



## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

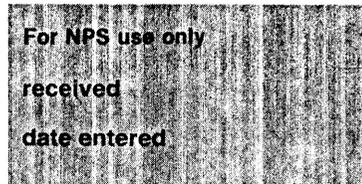
The Spruce Park Historic District comprises some 49.5 acres located on the sandhills between downtown Albuquerque to the west and the University of New Mexico on the broad mesa to the east. The area is now cut off from the neighborhoods to the west by Interstate 25 built in the 1960's. Developed on empty land in the mid-1920's, the area filled in rapidly during the next two decades to become the city's densest and most varied concentration of residential architecture featuring styles popular in the period between the wars. By 1940 over 70 per cent of the houses in the district were built. Only two vacant lots now interrupt the continuous blocks of homes.

Streets in the district, unlike those in most Albuquerque subdivisions even to this day, were laid out not in a grid pattern but in response to the topography. Las Lomas Road across the north end of the district lies along the top of the highest ridge. Running south from Las Lomas, Cedar, Ridge, Spruce and Sycamore Streets curve down the gentle slope of an old broad arroyo to intersect with Roma Avenue which generally follows the descending course of the arroyo. In the heart of the district, on the south side of Roma, lies Spruce Park, a small green park which climbs up to the other side of the arroyo. Along the upper (southern) edge of the park Marquette Place was platted. This short street ends abruptly two blocks west at the edge of a promontory overlooking the lower slopes of the sandhills to the west. From Marquette, continuations of Ridge, Spruce and Cedar Streets descend the steep southern side of the ridge to intersect with Grand Avenue, a major arterial which is the southern boundary of the original addition. On the higher ground east of Spruce Park, Maple and Sycamore Streets intersect with Roma and drop less abruptly south also to intersect with Grand. All of these streets are now lined with houses: many large elaborate homes on Las Lomas and smaller versions in similar styles on Roma, Maple, Sycamore, Spruce and Marquette Place. This area was built up earliest--during the 1920's and 30's. Houses were built during the late 1930's and early '40's along Ridge Place, originally planned as two cul-de-sacs (one ending north of Roma and one extending a short way south of Marquette Place and cut through in 1938), and Cedar--both at the western edge of the district. The original addition is presently bounded by two major streets on the south and east, Grand Avenue and University Boulevard. Zone changes on these edges have allowed the construction of a number of apartments along Grand and three student religious centers near the intersection of Grand and University. On the north side of the proposed district runs Sigma Chi Road lined with houses built throughout the period 1945-1970. To the west, on what used to be a broad dirt promontory named Inspiration Point, there are several medical office complexes built after 1950.

The predominant architectural style in the district is Mediterranean, characterized by moderately pitched roofs of red barrel tile, or metal imitations thereof, often with a small decorative round medallion or louver in the gable peak, arched windows and/or doorways, irregular massing and pale brown or white stuccoed walls; on several houses, round or rectangular towers accent the entrance. Houses in this style comprise approximately one third of the district's buildings. Second in popularity was the Southwest Vernacular style which features some elements of the Mediterranean - usually red barrel tile accents on a small porch roof or a window canopy and arched windows - combined with a flat parapeted roof; the parapet is often broadly crenelled or curvilinear. These two architectural styles were especially popular in the first ten to fifteen years of building in the district, and along with a number of early Spanish/Pueblo Revival houses, established the district's distinctly southwestern character. Another popular southwestern style, the Territorial Revival, is represented in the area only by houses built after World War II, even though this style was popular in the city, especially on the University campus, throughout the 1930's. Toward the end of the 1930's, Streamlined Moderne

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

style houses were added to the streetscape, such as those at 1501 Roma and 624 Cedar. Other homes in the district include a brick English cottage (1320 Las Lomas), a Gothic cottage with conical tower, decorative brickwork and undulating roof tiles (1517 Roma), an International style house, unfortunately poorly remodeled but featuring a fine late 1930's garden pool sculpture (633 Cedar), and a number of sturdy brick bungalow houses.

