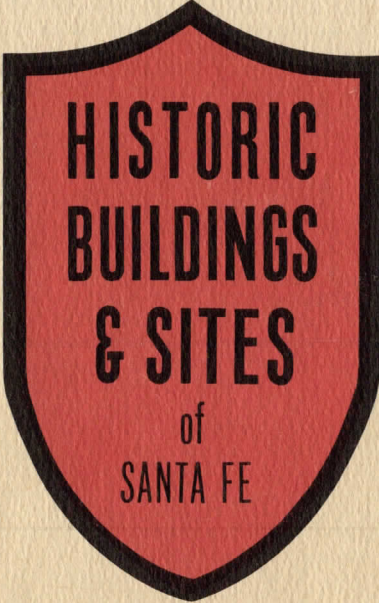



MAP OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SITES OF SANTA FE 1962




THIS PRELIMINARY LIST of historic buildings and sites of Santa Fe is a small fraction of those worthy of preservation, but by bringing to wider public attention these first few examples of Santa Fe's truly indigenous architecture, it is hoped that these buildings and others like them may be preserved for the enjoyment of our own and future generations.

Each building and site in the list is keyed by number to the map above. Some are marked by plaques telling of their history; some are identified by name only on the plaque of THE HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION ; and some are as yet unmarked, but wherever a number appears on the map you will find a corresponding number and a brief description in the list. All historic facts have been documented by the Foundation's Historic Research Committee.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE the map is arranged as an auto tour—starting at the Northwest corner of the Plaza, and following the arrows to the end, at Washington Ave. and S. Federal Place—with buildings and sites numbered consecutively along the route. We also recommend a walking tour in the area of The Plaza and the *Barrio de Analco*.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Except for public buildings and open sites, *please do not attempt to enter the house or grounds of a building listed as a PRIVATE RESIDENCE.* We are grateful to the owners of these houses for permission to include their homes in this leaflet, and we wish to respect their privacy.

THE HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION was formed in 1961 to complement THE OLD SANTA FE ASSOCIATION, and its primary purpose is to help preserve the unique buildings of Santa Fe which still remain standing from its rich and colorful past. The production of this leaflet, and the marking of ten old buildings with its "worthy of preservation" plaque  is the first step The Foundation has taken toward this end. We hope to mark many more in the future, and to publish documented information about them. Our success will depend on public support in terms of factual evidence of the antiquity, architectural significance, and historic interest of such buildings—and of course the funds necessary to carry out these goals.

AS AN "EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE CORPORATION," the Foundation is set up to receive, preserve, and administer "donations of sites, buildings and objects significant in the history of Santa Fe and New Mexico." Its officers and Board of Directors invite you to join them in this effort to preserve the unique character of our ancient city.

Dues are \$2.00 a year, and may be sent (with or without further donations) to THE HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION, El Zagan, 545 Canyon Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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Designed and edited by Sylvia Loomis

The
 Historic
 Santa Fe
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Santa Fe
 M. M.



SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

In January 1610 Don Pedro de Peralta arrived here to establish the *Villa de Santa Fe* under instructions of the Viceroy of Mexico, Don Luis de Velasco. As this site had been selected as the seat of government for a vast region of what is now the U.S. Southwest, Peralta was told to designate "six properties and a square of streets for the making of *Casas Reales* (Royal Houses) and other public works," so that the Spanish colonists might "commence to be and live with some system and permanence."

There is evidence that portions of Santa Fe were built on the site of early Tewa pueblos known as *Kuapoge*, but in 1610 only fragments of former habitation remained.

On June 29, 1823, the City Government and Clergy adopted St. Francis of Assisi as its patron saint, and the City became known as *La Villa de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assisi*.

1. THE PLAZA

Although King Philip II of Spain, in 1573, sent instructions that the length of the Plaza in towns of the New World colonies should be "at least half again as long as its width, because this form is best for celebrations with horses," this may have applied only to seaports. During the 1600's, the Santa Fe Plaza extended to the approximate position of the present Cathedral.

All official, religious, and military functions of Santa Fe took place in the Plaza, around which were the government buildings, customs house, the jail, and the residences of prominent citizens. Its center was a marketplace, and it was the scene of constant social meetings, fiestas, cock-fights and chicken-pulls, as well as that of the public stock and flogging post.

In 1844 Governor Martinez de Lejanza erected a wooden bullring in the Plaza, but tore it down a few months later after it had served as an ambush for Ute Indians who attempted an attack on the Palace and the Governor himself. It was in the Plaza that the Pueblo Indians revolted against Spanish rule in 1680; it was here they capitulated to General Don Diego De Vargas in 1693. It was the boisterous end of the Old Santa Fe Trail from Missouri and *El Camino Real* from Chihuahua. Its history is the history of New Mexico.

2. THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

As part of extensive *Casas Reales*, this building was constructed in 1610-12 as a fortress and seat of government for the Kingdom of New Mexico, under the rule of the Spanish Empire. The buildings were situated around a large central patio, containing a vegetable garden, and included a chapel, the private apartments of the Governor, rooms for government business, a storeroom for gunpowder, the *calabozo* or dungeons, stables for the cavalry, barracks for the army, rooms for servants, a stage house, and even a dove cote.

This portion of one of the buildings, known as *El Palacio Real*, alone survived the Indian Revolt of 1680. As late as 1846 it was at least 50 feet longer than it is now. Incorporated into its thick adobe brick walls are sections of "puddled" adobe—a prehistoric form of Indian construction.

During the past 350 years the Palace has served as headquarters for six governments, if occupancy by the Pueblo Indians from 1680 to the De Vargas Reconquest can be counted as one: the Spanish Empire from 1610-1680 and again from 1693-1821; the Empire of Mexico 1821-1822; the Republic of Mexico 1823-1846; the U.S. Territory of New Mexico 1846-1900; and, for about a month in 1862, the U.S. Confederate Army.

3. LA CASTRENSE (site)—68 E. San Francisco St.

The finest church of 18th Century New Mexico, built in 1760, stood on this site—the chapel of "Our Lady of Light," or "La Castrense"—a military chapel under both Spanish and Mexican rule. After U.S. occupation in 1846 it was used as an ammunition storehouse until Donaciano Vigil (No. 5) led opposition to such use of it, and the government turned it over to Bishop Jean Baptiste Lamy in 1851. For 7 more years it was used as a chapel, but was sold to Simón Delgado and partially demolished to make room for shops. Its large stone *reredos* is now housed in the Church of *El Cristo Rey* (No. 15). (See plaque on J. C. Penney store front.)

4. THE FELIPE B. DELGADO HOUSE—124 W. Palace Ave.

An excellent example of local adobe construction modified by late 19th Century architectural detail, this house was built

in 1890 by Felipe B. Delgado, socially prominent Santa Fe merchant. He had been one of the principle owners of mule- and ox-trains operating to and from Independence, Missouri, and Chihuahua. He was a descendant of Capt. Manuel Delgado, who came here in 1778 with the Spanish Royal Army.

5. THE DONACIANO VIGIL HOUSE—518 Alto St.

This house, probably one-half of a larger one "composed of four parts" was bequeathed to Donaciano Vigil by his parents in the 1830's. He was prominent in New Mexico affairs both before and after the U.S. Occupation in 1846, having served as secretary to Gov. Manuel Armijo during the Mexican regime, and as Secretary of New Mexico (appointed by Gen. Kearney in 1846); as Civil Governor after the assassination of Gov. Bent (1847-48); and as Secretary of the Territory and Register of Land Titles (1848-50).

(NOTE: Visitors welcome when "OPEN" sign is displayed.)

6. THE OLD GUADALUPE CHAPEL—Agua Fria St.

Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe show that a license to build this church was recorded on October 14, 1795. It is the oldest shrine in the United States dedicated to the Virgin of Guadalupe. *Vigas* and *corbels* in the old choir loft (tree-ring dated 1753) were taken from *La Castrense* (No. 3) when it was demolished in 1859. The large canvas of Guadalupe behind the main altar is dated 1804. The original church was partially destroyed by fire in 1922 and was rebuilt in California Mission style, but much of the interior remains unchanged.

BARRIO DE ANALCO

This district (*barrio*), surrounding the Chapel of San Miguel, was occupied in 1620 by Mexican Indians who came with Franciscan missionaries, or in the train of Spanish officials. The original Chapel was built for them shortly after their arrival. In the 1680 Revolt, when the *Barrio de Analco* was razed, the Indians who escaped retreated with the Spanish to El Paso, where the majority chose to remain rather than to return to New Mexico after the Reconquest. By 1776 the district was occupied by married enlisted men, servants, Indians, and *genízaros* (half-breeds). "Analco" is said to be a Nahuatl word meaning "on the other side"—in this case the other side of the *Río de Santa Fe*. (NOTE: See sign at corner of College and De Vargas Sts.)

