

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Santa Fe National Cemetery

other names/site number New Mexico State Register (S.R.) No. 260

2. Location

street & number 501 North Guadalupe Street not for publication

city or town Santa Fe 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, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

x national ___ statewide ___ local

Kathleen A. Chavira FPO 7/22/16
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

SZ 7/18/16
Signature of commenting official Date

New Mexico SHPO
Title

DCA-Historic Preservation Division
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

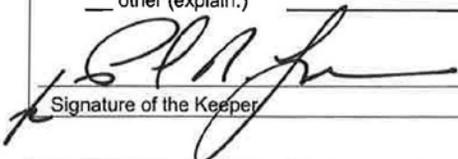
Santa Fe National Cemetery
 Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)


 Signature of the Keeper

9/6/2016
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6		buildings
1		sites
13		structures
9		objects
29		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0 (see note)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
 Movements: Pueblo
 Other: Southwest Vernacular

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
 walls: Concrete; Stucco

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roof: _____

other: STONE / marble, sandstone, granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Santa Fe National Cemetery is located along U.S. Highway 84 N. (North Guadalupe Street) northwest of downtown Santa Fe in Santa Fe County, New Mexico. The cemetery sits on rolling hills and after numerous expansions today includes 84.3 acres. The cemetery has an irregular, curved oval shape that reflects the local topography as well as historic land ownership and acquisition patterns. The foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and the edge of the Great Plains dominate the local topography. The earliest burials date to 1868 when the War Department reinterred 266 unknown soldiers from the battlefields of Glorietta, Koslouskys and Old Fort Marcy in a plot of the Catholic Cemetery in Santa Fe. With the donation of additional land by the Catholic Cemetery, Santa Fe National Cemetery was briefly established in 1875; it reverted to a post cemetery the following year. It was reestablished as a national cemetery in 1892. As of December 2015, Santa Fe National Cemetery contained 56,424 interments.

General Description

The current design of Santa Fe National Cemetery dates to the first decade of the twenty-first century as new lands north and northeast of the old and intermediate boundaries of the cemetery were added, landscaped, and opened for interments.

The vegetation includes mature trees in the older, southern and central parts of the cemetery while immature trees and vegetation are found in its newer sections. The approximately 500 foot long street into the cemetery from the southwest is a boulevard with the lanes separated by a landscaped island. This street parallels the boundary of Rosario Cemetery, a Catholic cemetery that predates the national cemetery. Fences around the cemetery are a mix of stone walls of rough-faced, random ashlar in the older parts of the cemetery. These are being repaired and some new materials substituted for the stonework during 2012. The cemetery's newer sections are fenced with black steel picket panels, wire and steel post fences, and shrubs along the street in the northeastern part of the cemetery. The cemetery has granite section markers and squared concrete curbs along asphalt paved roadways. The cemetery has burial sections designated A through Z, numbered sections 1 through 26 and alphanumeric sections A1 to A4, 6A, 8A through 8D, 11A, 15 A, and 25A as well as multiple alpha designators including sections MA, MB and MC. There are three columbaria designated W1, W2, and W3 in the newer, northeastern section of the cemetery. The cemetery contains a mix of upright headstones and flat markers. (See Photos 32 and 33)

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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.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government

Military

Period of Significance

1868-present

Significant Dates

1875

1876

1892

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The beginning date of 1868 for the period of significance corresponds to the year that the Army first buried soldiers at the present Santa Fe National Cemetery. Today the cemetery remains active and therefore the present time is considered to be the end date for the period of significance.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Manuscripts

Washington, D.C. National Cemetery Administration. Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File. "The History and Establishment of Santa Fe National Cemetery."

Washington, D.C. National Cemetery Administration. "Inter-war National Cemeteries: Associated Historic Contexts, National Register of Historic Places." 2011.

Washington, D.C. National Cemetery Administration. Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File. Clippings Regarding Confederate Veterans' Burial at Santa Fe National Cemetery.

Washington, D.C. National Cemetery Administration. Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File. Brvt Lt. Col. M.I. Ludington. "History of Cemeteries in the District of New Mexico." no date.

Washington, D.C. National Cemetery Administration. Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File. Sandra M. Webb. Santa Fe National Cemetery Nomination, no date.

Washington, D.C. National Archives. Record Group 92 Entry 576, Box 64. General Correspondence and Reports Relating to National and Post Cemeteries ("Cemetery Files"), 1865-1890 [1865-1914].

Washington, D.C. National Archive. Record Group 69 Entries T935-937. Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, 1935-1942.

Washington, D.C. National Archives. Record Group 15 Veterans Administration. Box 36, Santa Fe National Cemetery Entries.

Books

Hollon, W. Eugene. *The Southwest: Old and New*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961.

Government Reports

Fenney, Sharon and Rebecca Cybularz. "Historic Structure Assessment Report: Superintendent's Lodge, Santa Fe National Cemetery, Santa Fe, New Mexico." Frederick, MD: Historic Preservation Training Center, 2011.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscapes Survey #NM-4 _____

Primary location of additional data:

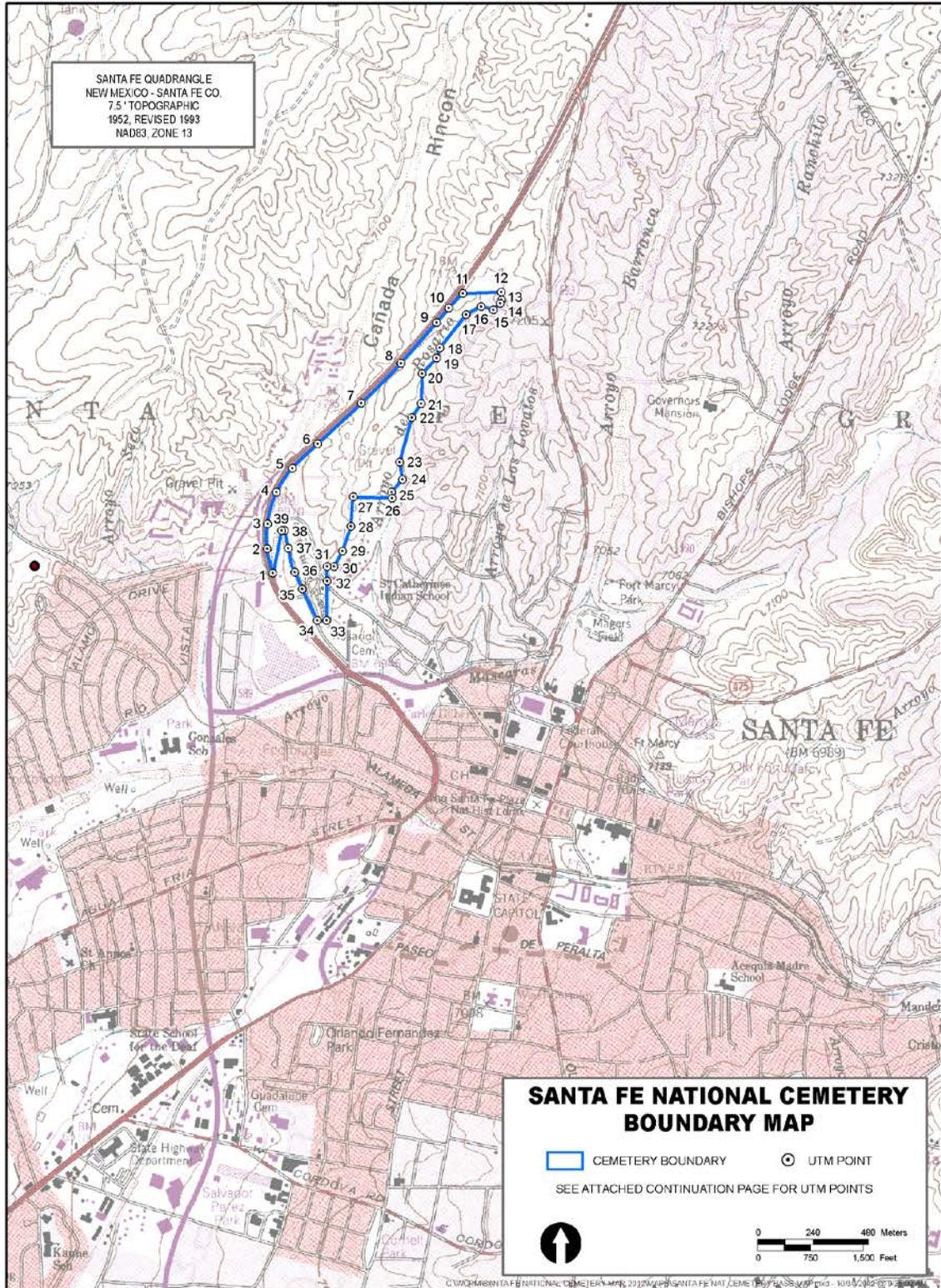
- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