Perhaps because many builders chose to live as well as work in the district, there is fine detailing on an exceptional number of houses within this small area. At 1513 Las Lomas, the builder added an elaborate Baroque entry; both 1306 Marquette Place and 1524 Las Lomas have fine entry courtyards; a unique Mission Style parapet can be found on 1218 Las Lomas (a stylistic feature faithfully reproduced in a 1980 addition); rectangular towers, some complete with balconets, grace 1502 and 1601 Roma and 1314 Las Lomas and graceful curvilinear window lintels and round-arched windows can be found throughout the area. Gateways for several of the homes were custom designed: 1203 Marquette Place has wrought iron spider web gates, the courtyard at 1501 Roma is entered through an artful geometric wrought iron gate; the gate at the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Gladding House at 643 Cedar was designed as an integral part of the house and the Mediterranean style Gaastra House (1524 Las Lomas) is entered through an ornate white wrought iron gateway. Entries on many Spruce Park District homes are accentuated by fine detail work as at 1300 Marquette Place, 419 Sycamore, 1517 Roma and 610 Sycamore.

An important and highly visible aspect of the district is its landscaping. Street trees, many of them tall and well-maintained elms, line most of the major streets. Spruce Park itself is heavily planted and features trees rare in the area, among them a Norway Maple which presumably does not grow in Albuquerque, but is flourishing here. Most of the houses are well-landscaped with carefully-tended lawns and greenery. Please see attached letter from Baker Morrow, an Albuquerque landscape architect particularly interested in historic landscapes for his characterization of the district's landscaping.

There are no commercial intrusions in the district. Only private homes were allowed to be built under the original, and still prevalent, covenants. Heavy traffic began to threaten the residential quiet of the district in the late 1940's, but in 1952 Lomas Boulevard was constructed north of the area to carry the increasing number of cars and trucks travelling between the downtown area and the expanding Northeast Heights.

A. The following buildings may be considered as significant features in the district:

1. James N. Gladding House, 643 Cedar N.E. (Accepted on the National Register, November 17, 1970).

A fine example of Spanish-Pueblo Revival style architecture, this adobe home was designed by its architect-owner in 1926. James Gladding was also the prime mover in the development of the Country Club Addition, now called the Spruce Park District.

2. Chester French House, 1315 Las Lomas N.E.

Charles Gaastra was the architect of this 1928-29 large Mediterranean style house.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

Hand-made red barrel tile covers the hipped roof of the two-story main building and one-story east wing; arched windows and doors carry out the Mediterranean theme. The house sits on a large corner lot, and is beautifully landscaped. Chester French, the original owner, founded French Mortuary, and served on the County Commission and Albuquerque School Board.

3. Otto Scheer House, 1320 Las Lomas N.E.

Rolled cut wood shingles simulate a thatched roof on this Period Revival English Cottage house, built in 1929 by K. L. House. Diamond paned leaded casement windows, a Tudor-style exterior chimney on the front facade, and an arched door framed by a brick voussoir carry out the Cottage theme. The houses's first owner was Otto P. Scheer, vice president of a furniture company.

4. Harry W. McAvoy House, 1401 Las Lomas N.E. (Accepted on the State Register of Cultural Properties, September 16, 1980).

This adobe house in the Mediterranean style was designed by the firm of Gladding and Gladding. One of the earliest (1924) homes built in the district, it has a pitched roof of clay tiles, dropped-shoulder-arched windows, and an excellently proportioned interior. Harry McAvoy, a clerk for the Fred Harvey company, was the original owner.

5. W. F. Cheek House, 1406 Las Lomas N.E.

A small, well-detailed adobe house built in 1926, 1406 Las Lomas is a good example of early Mediterranean style building in the district. It has recessed multi-paned wood casement windows and a pressed metal tile roof resembling barrel tile. The focal point of the house is the entrance: an arched wooden plank door set into a broadly chamfered recessed opening topped by a curvilinear parapet. Its first owner was W. F. Cheek, an attorney for the U. S. Veterans Bureau.

6. C. L. Berndston House, 1409 Las Lomas N.E.

Sited just across Las Lomas from the Cheek House and also built of adobe, the Berndston House is a more elaborate, yet still modest, Mediterranean style house, exhibiting many characteristics of the style. Built in 1927, the house has red barrel tile roof, a curvilinear arched window lintel and a round-arched Palladian style window, a decorative medallion at the front gable peak and an arched carved wooden door. Its first owners were Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Berndston; Mr. Berndston was a foreman for the Santa Fe Railroad.

