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Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Mexico	
COUNTY: Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Santa Fe Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe

STATE New Mexico	CODE 35	COUNTY: Santa Fe	CODE 049
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Private property owners and City of Santa Fe

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe

STATE: New Mexico	CODE 35
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Santa Fe County Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe

STATE New Mexico	CODE 35
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties

DATE OF SURVEY: Sept. 29, 1972 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
200 W. DeVargas

CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe,

STATE: New Mexico	CODE 35
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In the winter of 1609-10, La Villa de Santa Fe was founded as the seat of government for the northern frontier of the Viceroyalty of New Spain (Mexico) one of the major divisions of the Spanish Colonial empire. Construction of the Palace of the Governors was begun and the Plaza was laid out.

Basically, Santa Fe has had three types of architecture all of which are still present. The Spanish - Pueblo style resulted from a combination of architectural forms developed in Spain and brought by the colonizers with the indigenous structures of the neighboring pueblo Indians and was the dominating pattern for New Mexico buildings until after the Civil War. Massive adobe structures consisted of rectangular rooms with earth floors. The flat roofs were supported by vigas (logs) placed on top of the walls about 30 inches apart. Small branches or slats (latias) were placed diagonally or at right angles to the vigas to form the ceiling. On the exterior of the roof, weeds or grass were placed covered by tamped earth. Roofs were slightly graded so that water would drain into wooden spouts in the fire walls (parapets) which crowned the walls. Unbroken large wall surfaces in relation to doors and window openings prevented temperature loss. The houses were usually built around an inner patio which was surrounded by portales (porches). The outer walls contained few doors and windows for easier defense. Santa Fe still has many houses of this type, although they have been slightly modified over the years, which create a "collective facade" in the older portion of the city.

After United States occupation in 1846 and especially after the Civil War, the Territorial style evolved from the earlier Spanish-Pueblo. Fired bricks which were produced locally were used as coping for the exposed adobe fire walls. The bricks were often arranged so as to form a decorative pattern along the tops of the roofs. Commercially milled windows and door frames, often with a double hung sash, replaced handmade ones. The round posts formerly used to support the portales were replaced by rectangular wooden columns and often painted. The exterior walls were covered with lime and later cement stucco was applied.

In the latter half of the 19th century, stone was increasingly used in the Santa Fe area in the construction of new buildings which represented architectural trends popular in the eastern and midwestern sections of the United States as well as in European countries. Much of this influence was due to the importation of European artisans to Santa Fe by Archbishop John B. Lamy for the building of St. Francis Cathedral. After completing the construction of the Cathedral and Loretto Chapel, many of these artisans remained in Santa Fe
(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate):

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A proposed historical district for the city of Santa Fe is extremely vital for many reasons. Established in 1610, Santa Fe is the oldest capital city in the United States. The ready availability of federal and other matching funds for such undertakings as highway construction, model cities, urban renewal necessitates a comprehensive historical preservation plan to protect the sites, buildings and street patterns so that the integrity of Santa Fe will not be lost. In recent years, several projects have seriously altered portions of the city. An historical district which will encompass the entire portion of the city which has had a continuity of three centuries of development is much more protective than a building by building preservation activity.

The proposed district in general includes the area of the Lt. J. F. Gilmer map of 1846 and encompasses the region of the earliest known map of Santa Fe, that of Joseph de Urrutia, in 1766. The district also contains the original extant twisting, narrow street pattern developed during the Spanish period. Major routes into the Santa Fe Plaza, all of which were designated on the Gilmer map, are included in the proposed district. These consist of 17th century Camino Real (Royal Road) from Mexico City through Chihuahua (Agua Fria); the road to the Galisteo basin; continuation of the Camino Real to Taos; the Santa Fe Trail and Canyon Road which was originally the old Indian trail through the mountains to Pecos Pueblo.

The oldest building in Santa Fe, although modified at various periods, is the Palace of the Governors construction of which was begun in 1610. Numerous structures erected during the three and one half centuries reflecting Spanish - Pueblo, Territorial and non-indigenous architecture still exist within the proposed Santa Fe Historical District. The following structures and sites have already been placed in both the National Register of Historic Places and the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties: The Plaza (17th century); Donaciano Vigil House (19th century); Palace of the Governors (17th century); Barrio de Analco (17th century). Also within the proposed district, the following structures and sites have (See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Adams, Eleanor B. (trans) and Fray Angelico Chavez (trans.). The Missions of New Mexico 1776; A Description by Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez With Other Contemporary Documents. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1956.

Barker, Ruth Laughlin. Caballeros. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1931.

J. F. Gilmer Map of 1846.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	35° 41' 54"	105° 57' 16"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	35° 41' 54"	105° 54' 57"				
SE	35° 40' 31"	105° 54' 57"				
SW	35° 40' 31"	105° 57' 16"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **1,113**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
James H. Purdy, Archivist I

ORGANIZATION: **State Records Center and Archives** DATE: **Oct. 31, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
404 Montezuma

CITY OR TOWN: **Santa Fe** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____
Title _____
Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST: _____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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No. 7. DESCRIPTION continued

and continued to build in their native style. Representatives of this architectural period are such structures as the U. S. Court-house, St. Francis Cathedral, Hesch House, Spiegelberg-Spitz House, Francisca Hinojos House and the Loretto Chapel. These structures have added to the rich architectural history of Santa Fe and possess an historical integrity of their own. Thus, they too are justifiably worthy of preservation.

No. 8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

been placed in the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties and have been nominated for entry in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Gregorio Crespín House (18th century)
- Acequia Madre (eastern section to Garcia St. - 17th century)
- Spiegelberg-Spitz House (19th century)
- Loretto Chapel (19th century)
- Fort Marcy Ruins (19th century)
- United States Courthouse (19th century)
- La Conquistadora Chapel (18th century)

The following Santa Fe Historic District properties have been placed in the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties:

- Felipe B. Delgado House (19th century)
- Site of La Castrense (18th century)
- Nicolas Ortiz House (18th century)
- Chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe (18th century)
- Stone Warehouse (19th century)
- Roque Tudesqui House (19th century)
- Chapel of San Miguel (18th century)
- St. Michael's Dormitory (19th century)
- Boyle House (18th century)
- Juan Jose Prada House (18th century)
- El Zaguán (19th century)
- Borrego House (18th century)
- Cristo Rey Church and Reredos (20th & 18th centuries)
- Juan Rodriguez House (18th century)
- Francisca Hinojos House (19th century)
- Sena Plaza (19th century)
- St. Francis Cathedral (19th century)
- Padre Gallegos House (19th century)
- Roque Lobato House (18th century)
- Pinckney R. Tully House (19th century)
- Rosario Chapel and Cemetery (19th century)
- Hesch House (19th century); Prince Plaza (19th century)

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(Number all entries)

No. 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation. Old Santa Fe Today, 1972.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries 1830-1898; The Santa Fe Trail. G.P.O., National Park Service, 1963.

Twitchell, Ralph Emerson. Old Santa Fe. Chicago: The Rio Grande Press, Inc., 1963.

Joseph de Urrutia Map 1766.