

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PHO 688908

FOR NPS USE ONLY
NOV 1 1978
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED FEB 14 1979

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

Tularosa Original Townsite District

AND/OR COMMON

same

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

U.S. 54/70

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Tularosa

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

New Mexico

VICINITY OF

CODE

35

COUNTY

Otero

CODE

35

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple ownership, see attached list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Otero County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Alamogordo

STATE

New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Tularosa Village Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Tularosa

STATE

New Mexico

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Tularosa Original Townsite District is an area of 49 blocks laid out in 1862 by an engineer named Baily. It is defined by 1st to 8th Streets running north-south and A through H running east-west. One of the 49 blocks was reserved for a church and another as the Plaza Publica. Plat maps were filed in 1876 and 1885 (see attached map). After more than one hundred years the buildings within the town have a remarkable homogeneity. From 1862 until the railroad came through in 1899, all the structures were of adobe. These structures with few exceptions are small one to three room houses with flat roofs, frame windows, and no articulation of the surface. The large houses were simply larger with an occasional Territorial molding. (See photos 1 and 2). A unique feature of the very early houses was that they were fortified, having only "rifle holes" for openings. These were a necessity in a town where Apache attacks were frequent.

After 1899 the types of materials available increased. Slowly frame, cast-stone, and concrete block began to be used; however, the early form -- small houses with few details -- was kept. Among the changes that were brought were pitch roofs and porches. These houses, too, were plain, showing none of the Victorian details so frequently found elsewhere. Adobe houses subsequently built adopted these features and many older adobes were remodeled slightly to include them. Throughout the district there are rectangular plan houses with a gable or flat roof, a porch, and rectangular frame windows.

The railroad also brought some styles, a thing which Tularosa noticeably lacked. The California Bungalow first appeared in Tularosa in the late 1910s and continued to be built until about 1945. In the 1920s and 1930s the Pueblo and Mission Revivals were frequently used. These revivals fit in quite well since they revived the forms and material which Tularosans had recently used and indeed were still using. The California Bungalow with its broad pitch roofs, verandas, and large square plans, introduced new forms.

Downtown Tularosa developed along Granado after the arrival of the railroad. Prior to that time the street had its share of adobe structures. With the introduction of the new materials, what is clearly recognized as a typical western streetscape developed. The buildings are one and two stories, of frame or masonry, and many have false front parapets. A fenestration configuration of an inset center entrance flanked by large display windows was used in nearly all the buildings. (see photos 3 and 4).

After World War II some of these patterns were disrupted. The highway on 4th Street has been widened and the strip? Commercial so common everywhere has appeared. The commercial center is moving from the downtown to the highway. In the residential areas ranch style houses with their long low lines have been built. Generally the older houses have not been disrupted too much because a great deal of vacant land has been available and the newer part of town developed.

Tularosa remains a small farming town. It has a rural atmosphere and is still a lush green place which is perhaps more outstanding in this day and age than previously. It is this setting which gives the district and its buildings significance.

The following are descriptions of individual structures found within the district. They are classified as historic (H), contributing (C), Neutral (N), and intrusive (I). The most noteworthy aspect of the group is the almost complete lack of architectural detailing and the prevalence of a few types. Most of the historic structures are adobe structures with age or detailing to differentiate them or are good examples of the various styles and types found.

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

There are three aspects of the Tularosa Original Townsite District which make it significant. The first is its green, rural atmosphere that is the result of the town's historical development. The second is its relatively homogenous architectural heritage which has been discussed. Third is its history and place in New Mexico's development.

The town was settled in 1862 by a group of people from Mesilla and other towns along the Rio Grande, who became tired of the annual floods. They came to the Tularosa Valley because there was plenty of water available from the Rio Tularosa and it was very suitable to their farming methods. Cesario Duran led the group of about 100 men and became the first alcalde. The town was mapped in 1862 and had 49 blocks each with four lots. With all this land available much farming was done in the town and the ditches were laid out to bring water to each block. Then as now it was a green, rural town.

The first major problem the settlers faced was Apache attacks and raids. As a result of these many of the early houses were fortified with heavy walls and "rifle hole" fenestration. The attacks continued until 1868 when the people decided they had had enough and would make a stand. They promised San Francisco de Paula, the patron saint of the town, a church if they won their battle. The Battle of Round Mountain took place on April 17, 1868 and the Tularosans were victorious. They began the promised church and it was completed in 1869.

The town was made up primarily of Mexican Americans and immigrants who began coming to this area after the Civil War. Among those who came to Tularosa was Patrick Coghlan, an Irishman. He developed a substantial business consisting of a store, saloon, and wagon yard in a large four-sided adobe building at the corner of 4th and Fresno. In 1874 he began buying all the available and unused land in the townsite and by 1885 when the plat map was prepared, Coghlan owned 14 lots which were a quarter-block in size. Additionally he owned the large Three Rivers Ranch north of Tularosa.

Until about 1890 Tularosa was an idyllic spot. The land was rich and brought good crops and the citizens got along peacefully. The seeds of dissent have been sown with the arrival of the Texas cattlemen. In 1880, land was occupied as far west as the Pecos; after that the cattlemen began crossing the river. They too were impressed with the lush Tularosa Valley and it kept all prosperous until the drought in 1889. Among this group of increasingly powerful ranchers was Oliver M. Lee who became one of the wealthiest men in the county.

The new economic pressure brought by the drought on top of the cultural conflicts led to clashes between the old and new people. The most classic of these was between A.J. Fountain and A.B. Fall. Both were lawyers involved in politics; Fountain represented the Mexican people and small land owners and Fall the ranchers. The small ranchers of the Tularosa Basin formed the South-eastern New Mexico Livestock Association as a protection against the crimes and harassment of the ranchers. Fountain was their able attorney. He was winning many of the cases he took to court and damaging the ranchers' position, so in 1895 someone ambushed

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Data collected from residents of the district by members of the Tularosa Village Historical Society. Available from the society at 501 Granado, Tularosa.

C.L. Sonnichsen. Tularosa: Last of the Frontier West. Old Greenwich: the Devin-Adair Co., 1972.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 140

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>1,3</u>	<u>40,500,0</u>	<u>3,66,04,0,0</u>	B	<u>1,3</u>	<u>40,520,0</u>	<u>3,66,00,0,0</u>	(see
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	attached)
C	<u>1,3</u>	<u>40,530,0</u>	<u>3,66,00,0,0</u>	D	<u>1,3</u>	<u>40,560,0</u>	<u>3,65,98,0,0</u>	
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of the 1st and Alamo proceed south along the east side of 1st to a point opposite the intersection with Fresno; proceed east along this line to the farthest east wall of the schools; proceed south along the east side of the schools to the intersection with Higuera; proceed west along the south side of Higuera to the intersection with 8th; proceed north along the west side of 8th to the intersection of Alamo; proceed east along the north side of Alamo to the starting point.

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

October 20, 1978

ORGANIZATION

New Mexico Historic Preservation Program

DATE

(505) 827-2108

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 1629

TELEPHONE

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Thomas W. Meade

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 10-24-78

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<i>Charles A. ...</i>	DATE 2-14-79
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST: <i>Marcelle ...</i>	DATE 2-13-79
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

7) DESCRIPTION (con't)

The contributing structures are small adobe or frame structures that hold the district together. These have proportions and materials that create the character of the district. The neutral structures neither add nor subtract from their surroundings and are generally lesser examples of the rectangular plan house. The intrusive are not only non-contributing, but offensive to the district.

8) SIGNIFICANCE (con't)

and killed him. Because of the strong cry for justice and the shady politics, Otero County was formed out of the eastern part of Dona Ana County to avoid investigation and prosecution of the crime. A.B. Fall, of course, went on to be owner of the Three Rivers Ranch, U.S. Senator from New Mexico, and Secretary of the Interior.

Among those involved in ranching at this time and in some of the conflicts was Eugene Manlove Rhodes. He was a cowboy for many years and had his own ranch near La Luz. In 1906 Rhodes left the area and went to New York where he became one of the best known and most knowledgeable western fiction writers.

In 1897, the announcement came that the railroad was really coming through. The El Paso and Northeastern tracks arrived in 1899. The railroad actually changed the town little. New goods, materials, and ideas became more generally available, but only the ranchers and merchants directly benefited.

By World War I Tularosa had calmed down from the wild frontier town to the peaceful town it is today. The old excitement emerged briefly in 1945 with the success of the Trinity Project and the establishment of White Sands Proving Grounds. Tularosa remains a rural farming town where people still keep animals and small farms in their yards and water runs through the ditches. Tularosa has come full circle from peaceful farming town, to the last of the frontier towns, to peaceful farming town.

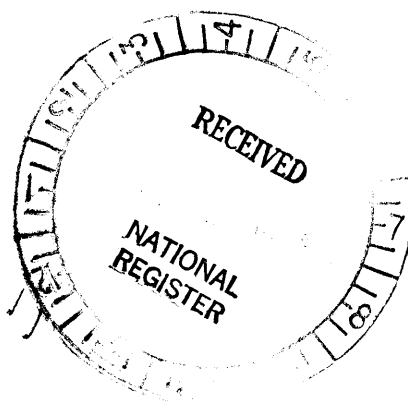
10) GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (con't)

E-zone 13, easting 404600, northing 3659700

F-zone 13, easting 405200, northing 3659400

FIRST STREET

1005 1st	(44-1)	Rumoaldo Guilez ✓
901 1st	(17-2)	R.W. Pickard ✓
504 1st	(--3)	Tularosa Public Schools o ✓
502 1st	(--4)	Tularosa Public Schools o ✓
503 1st	(36-5)	Natalia Walters ✓
501 1st	(36-6)	Victorino Chavez ✓



SECOND STREET

502 2nd	(36-7)	Antonio Samora ✓
501 2nd	(37-8)	Vicente Gallegos-r, Jose Gonzales-o ✓
504 2nd	(36-9)	Raymond T. Chavez ✓
506 2nd	(36-10)	Andrew Gonzales o/r ✓
604 2nd	(36-11)	Fred Brusuelas of California o ✓
607 2nd	(34-12)	Mountain States Telephone ✓
608 2nd	(35-13)	Ralph C. Vigil o ✓
612 2nd	(35-14)	Rudolpho Guerra o/r ✓
703 2nd	(3-15)	P. Grubb o ✓
704 2nd	(3-16)	S.L. Berg o/r ✓
708 2nd	(3-17)	Lucio Maez o/r ✓
707 2nd	(2-18)	Bernabelle Chavez o/r ✓
710 2nd	(3-19)	Bernabelle Chavez o ✓
712 2nd	(3-20)	James Duran o/r ✓
709 2nd	(2-21)	Dudley Potter o/r ✓
808 2nd	(4-22)	Mrs. Mellie Potter, 203 1st St. o ✓
903 2nd	(5-23)	Flavio Lopez ✓
906 2nd	(17-24)	H.C. Kingston o, Paul Cordery r ✓
910 2nd	(17-25)	William E. Brady ✓
907 2nd	(16-26)	Virdens o ✓
1000 2nd	(49-27)	Refugio Duran o/r ✓
1006 2nd	(49-28)	Eddie Abeyta ✓
1007 2nd	(48-29)	Bobby J. Jones o/r ✓
1009 2nd	(48-30)	Sgt. & Mrs. Setence o/r ✓
1010 2nd	(49-31)	T.U. Ham o/r ✓
1109 2nd	(45-32)	Juanito D. Diaz o/r ✓

THIRD STREET

1122 3rd	(45-33)	Benjamin T. Moya ✓
1119 3rd	(44-34)	Carmen Brusuelas o/r ✓
1108 3rd	(45-35)	Mat Galindo o/r ✓
1011 3rd	(18-36)	Roy Sanchez o/r ✓
1108 3rd	(48-37)	Albert Gonzales o/r ✓
1107 3rd	(18-38)	Mrs. Carlos Anderson o/r ✓
909 3rd	(15-39)	Merle K. Lackey ✓
907 3rd	(15-40)	H.C. Kingston ✓
904 3rd	(16-41)	H.C. Kingston ✓
905 3rd	(15-42)	Mary E. Parker ✓
901 3rd, 302 Durazno	(15-43)	Joe Lawrence o, Fidencio Carillo r ✓
800 3rd	(5-44)	St. Francis de Paula ✓
801 3rd	(6-45)	St. Francis de Paula ✓

