

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1034

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Guadalupita-Coyote Rural Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: The village of Guadalupita, parts of Guadalupita and Williams canyons, and the Coyote Creek Valley between Guadalupita and the village of Lucero

City or town: Guadalupita State: NM County: Mora

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>4/6/17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall 6-5-17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>133</u>	<u>93</u>	buildings
<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	sites
<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>152</u>	<u>98</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agricultural/Subsistence: agricultural fields, irrigation facility

Landscape: natural feature, forest

Domestic: single-dwelling

Transportation: road-related

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agricultural/Subsistence: agricultural fields, irrigation facility

Landscape: natural feature, forest

Domestic: single-dwelling

Transportation: road-related

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Hispanic adobe modular house

Other: Central-hall plan house

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Earth, Wood, Stone, Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is a contiguous series of rural farms located in the eight-mile-long Coyote Creek Valley from Guadalupe in the north to the village of Lucero in the south. The historic district, located in west Mora County, New Mexico, on the east side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, was geographically, historically, and culturally shaped by the Coyote Creek and the valley it formed. This historic district includes parts of the Guadalupe and Williams canyons at the north end and the narrow, eight-mile-long Coyote Creek Valley. The villages of Guadalupe and Coyote Arriba are located at the north end of the historic district; the village of Lucero is located at the south end. Most of the historic district lies in the narrow north-to-south Coyote Creek Valley, a verdant lowland framed by low unnamed hills on the west and to the east the rim rocks of Ocate Mesa. Four important features span the length of the valley: the unpaved Coyote Road, the meandering Coyote Creek, the system of *acequias* (irrigation ditches), which were among the earliest structures built in the historic district, and Ocate Mesa. The canyons and valley are divided into long lots, a traditional historic form of Hispanic land division in which farmers purchased from seven-to-twenty acres in narrow, east-to-west lots that span the width of the valley, thereby providing a wood lot, fields and pastures, and access to the river and acequias. Barb-wire fences define the long lots. Settled in the 19th century, most extant farms in the valley were established in the first decades of the 20th century, with a one-story adobe or log main house surrounded by a cluster of barns and sheds to shelter

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cattle and sheep and to store tools and equipment. Houses were often built close to the acequias or the mesa to permit large, open fields on the valley floor. Community landmark resources include the Delfino Griego House and Meeting Hall in Guadalupe, San Isidro de las Cocas Morada in Coyote Arriba, Santa Rita Church in Lucero, and six cemeteries.

Narrative Description

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is located in Mora County in northeast New Mexico and was geographically, historically, and culturally shaped by the Coyote Creek and the valley it formed. The historic district includes the village of Guadalupe in the Guadalupe Canyon, farms in the adjacent Williams Canyon, farms in the eight-mile-long Coyote Creek Valley, and the village of Lucero at the south end of the valley. The historic district mostly lies in a long, narrow creek valley nestled between the Rincon Mountains, a subrange of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, and the steeply walled Ocate Mesa¹. The historic district is situated roughly two miles south of Coyote Creek State Park and approximately six miles northeast of the Mora, the seat of government in Mora County. Coyote Creek, a tributary of the Mora River, is the major source of surface water in the area and runs north to south the length of the historic district. The availability of water provided by Coyote Creek enticed early settlers to the area.

Settlers obtained land ownership through a land grant system instituted during the Spanish Colonial period, in which government officials gave land to individuals and communities to be used for the purposes of settlement and territory development in the colony. The historic district includes most settled lands of the Guadalupe Grant and it is an excellent example of a mid-19th century Hispanic land grant community in northern New Mexico. Initially, settlers farmed and ranched the flat canyon and valley floors, but later embraced ranching, mining, logging, and milling. The first acequia in the area, Acequia de los Cocas, was begun as early as 1835.² Communities in the historic district continue to rely on agriculture and ranching so the historic district has retained a high level of historic integrity.

The villages of Guadalupe, Coyote Arriba, and Lucero formed soon after the grant was established in the 1850s. As early as the 1860s, arable lands within the historic district were fully occupied. From the 1860s through the 1880s, Mora County, including Guadalupe, consistently ranked among the most agriculturally productive counties in the state. The valley is divided into long lots, a historic form of Hispanic land division in which each farmer received from seven-to-twenty acres organized into narrow, east-to-west lots that spans the width of the valley, thereby providing a wood lot, fields and pastures, and access to the river and acequia for irrigation. Domesticated crops included wheat, oats, barley, and corn, with orchards producing mostly apples, but also apricots, pears, and peaches. In addition, farms included numerous domesticated animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs. The horses were

¹ Ocate Mesa, as it is known locally, is identified on USGS maps as La Mesa and should not be confused with the Ocate Mesa located roughly 7.5 miles northeast of Guadalupe.

