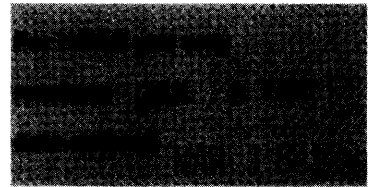


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Distrito de las Escuelas

and/or common

2. Location

street & number South Pacific and South Gonzales Streets not for publication

city, town Las Vegas vicinity of _____ congressional district 1

state New Mexico code 35 county San Miguel code 047

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple - see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. San Miguel County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Las Vegas state New Mexico

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Cultural Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November 7, 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Program

city, town Santa Fe state New Mexico

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" 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

Distrito de las Escuelas is a residential area south of the Las Vegas Plaza. It takes its name because the old Jesuit School and the West Las Vegas Schools are located in the vicinity. Today the district is one of adobe houses of various sizes and ages. This area has a remarkable coherence, with its low adobe buildings set close to the street interspersed with houses from the railroad era. There are surprisingly few buildings that detract from the character created by the two types of houses. The district's boundary is drawn to maintain this coherence. Throughout Old Town there are structures of similar quality, but the coherence found in this area is lacking.

All of the structures in the district are identified as being significant, contributing, neutral, or intrusive. Those structures which are significant have architectural or historic value in their own right. Those that are contributing are important to the district, but have less value. Neutral structures, in their material and scale, neither add to nor subtract from the overall character, and intrusive structures detract from the character.

The district extends along three streets, two of them south from the Plaza. The third is a cross the street. South Pacific was a major throughfare almost from the start, as it was the route of the Santa Fe Trail. Therefore a number of buildings, especially those which have no setback, date to the early years of Las Vegas' settlement.

The Gazette Complex at the southeast corner of South Pacific and Moreno is a complex structure consisting of three parts. Architecturally the three parts are the center and two wings of the L-shape building. There is no setback on either street facade. The building's history is more complex, though it involves these three parts. (S)

The section along Moreno Street is constructed of adobe, is one story and has a gable roof covered with wood shingles. The window openings are boarded up, but the wood frames and top roll moldings are exposed. The two doors also have roll moldings and one of them has a transom. The South Pacific Street section is similar to that along Moreno, as it is of adobe, is one story, and has wood shingle-covered gable roof. The windows also have wood frames, classicized moldings and there are several doors, similarly framed, indicating the use as apartments.

The corner section has a hip roof which is covered with wood shingles. The distinguishing feature of this section is that it is constructed of adobe faced with brick which has been stuccoed, but portions are now exposed. On the Moreno Street side, the door and window have segmental arches and the South Pacific side have flat arches or lintels. All windows and doors have wood frames.

The history of the structure is not entirely clear. The earliest mention of the property is an 1851 Quit Claim transferring a house and lot at this site from Robert Hart to John Dold. Other deeds for the property are dated 1853, 1867, 1868, and 1874. The deeds prior to 1874 describe the property as being on the south side of the Plaza. In 1874, the same parcel is one block south of the Plaza, indicating the sale of portions of the Plaza. Photographs indicate that as early as 1872, the Las Vegas Gazette had its office at the corner of South Pacific and Moreno. The Gazette came to this location after the size of the Plaza was altered. The photographs also indicate that the building is one story, flat-roofed, and of adobe. The newspaper remained at that location until 1883.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input 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 checked="" 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

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Distrito de las Escuelas is significant primarily for its architectural value. Las Vegas was founded in 1835 by the Mexican government as the port of entry on the Santa Fe Trail. The Santa Fe trade had begun shortly after Mexican independence because Mexico opened borders which Spain had kept closed. The entry of American goods and influence had a tremendous effect on New Mexican architecture.

Spanish colonial architecture was characterized by flat roofs, very small window and door openings, no glass and articulation with portals and extending vigas. Over the years of the Santa Fe trade, features and materials such as gable roofs, galvanized metal, glass, Greek Revival detailing, and brick were introduced into New Mexican architecture. These features were incorporated into new buildings and existing buildings were remodeled.

In 1835 Las Vegas had a central plaza (National Register 12-16-74) surrounded by commercial and civic buildings. The residential structures were on the adjacent streets. One of these streets, now called South Pacific, was the route of the Santa Fe Trail. One can only speculate that portions of the street were lined by low, narrow, adobe structures, attached to one another and with no setback. Over the years these structures were modified with larger windows, some with pedimented moldings and metal-covered pitch roofs. The vacant areas were infilled with adobe structures reflecting these same features. Thus the street retains many characteristics which it had in the Territorial Period.