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THIRD STREET (con't)

714	3rd	(2-46)	Rob Fribley o/r ✓
710	3rd	(2-47)	Rob't & Leonard Fribley o/r ✓
708	3rd	(2-48)	Robert and Leonard Fribley o ✓
704	3rd	(2-49)	Mrs. Henri Barnhart ✓
702	3rd	(2-50)	Mrs. Ramon Flores o/r ✓
700	3rd	(2-51)	Henri Bush Barnhart o/r ✓
606-612	3rd	(34-52)	Harvey Yates, 1007 Marquette N.W., Albuquerque, NM 87102 ✓
504	3rd	(38-53)	Josephina Contreras o/r ✓

FOURTH STREET

500	4th	(38-54)	Tularosa Pharmacy ✓
506	4th	(38-54)	Tularosa Clinic, Dr. Singh o ✓
503-17	4th	(39-55)	Moller's Bar/William Catt ✓
510-12	4th	(38-56)	Cut and Curl Salon ✓
601	4th	(32-57)	Super M. Service ✓
600	4th	(33-58)	Shorty Mckinley o/r (Emiliano McKinley) ✓
604	4th	(33-59)	Shorty McKinley ✓
615	4th	(32-60)	Albert Sandoval/Sandoval Market ✓
609	4th	(33-61)	Lloyd Sandoval ✓
614	4th	(33-62)	Laudromat J&J Enterprises o ✓
700	4th	(1-63)	St. Francis de Paula ✓
704	4th	(1-64)	St. Francis de Paula ✓
708	4th	(1-65)	St. Francis de Paula ✓
705	4th	(PP-66)	Village of Tularosa ✓
709	4th	(PP-67)	Village of Tularosa ✓
703	4th	(PP-68)	Village of Tularosa ✓
Plaza Publica			Village of Tularosa ✓
801	4th	(7-69)	Rolla Buck ✓
810	4th	(6-70)	Dorothy Epp, Spindal Rte, Capitan, o ✓
902	4th	(15-71)	Security Bank and Trust ✓
910	4th	(15-72)	J&J Mini Market J&J Enterprises o ✓
907	4th	(14-73)	Exxon Corp. ✓
1004	4th	(18-74)	Francis and Eulogio Sainz o/r ✓
1012	4th	(18-75)	Louis Vigil o/r ✓
1020	4th	(18-76)	Manuel Diaz o/r ✓
1022	4th	(18-77)	Mrs. Desideria Brusuelas, K. Tofflemire, trustee ✓
1021	4th	(19-78)	Godfrey Chavez ✓
1106	4th	(44-79)	Tom's Feed and Supply ✓
1110	4th	(44-80)	Shell Corp., Ralph Diaz ✓
1107	4th	(43-81)	Pattalion Salazar o ✓
1109	4th	(43-82)	William Atwood o/r ✓

FIFTH STREET

502	5th	(39-83)	Fred King, El Paso o ✓
504	5th	(39-84)	Fred King, El Paso o ✓
501	5th	(40-85)	Mrs. C.F. Guillon o Jeff Lewis r ✓
503	5th	(40-86)	Mrs. C.F. Guillon ✓
505	5th	(40-87)	Mr. A.L. George o/r ✓
506	5th	(39-88)	Fred King ✓

FIFTH STREET (con't)

603	5th	(31-89)	J.W. Brown o/r ✓
604	5th	(32-90)	Frank Prado ✓
608	5th	(32-91)	M.M. Raymond Young/Frank Prado ✓
609	5th	(31-92)	Arturo Ornelas o/r ✓
711	5th	(26-93)	Ray Cordova o/r ✓
801	5th	(8-94)	William P. O'Hare o/r ✓
805	5th	(8-95)	Manuel Diaz o/r ✓
809	5th	(8-96)	Ishmael Lopez o/r ✓
902	5th	(14-97)	Walter Hesenberg o ✓
907	5th	(13-98)	Max Gutierrez o ✓
910	5th	(14-99)	Mrs. Shyne ✓
909	5th	(13-100)	Max Gutierrez o ✓
1009	5th	(20-101)	Zeke Sanchez ✓
1101	5th	(25-102)	Alfred Telles, Jr. ✓
1102	5th	(43-103)	W.L. Holmes ✓
1108	5th	(43-104)	Juan Salazar o ✓
1109	5th	(25-105)	W.L. Holmes o ✓

SIXTH STREET

1007	6th	(21-106)	Joe S. Truitt ✓
1008	6th	(20-107)	W.L. Wingfield ✓
907	6th	(12-108)	M/M Elias B. Aguilar o/r ✓
905	6th	(12-109)	Donald L. Gusheimer o, Don Williams r ✓
901	6th	(12-110)	Glen Lampert o/r ✓
906	6th	(13-111)	E.O. Castillo o/r ✓
807	6th	(9-112)	Bob Joyce o/r ✓
801	6th	(9-113)	George R. Harz o/r ✓
709-15	6th	(27-114)	R.J. Crane ✓
708	6th	(26-115)	Gustav Retman o/r ✓
706	6th	(26-116)	Mary Howenstein ✓
704	6th	(26-117)	W. Farris Allen o/r ✓
703	6th	(27-118)	Gilbert Gonzales o/r ✓
609	6th	(30-119)	Tularosa Women's Club o/r ✓
504	6th	(40-120)	Antonio L. Kiskaden ✓
503	6th	(41-121)	Charles Mackey o/r ✓
502	6th	(40-122)	Lorena Otero ✓
501	6th	(41-123)	Modesto C. Lopez, Jr. o/r ✓

SEVENTH STREET

500	7th	(41-124)	Dale Poindexter o/r ✓
504	7th	(41-125)	Ina Ruth Beaublossom o, Edward Campau r ✓
503	7th	(42-126)	L.S. Lane o/r ✓
606	7th	(30-127)	Anna Eidenbach, 510 Durazno o ✓
608	7th	(30-128)	David Ortega o ✓
610	7th	(30-129)	Cora Fribley ✓
614	7th	(30-130)	Leonard & Cora Fribley ✓
704	7th	(27-131)	Frank Herrera ✓
707	7th	(28-132)	Charles Ferris o/r ✓
902	7th	(112-133)	Royce Herby ✓
901	7th	(11-134)	Harry McCall o ✓
903	7th	(11-135)	Fay Blazer o/r ✓
904	7th	(12-136)	Leo Aguilar o/r ✓
906	7th	(12-137)	Alfredo Aguilar o/r ✓
907	7th	(11-138)	Mrs. W.H. Carside o/r ✓



EIGHTH STREET

910	8th	(11-139)	Mrs. George W. Murray o/r ✓
904	8th	(11-140)	Ruben J. Crane o/r ✓
802	8th	(10-141)	Carol Shaffer ✓
600	8th	(20-142)	G.V. Clayton ✓

ALAMO STREET

301	A	(44-143)	Pete and Carmen Brusulas o/r ✓
311	A	(45-144)	Jimmy Randall ✓
207	A	(45-145)	Henry Guerra ✓
101A or		(45-146)	no information - ✓ <i>President</i>
1109	1st		

BOSQUE STREET

102	B	(46-147)	D. Montoya o/r, Frank Dorame ✓
106	B	(46-148)	Ruben Montoya ✓
110	B	(46-149)	Luz Diaz ✓
202	B	(45-150)	Russell Rey ✓
219	B	(48-151)	Otila G. Chavez o, Ernest Chavez r ✓
312	B	(44-152)	Garland Stuart ✓
307	B	(18-153)	Simone Brusuelas o/r ✓
402	B	(43-154)	Donald Powell ✓
406	B	(43-155)	Michial Mirabal ✓
408	B	(43-156)	Anna Eidenbach o ✓
508	B	(25-157)	Larry Demming ✓
600	B	(24-158)	Charles E. Ellis ✓
604	B	(24-159)	Gary James o/r ✓
605	B	(21-160)	Thomas Porter o/r ✓
608	B	(24-161)	Samuel Torres o/r ✓
607	B	(21-162)	F.F. Richburg o/r ✓
701	B	(22-163)	Joseph H. Hamilton o/r ✓
700	B	(23-164)	Reyford B. Burnett o/r ✓
707	B	(22-165)	T.D. Clement o/r ✓

CEDRO STREET

700	C	(22-166)	James E. Payton o/r ✓
608	C	(21-167)	George Nelson, 119 Sierra Blanca, Tularosa, o ✓
602	C	(21-168)	J.R. (Bud) Nelson ✓
600	C	(21-169)	J.R. (Bud) Nelson o/r -
508	C	(20-170)	Dean A. Day o/r ✓
509	C	(13-171)	George Brusuelas ✓
507	C	(13-172)	S.A. Ramsey ✓
505	C	(13-173)	Max Gutierrez ✓
504	C	(20-174)	Tony Cordova o/r ✓
502	C	(20-175)	R.J. Prendeville o/r ✓
408	C	(19-176)	William J. Moore o/r ✓
406	C	(19-177)	Hellen Baily o/r ✓
403	C	(14-178)	Windy Moore ✓
401	C	(14-179)	W.L. Wingfield ✓
310	C	(18-180)	Albert Sainz o/r ✓

CEDRO STREET (con't)

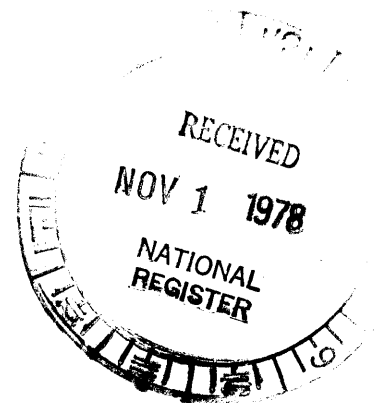
306	C	(18-181)	Ishmael Sanchez o/r ✓
300	C	(18-182)	Lucille F. Campbell o/r ✓
208	C	(48-183)	Albert Gonzales o/r ✓
202	C	(48-184)	Delfina Aguilar ✓
108	C	(49-185)	Danios Sanchez ✓
103	C	(17-186)	R.B. Calkins ✓
101	C	(17-187)	Rose Nelson ✓

DURAZNO STREET

103	D	(4-188)	Ramon Pino o/r ✓
106	D	(17-189)	H.G. Hanawalt ✓
110	D	(17-190)	Fay J. Hust ✓
200	D	(16-191)	Godrey Cordova o/r ✓
202	D	(16-192)	Ron Koloff /Serafina Sanchez ✓
204	D	(16-193)	Joe Dominguez ✓
208	D	(16-194)	Eddie Beyer o/r ✓
308	D	(15-195)	Security Bank and Trust ✓
301-03	D	(6-196)	Nute Eppes ✓
406	D	(14-197)	Luther Porter ✓
409	D	(7-198)	Mr. & Mrs. Sullivent, Alamogordo o/J.S. Calkins r ✓
500	D	(13-199)	James H. Howard o/r ✓
505	D	(8-200)	Speedy Farmer r/Ishmael Lopez, 809 5th o ✓
504	D	(13-201)	S.J. Pruitt o/r ✓
510	D	(13-202)	Anna Eidenbach o/r ✓
605	D	(9-203)	W.D. Thomas ✓
607	D	(9-204)	Larry T. Marrujo ✓
707	D	(10-205)	Henrietta N. Mitchell o/r ✓

