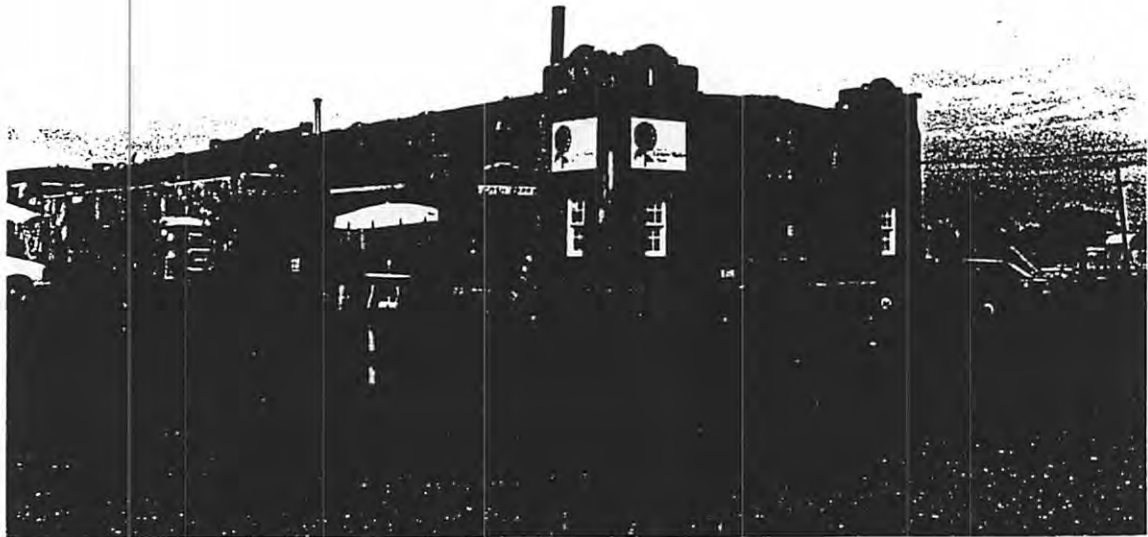
21
W. San Francisco
Street



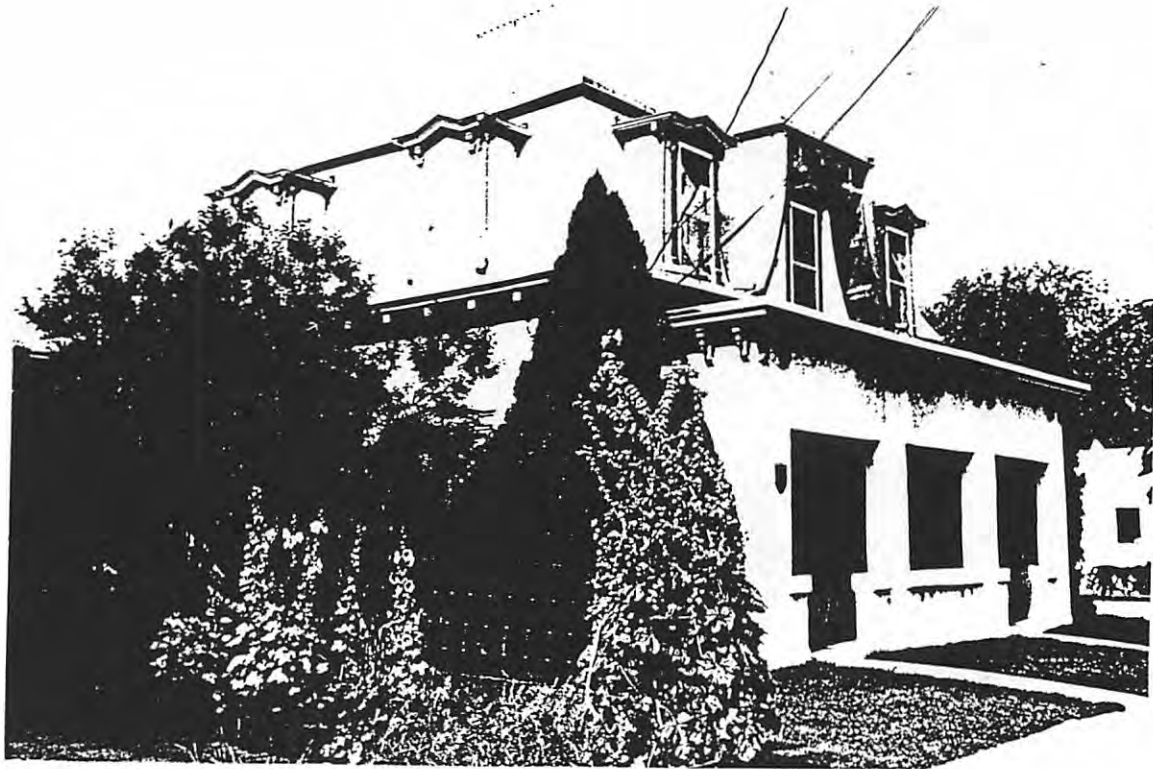
22.
Edgar Lee
Hewitt Home



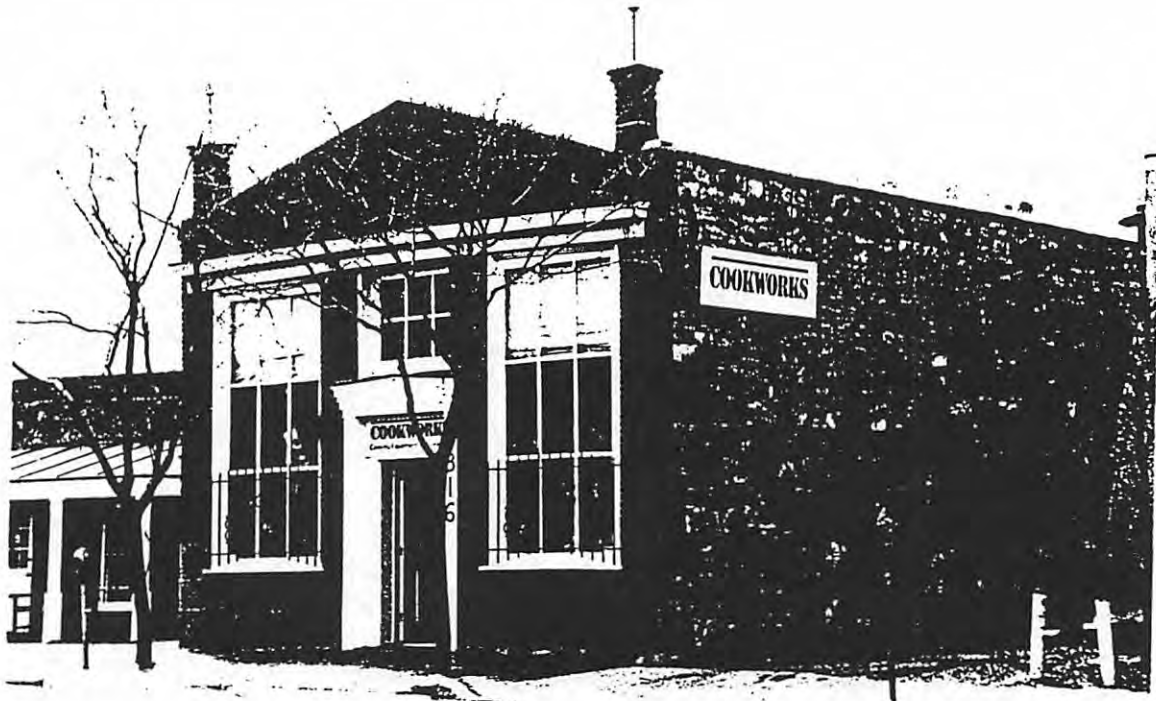
23.
AT SF
Depot