In 1879 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad arrived across the Rio Gallinas from Old Town and immediately a new town sprang up along the tracks. The arrival of the Railroad brought not only diversion of commercial activity from Old Town, but also eastern architectural styles, details, and materials. A number of the structures in the district represent this new architecture.

Generally, however, the tenacity of adobe as a material is illustrated in the district. From 1835 through recent years low adobe structures with minimal detailing have been built in the District. Structures of the Mexican (1821-1848), Territorial (1848-1879), and Railroad (1879-1912) Periods are represented in a remarkably homogeneous form.

The district has historical importance through some of the individual structures. Additionally Old Town, the original Las Vegas, was very important to the Santa Fe trade, a major feature in New Mexico's history.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Bunting, Bainbridge. Early Architecture of New Mexico. Albuquerque, 1976
 Perrigo, Lynn I. Distinguished Houses South of the Plaza. Manuscript, 1976.
 Perrigo, Lynn I. The Eminence of Las Vegas in the Territorial Period. Manuscript, n.d.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 12

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Las Vegas

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	3	4	7	9	6	0	0	3	9	3	8	5	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	3	4	7	9	6	6	5	3	9	3	8	0	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	3	4	7	9	4	8	0	3	9	3	8	4	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Gonzales and Moreno, proceed south along the west edge of South Gonzales for approximately 140 meters, to the intersection with South Pacific; proceed west across South Pacific along the north edge of Perez for

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Threinen, Architectural Historian

organization Historic Preservation Bureau date 30 November 1979

street & number 505 Don Gaspar telephone 505-827-2108

city or town Santa Fe 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 *Thomas W. Neill*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 12-31-79

For HCRC use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
W. Ray
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: _____ date 3/12/80

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Michael Gonzales
1503 South Gonzales
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701 | 12. Dionicio R. Segura
1402 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 2. Eloisa Sena Gallegos
1114 South Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 13. Jose & Lucio Blea
1408 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 3. Wilfred Marrigo
Box 2823
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 14. Steven & Olivia Wintow
1412 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 4. Benjamin M. Romero
1024 South Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 15. Juan J.J. Montano
203 Independence
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 5. Rheua S. Pearce
1208 S. Pacific
P. O. Box 2175
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 16. Mary C. Montano
203 Idnependence
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 6. Vicentita Baca
1300 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 17. Charles Cruz
27390 S.E. Haley Road
Boring, Oregon 97009 |
| 7. Augustin & Victoria S. Gonzales
1304 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 18. Reuben Cruz, Jr.
1502 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 8. Arturo Montoya
Enchanted Hills Trailer Park
Box 55
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 19. Rueben Cruz, Sr.
c/o Stella B. Martinez
5813 Avenida La Barranca NW
Albuquerque, N.M. |
| 9. Blas A. Lopez
Antonia L. Vasques
Petra L. Shaw
Mary Ella Buckland
2216 Hotsprings Blvd.
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 20. Jose G. Gutierrez
1518 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 10. Jose D. Baca
1316 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 21. Ed Hern
1524 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| | 22. Alice Madrid
1500 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |

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- | | |
|--|---|
| 23. Bernabe Jaramillo
1606 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 34. Manuel Sena
1507 S. Gonzales
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 24. Carlos & Annie Maestas
1607 S. Gonzales
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 35. Refugio A. Esquibel
1411 S. Gonzales
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 25. Robert Hanford Dalton
P. O. Box 2606
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 36. Mrs. Gloria Chavez
5330 N. Orchard Street
Frisco, California 93710 |
| 26. Frank Varela
213 Moreno Street
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 37. Eddie E. Ludi
1111 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 27. Arturo & Mary Lou Tenorio
207 Moreno
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 38. Margaret Sanchez
1107 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 28. School Property (WLV Schools)
P. O. Drawer J
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 39. Abaido & Dorothy Trujillo
329 Valley
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 29. Nick Cole Baca
Box 106
Holman, New Mexico | 40. Phil & Isabel Espinoza
321 Valley
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 30. Leo Salazar
P. O. Box 223
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 41. Juan N. Pena
661 Don Gaspar
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 |
| 31. Timmy & Estella M. Solano
1519 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 42. Ernest Harrison
1402 Chavez
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 32. Manuel Greenier
Enchanted Hills Trailer Park
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 43. City of Las Vegas
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |
| 33. Nepomuceno & Emma Lucero
1507 S. Gonzales
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 | 44. Margaret Rose Lucero
(Mrs. Tony Serna)
1409 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701 |