ENCINA STREET

708	E	(10-206)	Ester A. Cornelius o/r ✓
706	E	(10-207)	Harry McCall ✓
700	E	(10-208)	Jimmy James o/r ✓
608	E	(9-209)	Charles Ferris o/r ✓
611	E	(27-210)	E.E. Robinson o/r ✓
606	E	(9-211)	Mabel Betts ✓
605	E	(27-212)	William Staas /Mrs. Crane o ✓
508	E	(8-213)	Manuel Duran ✓
504	E	(8-214)	Raymond C. Buckner o/r ✓
408	E	(7-215)	Arthur Duran Holguin, 1752 Tovar Lane SW, Albuquerque o ✓
404	E	(7-216)	Ralph Vigil ✓
306	E	(6-217)	Albert Mendez ✓
304	E	(6-218)	Ella Fanning ✓
205	E	(2-219)	Myra McCaughan o/r ✓
110	E	(4-220)	Michail Dorame o/r ✓
109	E	(3-221)	Billy Lopez o/r ✓
107	E	(3-222)	Epimenio Marrujo o/r ✓
106	E	(4-223)	Ramon Brusuelas o/r ✓
103	E	(3-224)	Virginia Carillo ✓
104	E	(4-225)	Venancia Brusuelas ✓
102	E	(4-226)	Tony Sainz ✓



FRESNO STREET

104	F	(3-227)	Tomas Guilez o/r ✓
103	F	(35-228)	Richard Guerra o/r ✓
108-10	F	(3-229)	Frank Gomez o/r ✓
107	F	(35-230)	Rudy Guerra o/r ✓
109	F	(35-231)	Jessee Reynolds o/r ✓
116	F	(3-232)	Clemente Gonzales o/r ✓
200	F	(2-233)	Parke H., Carolyn S, and Charles H. Grubb o ✓
201	F	(34-234)	Harvey Yates ✓
204	F	(2-235)	Parke, Carolyn, and Charles Grubb o ✓
405	F	(32-246)	Albert Sandoval ✓
515	F	(31-237)	Steve Dominguez r/Lupe Bernal of California o ✓
611	F	(30-238)	Cora Fribley ✓
610	F	(27-239)	D.D. Montoya o/r ✓
615-17	F	(30-240)	Leonard C. Fribley o ✓
706	F	(28-241)	G.V. Clayton o ✓

GRANADO STREET

703	G	(42-242)	Ray Ramos ✓
608	G	(30-243)	Bonnie Silva o/r ✓
606	G	(30-244)	Issac Luevano o/r ✓
604	G	(30-245)	Charles Candelaria ✓
601	G	(41-246)	Harold Coe o/r ✓
602	G	(30-247)	George Shields ✓
509	G	(40-248)	Dennis Kauffman o/r ✓
508	G	(31-249)	Carmen Chaves estate o/Lenore Provencio Wires r ✓
507	G	(40-250)	Jennie Simperts o/r ✓
503-05	G	(40-251)	Cora Fribley o ✓
501	G	(40-252)	Cora Fribley o/TVHS ✓
500	G	(31-253)	1st Baptist Church ✓
410	G	(32-254)	Wilford Allen ✓
408	G	(32-255)	Allen's Furniture/Wilford Allen ✓
406	G	(32-256)	Keeth Gas Co. ✓
315	G	(38-257)	Harvey Yates, Renovation of New Mexico Corp. o ✓
313	G	(38-258)	Roland Cookary ✓
311	G	(38-259)	Tularosa Hotel/Eliza Sanchez o ✓
307	G	(38-260)	Clemente Gonzales ✓
316-18	G	(33-261)	Lynn's Gas Co. o ✓
314	G	(33-262)	Human Systems Resources o/r ✓
310	G	(33-263)	Julia C. Lloyd o ✓
312	G	(33-264)	Julia C. Lloyd o ✓
308	G	(33-265)	Julia C. Lloyd o/Tularosa Dry Goods ✓
300-06	G	(33-266)	Waldell Maupin, Alamogordo o/White's Auto Store r ✓
301	G	(38-267)	Tularosa Parts ✓
200	G	(34-268)	Security Bank and Trust ✓
216	G	(34-269)	N. Staas and M. Cycyk/Tularosa Woodwork ✓
212-14	G	(34-270)	Delfina Aguilar o/Community Public Service r ✓

GRANADO STREET (con't)

219	G	(37-271)	Walter Dill's Grocery ✓
209	G	(37-272)	William Ernest o/r ✓
210	G	(34-273)	Donald Powell o ✓
201	G	(37-274)	Narcisa Gallegos ✓
109	G	(36-275)	Methodist Church ✓
107	G	(36-276)	Methodist Church ✓
105	G	(36-277)	Pat Wade o/r ✓
101	G	(36-278)	Peter Tierney ✓
100	G	(35-279)	Daniel Cox o/r ✓

HIGUERA STREET

506	H	(40-280)	Pat Otero ✓
402	H	(39-281)	Mrs. C.F. Guillon o ✓
302	H	(38-282)	Mrs. Contreras o ✓
104	H	(36-283)	Inez Marrujo, Las Cruces o ✓

Note: Information obtained from owners and residents and Village Water Department.

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8005 1st Street (Block 44-Structure 1) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with artificial stone and tongue-in-groove siding on the front facade. It has a gable roof and rectangular frame windows. (C)

901 1st Street (17-2) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a flat roof. The rectangular frame windows have wooden grilles. There is a house at this location on the 1885 map and the property belonged to Juan Charles. (C)

The Administration Building of the Tularosa Public Schools, at 504 1st Street (Structure 3), is on the east side of 1st Street and is included because the school is important socially and architecturally (see photo 5). It is a two-story brick building with a raised stone foundation and a mansard roof. There is a small central entrance porch with a gable roof. The windows are flat arch with concrete lintels on the first floor and with a continuous lintel-course on the second story. The interior has been somewhat remodeled to make offices from classrooms, but some of the original doors and hardware remain. This building was constructed 1916 and opened in 1917. (H)

502 1st Street (Structure 4) is the Junior High School which was built in 1933 under WPA auspices. The one-story adobe structure has slightly extending end and center pavilions. There is an espadaña over the central entrance pavilion. The roof is flat and the windows are rectangular and of metal. The Pueblo Revival building is important as an institution and because it is one of the best examples of the style in Tularosa. (H)

503 1st Street (36-5) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a truncated hip roof. It has a rear wing and rectangular frame windows. The rear wing and roof are subsequent additions. Originally the house was two rooms which are said to go back to 1876. There is a structure indicated at that location on the 1885 map and the property was owned by a Masias family. Among the previous owners is Oliver M. Lee, a prominent cattleman. (C)

501 1st Street (36-6) is an L-shape-plan adobe house with a flat roof and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the rear of the house is the remains of an old fort and was used during battle at Round Mountain. This part of the house dates to between 1862 and 1868. After 1943 three rooms were added. (H)

502 2nd Street (36-7) is of adobe with a stone foundation. It has a T-shape-plan, gable roof, and rectangular frame fenestration. The porch has

a gable roof and is supported on columns. There is a structure owned by Francisco Telles indicated at the site on the 1885 map; however, it is not known if any part of this house existed at that time. (C)

501 2nd Street (37-8) is an example of the Pueblo Revival and probably dates to the 1920's or 1930's. This house is of adobe and has an L-shape-plan, a flat roof, extending vigas, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

504 2nd Street (36-9) is a small, rectangular plan, frame house. (N)

506 2nd Street (36-10) is a rectangular plan adobe house with metal casement windows. The roof is flat with the front section being higher than the rear. According to the owner, the house was built in 1936 by his father. (C)

604 2nd Street (35-11) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a tin hip roof. The windows have recently been replaced as they are of metal rather than wood. Iron gates flank the house. A rectangular-plan house is indicated at site on the 1885 map and at that time the property belonged to Rosa Blanca. (H)

607 2nd Street (34-12) is a highly intrusive concrete block structure belonging to Mountain Bell. (I)

608 2nd Street (35-13) is a small rectangular-plan, gable-roof adobe with a frame lean-to on the rear. The lintels are wood and the windows are metal. According to the owner, Ralph C. Vigil, his father built the house in the late 19th century. Mr. Vigil is currently renovating his house. (C)

612 2nd Street (35-14) is a rectangular-plan adobe with a gable roof and an added rear lean-to. The fenestration is rectangular and of both wood and metal. According to the owner the house was built about 1900 by a Mr. Aguilar. There is a structure indicated at this site on the 1885 map and at the time the property belonged to Maria Balencia. (C)

705 2nd Street (3-15) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a gable roof and rectangular frame windows. There is a slight Territorial or Greek Revival influence shown in the returned eaves, bargeboards, and roll moldings at the top of the windows. The house is architecturally important because it shows more of these details than other houses in the district. It, however, is confusing because it has an odd number on the even side of the street indicating that it may have been moved or is earlier than the house numbers. (H)

704 2nd Street (3-16) is a stucco over masonry house which has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The porch is inset at the corner and the windows are metal. (N)

708 2nd Street (3-17) is an adobe duplex with rectangular frame windows. The relatively new house has a tin mansard roof. (C)

707 2nd Street (2-18) is a small frame house which was, according to the abstract, built in 1917. (N)

710 2nd Street (3-19) is a tiny frame house. (I)

712 2nd Street (3-20) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a low gable tin roof. The corner of the house is camferred and the windows are rectangular frame. There is a structure indicated at this site on the 1885 map and the current owner states that the kitchen and back bedroom were standing at the time. In 1885 the property owner was Manuel Luna. According to the owner the house was previously a pool hall and grocery. (H)

709 2nd Street (2-21) is a stuccoed frame house in the Bungalow style. It has a hip roof, a porch across the front, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built between 1915 and 1918 by Mrs. Hastings. (C)

808 2nd Street (4-22) is a frame house with an inset front porch. According to the owner the structure was built in the early 1940's and housed the Hiway J. & J. Grocery and Keeth Gas Company. The occupant of the house states that an old adobe house on the property was torn down during the 1960's. (N)

903 2nd Street (5-23) is a ranch style house. (I)

906 2nd Street (17-24) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a flat roof. The house has a front frame porch and rectangular frame windows. (C)

910 2nd Street (17-25) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a hip roof and rectangular frame windows. (C)

917 2nd Street (16-26) is an L-shape-plan adobe house with an added gable-roof-porch and a gable-roof-'L'. To the right is a small flat-roof section which is very old according to the owner. There is a structure at this site of the 1885 map and the property was owned by Manuel Silvas. (C)

1000 2nd Street (49-27) is a Pueblo Revival house which was built in 1937 according to the owner. The house is of adobe with extending vigas, rectangular frame windows, and a flat roof with a crenellated parapet. (C)

1006 2nd Street (49-28) is a stucco and masonry house which has a flat roof, a parapet, vigas, and rectangular frame windows. It is an example of the Pueblo Revival Style. (C)

1007 2nd Street (43-29) is a stuccoed frame ranch-style house which the owner states was built in 1957. (I)

1009 2nd Street (43-30) is a small stuccoed house which was built in 1908 according to the owner. (N)

1010 2nd Street (44-31) is a stuccoed masonry house with a front porch, extending vigas, flat roof, and a parapet. The Pueblo Revival house was built in 1944 by Clovis Aguilar, Jr. according to the owner. (C)

1109 2nd Street (45-32) is a rectangular plan adobe house. It has a flat roof with slightly exposed vigas and rectangular frame windows. The house dates to before 1885 as it is on the 1885 map and the owner has a photo of the house from that date. The owner relates that the house was built by Udearos who sold it to Maria Cruz Duran, the present owner's great grandmother. The house continues to be in the Duran family. (H)

1122 3rd Street (45-33) is a three-section adobe house. The center and right sections are in poor condition. The left and right sections have gable roofs, the center section has a flat roof with a parapet, and all the windows are rectangular frame. There is a structure at this site on the 1885 map; the owner is unknown as Block 45 had not been granted at that time. (C)

1119 3rd Street (44-34) is a small frame house with a porch across the front.