*The older portion of the cemetery was previously listed as part of the Santa Fe Historic District, however, it was not independently counted in the 1973 resource count.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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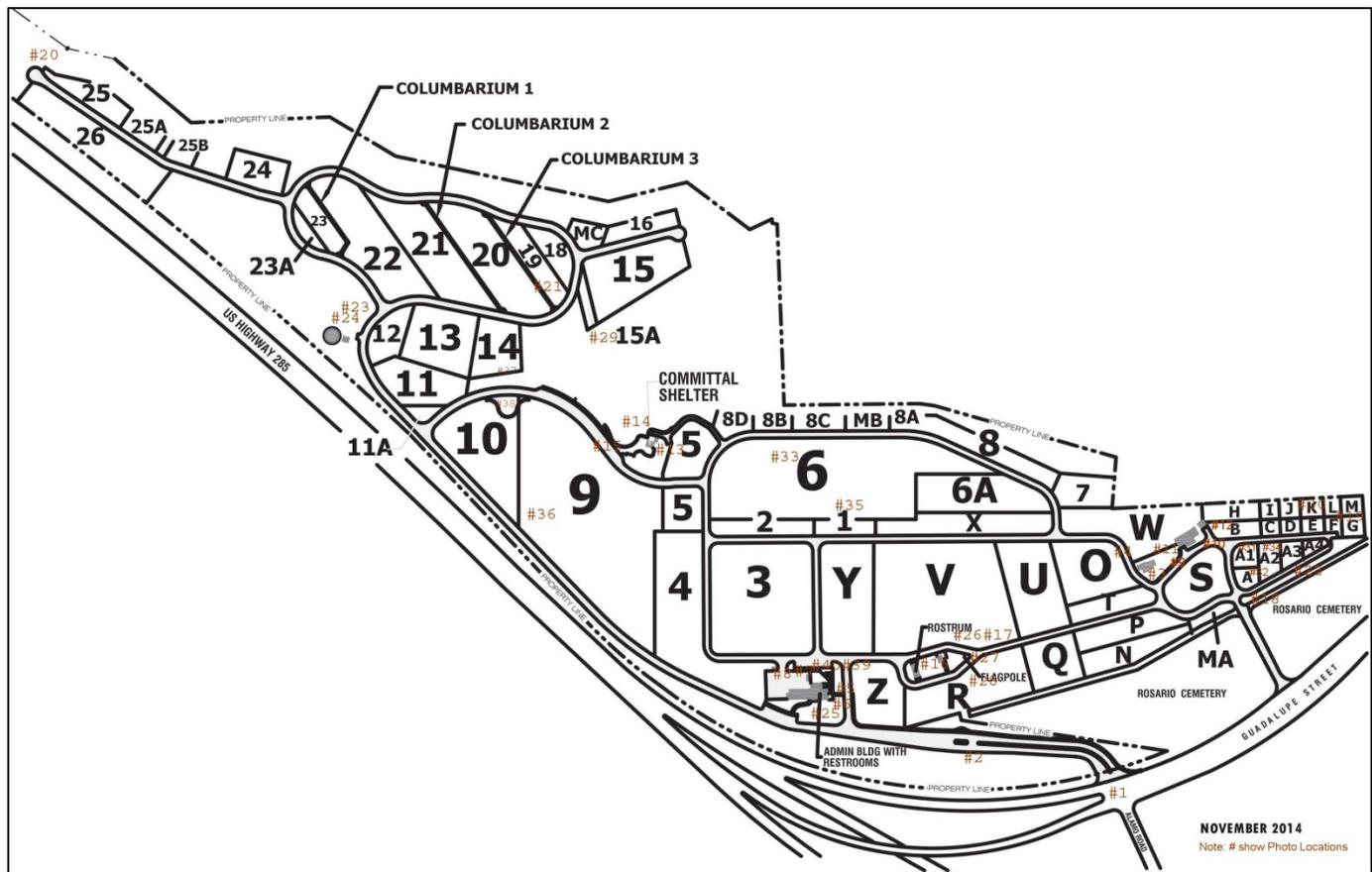
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Photo Location Map, Santa Fe National Cemetery.



- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Santa Fe National Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Santa Fe

County: Santa Fe

State: New Mexico

Photographer: Steve Mehls

Date Photographed: March 1, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 001. View to north, Entry sign
- 002. View to north, Main gate
- 003. View to northeast, Superintendent's Lodge front oblique
- 004. View to southwest, Superintendent's Lodge rear oblique
- 005. View to north, Administration Building facade

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- 006. View to northeast, Administration Building office wing and facade
- 007. View to southwest, Administration Building maintenance wing and shop yard
- 008. View to northwest, Temporary shed in Administration Building maintenance yard
- 009. View to southeast, Utility building facade oblique
- 010. View to northeast, Utility building
- 011. View to east-northeast, Well and pump shed between Superintendent's Lodge and utility building
- 012. View to east-northeast, Two-car garage façade oblique
- 013. View to southeast, Committal shelter
- 014. View to east, Stone wall at committal shelter
- 015. View to east-southeast, committal shelter and setting
- 016. View to north, Rostrum overview
- 017. View to north, Rostrum and flagpoles overview
- 018. View to northwest, Old main gate
- 019. View to south, Pedestrian gate
- 020. View to north-northeast, Storage lot garages A and B
- 021. View to north-northwest, Columbarium 3 with other columbaria in background
- 022. View to west, Sample of historic rock wall around portions of the cemetery
- 023. View to north, Water storage tank and utility shed overview
- 024. View to north, Utility shed overview
- 025. View to east, Bivouac of the Dead plaque
- 026. View to north, Glider pilots memorial
- 027. View to north, China-Burma-India memorial
- 028. View to north, Women who served in the Navy memorial
- 029. View to northwest, Fort Craig cemetery memorial
- 030. View to southwest, Confederate dead from the battle of Glorieta memorial
- 031. View to northeast, Overview of graves with privately placed headstones interspersed
- 032. View to west, Overview of headstones of different widths in the older portion of the cemetery
- 033. View to east-northeast, Overview of sections with horizontal, ground-level headstones
- 034. View to southwest, Dennis O'Leary headstone
- 035. View to east-northeast, View of section marker and curbing
- 036. View to northwest, View of modern fencing used in newer sections of the cemetery

Photographer: National Cemetery Administration History Office

Date Photographed: March 28, 2013.

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 037. View to west, view of memorial area in Section 10 defined by a low stone wall and anchored by the monument to the Navajo Code Talkers.
- 038. View to west, close view of the Navajo Code Talkers Memorial dedicated in March 2013.

Photographer: James Sanders, Santa Fe National Cemetery

Date Photographed: May 28, 2016.