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-
- 45. Joseph & Esperidion J. Arellanes
1321 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701

 - 46. Facundo B. & Dora Valdez
1317 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701

 - 47. Lee I. Marquez
1315 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701

 - 48. Rufus & JoAnn Castellano
1311 S. Pacific
Las Vegas, N.M. 87701

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The Las Vegas Optic of October 29, 1884 reported that Henry Monsimer was beginning to build a grocery at the corner of South Pacific and Moreno. It appears that he constructed the brick section, but how extensive a reconstruction or remodeling it was is unknown. The end sections, both of adobe, probably were extant in 1884. Whether they date back to 1835 or to facing the Plaza is unknown. Both structures were probably remodeled because of their Territorial features such as large windows with classicized moldings and pitch roofs. The three sections are now joined as one building, but they were probably separate at one time.

Since Monsimer's time, the building is now in only fair condition; the current owner intends to rehabilitate the structure as apartments.

At 1610 South Pacific is a small commercial structure, now vacant and in disrepair. It is constructed of adobe and has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. There is a stepped parapet at the front and an addition has been made. (N)

The house at 1606 South Pacific is of the Mexican or Territorial period, as evidenced by several features common in this district. It has no setback, the building is one room wide, and the adobe walls are very thick. This was once a large house with a long facade to the street broken by a zaguan leading to the back. At each end is a wing creating a U-shape plan and partially enclosing a placita. The house is topped by a gable roof and at one end there is an attic dormer. Some changes have been made including stone facing along the lower portion of the front facade and replacement of the windows with metal casements. One of the wood frame windows and two doors with transoms remain on the front facade. This fenestration indicates that the house probably dates to or was remodeled after 1848, in the Territorial Period. (C)

At 1600 South Pacific is a house similar to that at 1606, though not as large. It has the same features which indicate a quite old structure: no setback, one-room width, and very thick walls. This adobe house also has a gable roof with wooden gable ends. In some cases, possibly this one, the presence of gable ends in a different material can mean that the gable was added later, over a flat roof. Other alterations include brick facing along the lower portion of the wall and at the corners and new doors and metal casement windows. (C)

Another older structure is at 1524 South Pacific. This one is constructed of stuccoed adobe, is one story, and has a gable roof covered with wood shingles. The casement windows have plain wood moldings. Across the front of the house is a portal with modified Doric columns. This structure has characteristics of the Territorial Period and has a slight set-back; these features indicate a slightly later date of perhaps 1870. (C)

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At 1522 South Pacific is a now vacant grocery store. It is constructed of adobe and has brick facing on the front facades and stuccoed sides. The building is topped by a gable roof, the gable end of which faces the street. (N)

Connected to 1522 by a small passageway is a more elaborate house, 1518 South Pacific. Constructed of adobe which has been stuccoed, the L-shape plan house is topped by a gambrel roof and the wing by a gable roof. The ridge of the gambrel roof is slightly off-center and the end is shingled. At the corner is an inset porch with Doric columns. Most of the windows are double hung sash with wood frame, though some have been replaced with metal casements. The house has details frequently found in the Queen Anne, but is not an example of the style. (C)

The structure at 1510 South Pacific is quite an old one with no setback and thick walls. It has, however, been unsympathetically remodeled and is in poor condition. The building is constructed of adobe, is two stories, and has a gable roof. Additions have been made to the side and rear. All of the windows have been replaced by a variety of types including glass blocks and metal casements. Because of these changes little sense of the original structure remains. (C)

At 1502 South Pacific is a one-and-one-half story structure topped by a gable roof, the ridge of which is perpendicular to the street. The house is constructed of adobe which is stuccoed. The windows are double hung sash, with small windows under the eaves lighting the attic. Though probably not as old as some of the structures, this example of the New Mexico vernacular maintains the material, roof-line, and proportions of the district. (C)

The house at 1412 South Pacific is set back behind another structure. It dates to the late Territorial Period with its adobe construction, wood frame windows, and portal with lumber posts. Topped by a gable roof, the house has double hung sash windows and a center front door. A gabled dormer has been added to the front. (C)