1108 3rd Street (45-35) is a small frame house in dilapidated condition. (I)

1011 3rd Street (18-36) is an adobe house with a gable roof and a porch across the front. The windows are rectangular frame. There is a structure at this location on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Ardana Gallegos. According to the owner the house was built later as the original occupant was Charlie Anderson. (C)

1008 3rd Street (48-37) is a small frame, rectangular plan house built by the owner in 1947. (N)

1007 3rd Street (18-38) is an adobe house with a gable roof, porch across the front, lean-to across the rear, and rectangular frame windows. The owner states that the house was built ca. 1928 for Carlos Anderson on his father Charlie's land. (C)

909 3rd Street (15-39) is a cube-shaped adobe house with a rear wing. It has a small frame front porch with Victorian brackets. The rectangular frame windows have small top-lights. (C)

907 3rd Street (15-40) is a small frame house. (I)

904 3rd Street (16-41) is an example of the Pueblo Revival style and was

was built in 1930 by Alton Posey the current owner states. The house is of adobe and has an inset corner entrance with a tile roof, a flat slightly stepped roof, extending vigas, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

905 3rd Street (15-42) is faced with rough logs making it a fake log house. (I)

901 3rd Street and 302 Durazno (15-43) is somewhat of a landmark because a frame gambrel roof has been added to the 3rd Street "L". There is also a portal across the 3rd Street side. The Durazno Street "L" is one story and has a flat roof. All the windows are rectangular and of both frame and metal. There is a long narrow structure at this site on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Jose Dela Say Rueaul. (H)

800 3rd Street (5-44) is the St. Francis de Paula School which was built in 1956. The L-shape concrete block building and its bleak playground take up the entire block. (I)

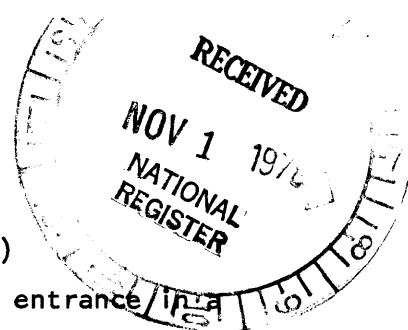
801 3rd Street (6-45) is a frame house faced with asbestos shingles. The house was built in 1946 by James Goforth and he states that the house was sold to the church in 1963. As indicated by the 1885 map, there was an adobe on the property, and Carmen Maxwell lived there from 1888 to 1916. The map indicates that the property belonged to the Maxwell family in 1885. (I)

714 3rd Street (2-46) is a mobile home. (I)

710 3rd Street (2-47) is an adobe house with a frame porch on the front and a tin mansard roof. The fenestration is rectangular frame and the door has a top light. Although there is a structure at this site on the 1885 map, the owner indicates that this house is not that old and the square plan reinforces a later date. (C)

708 3rd Street (2-48) is a small, rectangular-plan house which has a gable roof and rectangular metal fenestration. There is a small house at this site on the 1885 map and at that time the entire block belonged to Luciano Davalos. (C)

704 3rd Street (2-49) has an elaborate L-shape-plan. The front section of the adobe house has a flat roof and no openings except a small "rifle-hole." This is one of the old fortified houses. Mrs. Aguilar, Sr. states that the house was used during the battle of Round Mountain. There is a large L-shape-structure at this site on the 1885 map and at that time the entire block was owned by Luciano Davalos. Over the years a great deal of damage was done to the rear of the house to the point that it was razed in the 1950's. In 1976 and 1977 the house was restored and a new room added to the back. (H)



702 3rd Street(2-50)is a non-descript adobe house. (N)

700 3rd Street (2-51) is an adobe structure with the entrance camferred corner. The roof is hip and there is a small hip dormer. There are wood lintels and rectangular frame windows. It was, according to the owner, built in 1904 by Dr. Pullman. He purchased the property in 1902 and built one room. In 1909 T.O. Johnson bought the property and ran a drugstore. In 1924 the Johnsons began using the structure as a residence. (H)

606-612 3rd Street (34-52) is an L-shape adobe building with the entrance on a camferred corner. The roof is flat and has an undulating papapet. The windows are rectangular frame and there are Territorial moldings at one end. There is a long rectangular structure at the location on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Manuel Gutèrres. (H)

504 3rd Street (38-53) was built about 1900 according to the owner. There is, however, a strecture at this site on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Pedro Chavez. The house is of adobe and has a flat roof and extending vigas. The door is in a camferred corner. The windows are rectangular frame. (C)

500-506 4th Street (38-54) is a concrete block commercial building which probably dates to the 1940's. This sort of buildings was common during the period and it relates well to the highway. (C)

503-507 4th Street (39-55) is Moller's Bar, an establishment in Tularosa. Herbert and Martin Moller built their bar and restaurant in 1949 or 1950 according to Jennie Simpers. It is a one-story brick building with an elaborate parapet. (C)

510-512 4th Street (32-56), the Cut and Curl Beauty Salon, is a small concrete block building. (I)

601 4th Street (32-57) is a concrete block service station. (I)

600 4th Street (33-58) is a concrete block barber shop. The building is at an important intersection and does not do it justice. (I)

604 4th Street (32-59) is a mobile home. (I)

615 4th Street (32-60) is a two-story commercial building which houses Sandoval Market. The building is of cast stone, but the front facade has been stuccoed over. The roof is flat and has a small parapet. The windows are rectangular frame on the sides and have been replaced on the front. The building dates to before 1903 as it appears in a photograph taken in that year (Otero County Tribune, May 2, 1969). (H)

609 4th Street (33-61) is a small frame house which does not relate to the commercial structures. (I)

614 4th Street (33-62) is a metal building which houses a laundromat. It is on the site of a four-sided, fortified, adobe building shown on the 1885 map. At that time it housed Pat Coghlan's store and saloon and the wagon yard was in the placita. It was the largest building in Tularosa. The building was pictured in the May 2, 1969 Otero County Tribune. (I)

700 4th Street (1-63) is a concrete block building which is part of the church complex. It does not blend well with the adobe buildings. (I)

704 4th Street (1-64) is the Rectory of St. Francis de Paula and was built after 1916 by Fr. Ferdinand Ortiz, OFM, as stated in the Otero County Tribune of May 9, 1969. It is a one-story, gable-roof, adobe building. Red brick piers flank the porch and form window moldings. There are stone buttresses. (C)

St. Francis de Paula Church, at the southeast corner of 4th and Encina (1-65) was built in 1868-69 to commemorate the victory at Round Mountain on April 17, 1868. The parish had been established in 1865, but it was not until 1888 that the church had its own pastor. The building is of adobe with a gable roof and stained glass windows which were added later. At the front is an espadaña which holds three bells. (see photo 6) (H)

The Tularosa Fire Department at 709 4th Street (Plaza Publica-66), is a one-story concrete block structure built in 1951. (I)

The Tularosa Municipal Building at 709 4th Street (Plaza Publica-67), is a one-story pumice block building with a red tile mansard roof. The extending entrance consists of three arches. The Village Hall was completed in 1974. (I)

At 703 4th Street (Plaza Publica-68) is the Tularosa Police Department. It was formerly the Municipal Building and dates to 1941. The one story, flat roof, concrete block building was an inset entrance porch. (C)

The municipal buildings mentioned above are on the Plaza Publica which was identified in the original townsite and on the 1886 map. Unlike other Spanish Colonial and Mexican towns this plaza has not been defined as the center of town or even as a space. It is a small park; nonetheless it is important as a space originally established and remaining as public land. (H)

801 4th Street (7-69) is a concrete block service station. (I)

The new office of Security Bank and Trust is at the Northeast corner of 4th and Durazno (15-71). It is a brick building with an oversized, red tile mansard roof. Not only is the building out of scale with the district, it also signifies the move away from the traditional downtown on Granado to the highway.

910 4th Street (15-72) is the J&J Mini Market which is a contemporary brick commercial structure. (I)

907 4th Street (14-73) is a concrete block service station. (I)

1004 4th Street (18-74) is a tiny rectangular plan adobe house. It has flat roof and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner who has lived there since 1927, the house dates to before 1910, possibly to about 1880. The owner continues that in the 1960's part of the building was removed to allow for widening the highway and an addition was made to the rear of the house. (C)

1012 4th Street (18-75) is a rectangular-plan, concrete block building which originally served as a barber shop and is now a residence. It has a porch across the front, rectangular frame windows, and a gable roof with a false front. (C)

1020 4th Street (18-76) is a stuccoed adobe building with brick pilasters and window moldings. The windows are segmental-arch and the door has a top-light. The roof is gable with a false front. The building dates to before 1932 when the previous owner, Graulio Diaz, obtained it. (C)

1022 4th Street (18-77) is an adobe house which is rectangular in plan and has a hip roof and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built in 1928; however, in both the 1930's and 1960's widening of the highway required some of the lot and house. (C)

1021 4th Street (19-78) is an adobe house with a gable roof, an inset porch, and rectangular frame windows. (N)

Tom's Feed and Supply at 1106 4th Street (44-79) is a recent concrete block commercial structure. (I)

At 1110 4th Street (44-80) is Ralph Diaz' Shell Station, a concrete block structure dating to 1966. (I)

1107 4th Street (43-81) is a small stuccoed house. (I)

1109 4th Street (43-82) is a small stuccoed adobe house which was built in ca. 1930 by Frank Smith, Sr. according to the owner. (I)

502 5th Street (39-83) is a rectangular-plan frame house. (I)

504 5th Street (39-84) is an adobe house with a low gable roof, a porch across the front, and rectangular frame windows. This Bungalow probably dates to the 1920's. (C)

501 5th Street (40-85) is a gable roof, stuccoed house. The house dates to before 1945 when the current owner purchased it. (N)

503 5th Street (40-86) is quite similar to 501. It also dates to before 1945 as the owner purchased the two at the same time. (N)

505 5th Street (39-87) is an unusual concrete block house. It is two stories with a two-story porch across the front. The roof is hipped and the rectangular frame windows have concrete lintels. The house must have been one of the earliest concrete block structures in Tularosa as it dates to ca. 1916. The owner continues that the house was built by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Peppard and Mrs. Peppard, an excellent cook, ran the old adobe hotel and later served lunch in the dining room of this house. (H)

506 5th Street (39-88) is a small shingled structure. (I)

603 5th Street (31-89) is a stuccoed frame house which according to papers at Security Bank and Trust, was built before 1944 when Henry J. Purdy sold it to W.W. Brazel. (I)

604 5th Street (32-90) is an adobe house with a gable roof and rectangular frame windows. The door has a large top-light. The right half of the house was probably added later. There is a small structure on this site on the 1885 map and the property belonged to Dionisio Guilez. (C)

608 5th Street (32-91) is a rectangular plan adobe house with a gable roof and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built about 1900 by Frank Prado and Frank's brother Tetro was the first resident. The owner adds that four rooms have been built since. (C)

609 5th Street (31-92) was, according to oldtimers, built in ca. 1868 and served as a bunk house or hotel for cowboys. There is, however, no structure indicated at the site on the 1885 map and the warranty deed held by Security Bank and Trust indicates that a house was built on the property after 1908. In 1885 the property was owned by Rupert Cisneros and according to the warranty deed the property had a number of interesting owners. In 1889 Cisneros sold it to Pat Coghlan, in 1897 Coghlan sold it to Oliver M. Lee, in 1898 Lee sold one parcel each to Fitzgerald Moor and W.W. Cox, and in 1903 and 1904 Lee sold the remaining two parcels to A.B. Fall and W.D. Tipton. In 1905 Fall sold his portion to Tipton and Tipton sold his property to Martin Brown in 1908. The deed continues that Brown sold the property, then including a house, to Flavio Chavez in 1931. The house has an L-shape-plan with a portal, gable roof, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

711 5th Street (26-93) is a small stucco house built in 1950 according to the owner. (I)

801 5th Street (8-94) is a long narrow, L-shape-plan adobe house with a flat roof. Some of the rectangular frame windows have Territorial moldings. The

center room of the house appears on the 1885 map and was owned by C. Jaramillo. This room also appears on the 1876 map when it belonged to Falas. The house was renovated in 1968. (H)

805 5th Street (8-95) was, according to previous owners, built in 1928. It is a concrete block and stucco house. (N)

809 5th Street (8-96) is an adobe house with a gable roof and rectangular frame windows. The house was built in ca. 1900 shortly after Nick and Sarah Brusuelas purchased the property. (C)