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 039. View to northwest, southeast entrance to the Administration Building.
- 040. View to west, closer view of southeast entrance

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Property Owner:

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

name Kathleen Schamel, Federal Preservation Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs
street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, NW (003C2) telephone 202-632-5529
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20420

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Narrative Description Continued:

The grave markers at Santa Fe National Cemetery are almost entirely of the post-World War I style—white marble markers with slightly rounded tops, referred to as “General-type.” In the older sections of the cemetery the engraved outline of the American shield around the name, rank and other information about the interred are used for the graves of veterans of the Spanish-American War and earlier conflicts. Headstones widths varied in the oldest part of the cemetery. (See Photo 32) The lettering style on these is the same as those for the veterans of the Spanish-American War and its predecessors. There are a number of flat marble markers in sections 6, 6A, and 18 through 23 of the cemetery. (See Photo 33) Although variations were noted in the lettering on the headstones and the use of emblems of belief, these are consistent with the nationally established standards for headstones adopted during the late nineteenth century by the War Department and revised by that agency following World War I.¹ There are several private headstones in the cemetery placed by family members of the deceased. (See Photo 31)

The current resource count includes all of the resources within the bounds of the nominated cemetery district, including the cemetery as a contributing site. While a portion of the cemetery was previously listed as part of the Santa Fe Historic District it was not independently counted in the 1973 district resource count. Descriptions of the individual contributing elements in Santa Fe National Cemetery are found on the continuation pages below.

Contributing Resources (29)

Buildings (6): Administration/Maintenance Complex (1976), Superintendent's Lodge (1895), Service/Utility Building (1944), Garage (1942-43), Storage Garage A (post-2000), Storage Garage B (post-2000)

Site (1): Cemetery with headstones and markers

Structures (13): Committal Shelter, Rostrum, Walls/Fences/Gates, Flagpole, POW/MIA Flagpole, Columbarium W1, Columbarium W2, Columbarium W3, Water Tank, Electrical Utility Cabinet, Main Sign

Objects (9): Bivouac of the Dead Plaque, Gettysburg Address Plaque, World War II Combat Glider Pilots Memorial, Navy Women Memorial, China – Burma – India Memorial, Glorieta Pass Confederate Dead Memorial, Fort Craig Unknown Dead Memorial, Private O’Leary Headstone, and Navajo Code Talkers Memorial

Buildings (6)

Administration/Maintenance Complex: The administration building at Santa Fe National Cemetery, built in 1976 and renovated in 1995, is a large (4,800 ft.²), one story building in a variation of the Pueblo Revival style. (See Photos 5 and 6) The building houses administrative offices, the grave locator and public restrooms, as well as maintenance offices and maintenance storage and shop spaces in a three bay garage wing. (See Photo 7) The building has an irregular L footprint. It has multiple flat roof sections all surrounded by parapets that appear to be extensions of the exterior walls. The roof surfaces were unavailable for inspection so their materials could not be determined. The exterior walls are wood framed and covered with stucco with minimal decoration. No vigas project from the walls at the roofline even though those are a typical characteristic of the Pueblo Revival style. However, waterspouts—canales—puncture the parapets to allow roof drainage.

¹National Cemetery Administration, “Inter-war National Cemeteries: Associated Historic Contexts, National Register of Historic Places,” 2011.

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Fenestration consists of multi-light windows, and the doors are a combination of plain doors and ones that have a Southwestern motif. The entry is covered and the wall above the opening is supported by a wooden lintel with corbels resting on rough hewn wooden posts. This adds to the Southwestern feeling of the building and is characteristic of a Pueblo Revival structure. There is a parking and maintenance lot north of the building and in the lot there is a prefabricated, barn shaped storage shed and a one-story small portable office building. (See Photo 8) The storage area is partially surrounded by a wall covered with stucco made to look like a continuation of the building walls. Outside of that wall, next to the maintenance driveway is a fuel storage tank. There are brick and concrete walkways to the building from the adjacent parking lot and street. Near the parking lot is a sign showing a map the cemetery and behind that, closer to the building, is a granite block with stanzas from the poem *Bivouac of the Dead*. (See Photo 25) The building is surrounded by grass lawns and a combination of deciduous and evergreen trees.

In 2012, plans to enlarge the building were underway (see Figure 1). Changes included relocating the entrance from the south façade to the east, adding offices for maintenance staff to replace temporary trailers in the service yard, and adding maintenance bays at the back of the building. This work was completed by late fall 2014.

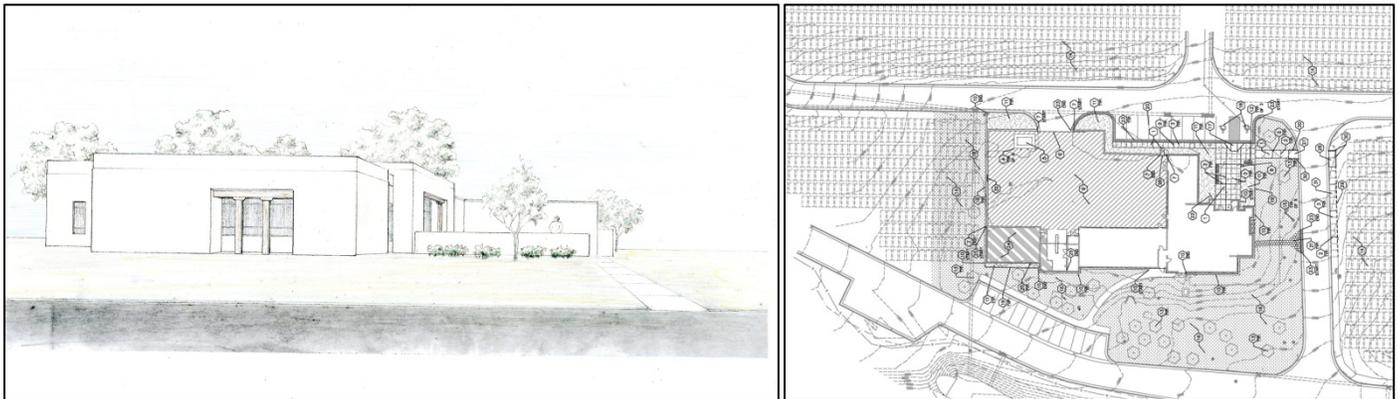


Figure 1. Sketch of south elevation, and a planting plan that shows the footprint of the renovated Administration Building, National Cemetery Administration.

Superintendent's Lodge: The Superintendent's Lodge is a two-story building with an irregular rectangle footprint and contains approximately 1,680 square feet. The building is best considered to be a revival style design because of the mixture of architectural features used, notably its massive walls, semicircular arches, arcaded walkways, and cubic character. Other distinguishing elements include the heavy lintels above the windows, ornate surrounds on focal windows and the heavy wood doors. The Army originally constructed the building around 1895 and old photographs of the house indicate it to have been similar to two-story officers' quarters built on posts throughout the West during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The original building was extensively remodeled between 1939 and 1942. The building has flat roofs surrounded by parapets. The roofs were unavailable for inspection to determine the surface materials. Heating and cooling equipment and vent pipes were noted on the roof of the building and the roof is drained via waterspouts through the parapet. The walls are of rough-cut ashlar. The house has double-hung windows and wood doors covered with screen doors. There are separate door openings for the residential portion of the building and the former office area. The building sits on a sandstone foundation. A low sandstone wall surrounds the backyard and patio area. The rear of the yard backs up to the historic stone wall that partially surrounds the cemetery. Sandstone retaining walls circle around the front of the building above the yard and between the yard and the cemetery street that loops around the building from the northeast to the northwest. The building continues to serve as the Cemetery Director's residence. (See Photos 3 and 4)