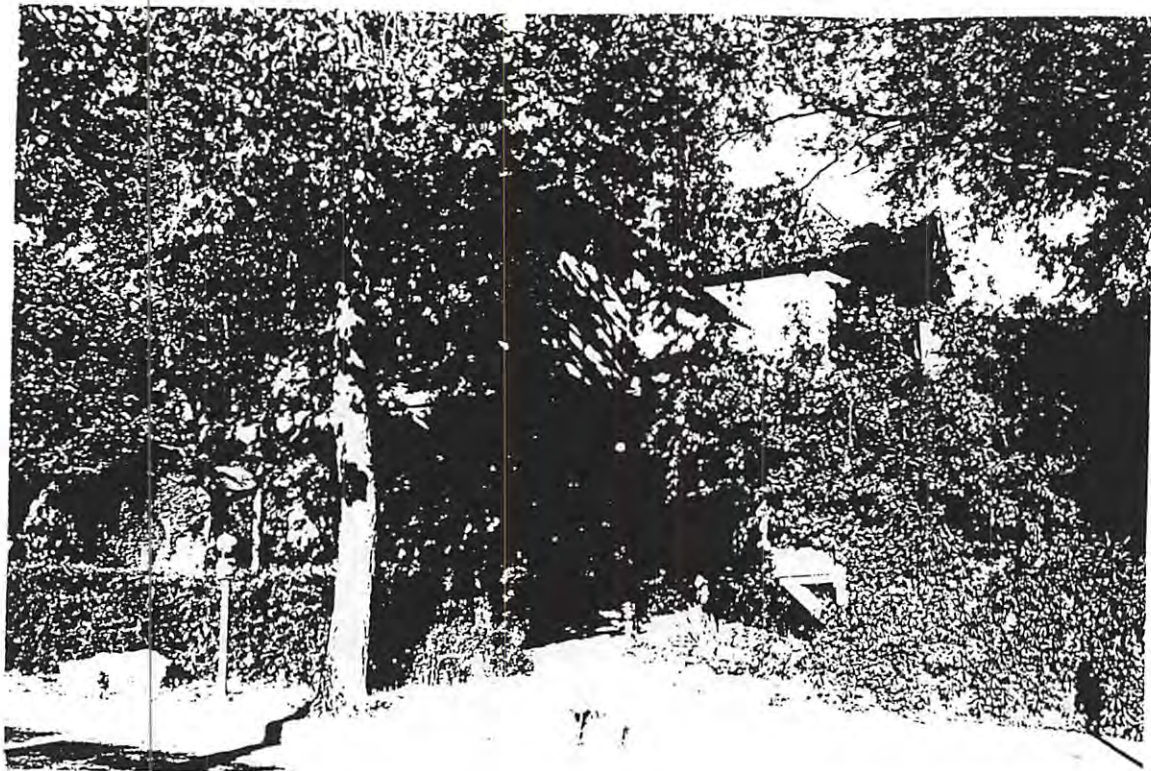
24.
Gross Kelly,
Co. Wankh...



25
Hesch
House



26
Stone
Warehouse



reshoot
in Fall/
Winter.

#27
G.W.
G. Caylor
House



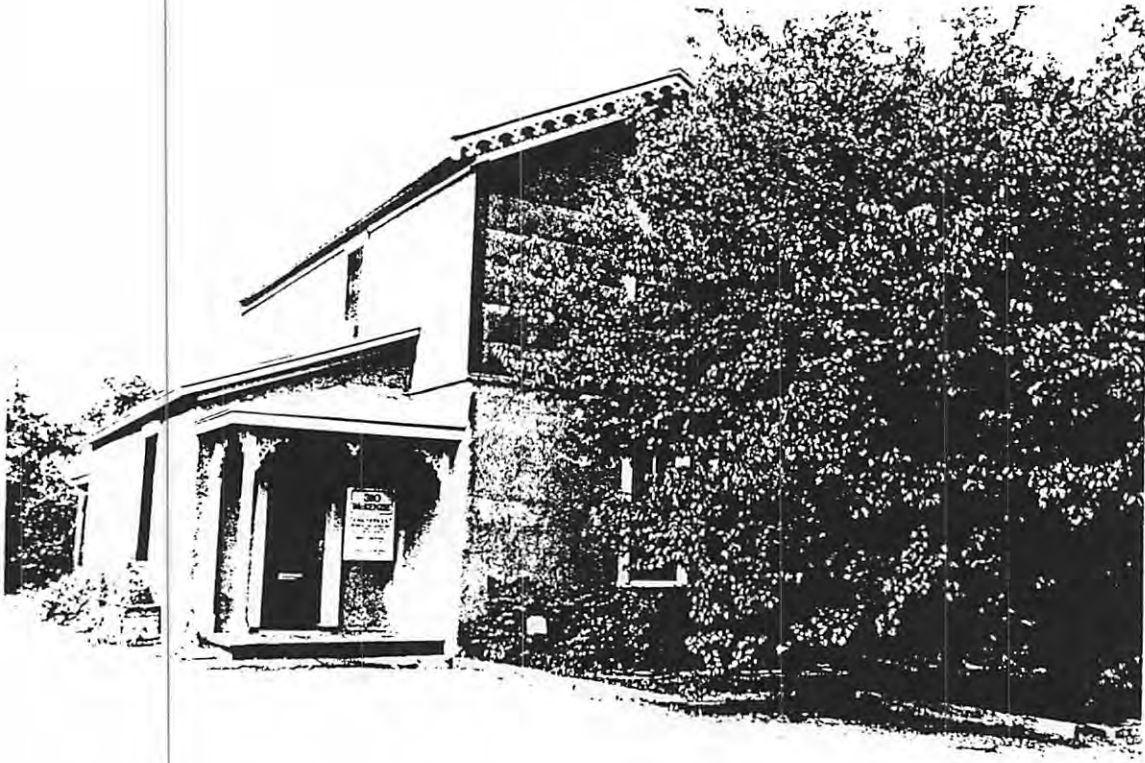
#28
225 E.
Marvey St.