7. THE GREGORIO CRESPIN HOUSE—132 E. De Vargas St.

In 1747 this house was owned by Gregorio Crespin, who sold it to Bartolomé Marquez "with its lands and an apricot tree." Tree-ring specimens taken from *vigas* in the house indicate their cutting date as 1720-50, and thick adobe walls testify further to its antiquity. The land itself was part of the tract granted by De Vargas himself to Juan Brito, a Tlascalala Indian, who with his brother, Diego Brito, made the adobe bricks for the present San Miguel Chapel. (NOTE: *Private Residence*)

8. THE CHAPEL OF SAN MIGUEL—College and De Vargas Sts.

The original Chapel of San Miguel was built by Fr. Alfonso de Benavides in 1626, but in 1680 it was partially destroyed in the Indian Revolt. De Vargas reported in 1692 that enough of the Chapel remained to be reroofed, but later excavations (1955) show that the walls of the present church—built in 1710—stand on different foundations. Remains of the earlier church lie underneath the present floor.

A beam in the choir loft reads, "The Lord Marquess de la Penuela had this structure made by his aide, Royal Ensign Don Augustin Flores de Vergara in the year 1710." For the next 50 years it served as the military chapel for Santa Fe—or until *La Castrense* (No. 3) was built in the Plaza. Among other ancient religious artifacts, it contains the oldest handmade wooden *reredos* in Santa Fe, dated 1798.

In 1859 Bishop Lamy brought the Christian Brothers to manage the Chapel and its lands as a boys' school. Discounting certain modern details, the interior of the Chapel is now an excellent example of an 18th Century New Mexico Church.

9. ST. MICHAEL'S DORMITORY—south of San Miguel Chapel

When this building was erected in 1878, it was three stories high, with classrooms and community room on the first two floors and a dormitory on the third. Architecturally it was typical of the 19th Century, with a tower, porticos, galleries, a

veranda, and a Mansard roof. Its graceful two-story portal is one of the few remaining in Santa Fe.

In 1926 the building was nearly destroyed by fire, but was saved from complete destruction by its students. The tower and third floor were never rebuilt, but the lower floors were repaired, reroofed, and now serve as a boys' dormitory.

10. THE "OLDEST HOUSE"—215 E. De Vargas St.

Although the origin of this house seems to be lost, it was labelled the "oldest building in Santa Fe" on the Stoner map of 1882, and a building in its approximate position appears on the Urrutia Map (circa 1760). Tree-ring specimens in some of its *vigas* date them as being over 200 years old.

11. ACEQUIA MADRE—García and Acequia Madre Sts.

Acequias, or ditches, were an important factor in Santa Fe's early history, for by cutting off the water supply from the "main ditch (*Acequia de la Muralla*) which ran along the edge of the fortress and castle," the Indians forced the evacuation of the Spaniards from the Palace of the Governors in 1680, and by a similar strategy 13 years later, De Vargas regained its control. Little if any of that *acequia* remains, which ran along the north wall of the City, but the *Acequia Madre*, on the south side of the *Río de Santa Fe*, still flows when the irrigation gates are opened, and may be seen today along the street of the same name, as shown on the accompanying map.

CANYON ROAD

In pre-Spanish times, this street was an old Indian trail leading up through Santa Fe Canyon and the mountains to the Pueblo of Pecos.

12. THE JUAN JOSE PRADA HOUSE—519 Canyon Road

When this house was owned by Juan José Prada in 1869 it was in two sections, with a corridor running from north to south between them. These sections later became separate houses and were not restored to single ownership for 35 years. Then it was made again into one house, but without the connecting corridor. It is believed that the house was built by Italian artisans, brought to Santa Fe by Archbishop Lamy, who introduced the brick *pretil*, or coping, on the roof. (NOTE: *Private Residence*)

13. EL ZAGUAN ("The Passageway")—545 Canyon Road

This charming old hacienda, with its garden, was bought in 1849 by James L. Johnson, prominent Santa Fe merchant. At that time it consisted of two rooms, with adobe walls four feet thick, but other rooms were added—a private chapel, a "chocolate room," a "treasure room," and a semi-detached room at the west to house Mr. Johnson's library. At one time the house contained 24 rooms, with servants' quarters across the street.

When it was purchased for preservation by Mrs. C. H. Dietrich in 1927, it was known as "The Baca Place," as it had long been the home of Col. James Baca, Johnson's grandson. It was renamed *El Zaguán* because of the long passageway running from the patio to the garden. This garden reportedly was laid out by Adolph Bandelier, and its peony bushes—imported from China over 100 years ago—are still flourishing. Two large horse-chestnut trees, planted by Johnson, are city landmarks.

In 1962 the building was again purchased for preservation by El Zaguán, Inc. and one of its apartments is now an office for *The Historic Santa Fe Foundation, Old Santa Fe Assn., and Spanish Colonial Arts Society*. (NOTE: *Private apartments*.)