7. George and Anna Kaseman House, 1420 Las Lomas N.E.

Built in 1926 for the then imposing sum of \$20,000, this Spanish-Pueblo Revival style house is handsomely proportioned. Battered walls and corners, as well as greater height than is usual in houses in this style, contribute to the feeling of solidity and

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 4

weight that characterizes Pueblo Revival. Courtyards on the southeast and northwest corners are enclosed by Mission style walls. Originally owned by D. G. Lockett, the house was purchased by George and Anna Kaseman in 1934. Owner of the Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Company, George Kaseman founded Albuquerque National Bank, now the city's largest, in 1924 and served as its president until his death in 1938. His widow Anna lived in the house until she died in 1964, leaving a large bequest that led to the founding of Anna Kaseman Hospital in the city.

8. W. H. Woolston House, 1513 Las Lomas N.E.

Built in 1924, this house is one of the earliest houses in the district. It is most notable for its elaborate Baroque entry in shallow relief. Its unique roof - an intersecting ridged hip with the western hip lower than the eastern section - gives this house a cottage look quite distinct from the intersecting gables of the many Mediterranean style houses on Las Lomas, a distinction heightened by the green pressed metal imitation barrel tile used as roofing material. The Woolstons lived here from 1924 until 1970. Mrs. Woolston founded the city animal shelter.

9. T. Charles Gaastra House, 1524 Las Lomas N.E.

Like the Gladding House (643 Cedar N.E.), 1524 Las Lomas was designed by one of the major architects of this district as his own home. Built in 1929, this Spanish Colonial Revival style house also features Territorial Revival elements. It displays the traditional red clay tile roof and stucco finish and a rambling form with a two one-story projections from the two-story main building. A well-designed wood balcony is cantilevered from this two-story section. The one story east wing has a full-length open porch which alludes to Territorial architectural styles.

10. E. D. Sweenhart House, 624 Cedar N.E.

Built in 1938 as a one-story streamlined moderne style house, 624 Cedar is as important for its excellently proportioned additions as for the original house. Its most recent addition is a second story bedroom and sun room designed by nationally recognized Albuquerque architect Antoine Predock; this addition maintains the same curves as those on the original building and uses the same make of glass brick. The effect is a harmonious enhancement of the style of the 1938 house. A 1950's addition added the equally handsome and stylistically appropriate garage to the south. The current owners, working from the original blueprints, have restored both the interior and exterior to its original colors and materials. The home was built for E. D. Sweenhart, a department manager at J. Korber and Co., a large hardware store.

11. Oren Strong House, 1501 Roma N.E.

Also built in 1938, 1501 Roma is an excellent example of streamlined moderne. It is a white stuccoed flat-roofed one-story building with two wings forming a narrow entry courtyard. A permanently fixed geometric metal trellis forms a striking contrast with the curve of the northwest wing where it forms the northern edge of the courtyard. All

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

the original hardware has been kept, including an art moderne gate and outside light fixtures. Oren Strong, who still lives in the house, is the third generation of his family to own and operate Strong Mortuary, now merged with Strong-Thorne Mortuary. His grandfather founded the business in 1881.

## 12. Anna Tessier House, 1517 Roma N.E.

One of the very few examples in Albuquerque of a Period Revival style found more often in Los Angeles, 1517 Roma is a fanciful Gothic Cottage. Built in 1929, it features an undulating green wood shingle roof with rolled edges, a pointed arch window with decorative brick surround resembling stonework, and a conical tower sporting three small arched windows. This first resident was Mrs. Anna Tessier, widow of an Albuquerque clockmaker.

## 13. K.L. House House, 1300 Marquette Place N.E.

This was the home of one of the several builders who both lived in the Spruce Park district and built many of the houses in the area. Built in 1936, it is an excellent example of the Mediterranean style as it was interpreted in the 1930's. Low pitched red barrel tile roofs overhang pale stuccoed walls in the front with a slightly higher flat roofed section at the rear. This flat roof has a traditional Territorial style brick coping. The front door of carved grey wood panels is set off by curved flagstone steps and a chamfered surround set with Mexican tile. A sun porch looks out on the harmoniously walled back yard to the southwest. All the interior wood floor are pegged. Kilbourne House first came to Albuquerque in the 1920's to work as a carpenter; he soon founded his own construction firm which is still operating. He and his family lived at 1300 Marquette until the late 1960's.