In front of 1412 at 1402-1410 South Pacific is one of the most significant structures in the district. It is not only an excellent example of Territorial architecture, but also may have been used by the Jesuit Brothers. The house is constructed of adobe and has a gable roof with end dormers, one of which is shingled and the other clapboard. All of the windows are double hung sash with wood moldings. At the north end, the moldings have a roll top. At the south end, the windows and doors have been boarded up and the moldings are pedimented. Across the front is a portal with slightly classicized posts and at the north end, the posts have small brackets. From 1875 to 1888, the Jesuits had school for boys and a newspaper in Las Vegas. The Jesuits occupied two houses in the district, La Casa Redonda and the Francisco Lopez House. This house may well be the Lopez House, as it fits the location description and is of the era. Now used as a residence, the building is in quite good condition. (S)

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At 1320 South Pacific is a house which also has classicized details, though of a later date, ca. 1905. It is constructed of stuccoed masonry and has hip roof with a gable wing at the front. All of the windows are wood, double hung sash and all but one have segmental arch tops. The windows at the front are topped by a denticulated molding and the front door has a transom. Exterior articulation includes a corner porch with wood posts and quoins of scored concrete block. The house is a well-proportioned example of the Neo-Classical revival at a residential scale. (S)

At 1316 South Pacific is a one-story house which is constructed of adobe and topped by gable roof. The roof indicates a narrow structure which has a rear lean-to addition. Originally there may have been a flat roof because the gable ends are filled with shingles. The windows are wood double hung sash with plain moldings. One of the two doors is also plain and the other has small side lights. That the house probably dates to the early Territorial Period is further indicated by the thick walls and lack of setback. (C)

The structure at 1310 South Pacific may well be as old as 1315; however, it has been badly remodeled. The house is constructed of adobe and has a flat roof with a gable-roof rear addition. The original front windows have been replaced with large picture windows and the door has also been replaced. (N)

Also similar to 1316 is the structure at 1304 South Pacific. It is of adobe, has a gable roof with filled gabled ends, a rear lean-to addition, and double hung sash windows. The house probably dates to the early years of Las Vegas as it has no setback, thick walls, and a long, narrow plan. (C)

Attached to and similar to 1304, is a house at 1300 South Pacific. This row of attached houses begins with 1316 and continues through 1114. All are basically similar--constructed of adobe, no setback, and either a flat or gabled roof. The houses are distinguished by their condition, alterations, or details. This particular house has double hung sash windows with plain wood moldings. (C)

As with all of this row of houses, 1208-1216 South Pacific has no setback, a long narrow plan, and thick adobe walls. The interior, which is about 3 steps down from the present street level, has been restored to its original viga and latia ceilings. The owner claims that the house dates to before 1848. Distinguishing features of this structure include double hung sash windows, all but one of which have plain wood moldings, as do the three doors. The other window has a pedimented molding. The roof of most of the structure is gable, covered with corrugated metal, and there is a flat roof on one wing. The house, because of its well-maintained condition, is an excellent example of the Mexican and early Territorial period structures in this district. (S)

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The house at 1204 South Pacific is similar to the others, though most of the windows have been recently replaced. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. One of the two doors on the front facade has an elaborately paneled door remaining. (C)

At 1200 South Pacific is a narrow structure which appears to have been constructed to fill a gap between adjacent structures. Its gable roof is set with the ridge perpendicular to the street. A small bit of the gable end of the structure to the north is exposed above the ridge. The windows and doors have all been replaced recently. Because it is constructed of adobe, this structure blends into the row. (N)

At the south end of this row is an excellent example of the Territorial style. The L-shape plan house is constructed of adobe and topped by a metal covered hip roof. The windows are 9 over 6 double hung sash and the window at the front has a pedimented molding. The center front door with its side and top lights and pedimented molding is illustrative of the Greek Revival influence on the Territorial style. (C)

At the south end of the district, at 1112 South Pacific, is an adobe house of a later date. This one story, gable roof structure has a square plan with an inset corner porch. (N)

The west side of South Pacific also has structures which are important to this district. The first of these, 1107 South Pacific, is an example of a Railroad Era Style, indicating the influence of these styles and materials in Old Town. Constructed of red brick, this one-and-one half story house has a hip roof with a front gable wing. The front is shingled. Across part of the front is a wood porch. All windows but the newly-replaced front window, are double hung sash with stone lintels and sills. The door is topped by a transom. (C)

At 1111 South Pacific is a house which includes two generations of classical revivals. The adobe house is topped by a gable roof and has double hung sash windows. The roll moldings and door with side and top lights, as well as the long, narrow plan and thick adobe walls, indicate a structure of the Territorial period. Added to this is an elaborate Corinthian column portico. According to Lynn Perrigo, the house was built in ca. 1860 by Lorenzo Valdez, and in 1870 it was purchased by Demitrio Perez. The house was probably modernized in the early years of this century, when the Neo-Classical Revival was popular. (S)

South of the intersection of South Pacific and Valley are the ruins of South Public School. The school was gutted by fire and only parts of its stone walls remain.