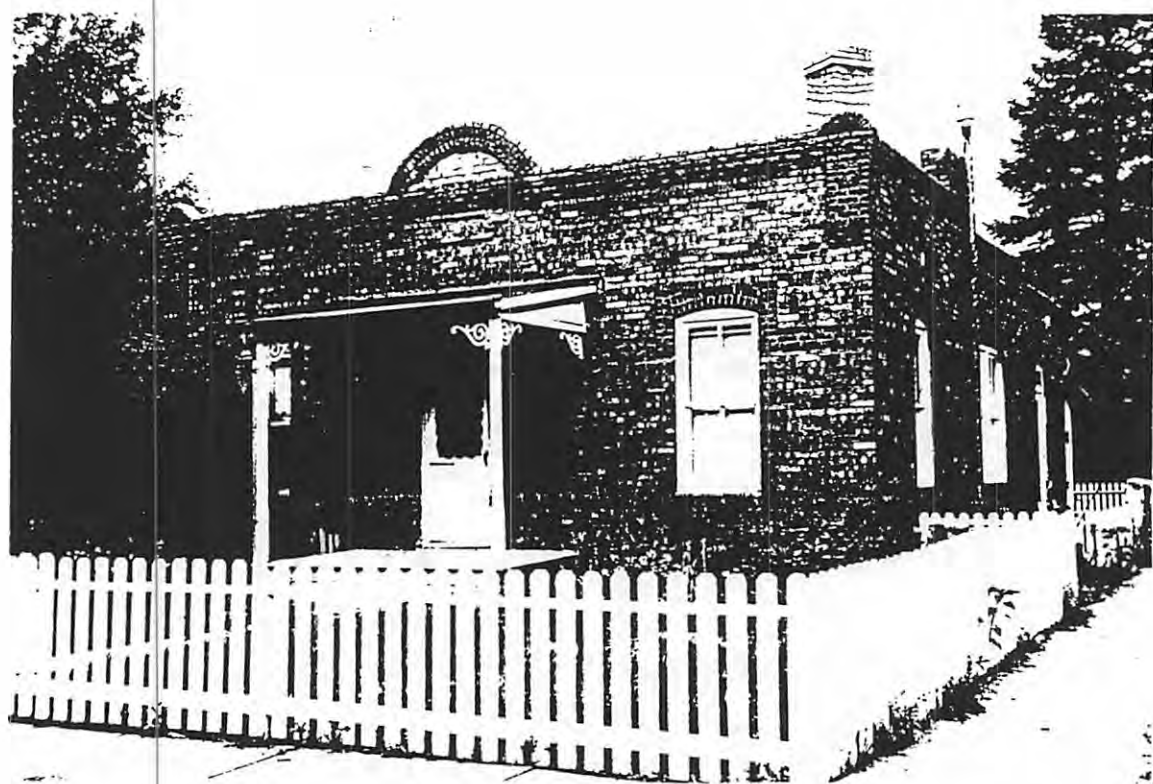
#29
229 E. Marcy
Street



#30
Santa Fe
~~City Hall~~
Public
Lib-
(former)