## 14. Karr House, 1306 Marquette Place N.E.

Built in 1937 by another local builder for his own home, 1306 Marquette Place is a harmonious companion for the K.L. House house at 1300. Its owner-builder was J.W. Karr, who with Lawrence Eichenburger, built two other houses in the neighborhood. Their company also handled real estate sales, loans and insurance. A notably well-proportioned building, the Karr House features a broad low-pitched red tile roof and a round-arched entry porch opening onto a small low-walled front courtyard.

## 15. Thygerson House, 1315 Marquette Place N.E.

The Thygerson House was also built in 1936 by K.L. House and is an important element in the cluster of Mediterranean style house to the south and southwest of Spruce Park. According to Mr. House's son, Mrs. House did much of the design work for her husband and probably designed this house as well as her own home at 1300 Marquette Place (#13). A rough red barrel tile roof slopes from a low central ridge to extend over the sturdy screened front porch. Attached to the square stuccoed porch pillars are carved corbels which support the large wood beams. The designer took advantage of the house's site on the

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

ridge, and on the down slope to the north provided a full height lower story under the rear portion of the house. Henry Thygerson was a local contractor.

**Non-contributing buildings:**

Note: All of the buildings in the district share a common set back, stay within a two-story limit and are used for residential purposes. No one house is noticeably intrusive. Listed as non-contributing are all buildings which were built after World War II and are clearly at variance with the predominant styles of the district and a few remodelings which obscure the original style.

1202 Las Lomas N.E.	422 Maple N.E.
1215 Las Lomas N.E.	444 Maple N.E.
1221 Las Lomas N.E.	445 Maple N.E.
1310 Las Lomas N.E.	448 Maple N.E.
1412 Las Lomas N.E.	456 Maple N.E.
1421 Las Lomas N.E.	
1505 Las Lomas N.E.	416 Sycamore N.E.
1615 Las Lomas N.E.	424 Sycamore N.E.
	427 Sycamore N.E.
520 Cedar N.E.	
600 Cedar N.E.	1200 Marquette Place N.E.
603 Cedar N.E.	1220 Marquette Place N.E.
611 Cedar N.E.	1311 Marquette Place N.E.
615 Cedar N.E.	
616 Cedar N.E.	604 Ridge Place N.E.
	607 Ridge Place N.E.
1141 Roma N.E.	608 Ridge Place N.E.
1202 Roma N.E.	609 Ridge Place N.E.
1211 Roma N.E.	611 Ridge Place N.E.
1212 Roma N.E.	
1218 Roma N.E.	611 Spruce St., N.E.
1309 Roma N.E.	
1425 Roma N.E.	
1514 Roma N.E.	
1612 Roma N.E.	
1626 Roma N.E.	
1629 Roma N.E.	

Contributing Buildings:

The remainder of the buildings in the district are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. They were built before 1945 and retain their major distinguishing characteristics.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1923–1945      **Builder/Architect** Multiple

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Spruce Park Historic District contains the greatest concentration and widest variety of 1920's and 1930's residential architectural styles in Albuquerque. It is the core of the Country Club Addition, one of several residential developments which began to grow up around the University of New Mexico after the First World War. Limited in size by its careful siting on two sandhill ridges at the edge of the Rio Grande floodplain and by the lands of the University of New Mexico on the east, the district filled in rapidly: 72% of its buildings were in place by World War II. Homes in the district, notable for their wealth of detail, were designed in a variety of styles, including Mediterranean, Southwest Vernacular, Spanish-Pueblo Revival, bungalow and Streamlined Moderne, and were built by some of Albuquerque's best builders. These homes were built for many of the city's leading professionals and businessmen.

Recorded ownership of the land begins in the 1830's when Theodoro Duran sold his mesa holdings to Jose Antonio Garcia for "one fat cow, 12 ewes, and four sacks of corn." The land was passed down through Mr. Garcia's extended family until it was willed to Reverend Father Donato M. Gasparri, Superior of the Jesuits in the Southwest during the 1870's. Several other Jesuits held title to pieces of the land until it was bought in the 1880's for speculation and several additions were subsequently platted but never developed. In 1922 parts of these additions were brought together when the land was acquired by the Southwestern Construction Company which proceeded to replat the area for the Country Club Addition, named for the original Albuquerque Country Club which then stood just east of the new addition; the club was moved to a new site by the Rio Grande in 1928. Although the Country Club Addition kept its name on the record books, the area is now called the Spruce Park Neighborhood, to distinguish it from the district surrounding the new Country Club.

