NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	RECEIVED 413 OMD No 1024-0018 APR 17 1995 INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1. Name of Property	***************************************
historic name Humacao Customs House	
other names/site number Escuela Francisco I	sern
2. Location	
street & number Marina St., corner Aduana St city or town Humacao state Puerto Rico code PR county Hu zip code 00791	vicinity
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the Nationa as amended, I hereby certify that this determination of eligibility meets the docu properties in the National Register of Hist and professional requirements set forth in property <u>X</u> meets <u>does</u> not meet recommend that this property be consider statewide <u>locally</u> . (<u>See continuation</u>	<u>X</u> nomination request for mentation standards for registering oric Places and meets the procedural 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the the National Register Criteria. I red significant nationally <u>X</u>
Alter Pabr	
Signature of certifying official <u>Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Off</u> State or Federal agency and bureau	Date ice

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

511

State or Federal agency and bureau

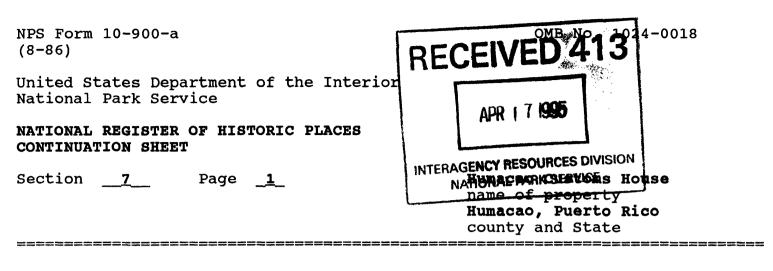
NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) Humacao Customs House Humacao, Puerto Rico	RECEIVED 4 APRIL 109951024-0018 INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION NATIONAL PARK SERVIPAge 2
4. National Park Service Certification	
I, hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	Con A. Beall 9/18/75 Entersed in the Fational Register
other (explain):	
	Signature of Keeper Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes private public-local public-State public-Federal Category of Property (Check only one box) building(s)	as apply)
district site structure object	
Number of Resources within Property	
Contributing Noncontributing 	

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Humacao Cus Humacao, Pu			Page 3
6. Function o			
Historic Func Cat: Govern	tions (Enter categories from instructi		ی پر او پر او پر او پر او پر او
Current Funct Cat: Educat	ions (Enter categories from instruction Sub: School	ons)	
7. Descriptio			
	Classification (Enter categories from		
Coloni	al/Spanish Colonial		
Materials (Enter categories from instructions) foundation Brick roof Metal walls Stucco Brick other Wood			
	cription: See continuation sheet		
8. Statement	of Significance		
	tional Register Criteria (Mark "x" in ifying the property for National Regis		
A	Property is associated with events th contribution to the broad patterns of		
B	Property is associated with the lives past.	of perso	ons significant in n
_ <u>x</u> c	Property embodies the distinctive cha period.	racterist	tics of a type and
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to in prehistory or history.	yield ir	nformation important

Humacao Customs House Humacao, Puerto Rico Page 4 Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. A removed from its original location. _____ B a birthplace or a grave. ____ C a cemetery. D _____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure. ____ F a commemorative property. less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past _____ G 50 years. Areas of Significance: Architecture Period of Significance: 1872-1890 Significant Dates: 1872, 1885, 1890 Significant Person: N/A Cultural Affiliation: N/A Architect/Builder: Julián Cruellas y Rovira Evaristo de Churuca Narrative Statement of Significance: See continuation sheet 9. Major Bibliographical References (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) Previous documentation on file (NPS) ____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. ___ previously listed in the National Register ___ previously determined eligible by the National Register ____ designated a National Historic Landmark ____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____ ___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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Primary Location of Additional Data <u>X</u> State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other	
Name of repository: General Archives	of Humacao
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property: Less than one acre	
UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zond 1 20 209590 2010700 3 2 4 See continuation sheet Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation Boundary Justification: See continuation	 ion sheet
11. Form Prepared By 	
Revised, edited and rewritten with additiona Architect; Arleen Pabón PhD/State Historic Sueiro/Staff Architect	l material by: Karen González/Staff Preservation Officer; Berenice R.
organization: Puerto Rico State Historic P	reservation Office
	elephone: (809) 721-3737 ip code: 00901
Property Owner	
name: Government of Puerto Rico, Departmen street & number: P.O. Box 190759 to	



Humacao Customs House Humacao, Puerto Rico

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Humacao Customs House occupies the eastern section of the urban lot comprised by Marina St.(east), Aduana St.(south), Alejandro St.(west) and Isidro Andreu St. (north) on the Punta Santiago sector in Humacao. It is a one story, stuccoed, brick and rubble masonry structure in the traditional Spanish Colonial style. The building consists of a square shape plan organized by a central space and two flanking ones. This central space has a metal truss and corrugated metal-sheet gable roof. The side spaces, in conjunction with the front portion of this central wing, form a U flat masonry roof that embraces the metal gable structure and the central space.