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The house at 1311 South Pacific is a one-story structure constructed of stuccoed masonry, most likely adobe. The front portion has a metal covered gable roof and at the rear is a flat-roof section. There is a gable roof porch at the front and the front windows are double hung sash in threes. (N)

Breaking the visual characteristics of the district, is the Bungalow at 1315 South Pacific. It is one-and-one half stories, is constructed of adobe which is stuccoed, and is topped by a gable roof. The fenestration is double sash with wood lintels and sills. Across most of the front is a gable-roof veranda, and both this one and the main one have a half-timber pattern. Because of the stone foundation and the adobe construction, an earlier house may have been remodeled into this Bungalow in 1920s or 1930s. (C)

Another example of the New Mexico Vernacular is at 1317 South Pacific. This one has a steep gable roof with a clapboard dormer and rear, flat-roofed addition. The front facade is articulated with paired, double hung sash windows and an inset porch with turned wood posts. The house has features which are commonly used after the arrival of the Railroad and thus it is not an example of the Territorial Style. (C)

At 1321 South Pacific is an adobe house which was built as or remodeled into a Gothic Cottage. This one-and-one half story structure is topped by an L-shape gable roof which has returned eaves and brackets. The porch as been enclosed. The fenestration is narrow, double hung sash with wood lintels. At the front is a paired window topped by a wood decorative hood. Either the construction or remodeling took place in ca. 1880, as the Gothic Cottage was one of the first styles to be introduced by the railroad. The 1895 city directory identifies the house as belonging to O. A. Larrazolo, one of the Territory's leading Democrats. (S)

La Casa Redonda is the only remaining example of a square-plan, courtyard-centered house remaining in the district. It is constructed of adobe and is topped by a metal-covered gable roof. Unfortunately, nearly all the windows and doors have been replaced, though in some cases the shadows of the larger, original windows remain. Only the zaguan has the original pedimented, denticulated molding. Despite the remodeling, the house is architecturally and historically among the most significant in the district. (S)

The house was built before 1874 and prior to that date belonged to Don Manuel Romero. In 1874, Don Manuel gave it to the Jesuit School for Boys. From 1875 to 1919 it also housed La Revista Catholica, a Jesuit newspaper. In 1888 the Jesuit School left Las Vegas and moved to Denver to become Regis College.

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An example of the Territorial Style is at 1311 South Gonzales. It is one story, has a long, narrow plan, and is topped by a gable roof, the ridge of which is perpendicular to the street. The front gable is filled with wood shingles. The windows are double hung sash and those along one side have pedimented moldings. (C)

At 1319 South Gonzales is a one story, adobe house which is also an example of the Territorial Style. It has a gable roof covered with terneplate. The windows are double hung sash with pedimented moldings and the center front door has a transom with 15 panes. Because the wood windows and pedimented moldings remain and the house is well-maintained, it serves as a good example of the Territorial Style. (C)

The house at 1411 South Gonzales is another good example of the Territorial Style. It is, however, more complex than the previous two. This one has an L-shape plan with a gable roof covered with terneplate. Both end gables have clapboard facing. The double hung sash windows and the two transomed doors have roll moldings. Across the front is a portal which has modified Doric columns. (S)

Behind 1503 South Gonzales is a two story adobe structure which is now used for apartments. The double hung sash windows alternate with doors on both stories. The gable roof is covered with metal. Across the front there is a two story portal which has been added. It is not possible to estimate the date of this structure because it has features common to both the Territorial Style and the New Mexico Vernacular. It therefore could date to any time from 1850 to 1920.