902 5th Street (14-97) is a recently built frame house. (I)

907 5th Street (13-98) is a newly built concrete block house. (I)

910 5th Street (13-99) is a contemporary house with artificial stone siding. (I)

909 5th Street (13-100) is a stuccoed frame house with a gable roof. (I)

1008 4th Street (20-101) is a contemporary brick house. (I)

1101 5th Street (25-102) is a frame house with horizontal tongue-in-groove siding and a turned-post porch across the front. The roof is gable and the windows are rectangular frame. This is one of the few houses in the district that has Victorian touches. (C)

1102 5th Street (43-103) is a frame house with stone and shingle siding, a gable roof, a bay window on the side, and rectangular frame fenestration. According to the owner the house was built about 1965. It is a successful contemporary use of Bungalow-style details. (C)

1109 5th Street (25-105) is a stuccoed frame house. (N)

1107 6th Street (21-106) is a frame ranch-style house which, according to the owner, was built in 1955. (I)

1008 6th Street (20-107) is a brick ranch-style house. (I)

907 6th Street (12-108) is a rectangular plan, gable roof house with a rear lean-to. The adobe house has rectangular frame windows. (C)

905 6th Street (12-109) is a non-descript frame house. According to the deed the house was built in 1955. (I)

901 6th Street (12-110) was built in 1912 and the deed indicates that the Aguilar family was the original owner of the house and property. The house is a square plan adobe with a truncated hip roof, small porch, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

906 6th Street (13-111) is a stuccoed frame ranch-style house which dates to 1947 according to the abstract. (I)

807 6th Street (9-112) is an adobe house with a gable roof, an arcaded porch

across the front, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built in ca. 1938. (C)

801 6th Street (9-113) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a truncated hip roof, a portal across the front, a side porch, and rectangular frame windows. There is an L-shape structure on this site on the 1885 map and the property belonged to Jose Albino Orne. According to the owner the house is the oldest on the block but has been extensively remodeled. It is, therefore, not possible to determine if this is part of the 1885 house. (C)

709-715 6th Street (27-114) is one of the oldest houses in Tularosa according to Jennie Simperts, a previous owner. The house, she states, was built in ca. 1862 by Benito Duran. It is marked on the 1885 map and the property belonged to Ecizia Rivera. Mrs. Simperts continues that in ca. 1900 Mr. Prado had a general store and the post office in the building. The house is a long narrow adobe with a flat roof. The windows are rectangular frame and there are two doors on the front facade, one with a top-light and the other with one side-light. (H)

708 6th Street (26-115) is a non-descript house with asbestos-shingle siding. According to a previous owner of the land, the house was built in ca. 1950 by the Stanleys. (I)

706 6th Street (26-116) is similar to the house at 708 6th. According to the same source, Mr. Ferris Allen, this house was also built about 1950 by the Stanleys. (I)

704 6th Street (26-117) is a frame ranch-style house which, the owner relates was built in 1949. (I)

703 6th Street (27-118) is an adobe and frame house. The four original rooms are of adobe and frame additions were made to the south and west sides. The house was built by Mr. James Goforth. It has a square plan, a flat roof, an undulating parapet, a tile-roof porch, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

The Woman's Club at 609 6th Street (30-119) is an L-shape-plan adobe structure. It has a tiled gable roof, a portal, and rectangular frame windows. It is a good example of Mission Revival and probably dates to the 1930's. According to Mrs. Cora Fribley the south and east rooms were the Union Church which existed at the turn of the century. The land was donated to the Woman's Club by Mrs. S.P. Clayton and room was added and the building remodeled. Another possible sequence of events is that the Union Church, the first Protestant church in Tularosa was torn down and the Woman's Club built in its place. (H)

504 6th Street (40-120) is a small dilapidated house. (I)

503 6th Street (41-121) is an adobe house with a hip roof and rectangular frame fenestration. It has an L-shape-plan with a rear wing. The present owner relates that Captain Miller, a previous owner of the house was a Civil War veteran who had fought at Gettysburg. He was the post commander at Mescalero for the BIA while living in Tularosa. (C)

502 6th Street (40-122) was, according to the owner, built in the early 1900's by a Mr. Roberts. The owner continues that among the other residents was T.A. Pace, an early peace officer. The adobe house has a rectangular plan, a hip roof, and a porch across the front. The windows are rectangular frame and there is a small roll molding at the top of the windows. (C)

501 6th Street (41-123) is a stuccoed frame ranch-style house. (I)

500 7th Street (41-124) is an adobe house built about 1910. Lucille Marr, President of the local historical society and life-long resident, adds that it was originally L-shaped. During the 1920's Kinney and Northerlin, both ranchers from San Andreas resided in the house. It is a small adobe with a gable roof and rectangular frame windows. The house is in the process of being enclosed with pumice block; two sides have been completed. (C, soon to be I)

504 7th Street (41-125) is an example of the Pueblo Revival and therefore probably dates to the 1930's. It is of stuccoed masonry and has a flat roof, an undulating parapet, and extending vigas. The porch has an elaborate parapet and vigas also. The windows are rectangular frame. (C)

503 7th Street (42-126) is a concrete block ranch style house which, according to the owner, was built in 1958 by Ed Sanders. (I)

606 7th Street (30-127) is a small rectangular-plan stucco and frame house. According to the owner it was built in the mid-1930's by Mr. Pickart. (N)

608 7th Street (30-128) is somewhat similar to 606 8th as it is a stucco and frame house with a gable roof and small porch. The door has side lights and the windows are rectangular frame. (N)

610 7th Street (30-129) has two rectangular sections both with gable roofs. Both also have tongue-in-groove siding in the gables and rectangular frame windows. (N)

614 7th Street (30130) is an L-shape-plan adobe house with a flat roof, parapet, and rectangular frame windows. The house is on the site of a long narrow house facing Fresno Street on the 1885 map. The property belonged to Santos Tiburcio at that time. It is not possible to determine if this was part of the 1885 structure. (C)

704 7th Street (27-131) includes a concrete block house and a mobile home. The house was built in 1956 by Frank Herrera. The quarter-block had been owned by his father who traded a sheep ranch at Bent for the lot. (I)

707 7th Street (28-132) is a rectangular plan, flat roof, adobe house. It has brick around the base, wood lintels, and aluminum windows. According to the owner the house was built in ca. 1885. The front part of the house, the original part, has been kept as it was and a 16-foot rear section added. The house probably dates to after 1885 as there is no house indicated on the map of that year. Additionally there is no owner mentioned on the map and the abstract indicates that the first transaction took place in 1885.

902 7th Street (12-133) is a stucco and frame, gable-roof house which dates to 1949 according to the owner. The abstract indicates that the lot was owned by Oliver M. Lee and A.B. Fall among others. (N)

901 7th Street (11-134) is a stucco and frame house. According to Fay Blazer, in 1910 the block was farmed by Marion E. Evans and in 1938 the Lon Hunter family moved a house from La Luz to this property. (I)

903 7th Street (11-135) is an asbestos shingled, frame, ranch-style house. According to the owner it was built in 1957. (I)

904 7th Street (12-136) is attached to 906 7th, but this part of the house was extensively remodeled in 1963. It now has the severe lines that were common in the 1950's. (I)

906 7th Street (12-137) was built in 1894, as was 904 7th, according to the abstract. This part of the adobe house has exending vigas, a flat roof, a door with a top light, and rectangular frame windows. It is in deteriorating condition. Both parts of the adobe house have remained in the Aguilar family. (C)

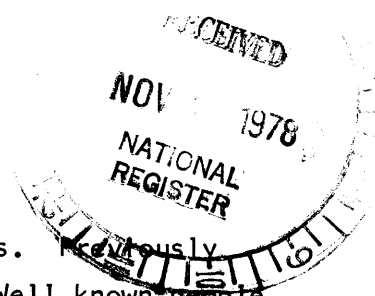
907 7th Street (11-138) is a ranch-style house with asbestos-shingle siding. According to the owner the house was built in 1956 after the owner purchased the lot from Frank Mahill, who owned the entire block at one time. (I)

910 8th Street (11-139) is a brick ranch style house which the owner built in 1961-62. (I)

904 8th Street (11-140) was the first house on the block, having been built by the owner in 1951. It is a frame ranch-style house. (I)

806 8th Street (10-141) is a dilapidated shack. (I)

600 *th Street (20-142) is the G.V. Clayton House. The Claytons are a prominent family in town, having arrived in 1896. Mrs. Clayton indicates that they bought this house in 1900 from R.S. Connell who had built the house. The grounds



take up the entire block and are filled with flower gardens. the Connells and Claytons had sold flowers commercially. Well known people have grown up in the house: the Connell's daughter married Will Rogers, Jr. and Jan Clayton became an actress. The house is of adobe has an L-shape-plan with a two-story pavilion at the south end. There is an enclosed frame porch across the front. The roof is gable with a hip roof topping the two-story section. The windows are rectangular frame. The Clayton House is one of the largest and most elaborate houses in Tularosa. (H)

301 Alamo (44-143) is a one-and a-half-story frame house with a gable roof and dormers. (I)

211 Alamo (45-144) an adobe house, is a vague example of Pueblo Revival. (N)

207 Alamo (45-145) is a small frame and stucco house. (I)

101 Alamo (46-146) is a mobile home. (I)

102 Bosque (46-147) is an L-shape-plan adobe house with an enclosed front porch. It has a tin gable roof and tin siding in the gables. The windows are rectangular frame. According to the owner there were three rooms in the original house which was built in the early 1900's. Additions were made to the house in 1952 and 1975. (C)

106 Bosque (46-148) is a small frame house. (I)

110 Bosque (46-149) is a frame house which probably dates to the 1950's. (I)

202 Bosque (45-150) is a stuccoed ranch-style house which, according to the owner, was built in 1930 by B.E. Dodson. (I)

219 Bosque (48-151) is an adobe house, the front of which is plastered and the rear exposed. It has a shed roof and rectangular frame windows. There is a house at this location on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Jesus Guilez at that time. It is not known if this house was standing in 1885. (C)

312 Bosque (44-152) is a mobile home. (I)

307 Bosque (18-153) is a small ranch-style house which, the owner relates, was built in 1940. (I)

402 Bosque (43-154) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a porch, rectangular frame windows, and a flat roof with an undulating parapet. There is a structure at this location on the 1886 map and the property belonged to the Jaramillo family. (C)

406 Bosque (43-155) is a mobile home. (I)

408 Bosque (43-156) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a frame front porch, hip roof, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

508 Bosque (25-157) is a contemporary stuccoed house. (I)

600 Bosque (24-158) is constructed of metal and was built in ca. 1967 according to the owner. (I)

604 Bosque (24-159) is a brick ranch-style house which was built in 1977. (I)

605 Bosque (21-160) is a frame ranch-style house which was built by Ross Lockart in 1950, according to his daughter. (I)

608 Bosque (24-161) is a frame ranch-style house which the owner states was built in 1959 or 1960 by Clay D. Steward. (I)

607 Bosque (21-162) was, according to Bud Nelson, a former owner of the property, designed by Echo Keeth in 1950 for Dr. E.J. Klungs. It is a stuccoed ranch-style house much like others in the vicinity. (I)

701 Bosque (22-163) is a stuccoed ranch-style house which the owner relates was built in 1962. (I)

700 Bosque (23-164) is an adobe house which originally was L-shaped, but an addition has made it rectangular in plan. It has a hip roof and rectangular frame windows. The owner indicates that the house was built in 1900; however, there is a structure indicated at this location on the 1885 map and the entire block was owned by Pat Coghlan. (C)

707 Bosque (22-165) was built in ca. 1955 by Frank Stetson according to Paul Brusuilas, a previous owner. It is a stuccoed ranch-style house. (I)