#31
310
McKenzie

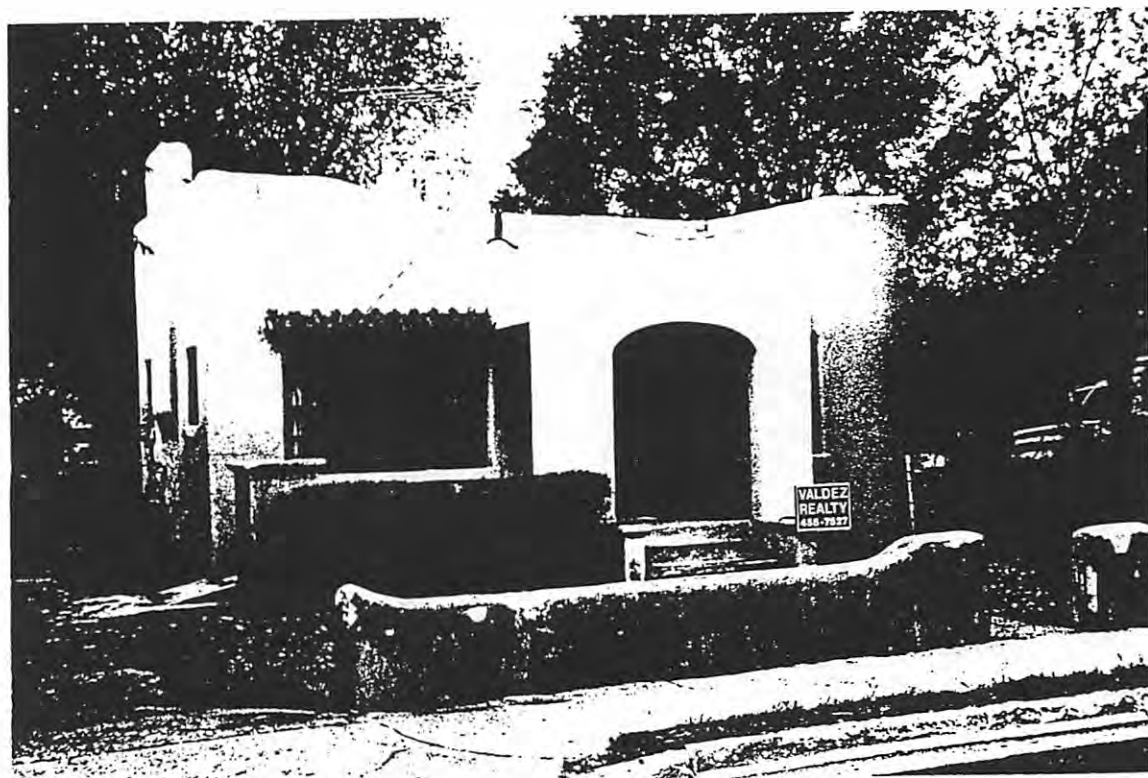


#32
212 Chapin



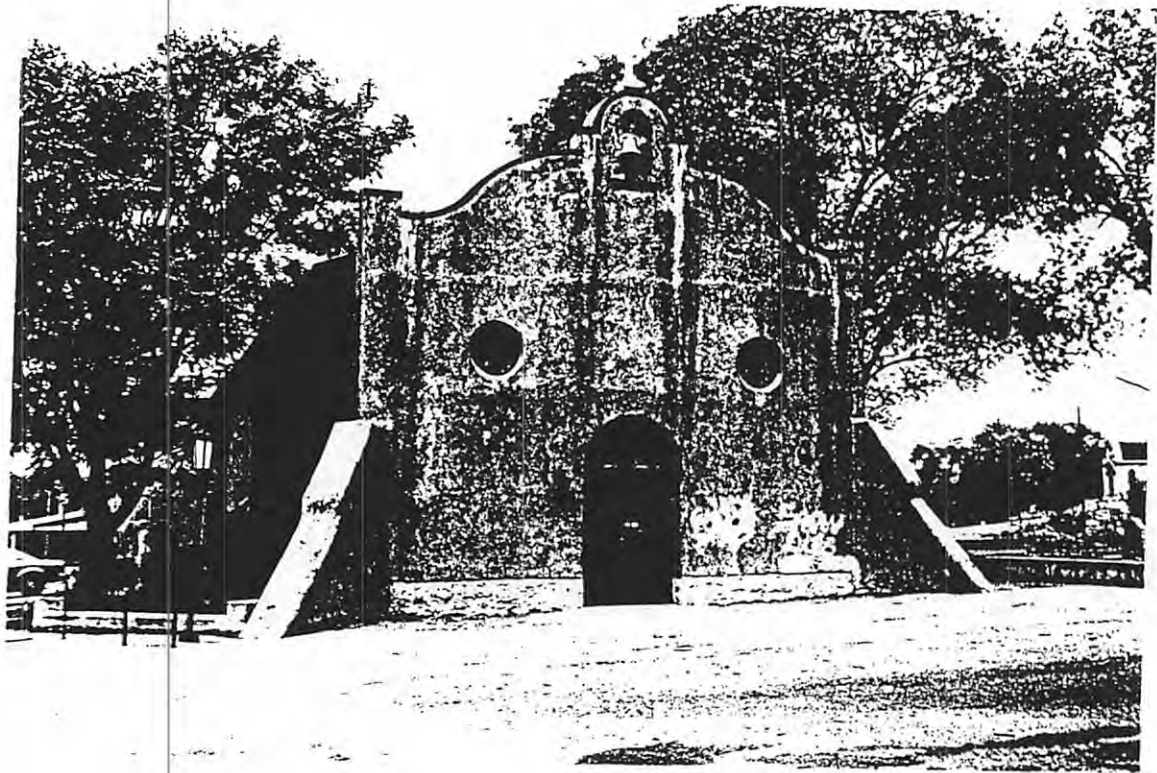
#33

220
McKinzie



#34

216 McKinzie



#35

Posavina
Chapel

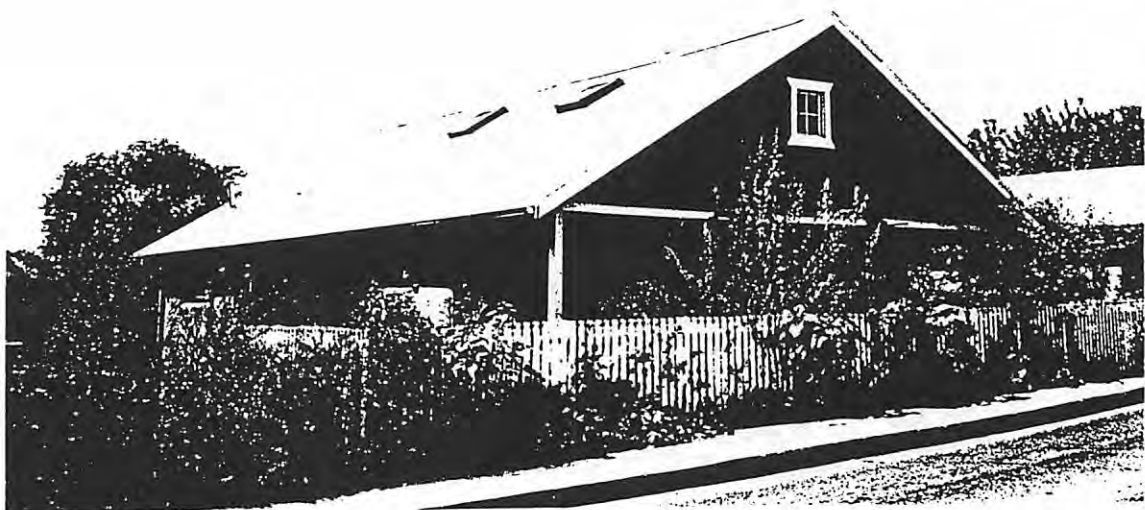


#36

514 Sundi



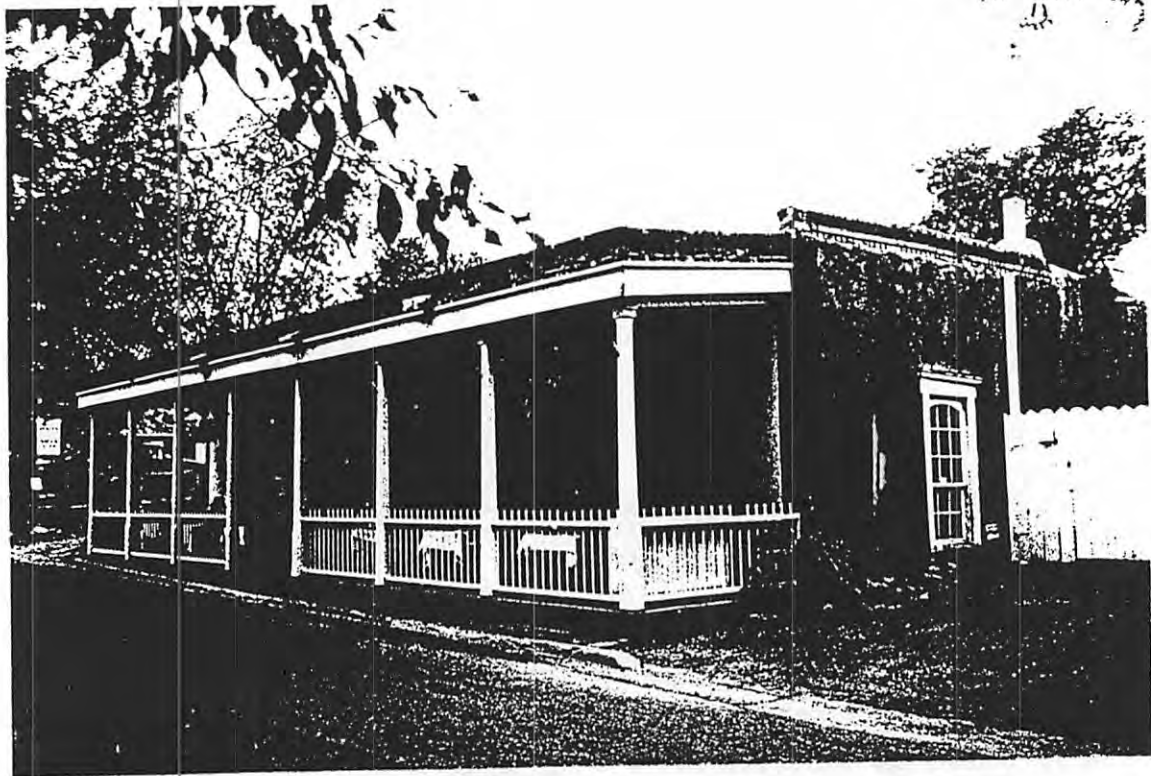
37
405 Paseo
de Peraltu



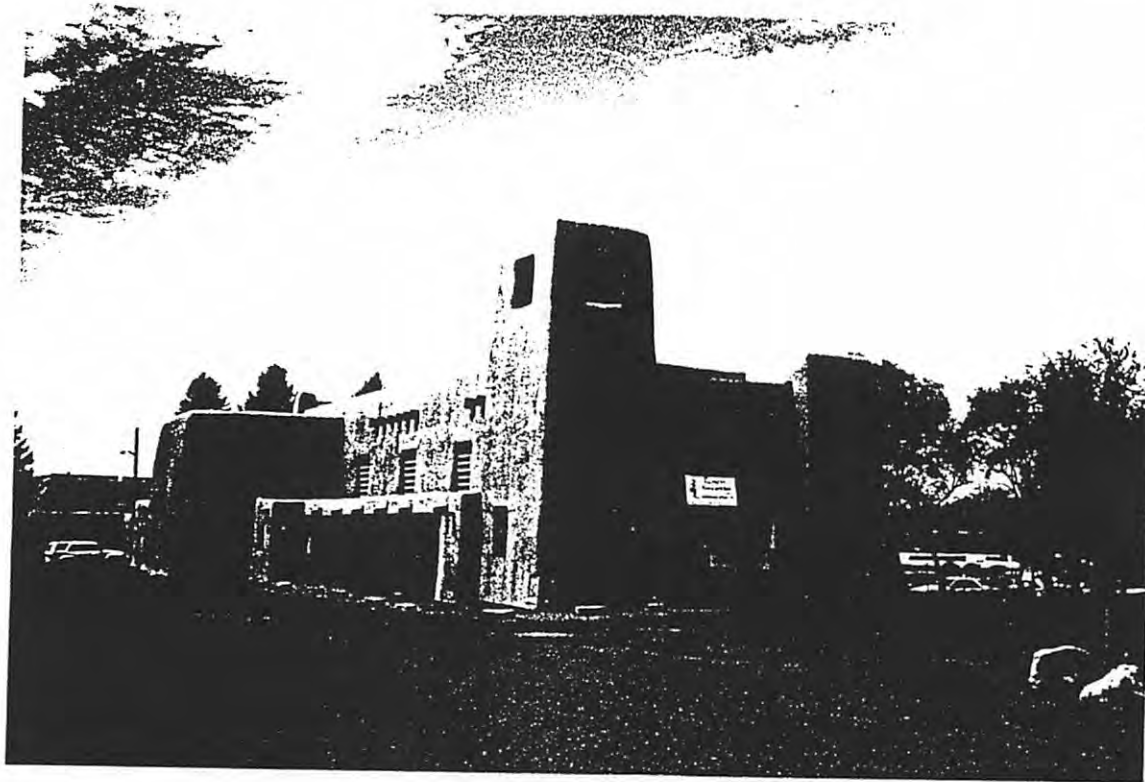
38
618 Paseo
de Peraltu



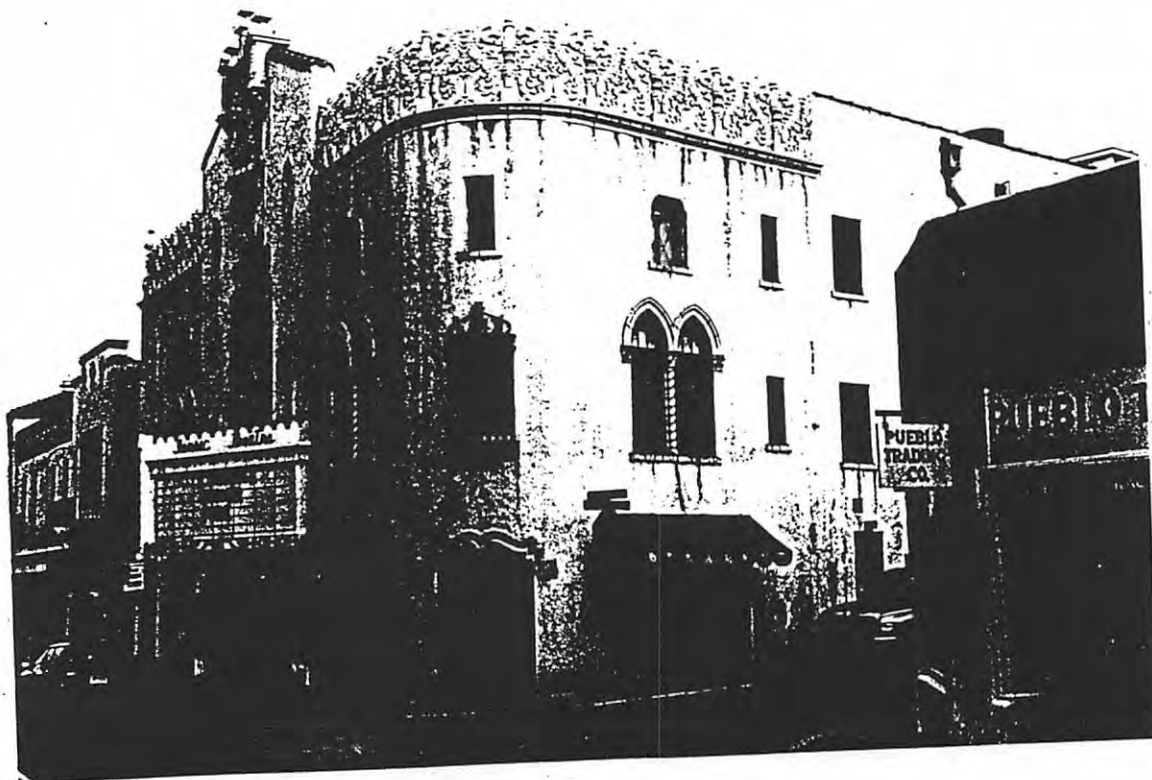
El Zaguin
39



Borrego
House
40



41
Cristo Rey
Church



42
Lenoir
Theatre



IS THIS MOST RECENT USAGE?
 NEEDS A LABEL
 OR CONTINUATION SHEET
 date? PLUS, move to after Bound. descrip.





GARY E. JOHNSON
Governor

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
**OFFICE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION**

LA VILLA RIVERA BUILDING
228 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
(505) 827-6320

XC: Mary Ragins - for your handling

AB SEP 30 1999

September 28, 1999

Mr. Larry Delgado, Mayor
City of Santa Fe
200 Lincoln Avenue
PO Box 909
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0909

Re: Revised National Register Nomination for the Santa Fe Historic District.

Dear Mr. Delgado:

On September 17th, 1999, the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC) met to review the revised National Register nomination for the Santa Fe Historic District.

After a detailed review and discussion of the document, the CPRC voted to table the nomination until revisions suggested by the City and the Committee have been made. Once these revisions are complete, the nomination will be re-submitted to the City and the CPRC for review.

The Historic Preservation Division appreciates the thorough review of this important document by Mary Ragins and the Historic Design Review Board. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Victor

Dorothy Victor
Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: Sarah Pope, National Register
Corinne Sze



GARY E. JOHNSON
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

VILLA RIVERA BUILDING
228 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
(505) 827-6320

August 17, 1999



Mr. Larry Delgado, Mayor
City of Santa Fe
200 Lincoln Avenue
PO Box 909
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0909

Re: Revised National Register Nomination for the Santa Fe Historic District.

Dear Mr. Delgado:

We are pleased to inform you that the Revised National Register Nomination for the Santa Fe Historic District will be considered by the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee at its next meeting. This meeting is to be held on Friday, September 17, 1999 at 1:00 P.M. in the third floor conference room of La Villa Rivera Building at 228 East Palace Avenue in Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501. You are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

The State and National Registers are the official lists of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the State and National Registers provides recognition of important prehistoric and historic places and assists in preserving our shared heritage.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them.

Public owners are required to plan projects in such a way as to assure that registered historic properties are preserved and protected in a manner consistent with State law (Section 18-6-9.1 NMSA 1978). Public owners are also prohibited from expending public funds for the adverse use or destruction of a registered property (Section 18-8-7 NMSA 1978) unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to such use.

We are pleased to have the opportunity to assist you in preserving New Mexico's cultural resources. Please contact us if we can answer any questions or be of further assistance:

Sincerely,

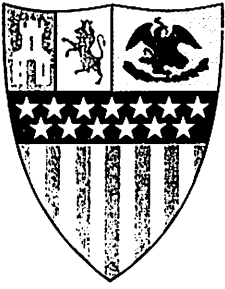
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lynne Sebastian". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small dot above the final letter.

Lynne Sebastian, Ph. D.
State Historic Preservation Officer

xc:

Comissioner Paul Duran
Santa Fe County Commission
Santa Fe County Courthouse
PO Box 1985
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Mary G. Ragans, Preservation Planner



City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

Larry A. Delgado, Mayor

Dr. Mike Mier, City Manager

Councilors: Art Sanchez, Mayor Pro Tem, Dist. 3

Patti J. Bushee, Dist. 1

Jimmie Martinez, Dist. 1

Cristopher Moore, Dist. 2

Molly Whitted, Dist. 2

Frank Montaño, Dist. 3

Peso Chavez, Dist. 4

Carol Robertson Lopez, Dist. 4

6 August 1999

Dr. Lynne Sebastian, Director
NMOCA
Historic Preservation Division
228 E. Palace Avenue
3rd Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87502

Dear Dr. Sebastian:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the draft update to the Santa Fe National Register of Historic Places nomination. I am writing to provide you with the city's comments on the document.

As your staff is aware, I requested Mary Ragins, Historic Preservation Planner for the city, to undertake a detailed review of the nomination. Her marked-up draft illustrating specific comments is attached.

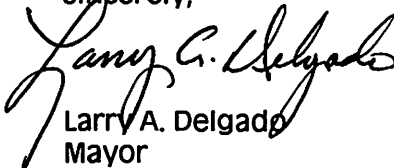
The Historic Design Review Board provided comments on the draft at its meeting of 7/27/99 and the minutes from that meeting are attached. I am aware that the Board appreciated that Dorothy Victor and James Hewat, both of your office, were able to attend its meeting and answer their questions.