At 1503 South Gonzales is another example of the Territorial Style, though somewhat remodeled. All of the windows have recently been replaced, as has one of the doors. The roof is gable covered with corrugated metal and the ends are filled with wood siding. Across both the front and rear are portals with log posts. (C)

The house at 1507 South Gonzales has stuccoed masonry walls articulated with paired double hung sash windows and a porch across the front. The roof has a flat top and sloped sides. (N)

Though faced with ^{cl}apboard, the house at 1519 South Gonzales is actually constructed of adobe. The house is topped by a gable roof and the porch has characteristics common to the Bungalow. The windows are double hung sash with plain wood moldings and the front door has top and side lights. (C)

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At 1603 South Gonzales is a house which has details common to both the Territorial and Railroad Eras. The house is of stuccoed masonry and is topped by a gable roof, the ridge of which is perpendicular to the street. The fenestration openings are segmental arch filled with double hung sash windows. One of the two doors has been replaced. Across the front there is a Doric-columned porch. This house is essentially an example of the Territorial Style with its traditional New Mexican form and superimposed classicized details. The segmental arches are a form rarely found until after the arrival of the Railroad. (C)

Constructed of adobe which has been stuccoed, the house at 1605 South Gonzales is an unadorned example of New Mexico vernacular building. It is topped by a corrugated metal-covered gable roof, the ridge of which is perpendicular to the street. Double hung sash windows appear along the side facades and have been replaced by aluminum windows at the front. There are three doors along the side indicating the use as apartments. (C)

The only intrusive structure in the district is a vaguely modern style house at 1607 South Gonzales. The walls are of white stucco over masonry. The windows are metal casements and at the front there is a large picture window. The door is at the corner of the L-shape plan, which is topped by a hip roof. (I)

The Charles Ilfeld Carriage House is at 1609 South Gonzales. It is a rectangular plan structure, constructed of stuccoed adobe, and topped by a hip roof with a suspended overhang. The windows are all new aluminum double hung sash, but one of the original wood doors with its transom remains. Across the front are Corinthian pilasters. The carriage house is the only remainder of Charles Ilfeld's property, as his finely-proportion house, once across the street, burned. Ilfeld came to Las Vegas in 1867 and from there built a state-wide mercantile company. (S)

At 1617 South Gonzales is a small structure with clapboard siding topped by a truncated hip roof. The house has proportions similar to a trailer. (N)

The house at 207 Moreno is a good example of the Territorial Style. It is constructed of adobe which is stuccoed, has little setback, and is topped by a gable roof. The windows are double hung sash with plain wood moldings and the door is topped by a transom. (C)

At 213 Moreno is a house which has proportions common to the Gothic Cottage. The house is constructed of adobe, has an L-shape gable roof and one-and one-half stories tall. At the intersection of the eills is a porch which has turned wood posts. All the windows are now metal frame. (C)

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There are three identical duplexes at 219 and 221 Moreno. They are constructed of stuccoed adobe and have hip roofs. The windows are all metal casements with projecting concrete sills. These structures are quite recent, perhaps dating to the 1950s, but they retain the material and proportions common to the district. (N)

Though gutted by fire some years ago, the building at 225 Moreno is one of the more unusual in the district. It is constructed of random ashlar, red and white sandstone. Across the front is an arcade, five assymmetrically spaced round arches. Nothing is known of the history of the house or date of construction. It does however stand as a vernacular example of the Renaissance Revival. (S)

Distrito de las Escuelas is then a typical section of Old Town with its 1835, Mexican period (1821-1845) beginning and additions, remodelings, and new constructions from all subsequent periods, the most noteworthy of these periods being the Territorial (1845-1879) and the Railroad (1880-1912). Nearly all the structures have low, street-hugging proportions and heavy adobe walls, regardless of their date of construction or sophistication. The district remains one of the best preserved residential areas of an old town in the state.

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Threinen, Ellen. Architecture and Preservation in Las Vegas: A Study of Six
Districts. Las Vegas, 1977.