700 Cedro (22-166) is a stuccoed house constructed of clay tile. The owner states that it was built about 1952. (I)

608 Cedro (21-167) is a stuccoed frame house which Bud Nelson relates was built in 1948 by George Nelson. (I)

602 Cedro (21-168) is an adobe shed with a concrete block wing. (I)

600 Cedro (21-169) is a frame house with horizontal tongue-in-groove siding. It has a gable roof, a porch with a gable roof, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner it was built in 1909 by Alvis Linan and was one of the first frame houses in town. (C)

508 Cedro (20-170) is one of the most elaborate examples of the Bungalow style in Tularosa. It is a one-and-a-half-story house constructed of adobe with a cobblestone-faced foundation. It has an inset front porch with an arcade. There are three arches in each of the four dormers on the hip roof. The windows are round-arch on the sides and flat-arch with tile hoods on the front. A dedication stone on the building states that the house dates to 1931 and is a memorial to Clovis Aguilar and Family, the first occupants. The house is currently being

renovated. (H)

509 Cedro (13-171) is a frame ranch-style house. (I)

507 Cedro (13-172) is a stucco and brick ranch-style house. (I)

505 Cedro (13-173) is constructed of concrete block. (I)

504 Cedro (20-174) was, according to the owner, built in 1938 by Ralph C. Vigil. It is a square-plan, flat-roof, stuccoed house with a broad tiled porch and car port. (C-1)

502 Cedro (20-175) is an L-shape-plan adobe house. It has corner buttresses, a flat roof, extending vigas, and corner chimney pots. The windows are rectangular frame and there are wood lintels. The house was recently restored by Mr. and Mrs. John Wiesehan. According to the current owner, the house was built about 1870. This date is supported by the fact that there is a structure at this location on the 1885 map. At that time the property belonged to Bernalola Probensia. (H)

408 Cedro (19-176) is a brick ranch-style house. (I)

406 Cedro (19-177) is a stucco and frame house. (N)

403 Cedro (14-178) is a house converted from a garage. (I)

401 Cedro (14-179) is a frame house with asbestos shingle siding. (I)

310 Cedro (18-180) was, according to the owner, built in 1950 and is a mild example of the Pueblo Revival. The house is of adobe and has a square plan and a flat roof. (N)

306 Cedro (18-181) is an adobe house covered with asbestos shingles. It has a gable roof. The owner states that it was built by Tony Sanchez in 1943. (I)

"La Chaza" at 300 Cedro (18-182) is an adobe house with a flat roof and rectangular frame windows. Its other features include extending vigas, wood window grilles, and chimney pots. The L-shape plan and walls create a placita. According to the owner the house was built in ca. 1870. This is confirmed because there is a house at this location on the 1885 map and the property was owned by S. Bargas. The owner continues that the house was abandoned in 1950 and when renovated in 1969 only two rooms of the original remained. In 1976 two more rooms were added. (H)

208 Cedro (48-183) is an adobe house which has a rectangular plan, hip roof, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

202 Cedro (48-184) is a mobile home. (I)

108 Cedro (49-185) is a long narrow adobe house. It has a shed roof, four doors across the front, and rectangular frame windows. There is a house of this shape at this site on the 1885 map. At this time it may have housed two families because it is split by a property line; the east half of the block was owned by Jose Martinez and the west by Jesus Luna. (H)

103 Cedro (17-186) is a rectangular-plan house. (N)

101 Cedro (17-187) is a similar to 103 Cedro. (N)

103 Durazno (4-188) is a stuccoed house with a rectangular plan. (N)

106 Durazno (17-189) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a hip roof and rectangular frame windows. There is a house at this location on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Pablo Cordova. It is not know if this is the structure standing at that time. (C)

200 Durazno (17-191) is an example of the Bungalow Style. According to the owner it dates to the early 1900's. The interior was completely remodeled during the last five years. It is a stuccoed frame house which has a low gable roof, an inset cobblestone porch across the front, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

202 Durazno (16-192) is a stuccoed house with porch across the front. The house is a mild example of Bungalow. According to the owner the house was built in the early 1900's by Bravlio Diaz. (N)

204 Durazno (16-193) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a flat roof. The windows are segmentally arched. The house is in deteriorating condition. (C)

208 Durazno (16-194) is an L-shape-plan adobe house with a porch at the inter-section. It has a hip roof and rectangular frame windows. There is a structure at this location on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Jose Martinez. According to the owner, the original part of the house, the front rooms, is among the oldest houses in Tularosa. (H)

306 Durazno (15-195) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a flat roof and rectangular frame windows. It is in deteriorating condition. (C)

At the southwest corner of Durazno and 3rd (6-196) there are two mobile homes. (I)

406 Durazno (14-197) is an L-shape-plan adobe house with a hip roof on the rear "L" and a gable roof on the front. The windows are rectangular frame. There is a large polygonal bay window on the front of the house. The steep pitch roof and bay window give the house an air of the picturesque cottage, an early Victorian style. The porch is currently being enclosed. The house is on the site of one indicated on the 1885 map and the property was then owned by Ana M. Frederick. If part of this house remains from that time it has been extensively remodeled. (C)

409 Durazno (7-198) is a good example of the Bungalow. It is a stuccoed house with an extending porch at the front, a low gable roof and rectangular frame windows. Its other features include a sunburst in the gable of the porch and a side sun porch. According to the owner the house was built in 1918 by Dr. S.E. McDaniel. (C)

500 Durazno (13-199) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a gable roof, front porch, and rectangular frame windows. According to a previous owner, Mr. Briscoe, the house was originally L-shaped. A relatively early date is indicated by the roll moldings on the windows, a feature of the Territorial Style. Additionally there is a structure at this location on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Macidonio Mirando. The Briscoes owned the property from 1913 to 1946. (C)

505 Durazno (8-200) is constructed of adobe. The main section of the house has a gable roof and the rear wing a flat roof. The windows are rectangular frame. There is a structure at this location on the 1885 map and the owner of the property was Francisco Meso. (C)

504 Durazno (13-201) is a concrete block house which was built in 1958 by the current owner. (I)

510 Durazno (13-202) consists of two small adobe structures. The one on the street has a gable roof, rectangular frame windows, and tongue-in-groove siding in the gables. According to Mr. Briscoe one room of the house was fortified, and this room was standing that way in 1890. The first date on the abstract, however, is 1895. Additionally there is no house indicated at the location on the 1885 map and there is no owner listed for that quarter-block. A question is raised as to why a fortified house was built after 1885. Mr. Briscoe adds that Nellie Briscoe sold the house in 1938. The second house was also small originally, being two rooms and two additions have subsequently been made. The house has a flat roof, a parapet, rectangular frame windows, and a portal which was part of one of the additions. (C)

605 Durazno (9-203) is a frame ranch-style house which was built in 1963 according to the owner. (I)

607 Durazno (9-204) is a concrete block ranch-style house which the owner states was built in ca. 1970. (I)

707 Durazno (10-205) is a stuccoed frame house with a gable roof and front porch. (N)

708 Encina (10-206) is an example of the Bungalow. It is constructed of cast stone and has a gable roof with shingled gables and rectangular frame windows. Unlike many Bungalows it does not have a front porch. The house was built by S.P. Clayton and probably dates to the 1920's. (C)

706 Encina (10-207) is a mobile home. (I)

700 Encina (10-208) is a stuccoed frame house with a gable roof, corner porch, and rectangular frame windows. It was built by Robert Baird in 1947 according to the owner. (N)

608 Encina (9-209) is a brick ranch-style house. It was built about 1957 according to the owner. (I)

611 Encina (27-210) is a dilapidated frame house which Cora Fribley states, is over 60 years old. (N)

606 Encina (10-211) is a stuccoed ranch style house which the owner relates, was built in 1962. (I)

605 Encina (27-212) is a pieced-together frame house which the owner states was built in 1952. The house has both horizontal and vertical siding, a flat roof, and rectangular frame windows. (I)

508 Encina (8-213) has two sections, one frame and the other stucco, one with a gable roof and the other flat. It has a porch and rectangular frame windows. (I)

504 Encina (8-214) is an adobe house with a long narrow plan and a flat roof with a parapet and extending vigas. There are heavy wood lintels and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built before 1876 when it appeared on the first plat map and was owned by Jesus Armijo. The house appears on the 1885 map and was at that time owned by Pat Coghlan. Of additional interest is the certified Bicentennial tree which is on the property. (H)

408 Encina (7-215) is a small rectangular-plan adobe house with a flat roof, corner buttresses, and rectangular metal windows. The house is of great historical importance because it belonged to Cesario Duran, one of the original settlers and the first alcalde of Tularosa. The house appears on the 1885 map with Cesario Duran as the owner of that half block. Mrs. Vivian Duran Prelo continues that the original 3 rooms of the house still stand and that the house was fortified. The abstract on the property reveals that the land was granted to Cesario Duran in 1876. Another interesting bit of information is that in 1893 Duran sold some of his water rights to A.B. Fall. The house remains in the Duran family. (H)

404 Encina (7-216) is an example of the Mission Revival style. It is a stuccoed house and has a flat roof, an undulating parapet, a porch with a tile roof, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built in 1924 by Ralph Vigil and in 1953 the Franciscan Sisters lived in the house. (C)

306 Encina (2-217) is an unnoteworthy example of a Bungalow. It is stuccoed and has a gable roof, a porch with a gable roof, and rectangular frame windows. The house is in poor condition. (N)

304 Encina (6-218) is a stuccoed house and has a flat roof with a parapet. The windows are rectangular frame and have tiled hoods above. The house is an example of the Mission Revival style and probably dates to the 1930's. (C)

205 Encina (2-219) is an adobe house with a gable roof. There are two doors and no windows on the front facade. There is a house at this location on the 1885

map and the property, consisting of all of Block 2, belonged to Luciano Davalos. The abstract indicated that in 1886 Benafacio Davalos de West and her husband sold the property. The Fribley family is among the previous owners of the house. (H)

110 Encina (4-220) is a stuccoed ranch-style house built about 1958 according to the owner. (I)

109 Encina (3-211) is a tiny adobe house with a flat roof and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner there was an older house on the site and it was neglected and finally torn down. This one was subsequently built and is similar to the original. The house belonged to the Marrujo family for many years. (C)

107 Encina (3-222) was according to the owner, built about 1863 by the great grandfather of Agapite Marrujo. There is a structure at this site of the 1885 map and the property belonged to the Gonzales family at the time. The house is of adobe and has a rectangular plan, flat roof, extending vigas, and rectangular frame windows. (C)

106 Encina (4-223) is an adobe house with a stuccoed frame wing at the rear. It has a tin hip roof and rectangular metal windows. According to the neighbor, who is a long-time resident, the house was built about 1918. There is, however, a small house indicated at the site on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Albino Serna at the time. (C)

103 Encina (3-224) is a rectangular plan adobe house with a truncated hip roof and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built about 1918 by the father of Epimenio Marrujo. (C)

104 Encina (4-225) is a mobile home. (I)

102 Encina (4-226) is a stuccoed ranch style house which the owner relates was built in 1956. (I)

104 Fresno (3-227) is an adobe house which has been covered with clapboard siding on three sides. It has a gable roof and rectangular frame windows. (See photo 1). The long narrow house was probably built before 1885 as there is a similar plan indicated on the site on the 1885 map. At that time the property belonged to Dionisio Guilez. (C)

103 Fresno (3-228) was built by the current owner after purchasing the land in 1908. The house is of adobe and has an L-shape plan, a corner entrance porch, a flat roof, and rectangular frame windows. The lower portion of the front facade and the window moldings have been scored and painted bright colors. (C)

108-110 Fresno (3-229) is a long narrow adobe house with a flat roof and a rear lean-to. It has rectangular frame windows and there are two doors on the front. (See photo 1.) According to the owner the house was built before 1900.