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Service/Utility Building: This service/utility building, completed in 1944, has an irregular footprint and is one story tall. It covers approximately 2,240 square feet. A garage addition was built between 1961 and 1970. The building was constructed in the Pueblo Revival style and as originally built had projecting vigas across the front (west) façade and wooden canales at the corners. The projecting vigas were removed around 1965 and the canales were replaced with prominent cast-concrete ones. The building has flat roofs with unknown coverings due to lack of visibility. The walls are masonry covered with stucco. The windows are a mix of double-hung and fixed windows and the doors include one with a louvered vent panel and other, solid doors. A garage addition was added to the north elevation ca. 1965. The southern wing of the building at one time had a wooden lintel with corbels that was either removed or covered over when the garage addition was built. The other lintel on the opposite side from the garage has been covered with metal, but it still rests on rough hewn wooden posts. The rear wall of the building includes a portion of the historic stone wall along the cemetery's boundary in that area. The Superintendent's Lodge and a well and prefabricated shed lie to the northwest of this building and the two-car garage sits to the southeast. The landscape currently includes xeriscape gravel, an evergreen shrub near the southwest corner of the building, and two deciduous trees. The building was built on the location of the earlier stable and wagon shed and originally served a number of functions including restrooms, a tool room, chapel, and a crypt room. Today it is used for general and chemical storage. (See Photos 9, 10 and 11)

Garage: This building is a one-story tall square two-car garage covering approximately 400 square feet. The building was constructed in the Pueblo Revival style during 1942-43. At one time it had projecting vigas across the north and south (side) elevations; these deteriorated and were removed by the cemetery in 1965. The building has a flat roof with a parapet. The roof was unavailable for inspection so the sheathing material could not be ascertained. The walls are made of stone and have a stucco finish. There are four-light fixed windows in the walls and two modern, metal overhead garage doors, which replaced the original wooden accordion doors. There are no pedestrian doors in the building. The rear wall incorporates part of the stone wall that serves as a fence around the older portion of the cemetery. An asphalt driveway connects the garage to one of the cemetery streets. Landscaping around the garage includes gravel areas, lawn grasses, and gravesites covered with grass. The garage lies to the northeast of the utility building. (See Photo 12)

Storage Lot Garage A and B: These buildings—two-bay garages— sit in the storage lot near the northern end of the cemetery. The construction date for these buildings is uncertain, but it is estimated to be after 2000. The buildings have a rectangular footprint and cover approximately 320 square feet. The buildings sit on concrete foundations and have end-gable roofs covered with asphalt composition shingles. There are cyclone vents in the roofs. The walls are wood framed and covered with weatherboard siding textured to appear rustic. There are no windows or pedestrian doors in the buildings; however, each has two overhead garage doors. The buildings appear to be prefabricated or at least partially prefabricated and then assembled on site. (See Photo 20)

Structures (13)

Committal Shelter: The committal shelter is a square (324 square feet), one-story structure made of wood covered with stucco. Like the majority of the buildings at the cemetery, the committal shelter follows a variation of the Pueblo Revival style. It has a flat roof surrounded by parapets. There are no vigas around the roof even though those are a typical characteristic of the Pueblo Revival style. The openings into the shelter have stucco-covered partial walls and on two sides have glass pocket doors. The tops of the openings have wooden lintels with corbels resting on rough hewn wooden posts. The building sits on a concrete pad. The building's interior ceiling is a series of six arches separated by rough-hewn logs to give the impression of vigas. A partial wall extends out from the shelter to enclose a concrete patio area used for overflow guests at committal services

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and offers an overlook of the majority of the cemetery. The uphill portion of the shelter's surroundings is defined by a series of stone retaining walls. One of the walls is used to display bronze medallions of the five U.S. military service branches. Landscaping around the committal shelter includes shrubs, evergreen trees, and grasses as well as areas covered with gravels. It was constructed in 1995. (See Photos 13, 14 and 15)

Rostrum: The rostrum is a rectangular structure, one-story tall, containing approximately 990 square feet built in 1942. The masonry walls are covered with stucco. The rostrum has a flat roof surrounded by parapets and as a result the exterior surface of the roof was unavailable for inspection. Vigas are present over the northern and southern openings in the rostrum adding to its Pueblo Revival character. These are also used to support the multiple arches of the interior ceiling. The walls above the openings are supported by roughhewn wood lintels with corbels held in place by roughhewn upright posts. Stone steps allow access to the rostrum from the northern and southern ends; stepped walls parallel to the steps add to the overall sense of the Pueblo Revival style of the structure. Two large evergreens flank the rear of the structure with two others set farther back. There are two small pine trees in front of rostrum. A coursed, rough-faced stone pedestal holds a plaque with the Gettysburg Address in the center front of the rostrum. The structure sits in a grass island surrounded on all four sides by cemetery streets. The U.S. flagpole and POW/MIA flagpole, as well as three memorials, are found south of the rostrum in the same grassy island. (See Photos 16 and 17)

Gates (3): The gates at the cemetery include the main gate, the historic main gate and the pedestrian gate. (See Photos 2, 18, and 19) Today's main gate lies immediately north of the northern end of the boulevard portion of the current access street to the cemetery. The gate includes three large random ashlar capped pillars and a smaller pillar and wall sections, all made of the same materials. The gates are made of center opening black painted picket panels. The middle pillar has a Department of Veterans Affairs bronze plaque. The sidewalk into the cemetery lies to the north of the northern pillar and a stone wall continues on north of the sidewalk. The old main gate, located in the western stone wall in the older portion of the cemetery, is no longer in use but at one time was the main access to the cemetery. The gate includes two masonry gateposts that have been covered with stucco. The gates are made of a pair of center opening black painted picket panels that are replacements for the original (1870s-80s) ornate cast-iron gate posts and panels. Today the gate is maintained but closed to use. The pedestrian gate is in the southern stone wall around the cemetery. The pedestrian gate is made of finished stone blocks that taper from wider at the bottoms of the legs to the keystone at the top of the arch. Engraved on the exterior face of the keystone are the words: U.S. MIL. CEM. 1868. The gates are made of a pair of center opening black painted picket panels. Today the gate is maintained but closed to use.

U.S. Flagpole: The flagpole is located near the southern, pointed end of the grass island that is also home to the rostrum. It is a metal pole with upward focused spotlights surrounding it to keep the flag illuminated at night. The original flagpole was located near the service and garage building; a new flagpole was erected at the current location between 1934 and 1948. It is unknown when the current flagpole at that spot was erected. (See Photo 17)

POW/MIA Flagpole: The POW/MIA flagpole is located south of the main flagpole and the rostrum in the same grass island surrounded on all sides by cemetery driveways. The metal flagpole is noticeably shorter and smaller than the main flagpole described above and is used to fly the black and white POW/MIA flag. (See Photo 17)

Columbarium W1 - Columbarium W3: The three columbaria run southwest to northeast in the newer portion of the cemetery northeast of the administration building and the original cemetery. The columbaria are set stair stepping up hill in three levels. Columbaria W1 is approximately 235 feet long; Columbaria W-2 is approximately 390 feet long; and Columbaria W3 is approximately 315 feet long. Each consists of random, rough-dressed stone posts at each end with niche units (four high by eight wide) between the posts. The

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niches are covered with medium brown marble inscription panels. The columbaria are capped with reddish-brown concrete. Sidewalks, benches, and landscaping surround the columbaria to provide a context for the visitors. Piles of random fieldstones are found at the ends of the columbaria leaning against the posts mentioned above. (See Photo 21)

Water Tank: The water tank lies uphill from the administration building and near the western boundary of the cemetery. It is made of three courses of curved, riveted steel panels and a steel top. It sits on a concrete pad. The tank, erected in 2001, is approximately 45 feet in diameter and has a capacity of 400,000 gallons. (See Photo 23)

Electrical Utility/Pump House: The utility/pump house is a small (218 square feet), windowless structure made of prefabricated, pebble covered panels set on a concrete pad. Access to the interior is gained through a steel pedestrian door or an overhead metal garage door. This 2001 structure houses pumps, electrical utilities, and a radio repeater. (See Photos 23 and 24)

Main Sign: The main sign, sited near the North Guadalupe Street entrance, is a large rectangular block made of random ashlar blocks with a concrete cap and concrete inscription panels set into each long side. The inscription panels contain the cemetery name; the lettering is recessed. (See Photo 1)

Objects (9)