Also attached you will find a separate page that identifies general comments that the city has on the document.

I was pleased to have the opportunity to look at the nomination and note that it has the potential to offer a very interesting and useful overview of Santa Fe's history, both for public officials and the general public.

Please feel free to call Mary at 984-6657 if you or your staff have any questions or comments on the information we have provided to you.

Sincerely,


Larry A. Delgado
Mayor

Attachments

mgrcorresladcomntsonsfrrnom



City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

SANTA FE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION [draft, dated 9/96]

GENERAL COMMENTS FROM CITY OF SANTA FE 6 August 1999
[FOR SPECIFIC COMMENTS, SEE ATTACHED MARKED-UP DRAFT]

.....

1. Since the document is being reviewed and considered for submission to National Register this year, shouldn't the *Period of Significance* be increased to 1949/1950? In its current form, the Period of Significance is only up to 1946, and as such, is arguably already out of date. Is it the intent of the update to not include the additional building stock that is historic and dates from 1946 – 1949/1950? The 1948 Sanborn Insurance Co. map should be very useful in extending into this period.
2. Along the same lines as item #1, the city recommends that the *period covered in the draft that begins around 1930 be further developed*. The document focuses a great deal on the railroad era, the turn of the century, and just a bit into the 19-teens. A lot of historic development occurred between 1930 and 1949/1950 in Santa Fe. The area's architectural landscape reflects this, but the draft does not.
3. It is recommended that the draft be expanded to address more sufficiently various *cultural landscape features* that contribute to the visual character, and reflect the historic character, of the district. Noted are references to walls and fences, and street trees at various parts in the draft. However, it is important to include a summary or analysis of the contribution such features make to the character that is being defined. As well, concern is noted that there are no references and statements of significance about other features such as historic bridges, road finishes and design, materials in curbing [i.e., granite and/or rubble stone from CCC era on Palace Ave.], etc. The city recommends that the identification of the physical landscape of each period be addressed in the Historic Context and that summary information be provided as to what of it remains and contributes to the district.
4. It is encouraged that "*the rest of the preservation story*" in Santa Fe be told in the draft. Beginning in 1992, at the urging of HPD, the city adopted various amendments to the Historic District Ordinance allowing it to evolve into an ordinance that recognized the significance of various architectural styles [and therefore the city's "real" history]. These amendments occurred in 1992 and 1996. In the context of the summary paragraph provided on page 141 of Section 8, it is the city's opinion, in recognition that these actions occurred outside of the period of significance, that this additional information should be included.

COMMENTS ON SF NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Page 2

6 August 1996

5. Tied to the "rest of the story" identified above, the city has produced *manuals and other publications since those relied upon* in the draft and should be used and cited in the text. Reliance upon a manual, for example, that dates from 1977 and articulates a preservation philosophy that is outdated is not encouraged. Overviews of the specific ordinance amendments referenced above is easily drawn from these more recently published manuals, with appropriate footnoting.
6. There are numerous locations throughout the document where references to *street addresses are more appropriate than to refer to the location by the use that it houses* (or housed in 1996). [For example: page 30, section 7, paragraph no. 3 identifies "an extant adobe building . . . which today houses a Japanese restaurant."]
7. There are numerous locations throughout the document where structures are referenced as having been "recently remodeled." It is encouraged that *dates of these remodels* be provided in the document so as to increase the value that the nomination has a record of changes. One might consider calling Sarah Melton at 982-4201 to determine the remodel dates for various structures given the amount of time she has lived here, and in consideration of her long term interest in and memory of preservation activities in Santa Fe.
8. With incorporation of these and the attached specific comments, it is noted that the nomination can provide a very useful documentation of the history and significance of the district area.

Mgr99hdrbgencmntsfnrtohp

City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

memo

DATE: 27 July 1999

TO: Historic Design Review Board

VIA: Anne M. Condon, Planning and Land Use Director *AMC*
Cyrus Samii, Planning Division Director

FROM: Mary G. Ragins, Historic Preservation Planner *Mary*

.....

AGENDA ITEM

Request for Comment on Update to Santa Fe National Register of Historic Places Nomination

REQUESTED ACTION

Staff requests that the board provide all comments on the nomination during the upcoming hearing so as to provide a record of those comments, thereby facilitating their timely transmittal to the Historic Preservation Division.

BACKGROUND

Last month staff provided you with a copy of the proposed update to the Santa Fe National Register of Historic Places Nomination. The nomination update was provided to you for comment in accordance with the city's Certified Local Government [CLG] status with the National Park Service and NM Historic Preservation Division [HPDI].

The CLG agreement between the city and HPD states that the city's preservation commission will provide comment upon such nominations to HPD. Comment by the city shall occur prior to review of the nomination by the NM Cultural Properties Review Committee, which is scheduled for early August.

HPD identified the need to update the existing National Register nomination as early as 1995 and has been working since that time to produce the draft provided. The existing nomination [1973] is scant in information and does not include a list of structures covered within its jurisdictional boundaries. The proposed update does not have an impact on the city's policies or procedures for administering its local historic district ordinance.

Mgr99hdrb715sfnationalregistercomment

1.

II. THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION:³

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

³The Criteria for Evaluation are found in the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60*, and are reprinted here in full.

DRAFT

Mr. Flance said that for any other project, they would be asking for information on the bigger picture, and without it, it was an incomplete discussion of the area. He said the basic elements should at least be tied together.

2. HDRB Comment on Update to Santa Fe National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

Ms. Ragins presented the staff report. [Attached as Exhibit D.] She said that Dorothy Victor (CLG Coordinator, State Preservation Office) and James Hewitt (National Register Coordinator, State Preservation Office) were present to respond to questions. She added that she would be taking the minutes of this discussion to the Mayor, and then a letter will be transmitted to the Historic Preservation Division.

Ms. Hanks recused herself from this discussion as an employee of the State Historic Preservation Division, which may require her to comment on the nomination.

Ms. Victor commented that in 1994 they realized that the nominations only went to the 1920's, and there were some properties from the 1930's and 1940's which can contribute to the character of the City's historic districts. She said that a list of the contributing and non-contributing buildings would be used as a planning document to assist both the City and the State. She said that they also wanted to have a better interpretation of the places, events, and people of the historic districts.