There was a half block long row of houses at this location on the 1885 map. This house along with 104 Fresno take up nearly that length. On the 1885 map the property was owned by Dionisio Guilez. (C)

107 Fresno (35-230) is stuccoed and has a gable roof, a porch across the front, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built in 1950. (C)

109 Fresno (35-231) is an example of the Pueblo Revival Style. It is of adobe and has an arcaded porch with buttresses, a flat roof with an undulating parapet, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner part of the house is over 100 years old and Virginia Duran was the first owner. There is, however, no structure indicated at this site on the 1885 map and at that time the property belonged to Marias Balencia. The owner continues that six rooms were added to the house. In its present form the house is a good example of Pueblo Revival and probably dates to the 1920's or 1930's. (C)

114-116 Fresno (3-232) is a long narrow adobe structure. It has a hip roof, a camferred corner, rectangular metal windows, and artificial stone along the lower edge. (see photo 1.) According to the owner it was built in 1915 by Benito Montoya and was used as a hall. (H)

The Valley Lodge at 200 Fresno (2-233) is fine old hotel structure that is now vacant and beginning to deteriorate. It is two stories, is of adobe, and has a two-story portal across the front. The roof is hip and covered with tin. The windows are rectangular frame with Territorial moldings on the doors and there is a frame bay window at the west end. (see photo 1.) The abstract indicates that the structure was built before 1895 when there was a lien placed for work completed. Another source states that the Valley Lodge was a stop on a stage route and from 1895 to 1900 it was boarding house run by Mrs. H.K. Parker. (H)

201 Fresno (34-233) is a stuccoed house which is a mild example of the Mission Revival. (N)

204 Fresno (2-235) is a frame house with horizontal tongue-in-groove siding. It has a cross gable roof, front porch, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house was built in ca. 1920 by Hazel Thompson, a school teacher. (C)

405 Fresno (32-236) formerly housed the Tularosa Basin Times. It is an adobe garage-like structure with a gable roof and large doors. (C)

515 Fresno (31-237) is a rectangular plan adobe house with a shed roof. The

windows are rectangular frame with a small roll molding at the top. The house is in poor condition. (C)

611 Fresno (30-238) was built before 1919 as that is the first date on the abstract that mentions a structure. There is a long narrow structure indicated on the 1885 map at this location and the property belonged to Tiburcio Duran. The adobe house now has an L-shape plan and the roof is flat with an undulating parapet. The windows are rectangular frame and the door is at the intersection of the eills. (H)

610 Fresno (27-239) is a small rectangular-plan house which was built before 1930. It was at this time that Nestor Herrera traded a ranch at Bent for the house in Tularosa. (N)

615-617 Fresno (30-240) is a long narrow adobe house with a flat roof and rectangular frame windows. On the 1885 map there is a row of continuous structures along this half block and this and 611 Fresno may be part of this row. The property belonged to Santos Sainz in 1885. (H)

706 Fresno (28-241) is a rectangular-plan adobe house with a tin gable roof, portal across the front, and rectangular frame windows. There is a house indicated on the 1885 map within the same quarter-block, but it is not clear if this is the house. In 1885 this property belonged to Josefa Peña. (H)

703 Granado (42-242) is a stuccoed ranch-style house which the owner states was built in 1969. (I)

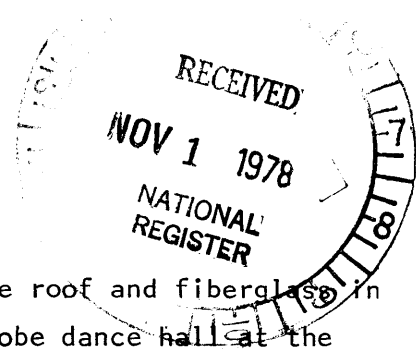
608 Granado (30-243) is a stuccoed frame cottage which was built in the 1930's according to the owner. (N)

606 Granado (30-244) is similar to 608 Granado. (N)

604 Granado (30-245) is also a stucco and frame cottage like 606 and 608 Granado. An addition is currently being made to the house. According to the owner the house was moved from Mescelero to serve as a parsonage for the First Baptist Church. (N)

601 Granado (41-246) is a rectangular plan, adobe house with a hip roof. The windows are rectangular frame and there are two doors on the front facade. According to Tillie Tellez, a previous owner, the house was built in the late 1890's. The house has a place in New Mexico's history as Governor George Curry stayed there in March 1910 (as referred to by the Tularosa Valley Tribune, March 12, 1910). (H)

602 Granado (30-247) is an example of the Pueblo Revival style and probably dates to the 1920's. It is an adobe house which has a flat roof, a porch across the front, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner the house is



over 50 years old and was built by Dr. Whittacre. (C)

509 Granado (30-248) is a stuccoed house with a gable roof and fiberglass in the gable. According to the owner there was an old adobe dance hall at the site, which is confirmed by the 1885 map. The hall burned in 1966 and the present house encompasses the foundation of the original structure. (N)

508 Granado (31-249) is a stuccoed masonry house which hints at the Pueblo Revival. (N)

507 Granado (40-250) is a rectangular-plan adobe house to which a car port has been added. It has a flat roof, the windows are rectangular frame, and the door has a top-light. According to the owner the house was built in ca. 1900 by S.P. Clayton and the front two rooms served as a general merchandise store. (C)

503-505 Granado (40-251) is a rectangular-plan adobe structure which is attached to 501 Granado. The two do not appear to have been built at the same time because these are basic adobe houses and 501 has some later features. This house has rectangular frame doors and windows and a shed roof. There is a narrow rectangular-plan structure indicated at this site on the 1885 map and at the time the property belonged to Casimiro Romero. (C)

Tularosa Village Historical Society, formerly Fribley's Dry Cleaners, at 501 Granado (40-252), is an adobe building with a brick and frame front. The front facade has a large display windows set in frame, an inset door, and a panel brick parapet. Stylistically the building dates to the early 1900's. During the 1910's the building housed a newspaper shop. There is a structure indicated at this location on the 1885 map, but it is likely that the corner portion was replaced by the exant structure. (H)

The First Baptist Church at 500 Granado (31-253) is a large metal building which clashes with its surroundings. The church was organized in 1911 and the first church was a small white frame structure. This church was razed in 1969-70 and the new one built in 1966. (I)

410 Granado (32-254) is a frame ranch-style house. (I)

Allen's Furniture and Hardware at 408 Granado (32-255) is a concrete block commercial structure. (I)

406 Granado (32-256) houses Keeth Gas Co. and Kingdom Hall. According to the owner the building was owned by Nellie Briscoe in 1921, was Kate Humphrey's Sewing Shop in 1922, and later was F.A. Smith's Sweet Shop. The building is of stuccoed adobe and has a shed roof. The front facade has been modernized. (C)

315 Granado (38-257) is a vacant commercial building constructed on concrete block. The front of the one-story building has display windows with smaller windows above. It has a flat roof and a false front parapet. The west side of the

building has been modernized. (C)

313 Granado, (38-258) is a concrete block commercial building with a brick front. The building has a gable roof with a false front stepped parapet. There are large display windows and an inset center door. According to Lucille Marr the building dates to the early 1920's. (C)

The Tularosa Hotel at 311 Granado (38-259) is one of the downtown's most prominent structures. (See photo 4). It is a two story cast stone building with a second story balcony. The windows are frame double hung sash and the door is inset. There is a low gable roof and a false front parapet. According to Lucille Marr the hotel was built by Baily in ca. 1916 and was called the Baily Hotel. The hotel is still running as such and is in excellent condition. (H)

307 Granado (38-260) is a one story brick and adobe commercial building. The lower part of the front facade has been modernized and new windows put in. The upper facade consists of a stepped false front before a gable roof. (C)

316-318 Granado (33-261) is a large two story commercial building which according to Julia Lloyd, a local merchant, was built between 1920 and 1927. (See photo 3.) The abstract indicates that H.W. Purdy erected it and he owned the property during those years. The building now houses Lynn's Gas Co. It is of concrete block and has a portal over the sidewalk. There are two stores on the lower story, each with display windows and an inset doorway. The roof of the eastern part of the building is gable with an elaborate Durch Gable parapet. The roof of the west portion is flat. (H)

314 Granado (33-262) is a masonry and stucco structure with the familiar store front fenestration configuration. The roof of the building is flat with a stepped parapet. (See photo 3). According to Julia Lloyd it was built in ca. 1936 by Pandergast and the original occupant was the Wimsatt Cafe. (C)

312 Granado (33-263) is a one-and-a-half story adobe commercial building. The front has been modernized with new windows and door and metal parapet covering the old stuccoed one. (See photo 3). According to Julia Lloyd it was built ca. 1917 and for many years was Steve Wohlgemuth's Barber Shop. (C)

310 Granado (33-264) was also built by Pandergast probably at about the same time, as 312 Granado, ca. 1917. It is one-and-a-half stories with a stuccoed front facade. The upper portion has a small attic window and a parapet with an elaborate pediment. (See photo 3) The lower portion of the front has been modernized. (C)

Now Tularosa Dry Goods, 308 Granado (33-265) was built, the owner, Julia Lloyd, relates, before 1908 by J.P. Meadows and has since housed a dry goods store. Prior to 1908 there were two stores in the building, a cafe and a pool hall. This building is stuccoed and has a parapet with raised ends and a center arched pediment.

The lower portion of the facade has been modernized. (See photo 3) (H)

300-306 Granado (33-266) houses White's Auto Store. It is a stuccoed adobe building with a newer facade and gable roof. The facade has large display windows, heavy piers, and a parapet with a small center pediment. According to an early resident, the building was erected before 1919 when Mr. Hanna and his wife sold their coal and lumber business to Mr. Buckner. In about 1921 Buckner sold it to Charles Bonnell who was married to R.D. Champion's daughter. (C)

301 Granado (38-267) is a low broad concrete block commercial building. (I)

The Old Security Bank and Trust, 200 Granado (34-268) is of brick with a stone foundation. It has corner inset entrance, large display windows, the upper ones of which have been boarded up, and a parapet with brick corbels. The bank was organized in 1912 and it remained open during the depression, one of the few banks in the state to do so. Stylistically the building dates to ca. 1912. In a 1917 photograph it looked much as it does today. At that time the telephone company had its office in the rear. (H)

The Guillion Building at 216 Granado (34-269) is a two story concrete block building with a stuccoed front. It has a display window, office door, and a garage door on the lower story and frame double hung sash windows above. The roof is gable with a false front parapet. Originally the lower story housed a garage and the upper story a lodge. (C)

212-214 Granado (34-270) was built in 1928 according to Delfina Aguilar. Originally the building housed C.B. Aguilar, Mercantile. The one story structure is constructed of adobe, concrete block, and cast stone. It has a flat roof. There is a portal across the front, two inset entrances, and display windows which have been boarded up. (See photo 2). (C)

219 Granado (37-271) is a brick one story building with an inset entrance and display windows across the front. Small round arch windows on the west side have been bricked up. The roof is flat and has a low parapet. Formerly the building housed a variety of dry goods stores including Champion's Department Store and Prude Mercantile. (H)

209 Granado (37-272) is among the only original adobe building remaining on this street. It was, relates the owner, built in ca. 1879 to 1880 by Jose Gonzales. The structure is indicated on the 1885 map and Gonzales was then the owner of the property. The current owner continues that in 1913 it housed the first telephone office and at one time or another, a furniture store and a bakery. It is a one-story adobe building with a flat roof and rectangular frame windows. There is a flat roof addition to the rear. The building is currently being repaired. (See photo 2). (H)

210 Granado (34-273) is a one-story adobe and concrete block building. It has a flat roof with milled-lumber vigas. The newly replaced windows have heavy wood lintels and the side door has a top light. (See photo 2). According to the owner it was built in 1867 and Luis Vigil was the owner. There is, however, no structure indicated at this exact location on the 1885 map and at that time the property was owned by Eulalia Galindo. (C)

201 Granado (37-274) is an adobe structure in deteriorating condition. Like 209 Granado it is one of the original structures on the street. On the 1885 map the property belonged to Jose Gonzales and this structure may also have been built about 1880. The roof of this building is flat and milled-lumber vigas are exposed. (See photo 2). The windows are rectangular frame and some have Territorial moldings. The door is in the camferred corner. (H)

The First Methodist Church, 109 Granado (36-275) was according to the datestone built in 1922 when A.J. Brown was pastor. It is a creme brick church with a corner crenellated square tower, cross gable roof, and hip-roofed wing. The stained glass windows are round arch with red brick moldings. The church is an example of the Romanesque Revival Style. (H)