The Southwest Construction Co. was incorporated in 1919 by James Gladding, Louis Bennett, Columbus Mauldin and William Springer; Gladding was the only incorporator destined to remain with the company. He had come to Albuquerque in 1918 as a captain the Corps of Engineers and by 1920 had become City Manager. In 1922 he was registered as an architect and a few years later became associated with a Dutch architect, T. Charles Gaastra, with whom he worked for ten years. Both Gaastra and Gladding lived in houses of their design and construction in the district.

The Country Club Addition was advertised as "Albuquerque's only restricted district" and offered such amenities as "Water, sewers, paving, electric lights and telephones." Few parts of Albuquerque had all of these conveniences or even some of them. Covenants included with the sale transactions included a \$4000 minimum cost for each house, one dwelling only per lot - each to have a detached garage; house plans had to be approved by the company's architect. Private dwellings only were allowed and "no conveyance of the premises or any part thereof shall ever be made to any person or persons of Oriental or African descent."

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

City Directories, 1923-1945, Albuquerque Public Library  
 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1924, 1931, 1942, UNM Map Room  
 Perry Wilkes, "Architecture," New Mexico Independent, May 5, 1978, pp. 6-7  
 Abstract of Title, 434 Maple N.E.

# 10. Geographical Data **UTM: NOT VERIFIED**

Acreeage of nominated property 49.52 acres

Quadrangle name Albuquerque West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

A 

1	3	3	5	1	7	9	10	3	8	8	3	9	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

1	3	3	5	1	7	9	10	3	8	8	3	4	14	10
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

1	3	3	5	1	0	3	10	3	8	8	3	4	2	10
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

1	3	3	5	1	0	15	10	3	8	8	3	9	18	10
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries Not applicable

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Pietsch Davis, Architectural Historian; Susan Dewitt, Coordinator Kathleen Brooker, Historical Architect

organization Historic Landmarks Survey, City of Albuquerque Planning Division date January 15, 1981

street & number 302 Sixth Street SW Albuquerque telephone 766-4720

city or town Albuquerque state New Mexico

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Plus W. Rell*

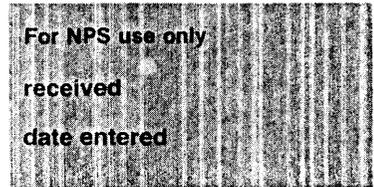
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 5-24-82

For NCHS use only  
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.  
*William H. Sullivan*  
 Keeper of the National Register  
 Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

The first house in the proposed district was built on Roma in 1923. In 1924 and 1925 twelve more were built, on Roma and on Las Lomas. The following year saw a great spurt of building as New Mexico came out of the post-World War I depression and prices came back to their wartime levels. Twenty five houses went up in 1926, ten of them on Las Lomas. In 1927 26 houses were built, 14 on Sycamore alone. The number of houses built gradually decreased after this high point: 21 houses in 1928, 15 in 1929 and six each in 1930 and 1931, dropping to one in 1932 and none in 1933 and 1934, reflecting the deepening of the Depression as it spread across the country. Twenty-eight more houses were added before 1940 and 13 during the war. Scattered empty lots have been filled in since the war, but the essential streetscape has not been altered.

Houses in the district include representatives of all the residential styles being built in the period between the wars, with a predictable emphasis on styles considered appropriate to the Southwest. The result is a harmonious but varied streetscape, quite different from the large developments of almost identical houses built after the war. Here can be found large and gracious Mediterranean style homes, well-proportioned and detailed Spanish-Pueblo Revival buildings and smaller but equally well-built versions of these styles as well as Southwest Vernacular style, houses and bungalows. Other styles include Period Revival, International style and Streamlined Moderne. Many of the local builders built their homes in the district, among them J. T. Benton, K. L. House, James Gladding and J. A. Martinez. Over the years the owners of homes in the district planned and cultivated well-landscaped yards, their carefully tended and still-flourishing trees, shrubs and gardens complementing the many tall street trees. At the center of the addition the Southwestern Construction Co. placed the park which gives the district its name; it was called Country Club Park until the Country Club moved away and was then named Spruce Park.