Bivouac of the Dead Plaque: This cast-aluminum plaque was installed in 2003 on a rough-hewn granite block located near the administration/maintenance complex; it contains a stanza from Theodore O'Hara's poem "Bivouac of the Dead". Historically, multiple cast-iron plaques containing lines from the poem were installed in national cemeteries throughout the United States, including Santa Fe. (See Photo 25)

Gettysburg Address Plaque: Located on the outward face of the rostrum's lectern is a cast-iron plaque featuring Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Plaques featuring the entire text of the president's remarks at the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery were added to national cemeteries in 1909 to commemorate Lincoln's birth. It is unclear where the plaque was located prior to the construction of the rostrum in 1942. (See Photo 16)

World War II Combat Glider Pilots Memorial: Located near the rostrum and the flagpoles, this granite block monument features rough-hewn sides and a smooth, polished top. A bronze dedication plaque is attached to the top face. The monument was placed in November 1994. (See Photo 26)

Navy Women Memorial: Located near the rostrum and the flagpoles, this granite block monument features rough-hewn sides and a smooth, polished top. The dedication inscription is engraved on the top face. The monument was placed in November 1995. (See Photo 28)

China – Burma – India Memorial: Located near the rostrum and the flagpoles, this granite ledger monument features rough-hewn sides and a smooth, polished top. The dedication inscription is engraved on the top face. (See Photo 27)

Glorieta Pass Confederate Dead Memorial: Located in Section K, the monument consists of a bronze plaque attached to a smooth-faced granite block. (See Photo 30)

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Fort Craig Unknown Dead Memorial: Located in Section 15A, the monument consists of a bronze plaque attached to a smooth-faced granite block. (See Photo 29)

Private O'Leary Headstone: This private headstone features a sandstone sculpture of a deceased frontier soldier leaning against the trunk of a tree. Located on the grave of Dennis O'Leary in Section A2, it was relocated to the cemetery along with the remains of Private O'Leary from Fort Wingate, New Mexico, when that post closed in 1911. Legend says that Private O'Leary carved the monument, including his date of death, prior to committing suicide.² (See Photo 34)

Navajo Code Talkers Memorial: Located in Section 10, the monument consists of a bronze plaque affixed to a gray granite block with a honed top and rock pitch sides. The dedication inscription is engraved on the plaque, honoring the Navajo Code Talkers contributions during World War II that helped ensure U.S. victory. The New Mexico State Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored the monument. It was dedicated in 2013. (See Photo 37) The monument is the first in the area of Section 10 set apart from the graves by a low stone wall curving in from the road. This area is intended for other monuments and already commemorative flags have joined the granite and bronze monument honoring the Navajo Code Talkers. (See Photo 38)

Conclusion

Once the Army reestablished the national cemetery at Santa Fe in 1892, features commonly associated with the first Civil War-era national cemeteries were added to the site. These included resources such as the enclosing wall and entrance gates, roadways and pathways, and superintendent's lodge. Standardized headstones marked the graves. The repetition of the stone markers further defined the memorial landscape as part of the national cemetery system. (See Photo 31) Even so, the typology of the national cemeteries responded to local setting, as illustrated in the use regional architectural styles in the buildings and structures constructed on the grounds. This trend continued through the 1940s improvements completed under the aegis of depression-era public works. (See Photos 3, 4 and 16)

Designed elements and layout of national cemeteries reflect shifts in burial custom that occurred throughout the United States during the twentieth century. This holds true in Santa Fe National Cemetery as the new burial sections were developed. The growing preference open settings in cemetery design introduced flat or flush markers to the national cemetery system around mid-century, and these grave markers would then be authorized for use in Santa Fe National Cemetery. (See Photo 33) Consideration of setting and the ongoing preference for unobstructed viewsheds influenced the placement of columbaria into terraces found in the newer sections of Santa Fe National Cemetery. (See Photo 21) The memorial landscape created in the national cemeteries today, as then, maintains that continuity of standardized buildings, structures and objects tailored to specific settings through architectural style and material, and by utilizing topographic elements to advantage. In this regard, Santa Fe National Cemetery as a designed landscape corresponds to that seen in other national cemeteries.

The historic integrity of Santa Fe National Cemetery is high. Overall, its historic design, monuments, buildings, and structures are intact, and any alterations and additions are sympathetic and have taken place within the cemetery's period of significance. In general, Santa Fe National Cemetery retains integrity in the areas of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Of the almost 85 acres, only 5.7 acres remained undeveloped. (see Figure 2).

² Santa Fe National Cemetery, "Santa Fe National Cemetery, Santa Fe, New Mexico," no date, 5-6.

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Figure 2. Santa Fe National Cemetery, 2011.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Santa Fe National Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the development of military and Veterans Administration cemeteries during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as one of the earliest Western national cemeteries to be established by the Army. Further, it has the distinction of having been established as a national cemetery and then converted to a post cemetery only to be reestablished as a national cemetery, all during the late nineteenth century. Santa Fe National Cemetery has a history that dates back to the years immediately following the end of the Civil War (1868) when the U.S. Army determined the need for a burial ground for Union soldiers who had perished during the brief military campaign in New Mexico. Santa Fe National Cemetery is one of the dozens of cemeteries that were operated by the Army as part of the national cemetery system prior to its transfer to the Veterans Administration (VA; now the Department of Veterans Affairs) by the National Cemeteries Act of 1973.

National cemeteries are physical shrines illustrating selfless sacrifices of the U.S. military, which expand upon the burial and memorial mission established during the Civil War through the first national cemeteries. Santa Fe National Cemetery reflects that mission throughout its history and continues to resonate as an important place of commemoration. For these reasons, Criteria Consideration D is satisfied.

In 2011, the Keeper of the National Register confirmed National Register of Historic Places eligibility by issuing a clarification of policy stating that all national cemeteries are considered exceptionally significant and eligible for listing in the NRHP regardless of age, and that all buildings, structures, and objects located within the boundaries of national cemeteries are considered contributing elements to each national cemetery regardless of age.³

The period of significance (1868-Present) at Santa Fe National Cemetery begins with the earliest recorded burials by the Army on the property and continues to the present day.

History of Santa Fe

The history of Santa Fe dates back more than 400 years. The Spanish conquistadors moved north out of Mexico during the sixteenth century seeking to establish colonies in what would become New Mexico. Following Spanish conquistador Francisco Vásquez de Coronado's expedition of 1541, others including Catholic friars and soldiers ventured into New Mexico looking for places to found colonies and to contact the Native Americans. Near the end of the century Juan de Onate, a Mexican explorer, led the first officially sanctioned expedition to colonize New Mexico during 1598. His settlement attempts met with only marginal success, but the Spanish government was not willing to give up on New Mexico. In 1609 they sent Pedro de Peralta to be the new governor of New Mexico. He determined that Onate's location for the seat of government was vulnerable to attack, and as a result, in early 1610 Peralta founded Santa Fe.⁴

The Spanish colony in New Mexico grew slowly, but constantly for much of the seventeenth century until 1680 when the Pueblo peoples of the Rio Grande Valley rebelled against Spanish rule, driving the Spaniards from New Mexico. Fourteen years later Governor Diego de Vargas re-conquered the upper Rio Grande country, ruthlessly subjugating the Pueblo Indians.⁵ This secured the site of Santa Fe and its role as the capital of

³ Keeper of the National Register, "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—A Clarification of Policy." September 8, 2011. (Washington, DC: History Program Collection, NCA). Available at:

http://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/Final_Eligibility_of_VA_cemeteries_A_Clarification_of_Policy_rev.pdf (accessed 21 September 2011).

⁴W. Eugene Hollon, *The Southwest: Old and New* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961), 63, 439; hereafter cited: Hollon, *Southwest*.

⁵Hollon, *Southwest*, 63.