Chair Seth asked if it was logical to include buildings built up to 50 years ago. Mr. Hewitt said that it should be brought up to 1949.

Chair Seth said they could also update the bibliography at this time. She concluded that she appreciated the effort going into this issue.

Ms. Ragins commented that she had shared with the State staff that there is a lack of information during the period between 1930 and 1946, when much happened in the City. She said she felt strongly that the evolution of the City's preservation ordinance needs to be described in the document as well.

In response to the Chair, Mr. Hewitt said the Board's comments would be shared with the CPRC, who will review the item in September. Ms. Ragins added that staff has already done a detailed review in 1996.

OLD BUSINESS TO REMAIN POSTPONED

1. **Case #H-99-90.** 431 Camino del Monte Sol. Downtown and Eastside Historic District. Michael A. Schmitt, agent for Kathleen and Gerald Peters, proposes new single-story residence. (Renewal of Case #H-95-73). (Postponed at the 6/8/99 HDRB).

No action or discussion appeared under this agenda item.

2. **Case #H-99-115.** 712 Gildersleeve. Don Gaspar Historic District. Contributing. Bernabe Romero, agent for Franciscan Friars, proposes to remove garage doors and infill same area with doors and windows on the west elevation (rear lower level).

No action or discussion appeared under this agenda item.

OLD BUSINESS

1. **Case #H-99-110.** 145-147 E. Alameda. Downtown and Eastside Historic District. Studio Arquitectura, agents for Seret and Sons, proposes revisions to previously proposed project that called for removal of existing yard walls and construct two-story building. (Proposed height = 18'6"; allowable height = 18'6"). (Postponed at the 6/22/99 HDRB).

Ms. Schackel presented the staff report. [Attached as Exhibit E.]

Present and sworn was Harry Daple, 101 West Marcy. He said that he had brought elevations of the new treatments which had been requested. He said he believed the changes better reflect the Santa Fe style.

Chair Seth clarified that the drawings he submitted had to be accurate: the way he intended to built it. Mr. Daple said he understood.

MEMORANDUM from the **HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION** of the **PLANNING DIVISION**

DATE: 28 June 1999
TO: Historic Design Review Board
FROM: Mary G. Ragins, Historic Preservation Planner

Since 1996, the NM Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Office of Cultural Affairs has been working to update the National Register Nomination for the Santa Fe National Register Historic District. Attached you will find the most recent version (at least the second draft that I have reviewed and commented upon) for your review and comment.

The National Register listing for the Santa Fe Historic District occurred in 1973 and is scant in information and does not include a list of structures covered within its jurisdictional boundaries. Please note that these boundaries differ from Santa Fe's locally recognized historic districts. The need to update the listing nomination was prioritized by HPD circa 1995.

This nomination is presented to you for comment in accordance with the city's Certified Local Government (CLG) status with HPD and the National Park Service. Specifically, item No. 6 of the CLG agreement states that the city, through its preservation commission (HDRB), will:

"Comment to the Division upon nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for properties within its jurisdiction within 60 days of receiving the nominations, by submitting the Commission's reports and the mayor's recommendations as to whether the nominated properties meet National Register criteria."

Also attached you will find an overview of the National Register criteria for evaluating historic properties. This is provided for your information.

As stated in the cover letter from HPD, comments are due to their office by mid August. On the **July 27, 1999 agenda** for the regular HDRB meeting, staff will include an opportunity to formally **collect your comments** so that they are recorded and able to be passed on to HPD within the timeframe provided.

Please feel free to call me at 984-6657 if you have any questions.

Attachments

Xc: Angela Schackel, Historic Design Review Board Case Planner
Mgr99clgsfnrnomhdrbcomments

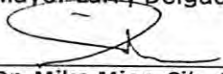
City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

memo

DATE: 30 June 1999

TO: Mayor Larry Delgado

VIA:


Dr. Mike Mier, City Manager
Anne M. Condon, Planning and Land Use Director *AMC*
Cyrus Samii, Planning Division Director *CS*

FROM: Mary G. Ragins, Historic Preservation Planner *Mary*

ITEM AND ISSUE

Comment Period on Santa Fe National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

REQUESTED ACTION

The attached nomination is provided for your information. It does not include any information or action that will effect the historic preservation procedures or processes undertaken by the city.

In response to a request made by the NM Historic Preservation Division (HPD), the nomination is currently under review by Planning Division staff and the Historic Design Review Board. Within a month's time, staff will provide a letter for your signature that will articulate comments on the nomination to HPD.

BACKGROUND

Since 1996, the NM Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Office of Cultural Affairs has been working to update the National Register Nomination for the Santa Fe National Register Historic District. The National Register listing for the Santa Fe Historic District occurred in 1973. It is scant in information and does not include a list of structures covered within its jurisdictional boundaries. The need to update the nomination was prioritized by HPD circa 1995. The address and historic status list identified on pages 43 - 112 were provided to HPD by the city's Historic Preservation Section of the Planning Division.

As stated in the cover letter from HPD, comments are due to their office by mid August. On the July 27, 1999 agenda for the regular HDRB meeting, staff will include an opportunity to formally collect comments so that they are recorded and able to be passed on easily to HPD within the timeframe provided.

Please feel free to call me at 984-6657 if you have any questions or comments on the nomination.

Attachments

Mgr99clgsfnrnommayorcomments



GARY E. JOHNSON
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

VILLA RIVERA BUILDING
228 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
(505) 827-6320



June 22, 1999

Ms. Mary Ragans, Preservation Planner
Planning Division
City of Santa Fe
PO Box 909
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0909

Dear Mary:

Please find enclosed a copy of the revised National Register Nomination for the Santa Fe Historic District and copies of HBI forms for 115 East Coronado, as requested.

As you know, the Historic Design Review Board and Mayor Delgado must review and comment on the Santa Fe Historic District nomination before it can be presented to the Cultural Properties Review Commission. We would appreciate the receipt of any comments the H Board and the Mayor may have on the nomination by August 17, 1999 so that it can be reviewed by the CPRC at their September 17, 1999 meeting.

Please feel free to call me at 505.827.3990 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James M. Hewat".

James M. Hewat
State & National Register Coordinator