The people who lived in the Spruce Park district were professionals and businessmen; the district was convenient both to downtown offices and to the University of New Mexico. Doctors settled there, among them Dr. Evelyn Frisbie, the only woman doctor in Albuquerque when she came to New Mexico in 1911; by 1916 she had been elected president of the New Mexico Medical Society. Two of the earliest residents of the district were a doctor, W. H. Woolston, who lived at 1513 Las Lomas, and a dentist, Dr. C. E. Haglund, who lived at 1611 Roma. Many University of New Mexico professors lived in the area: Edward Castetter, 33 years on the faculty and an expert on Southwestern flora and primitive Indian agriculture; Kenneth Adams, a key member of the well-known Taos Society of Artists and a professor of art at UNM; Elizabeth Simpson, chairman of the home economics department and on the faculty 34 years (Mrs. Simpson still lives in her first home in the district); and Carl Grabo, well-remembered professor of English literature who moved to Albuquerque after a long and distinguished career at the University of Chicago. Author Conrad Richter lived at 643 Cedar for a year in 1938. George Kaseman who lived at 1420 Las Lomas was a coal magnate and founded the Albuquerque National Bank; his wife, Anna, was a prominent philanthropist. Owners of two long-established Albuquerque mortuaries, Chester French and Oren Strong, lived in the district, as did two prominent local architects, T. Charles Gaastra and Louis Hesselden; both designed several Albuquerque schools. Other residents included Clye Oden, owner of a large car dealer-

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

ship, several Santa Fe Railroad personnel, lawyers, among them Henry Coors, a state Supreme Court justice and a chairman of the board of First National Bank, merchants and the several builders mentioned above.

The professions and businesses represented in the district during its first three decades are still well represented today, for the district's convenience has not altered with the growth of the city. Many residents belong to an active neighborhood association which is very concerned to protect the quality of life in this older neighborhood. Recently the association successfully negotiated with the city to save street trees threatened by construction of new sidewalks. The Association is also quite interested, in obtaining National Registration for the Spruce Park historic district.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

Verbal boundary description and justification:

The southern boundary of the Spruce Park Historic District starts at the southeast corner of lot 43, Block 5, Country Club Addition.

Thence runs west along the southern boundary line of lot 43 across Maple Street.

Thence west along the north right of way line of the alley north of lots A1 - A6, Block 4, Country Club Addition across Sycamore Street.

Thence west along southern lot line of lot J, Block 3, Country Club Addition to the southwest corner of Lot J.

Thence north along western lot lines of Lot J and Lot I to the north of Lot J to intersection with alley.

Thence west along northern right of way line of alley dividing blocks 2B and 2A, Country Club Addition, across Spruce Street and Ridge Circle to intersection with east right of way line of Cedar Street.

Thence north along this line to intersection with north right of way line of Roma Avenue.

Thence west along this line for one-half block to a point at the southwest corner of Lot MM, Block 12, Country Club Addition.

Thence north along western lot lines of lots MM - H, Block 12, Country Club Addition, continuing across Las Lomas Road and along western lot line of Lot 2, Block 14, Country Club Addition to south right of way line of alley.

Thence east along south right of way line of alley which runs north of Blocks 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, Country Club Addition crossing Spruce Street to intersection with west right of way line of University Boulevard.

Thence south along this line to intersection with north right of way line of alley dividing Block 5, Country Club Addition.

Thence southwest along this line to point of the beginning.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 2

Verbal Boundary Description (continued)

This boundary delineates that part of the Country Club Addition which was built primarily before 1945. It excludes areas of more recent building and areas re-zoned for apartments and institutional use on the west, south and south east, as well as that part of the addition on the east which is now cut off from the neighborhood by six-lane University Boulevard.

Although the larger and more elaborate houses cluster on or near Las Lomas Road, resulting in a preponderance of significant buildings on Las Lomas, the smaller homes to the south of Las Lomas on Roma, Sycamore, Maple Streets and Marquette Place are integral and representative elements of the addition, clearly displaying the less costly development in the district during the 1920's and '30's. Both sides of Sycamore were filled in by 1930, making it the densest area of early building in the district; the west side of Maple was also nearly completely built up by 1930. On Roma can be found the earliest houses in the addition as well as excellent examples of the variety of styles built throughout the decades before the Second World War. And on Marquette Place are clustered the best representatives of the less elaborate Mediterranean style homes built during the 1930's.