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Spain's northernmost province. The Spanish colony grew slowly after the re-conquest, in part because of Spain's policy of mercantilism that kept foreigners out of New Mexico and all of Spain's New World colonies. By the early nineteenth century the residents of Mexico, including New Mexico, chafed under Spanish rule and during the 1810s the Mexican people began to revolt against Spanish control that finally led to Spanish recognition of Mexican independence in 1821 after more than a decade of conflict. The newly established Mexican government designated Santa Fe as the provincial capital for New Mexico and allowed American traders into the formerly closed markets of the province.⁶

The Santa Fe Trail, opened by William Becknell and other American traders, led to a brisk commerce developing between the United States and New Mexico. Not only did this help many individuals make personal fortunes, but also stimulated American interest in the Southwest and eventually can be seen as a contributing element to the outbreak of the U.S.-Mexican War of 1846-1848. American troops led by General Stephen Watts Kearny marched 1,000 miles in the process invading New Mexico, Arizona and California. Kearny built Fort Marcy as his base at Santa Fe. Before leaving New Mexico Kearny, relying largely on local Santa Fe leaders, organized an American government in the city that became the territorial and later state government. The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war and ceded nearly all the Southwest to the United States.⁷

Under U.S. rule Santa Fe remained peaceful as did New Mexico until the early 1860s and the outbreak of the Civil War. The Confederates developed a plan that called for invading New Mexico and the Southwest to reach the gold mines of California. Confederate General Henry H. Sibley raised and equipped an army of Texans that marched on New Mexico. Other Texans, including Colonel John R. Baylor, captured the federal forces at Fort Fillmore and once this happened it left Albuquerque and Santa Fe undefended. News of these events reached Colorado, raising alarm among the Union sympathizers in the territory. The Colorado Volunteers, led by Colonel J. P. Slough, Lieutenant Colonel S. F. Tappan, and Major John M. Chivington, marched south from Denver to defend New Mexico. Sibley's column left Santa Fe on a march to capture Fort Union along the Santa Fe Trail about 90 miles northeast of the town. During March 1862 the Confederate forces encountered a detachment of the Colorado Volunteers in Apache Canyon that led to a series of intense encounters culminating with Chivington sending a body of his troops to bayonet the pack mules and burn the wagons of the Confederate column forcing the Confederates to retreat. This led to a Union victory at what came to be known as the battle of Glorieta Pass, referred to by some Westerners as the Gettysburg of the West. This forced the Confederate Army to retreat from New Mexico and secured the territory for the Union.⁸ This battle also led directly to the establishment of Santa Fe National Cemetery after the Civil War ended.

Establishment of Santa Fe National Cemetery

In 1862, during the war, Congress enacted the first of a series of laws that defined the obligations of the Federal government to provide suitable burial places for servicemen who fell in battle or passed away from disease in military hospitals. Congress further expanded the burial program in 1866, 1867, and 1873, and in the process established the national cemetery system. The 1873 legislation gave the right to be buried in national cemeteries to all honorably discharged Union veterans of the Civil War.

These laws were all in force when the Army established Santa Fe National Cemetery in 1875 with *General Orders* No. 48 (6 April 1875). Prior to establishing a national cemetery at Santa Fe, the government had

⁶Hollon, *Southwest*, 93-95.

⁷Hollon, *Southwest*, 152-65.

⁸Hollon, *Southwest*, 226-29 and Sandra M. Webb, Santa Fe National Cemetery Nomination, no date, National Cemetery Administration, Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File, Washington, D. C.; hereafter cited: Webb Nomination.

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acquired a small tract (1/3 acre) of land on the outskirts of the town for burial purposes.⁹ The first known burial in the cemetery occurred in 1868 prior to the formal establishment of the land as a national cemetery. The land was donated to the United States government by the Catholic Church and was near the Church of Nuestra Senora de Santa Rosaria.¹⁰ The Army sought to reinter the Union casualties from the battle of Glorieta Pass and other Civil War military activities in New Mexico in a place where the graves could be marked and protected. The government accepted the donation from the church. In October 1875 the Army acquired an additional 1.95 acres adjacent to the original 1/3 acre plot from the Catholic Diocese of New Mexico. The next year the War Department converted the national cemetery to the post cemetery for Fort Marcy to save money. The cemetery superintendent was transferred to Mound City National Cemetery, Illinois. Sixteen years later *General Orders* No. 62 of 1892 reestablished the cemetery as Santa Fe National Cemetery. Two years later the government acquired another 7.1 acres as an addition to the cemetery, enlarging it to a total of 9.38 acres.¹¹ (see Figure 3)

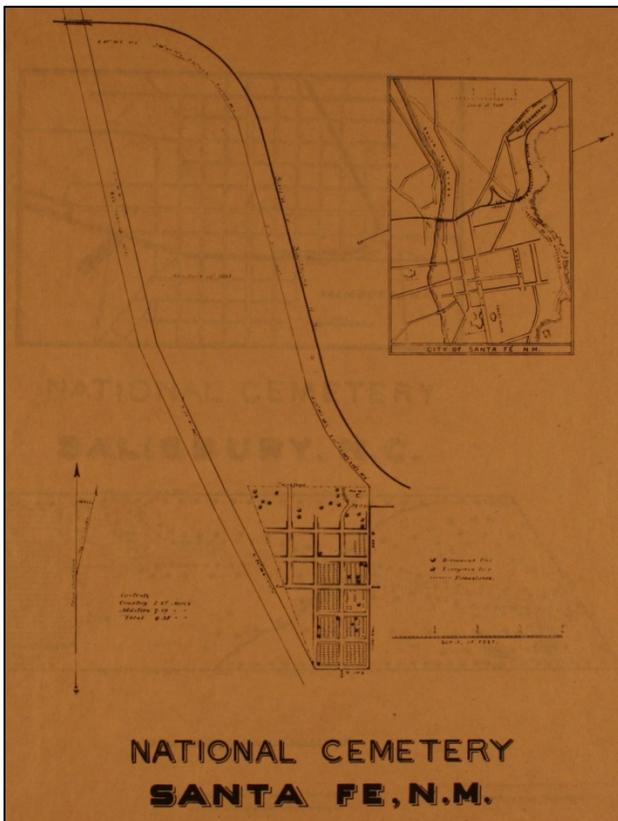


Figure 3. Site Plan, 1892, Department of the Army. (National Archives and Records Administration)

⁹Webb Nomination.

¹⁰Brvt Lt. Col. M.I. Ludington, "History of Cemeteries in the District of New Mexico." no date, National Cemetery Administration, Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File, Washington, D.C.

¹¹E.H. Humphrey to Superintendent of the Santa Fe National Cemetery, "1909 Report to the War Department," Record Group 92 Entry 576, Box 64, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; hereafter cited: Humphrey, "1909 Report" and Webb Nomination.

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At approximately the same time, in 1895, the Army built the original Superintendent's Lodge.¹² The Santa Fe cemetery remained that size until 1953 when the government acquired another 25.13 acres for burial space.¹³ Subsequently the government acquired an additional 49.79 acres and today the cemetery includes 84.3 acres.¹⁴ (see Figure 4)