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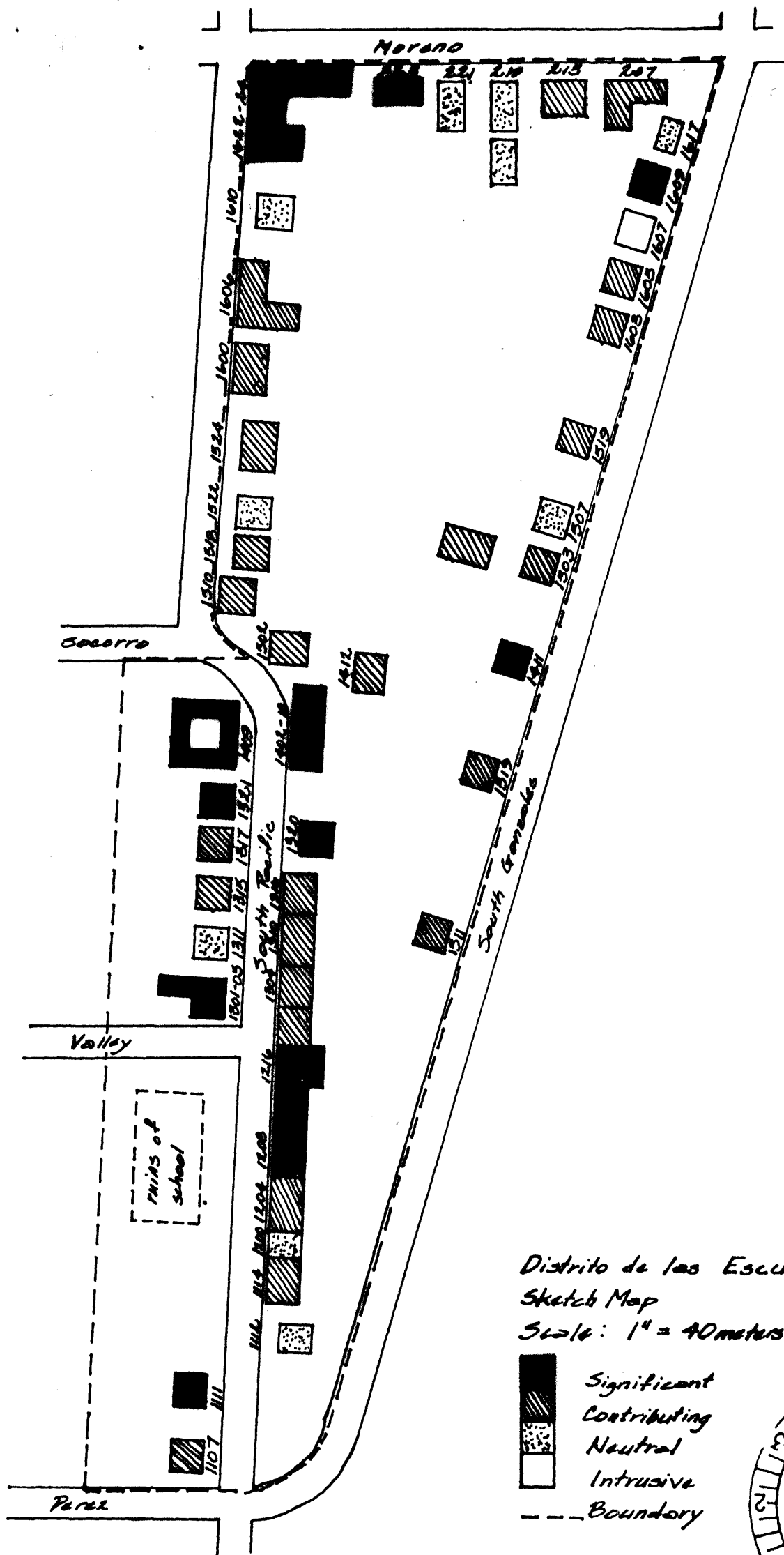
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
approximately 40 meters; proceed north along a line 30 meters from the west edge of South Pacific, for approximately 270 meters, crossing Valley, to the intersection with Socorro; proceed east on Socorro to the east side of South Pacific; proceed north along the east side of South Pacific, for approximately 220 meters, to the intersection with Moreno; proceed east along the south edge of Moreno, for approximately 150 meters to the starting point.