The main facade faces the east, and the waterfront along Marina Street. The central section of the tri-partite composition, is slightly projected and presents an arched entrance with two flanking arched windows. The continuous parapet acquires "en ressault" characteristics over this central section; the central part of which is emphasized by a pediment-like element. An uninterrupted plain molding, or "retallo," is used around all openings, as a base and as base to the parapet. The parapet, cornice and base are continuous elements repeated all around the structure (See photo #1). The east and west facades have similar tripartite compositions; the west facade also depicts a slightly projected central section, this time crowned by a pediment. Its tympanum has an arched "oculi", or bull's eye window, with bars and fixed louvers (See photo #2). The entrance wooden batten doors are the original ones. The south and north facades each have seven rectangular bays, combining window and door openings. Some of this openings have been closed lately with concrete blocks to protect the interior of the building.

From the east facade, the entrance leads into a hall-like vestibule, or "zaguán." Another hallway leads towards the side naves. Historic plans state that the spaces siding the vestibule were to be used as offices for the porter and the warehouse overseer. The roof structural system is the typical one of Spanish Colonial buildings: wooden beams, wooden slats, or "alfajías," running in a

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perpendicular fashion to the beams, and thin "terra cotta" bricks (See photo #6). The central nave or customs depository is entered either from this vestibule or directly from the yard. The structure of the roof is exposed and consists of pine rafters with corrugated zinc sheets on top. The rafters rests on pine girders along the top of the masonry walls. Steel tensors span across the nave and tied to the girders (See photo #5). The complete structure has poured-concrete, polished floors and stuccoed walls.

At the yard, there is a partially sunken, stuccoed, brick masonry cistern. The cistern appears as an elevated platform, with a small set of brick steps, that lead up unto a brick surface. The cistern, apparently, has been filled with dirt and sand; historical plans show a structure consisting of a 4.0 by 8.0 meter tank, partially underground, and divided into two naves by a series of four segmented arches resting upon square columns. Each nave has a segmented cannon vault.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The structure is a Spanish Colonial one, both in terms of its typology and its architectural style. It was constructed, and apparently finished, in 1872 by the Department of Public Works of the Spanish Government in Puerto Rico. Until this time, the customs house was a wooden building, temporary in nature, so the need for a permanent structure made it possible that, in 1865, it was decided to construct the present building to serve as the new customs house at Punta Santiago.

The original project was designed in 1871, by Julián Cruellas y Rovira, an engineer. At the time, state projects were designed and built under the supervision of engineers belonging to the Royal Corps of Engineers. The plans called for a 25 meter by 25 meter square building, with a large, central warehouse space, or depository, surrounded on its three sides by offices and officer's residences. Historic documents reveal that the original plans were revised and changed in some details by engineer Evaristo de Churuca. The revision included an emphasis of the eastern-western axis by closing lateral entrances and the addition of a frontispiece to the parapet over the eastern facade, recognizing the ocean-front side as the main facade of the building. A later interior rehabilitation project, signed by Pedro Cobreros in 1885, substituted the deteriorated wooden floors by lime mortar cementitious floor mixture, or "argamasa." In 1890, part of the warehouse area was subsequently

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Section	_8,9_	Page		name of Humacao	Customs property , Puerto and State	Rico
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re-floored with wood in order to protect certain perishable goods from the floor humidity.

The National Register of Historic Places multiple nomination "United States Custom Houses in Puerto Rico 1898-1931," states that the Humacao Customs House is one of only four structures, designed and built under the Spanish era, still existing. It is an important example of the Spanish Government's interpretation of this typology. Customs houses provided the visual, official and architectural link between the island and the sea, which represented foreign commercial ties. Customs houses, as other official buildings, were meant to visually represent the State, in this case the Spanish crown. They were also extant examples of a During the 19th century it was felt by the Crown that desire to be "modern." customs houses and lighthouses would give "presence" to the colonies in the seafaring traffic routes of the times. This guaranteed commerce and, thus, muchneeded progress. Because of this, the building represents customs houses of a very important period in the island's architectural history. As such, it is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for its contribution to the understanding of the 19th century, Spanish customs house typology, as used in the ultramarine colony of Puerto Rico.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

- Abreu Vega, Salvador. <u>Apuntes para la historia de Humacao.</u> Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 1984.
- Gutiérrez, Luis A. and Pabón, Arleen. "PHAROS: Sistema de Alumbrado Marítimo de Puerto Rico," 1991.
- Ortiz Cuadra, Cruz M. and Santiago Cazull, Hector. "Inventario de Edificios Históricos del Municipio de Humacao." Centro Cultural Antonia Sáez with Suvey and Planning Funds from the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office. July 1994.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the property are: Marina St. to the east, Aduana St. to the south, and Isidro Andreu St. to the north. To the west, the boundary is defined by the yard between the Humacao Customs House and a cafeteria building of the Francisco Isern School.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries correspond to the urban lot historically associated with the property, excepted the west boundary, where the cafeteria building is located. This structure is not being included because it is a modern building that does not contribute to the character of the Humacao Customs House.

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Humacao Customs House Humacao, Puerto Rico

All photographs taken by Evelyn Ayala, June, 1993.

All original negatives found within the Historic Buildings Survey of Humacao, at the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office.

- Photos
- #1 General view of main facade, facing northwest
 - #2 View of west facade, facing southeast
 - #5 Detail of roof truss, facing east
 - #6 Detail of wooden beams, wooden slats, or "alfajías", and thin "terra cotta" bricks at the "zagúan", facing east.