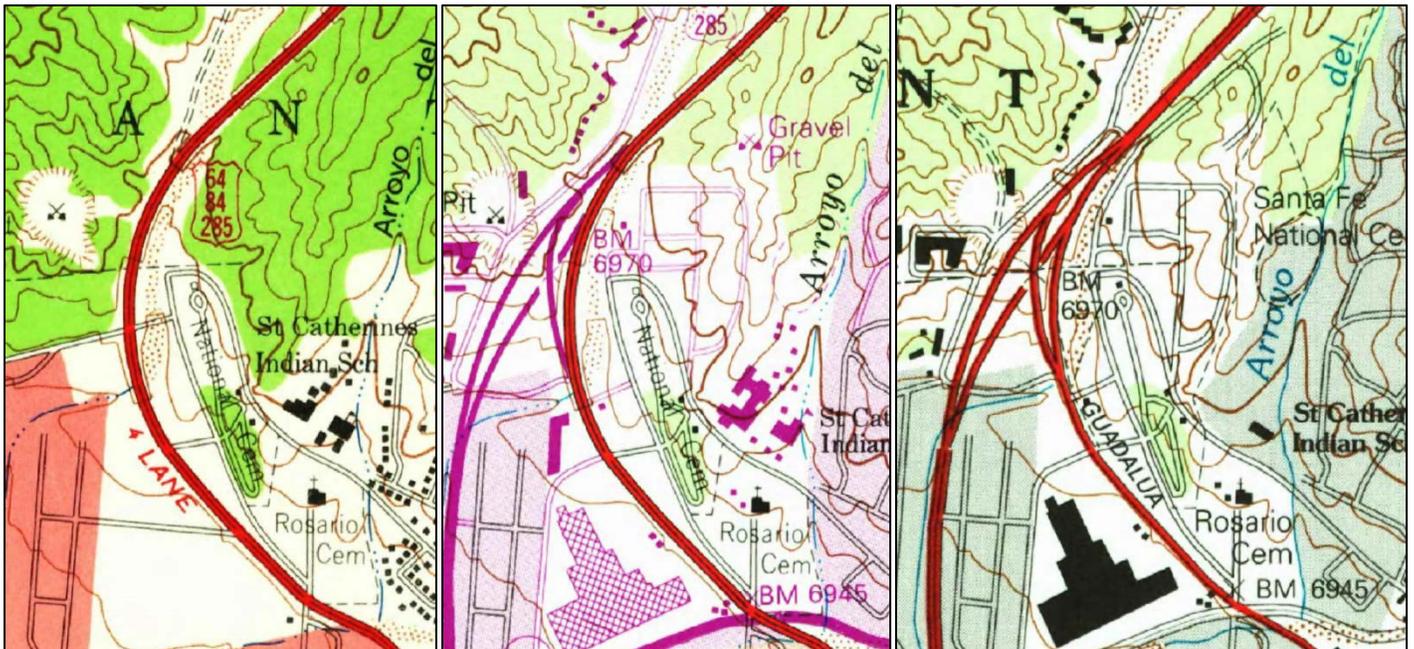


Figure 4. Topographic views of Santa Fe National Cemetery in 1962, 1993 and 2003, showing the growth of the cemetery and development of burial sections from the 1950s into the 2000s.

Reburials at the cemetery began soon after it was established as remains were gathered from the battlefields at Glorieta Pass, Koslousky, Los Pinos, Pigeons' Ranch, Valverde, and old Fort Marcy (sometimes referred to as Fort March).¹⁵ During the closing years of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, as the Army disposed of the lands associated with various closed frontier forts, they removed the remains from those post cemeteries and reinterred them at Santa Fe National Cemetery. These included 142 burials from Fort Stanton, NM (1896), 43 from Fort Sumner, NM (1906), 166 from Fort Marcy, NM (1906), 170 from Fort Grant, AZ (1907), 176 from Fort Wingate, NM (1912), 147 from Fort Craig, NM (1912), 141 from Fort Apache, AZ, (1932), 10 from Fort Hatch, NM (1932), and an unknown number from Fort Duchesne, UT, at an uncertain date.¹⁶

¹²Sharon Fenney and Rebecca Cybularz, "Historic Structure Assessment Report: Superintendent's Lodge, Santa Fe National Cemetery, Santa Fe, New Mexico," (Frederick, MD: Historic Preservation Training Center, 2011), 2.19, hereafter cited: "HSAR".

¹³Humphrey, "1909 Report" and Webb Nomination.

¹⁴"Cemetery Fact Sheet," Santa Fe National Cemetery, 2010, National Cemetery Administration, Washington, D. C.

¹⁵Humphrey, "1909 Report" and "National Cemetery Data Sheet for Santa Fe National Cemetery" 1959, National Archives. Record Group 15 Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.; hereafter cited: 1959 Data Sheet.

¹⁶"Inspection Report of Existing National Cemeteries for Santa Fe National Cemetery" 1946, National Archives. Record Group 15 Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.; hereafter cited: 1946 Report and "The History and Establishment of Santa Fe National Cemetery," National Cemetery Administration. Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File Washington, D.C., 4; hereafter cited: "Establishment."

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Permanent Headstones and Markers at Santa Fe National Cemetery

The earliest marker used at post cemeteries and early national cemeteries were wooden headboards with a rounded top and a registration number or name painted on the front. However, as the markers weathered, many of the inscriptions faded and the identification of many of these early graves was lost. The loss of information led to many graves being marked with "Unknown" markers once the permanent headstones were introduced in the cemeteries during the late 1870s.

After the War Department created the first organized system of marking graves in 1861, a concerted effort was undertaken to recover the dead from their temporary wartime burial places and to accomplish permanent reburial. Public sentiment turned toward a more permanent mode of marking these graves, and in 1873 Secretary of War William W. Belknap adopted the first stone design for national cemetery headstones and markers.

For the known dead, the War Department adopted a slab design of marble or durable stone 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide, and 12 inches high. The stone was polished and the top slightly curved. The number of the grave, rank (above private), name of soldier, and soldier's home state were engraved on the front face. While not part of the original design, the majority of the headstones from this time period feature a recessed shield in which the inscription appears in bas relief. This marker, referred to as the Civil War type, was originally designed for members of the Union Army but was eventually used for the eligible deceased of the Indian Wars and Spanish-American War. A small block of marble with the number of the grave cut at the top marked the graves of the unknown dead. The War Department discontinued the use of stone blocks for unknown soldiers in 1903 and adopted the same stone design for both known and unknown soldiers.

Following World War I, a board of officers composed of Assistant Secretary of War J. M. Wainwright, Army Chief of Staff General John J. Pershing, and Quartermaster General Harry L. Rogers adopted a new design to mark all graves except those of veterans of the Civil War and Spanish-American War. The General-type stone consisted of a slab design of American white marble with a slightly rounded top. The inscription on the front face included the soldier's name, rank, regiment, division, date of death, and home state. Emblems of belief can be used on these stones and by 2012 more that 40 were available. These type of stones predominate those at Santa Fe National Cemetery.

"New Deal" Programs and the National Cemeteries

As the final re-interments from the abandoned posts took place during the early 1930s the country watched as the nation continued slipping deeper into an economic depression. In the 1932 presidential election Franklin D. Roosevelt won the contest promising the American people a "New Deal." Part of Roosevelt's New Deal included a number of public works programs aimed at easing unemployment and injecting money into the economy through wages paid to these workers. Many of these projects benefited city, county, and state governments through construction of new buildings and facilities or repair and remodeling of older, existing ones. The New Deal programs also touched Federal properties from National Forests to Bureau of Reclamation projects to national cemeteries. Santa Fe National Cemetery benefited from a number of public works projects beginning in 1934 when the Public Works Administration started projects at the cemetery. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) took over many of the projects including construction of a new road, replacement of old road with a stone walkway, and similar jobs.¹⁷ The cemetery also built a rostrum that was

¹⁷Captioned Photos of Works Progress Administration Projects at Santa Fe National Cemetery, National Cemetery Administration, Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File, Washington, D.C.