The parsonage of the First Methodist Church is adjacent to the church at 107 Granado (36-276). According to Don Omev it was built in 1940. It is of stucco and masonry and has a flat roof with a parapet, a small added porch, and rectangular frame windows. It is an example of the Pueblo Revival style. (C)

105 Granado (36-277) is an adobe house with a gable roof. The windows are frame and have a roll molding at the top and the door has a top-light. A porch with a balustrade extends across the front. According to the owner, the house was built by Bumbach in 1913. In 1916 P.S. Kirk bought the house and added the porch and walk, thus explaining his name and that date being inscribed on the stoop. (C)

101 Granado (36-278) is an adobe house with an enclosed tile roof porch. The roof is flat and has a parapet. The windows are rectangular frame. According to a neighbor the house was built by the Kirks, but the date is unknown. There is a structure at this site on the 1885 map and the property was owned by Jose Apodaca. It is not known if part of the house was standing at this early date. (C)

100 Granado (35-279) is one of the best examples of the Bungalow Style in Tularosa. It is of cast stone and has a gable roof. The gables are shingled and have denticulation along the lower edge. There is a gable-roof porch at the front. The windows are rectangular frame. According to the owner the house was built in ca. 1915 by Matt Gilmore. (H)

506 Higuera (40-280) is a concrete block house. (I)

402 Higuera (39-281), a small frame house, was, relates the owner, brought from the country and rebuilt. (I)

302 Higuera (38-282) is a concrete block house which the owner states was built in ca. 1950. (I)

104 Higuera (36-283) is a small adobe house with a flat roof, parapet, and rectangular frame windows. According to the owner it was built about 1950. Unlike many recent structures, this one blends well with the general character of the district. (C)

MAP

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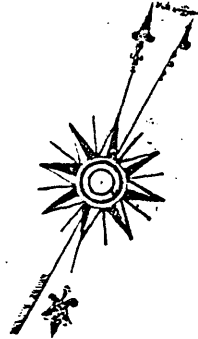
TULAROSA TOWNSITE

BELONGING TO THE
INHABITANTS OF

TULAROSA

DOÑA ANA COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

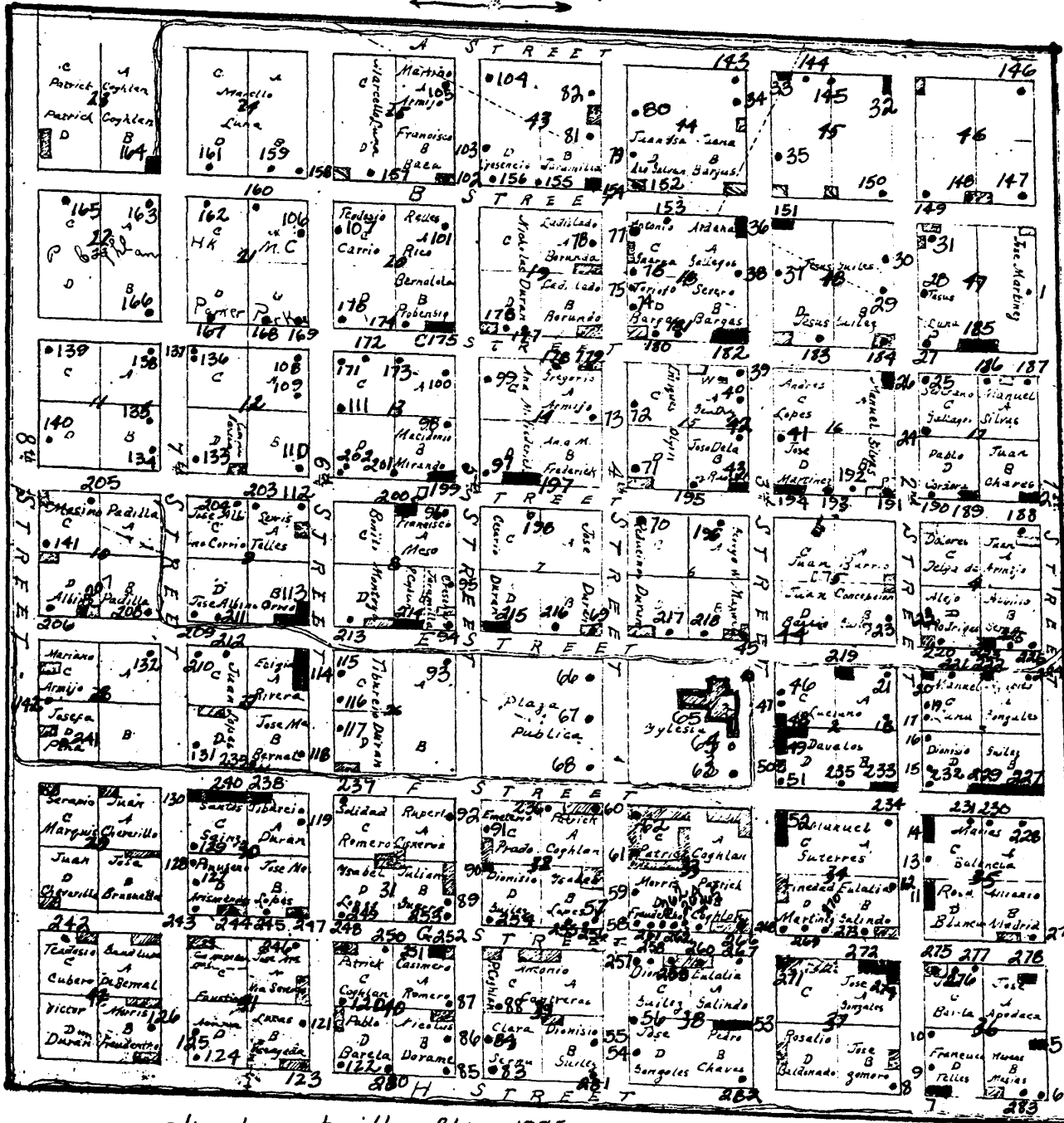
Comprising The North Half
of Section 30 in Township
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REGISTER



- structures built after 1885
- structures built before 1885 and still extant
- structures built before 1885 that no longer stand

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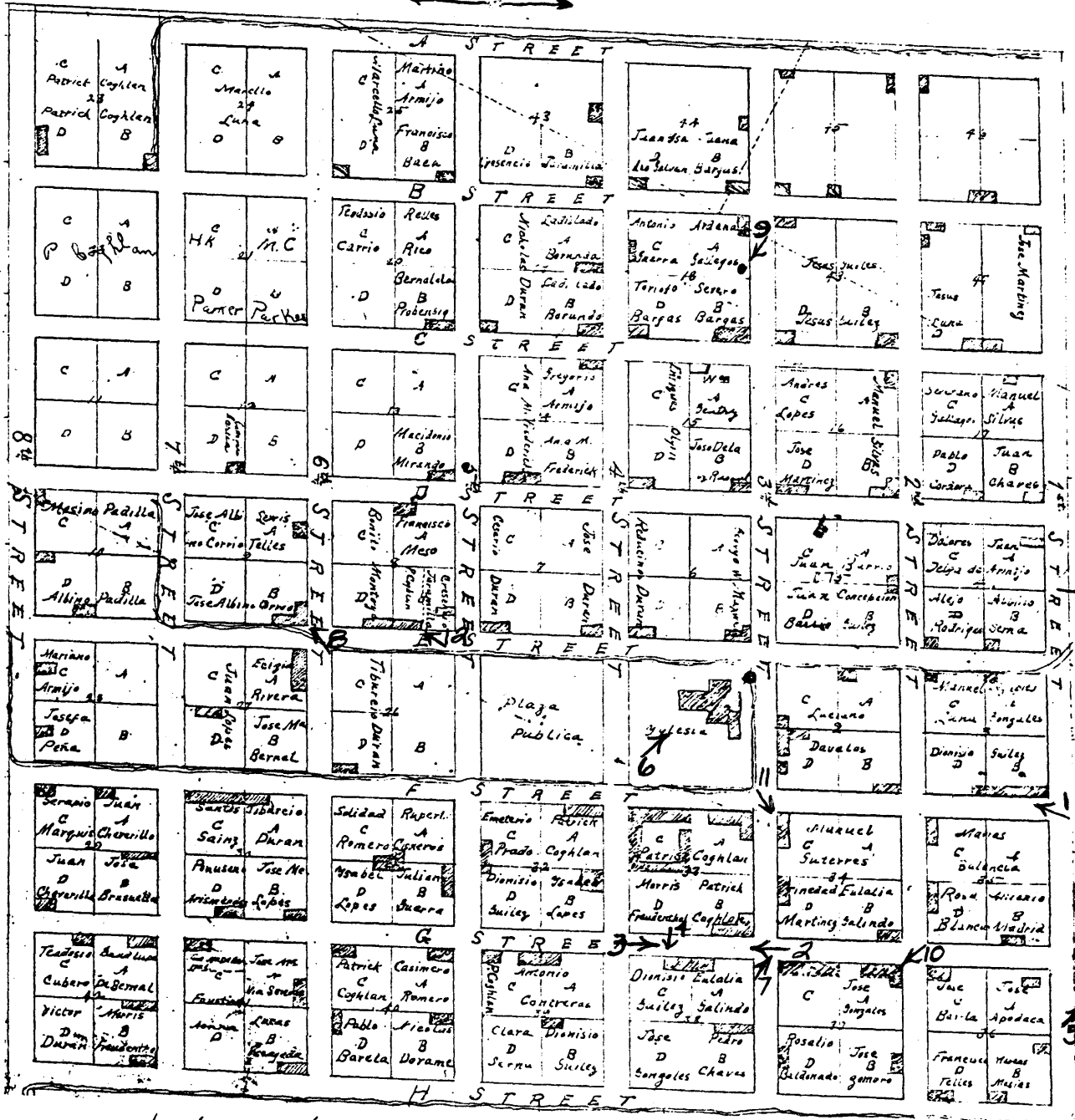
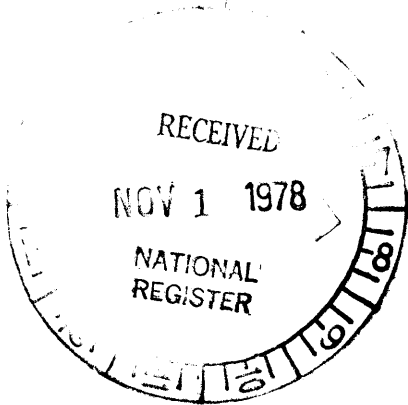
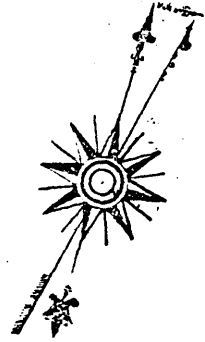
TULAROSA TOWNSITE

BELONGING TO THE
INHABITANTS OF

TULAROSA

DOÑA ANA COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

Comprising The fourth Half
of Section 30 in Township
South Range # East

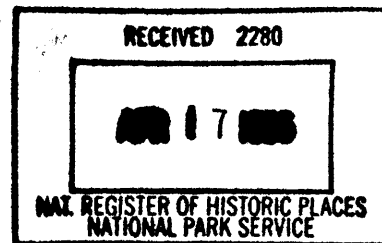


photographs

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

Tularosa Original Townsite Historic District
Tularosa, Otero County, New Mexico

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**



Additional Documentation
Section number _____ Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

INFORMATION COMMON TO ALL PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 615 4th Street, Sandoval Market
Tularosa Original Townsite historic District
2. Otero County, New Mexico
3. Mary Ann Anders
4. February 28, 1996
5. Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87503

INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO EACH PHOTOGRAPH

6. #1 Camera facing west
- #2 Camera facing north
- #3 Camera facing north
- #4 Camera facing south
- #5 Camera facing west
- #6 Camera facing east
- #7 Camera facing southwest
- #8 Camera facing south