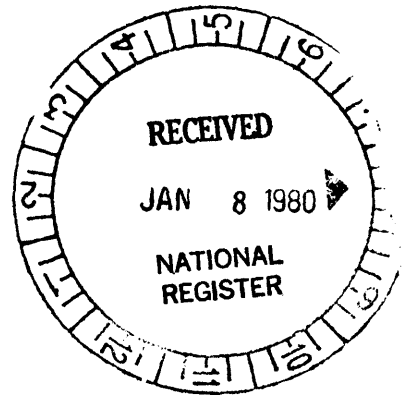
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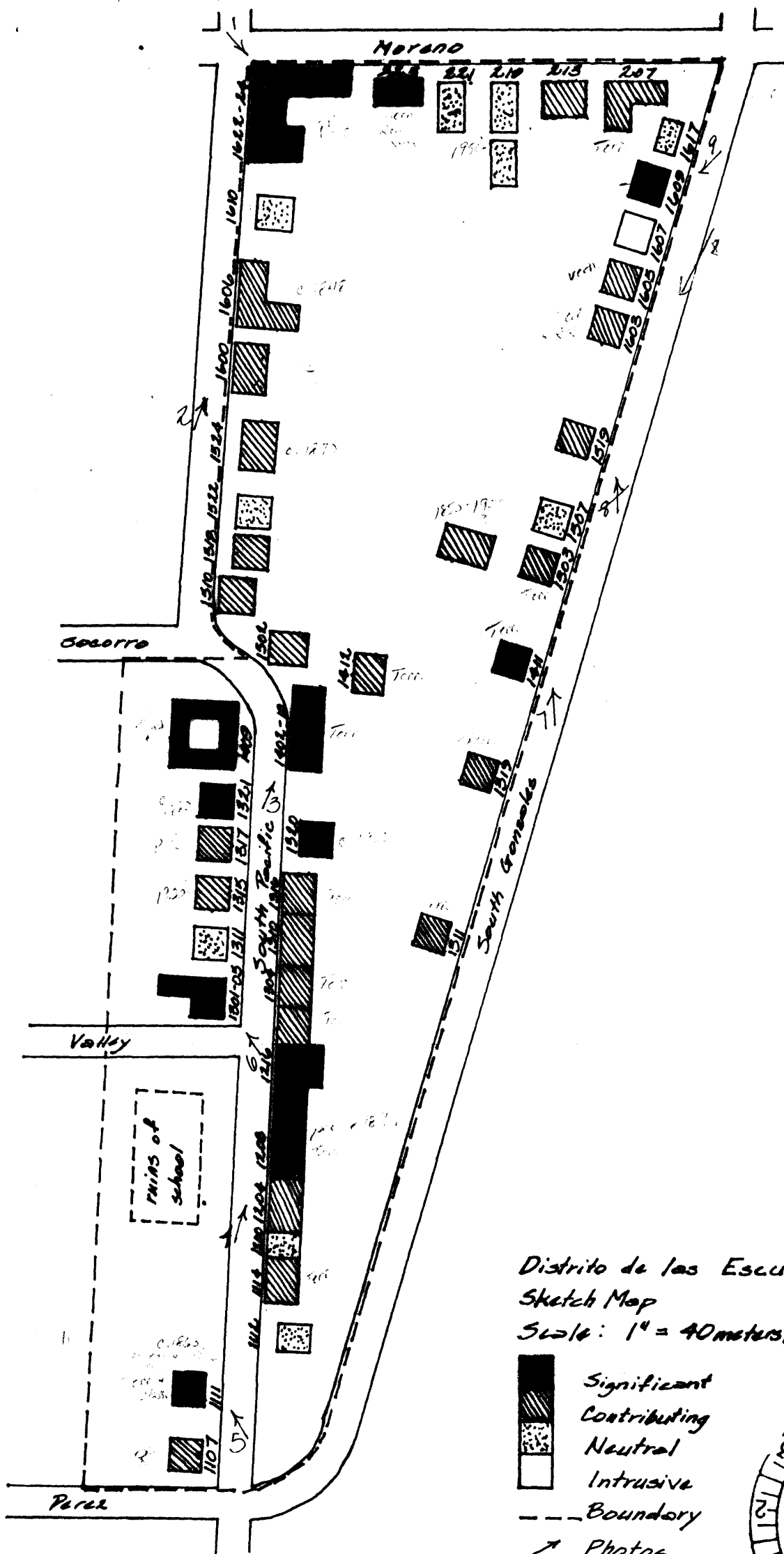
The boundaries enclose a coherent group of adobe residences, primarily from the Mexican and Territorial periods. Outside the boundaries the structures are more diverse in use, material, and period.









Distrito de las Escuelas
 Sketch Map
 Scale: 1" = 40 meters, approximate

-  Significant
-  Contributing
-  Neutral
-  Intrusive
-  Boundary





Distrito de las Escuelas
 Sketch Map
 Scale: 1" = 40 meters, approximate

-  Significant
-  Contributing
-  Neutral
-  Intrusive
-  Boundary
-  Photos