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completed in 1934.¹⁸ Other efforts undertaken included remodeling and improvements to existing buildings such as plumbing, heating, and electrical facilities. Also completed at Santa Fe National Cemetery in 1938 were improvements to the landscaping and grounds, drainage repairs, street realignments and other, minor undertakings. In 1941 the program included road construction, replacement of sidewalks, installation of new curbs along the streets, terracing, and installing new and changing old sprinkler systems, and transplanting trees and seedlings. New construction was also part of the 1941 improvement projects and resulted in the cemetery receiving a new garage, utility building, and rostrum. The new rostrum replaced the one built only a few years earlier, while construction of the utility building led to the demolition of a stable and wagon barn that had been built in 1928. The same project also installed a new flagpole.¹⁹ During this period the Army used its available monies to remodel the Superintendent's Lodge with the work completed in 1942. The majority of the WPA efforts at the cemetery were not completed until after the attack on Pearl Harbor and America becoming a combatant in World War II on December 7, 1941, with some projects not finished until 1944.²⁰

The war proved to be the largest effort ever undertaken by the American people with a common cause. Moreover, the war meant that Santa Fe National Cemetery and others would be busy places unfortunately. Many casualties from both World Wars are interred at the cemetery as well as those who served in the U.S. - Mexican War, the Civil War as mentioned before, various Indian campaigns of the late nineteenth century, the Spanish-American War, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

National Cemetery Act of 1973 and Changes at Santa Fe National Cemetery

In June 1973, Congress passed the National Cemeteries Act. The act was a direct result of a VA study of the national cemetery system, completed in 1968, that recommended the transfer of all national cemeteries from the Army to the VA. As a result on the act, in September 1973, the VA assumed control of all national cemetery functions. Shortly after, the VA recommended the expansion of the national cemetery system, ending the Army's decades-long non-expansion policy. To accomplish such growth, the VA recommended the creation of regional national cemeteries within the 10 Standard Federal Regions. As a result, the VA designated four existing national cemeteries as regional facilities and proposed six new national cemeteries. VA's new authority to acquire land for expansion was also used to reopen formerly closed cemeteries and add on to active cemeteries such as Santa Fe. As the cemetery continued to grow the existing buildings proved too small to accommodate increased functions and in 1976 a new administration and maintenance complex opened to serve the cemetery; at this time the main entrance was moved closer to the new building.²¹

Approximately ten years later fate opened another chapter in the history of the cemetery. In May 1993, thirty Confederate casualties of the battle of Glorieta Pass were reinterred in Santa Fe National Cemetery. Twenty-eight sets of remains could not be identified; however two were identified as Private J. S. Cotton (Company E, 4th Texas Mounted Volunteers) and Private Ebenezer Hanna (Company C, 4th Texas Mounted Volunteers). The remains had been found by a man digging a foundation for his house in 1987. He discovered a human jaw and notified the authorities. Archaeologists found 31 burials in a trench and removed them. One set of remains identified by archaeologists was claimed by descendants and taken to Kentucky for burial while the other bodies were held by the Museum of New Mexico until arrangements could be made for their reinterment

¹⁸Rostrum Property Card, National Cemetery Administration, Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File, Washington, D.C.

¹⁹Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, Record Group 69, Entries T935-937, 1935-1942, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Works Progress Administration Project Proposal # 50138, Works Progress Administration Records microfilm, New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, NM.; and Wagon Barn Property Card, National Cemetery Administration, Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File, Washington, D.C.

²⁰1946 Report.

²¹Administration Building Construction Drawings, Santa Fe National Cemetery Files, New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, NM.

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which led to their burial at the national cemetery. The reinterment ceremony included Confederate re-enactors, cannon salutes, and musket fire.²²

Today the cemetery remains active and continues to honor the nation's veterans, including those from our recent Middle Eastern conflicts, with dignified permanent resting places.

Burials at Santa Fe National Cemetery

Santa Fe National Cemetery contains burials of the remains of Native Americans, civilians, active service members, and veterans from the U.S.-Mexican War, Civil War, Indian Campaigns, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, Vietnam War, and recent conflicts in the Middle East. The original burials included the remains of 265 U.S. soldiers from old Fort Marcy (General Kearney's 1847 camp during the U.S.-Mexican War), and the Civil War battlefields of Koslouskys and Glorieta. The cemetery provides a final resting place for eight Medal of Honor recipients; a ninth is memorialized in the cemetery:

- Yuma Indian and Army Scout Sergeant Y. B. Rowdy, (Indian Campaigns), Company A, Indian Scouts. May 15, 1890.
- Private Edwin L. Elwood, (Indian Campaigns), Company G, 8th U.S. Cavalry. Oct. 20, 1869
- Watertender Edward A. Clary, U.S. Navy. On board the *U.S.S. Hopkins*, Feb. 14, 1910
- Corporal Jacob Gunther, (Indian Campaigns), Company E, 8th U.S. Cavalry. Arizona, 1868 and 1869
- Private First Class Jose F. Valdez, (World War II), U.S. Army, Company B, 7th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division. Near Rosenkrantz, France, Jan. 25, 1945
- Specialist Fourth Class Daniel D. Fernandez, (Vietnam), U.S. Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry (mechanized) 25th Infantry Division. Cu Chi, Hau Nghia Province, Republic of Vietnam, Feb. 18, 1966
- Captain Robert S. Scott, (World War II), U.S. Army, 172nd Infantry, 43rd Infantry Division. Near Munda Air Strip, New Georgia, Solomon Islands, July 29, 1943
- Second Lieutenant Raymond G. "Jerry" Murphy, (Korean War), U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, Company A, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein). Korea, Feb. 3, 1953.
- First Lieutenant Alexander Bonnyman, Jr., (World War II), U.S. Marine Corps Reserves. Gilbert Islands, Nov. 20-22, 1943, memorialized at the cemetery

In addition to the Medal of Honor recipients other notable burials at the cemetery include Governor Charles Bent, the first American governor of the Territory of New Mexico; George Curry, politician and statesman who served in the Territorial Senate and as governor and then in the U.S. Congress; Major General Patrick J. Hurley, who served with distinction in World Wars I and II, and as U.S. Ambassador to China during 1944-45, in addition to being Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Herbert Hoover; and Oliver LaFarge, who was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for literature in 1930 for his book *Laughing Boy*. Fourteen of the Navajo Code Talkers who served in World War II are buried in Santa Fe National Cemetery. They are Ned Becenti, Carl Csinnjinni, Roy Foghorn, Ross Haskie, Johnson Housewood, Leo Kirk, Ralph Morgan, Sam Morgan, Chester Nez, Sammy Silversmith, Frank Toledo, Preston Toledo, Frank Willetto, Sr., and Daniel Yazzie. These men were part of a top secret program to encode strategic communications using their native language and they received Congressional recognition for their contributions and great courage in 2001. The remains of two former Vietnam MIAs, Warrant Officer John W. Frink and Colonel Donald M. Russell, are also buried in the cemetery.

²² Clippings Regarding Confederate Veterans' Burial at Santa Fe National Cemetery, National Cemetery Administration, Santa Fe National Cemetery Vertical File, Washington, D.C.

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Today, Santa Fe National Cemetery retains much of its historic integrity and its growth can be seen in the cemetery from the older section downhill from the Superintendent's Lodge to the areas in the northern and northeastern sections that are currently being developed and used for in-ground and cremains burials. The natural topography of the Santa Fe area is reflected in the environment of the cemetery as the planners made adaptations to the hillsides that dominate the Santa Fe area. The vegetation also reflects the cemetery's natural setting and aridity of Santa Fe with the short grasses, evergreen trees, and the uses of desert plants and other xeriscape plants around the fences and borders in the new portions of the cemetery. The cemetery reflects local aesthetics and the natural topography and it stands as a significant regional and national shrine to the nation's veterans.

UTM References (NAD 83)

Map Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	413945	3950683
2	13	413920	3950790
3	13	413922	3950898
4	13	413962	3951035
5	13	414030	3951140
6	13	414140	3951245
7	13	414330	3951421
8	13	414501	3951594
9	13	414657	3951771
10	13	414708	3951833
11	13	414770	3951897
12	13	414937	3951904
13	13	414938	3951869
14	13	414932	3951854
15	13	414902	3951826
16	13	414850	3951840
17	13	414785	3951805
18	13	414670	3951661
19	13	414656	3951617
20	13	414593	3951550
21	13	414589	3951419
22	13	414549	3951359
23	13	414495	3951165
24	13	414509	3951090
25	13	414460	3951035
26	13	414463	3951008
27	13	414294	3951015
28	13	414285	3950887
29	13	414248	3950780
30	13	414212	3950713
31	13	414181	3950713
32	13	414181	3950648
33	13	414180	3950478
34	13	414139	3950479
35	13	414073	3950614
36	13	414040	3950687
37	13	414013	3950791
38	13	413996	3950868
39	13	413984	3950868