14. THE BORREGO HOUSE—724 Canyon Road

Although named for the socially and politically prominent Borrego Family, who owned it from 1839 to 1906, this house was built by Gerónimo Lopez before 1769, the year his will was filed. In it he specified that the property consisted of "an orchard of 14 trees and farming land" as well as this house. The rooms at the rear are the most ancient; the large one across the front, with its portal supported by tapered, handmade columns, was added in the 19th Century.

The house has twice been purchased for preservation—first in 1927 by a private owner, and again in 1961 by the Old Santa Fe Association. It is now a restaurant.

15. THE CHURCH OF EL CRISTO REY—upper Canyon Road

One of the purposes of this large adobe church was to provide a fitting sanctuary for the large painted stone *reredos*, originally commissioned by Gov. Marin del Valle in 1760 for *La Castrense*

(No. 3) on the Plaza. According to Fr. Francisco Atansio Dominguez, in 1776, the stone came from a vein northwest of Pojoaque, N.M., but the magnificent artwork was done by Mexican carvers imported by del Valle. The stone plaque of Our Lady of Light in the lower center portion of the *reredos* was formerly imbedded above the door of *La Castrense*.

16. THE JUAN RODRIGUEZ HOUSE—Cerro Gordo and Gonzales

Very little can be seen of this house from the street, but it is of architectural and historic interest for its authentic 18th Century New Mexico detail, and because the first grist mill in Santa Fe was built on the property in 1756. It was commissioned by Don Santiago Roybal, Vicar of Santa Fe, and was still in use as late as 1911 when the Public Service Company of New Mexico installed a pumping station and cut off its supply of water from the *Río de Santa Fe*. (NOTE: *Private Residence*)

17. THE FRANCISCA HINOJOS HOUSE—335 E. Palace Ave.

The land on which this house was built was conveyed to Francisca Hinojos between 1856 and 1870. It is the architectural detail of the house which is of special interest. It was built by itinerant European designers and artisans who were brought from Louisiana to Santa Fe by Archbishop Lamy between 1869 and 1886. In designing the house they were obviously more influenced by the lines of Louisiana architecture during the period of French occupation than by the indigenous architecture of Santa Fe. (NOTE: *Private Residence*)

18. THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI—

After the Indian Revolt a new *parroquia* of adobe was built on this site, between 1714 and 1721, with a chapel on the north side dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary. Here her small wooden statue, known as "*La Conquistadora*," still stands, which was brought here by De Vargas in 1693. A Confraternity in her honor exists in Santa Fe, many of whose oldest families are members, and a yearly procession to Rosario Chapel and back, carries her image in commemoration of the Reconquest.

When the Cathedral was built (1869-1886) by Archbishop Lamy, the old chapel was made shorter, losing its choir loft.

19. SENA PLAZA—E. Palace Ave.

Originally part of the Arias de Quiros lands (No. 20) this property and the small patio to the west came into the hands of the Sena Family, through a bequest, in 1844, to the mother of Don José D. Sena, a major in the U.S. Civil War, who later inherited it. After 1864, he and his family occupied sections of the house on three sides of the large central patio, with a coach house, stable, chicken house, and servants' quarters on the north. The second story on the east and north portions were added in 1927 when the building was sold and remodeled into business offices and shops.

20. THE ARIAS DE QUIROS SITE—E. Palace Ave.

Capt. Diego Arias de Quiros was a native of Spain who was recruited by De Vargas and campaigned with him during the Reconquest. In 1697, he successfully petitioned De Vargas for a grant of property on "the north side of the Plaza," extending from the *torreon* at the east end of the Palace to what is now the east boundary of Sena Plaza.

His own house, built at the west end of the site (the approximate position of the present gas station), was sold in 1746 by his widow to Don Manuel Sanz de Garvisu, Lieut. of the Royal Presidio.

Among the present buildings on the site (all of which were built no later than the middle-to-late 1700's or early 1800's) is "Prince Plaza" at 115 E. Palace Ave., which was bought in 1879 by L. Bradford Prince, who later became Territorial Governor.

21. THE PADRE GALLEGOS HOUSE—227-237 Washington Ave.

Both sections of this house were built soon after 1857 as the residence of Padre José Manuel Gallegos—a colorful, controversial priest who was defrocked by Archbishop Lamy in 1852. He was one of the most important political figures in 19th Century New Mexico, having served two terms in the Mexican Departmental Assembly while still a priest, and, under the Americans, as an elected Senator to the First Legislative Assembly in 1851.

During and after the U.S. Civil War, the building was used as a rooming house. In 1872 the office of the Secretary of the Territory was located here.