² New Mexico State Engineer Office, *Surface Water Irrigation Organizations in New Mexico*, "New Mexico State Engineer Office report TDDC-87-2," 1987.

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used for farm labor and transportation while smaller animals were used as food and for raw materials. Farming, especially grains, and ranching were the primary occupation of residents until Fort Union, the area's largest consumer flour, closed in 1891. Farms in Mora County during the 20th century diversified and embraced truck farming, raising cattle and sheep, and logging and mining.

Natural Systems and Features

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is defined by the dramatic geography in which the early Hispanic settlers established farms. The north end of the historic district includes the Guadalupe and Williams canyons (photos 1-2), which are surrounded by mountains. The narrow Coyote Creek Valley, in which most residents of the historic district reside, includes the meandering Coyote Creek flanked to the west by unnamed hills and on the east by Ocate Mesa, a vertical wall of sandstone, which rises from the valley floor as much as 800 feet to an elevation above 8,000 above sea level.

Piedra Grande, or Guardian Rock, is an important visual landmark that stands at the north end of the Coyote Creek Valley and the north end of the Coyote Arriba community (photos 24 and 56). The sandstone tower of rock is seen by some residents to have the likeness of a coyote overlooking and protecting the settlements of Coyote Arriba and Lucero (Coyote Abajo).

Coyote Creek runs through the length of the historic district from north to south (photos 23, 29, and 67). Early documents refer to the Rio Coyote, although it has most recently been known as Coyote Creek. The description of the river as a creek may result from its appearance in the summer months when there is so little water in the river that it is dry in places, especially in June before the monsoon rains in July. The Coyote Creek is the principal surface water source for the region.

The Rincon Mountains, a prominent range on the side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains lie west of the historic district. The geological structure of rocks east of the Rincon range suggests a demarcation of the boundary between the Sangre de Cristo uplift and the Las Vegas basin. The Las Vegas Basin lies east of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. This broad and rolling basin ranges in elevation from 6,500 to 7,500 feet above sea level. Many of the high-level surfaces of the basin are protected from erosion by extensive basalt flows.

The steep walls of Ocate Mesa bound the district to the east (photos 39-40, 44, 51-56). Ocate Mesa is a lava-capped surface extending south from the Cimarron Range. The lava-capped mesas and plateaus of the region, including Ocate Mesa, are known as the Ocate volcanic field. This volcanic field, located in the transition zone between the Great Plains and the southern Rocky Mountains, extends southeast to the vicinity of Wagon Mound and as far south as the Turkey Mountains. The Ocate volcanic field marks the meeting of the Rocky Mountains and the Great Plains.

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Basalt outcroppings at the eastern edge of the Coyote Creek Valley cap a broad topographic shelf ending in the dramatic rim rock of Ocate Mesa. Rising from this shelf is the Cerro Montoso (not located in the historic district), a basalt-capped volcanic formation situated 3.4 miles east of Guadalupita that reaches an elevation of 9,226 feet and stands more than 600 feet above the surrounding mesa. The basalts of this mesa are among the oldest known flows in the volcanic field and overlie well-rounded stream pebbles, cobbles, and boulders that are the highest gravel-covered surfaces in the region.

Vegetation in the historic district, which ranges from 7,000 to 8,500 feet in elevation, is classified as coniferous and mixed woodland, which exists mainly on the steeper slopes. The two primary types of coniferous trees found in mixed woodlands are pine and juniper. This piñon-juniper woodland may also include fir and broadleaf trees, such as Gambel oak, ponderosa oak, piñon pine, one-seed juniper, cottonwood, and spruce. Ponderosa grows from Mexico to British Columbia, and from the Pacific. Ponderosa pine in the southern Rockies grows in sunny and fairly dry locations from 5,500 to 8,000 feet in elevation and occasionally to 10,000 feet, which provides the mountains and valleys in the historic district with an important source of timber. Dry grasslands in the lower elevations includes prairie junegrass, pine dropseed, little bluestem, big bluestem, mountain muhly, needlegrass, sideoats grama, blue grama, Arizona fescue, mountain brome, and western wheatgrass. Other lowlands plants include mountain mahogany, serviceberry or lemitas, fringed sage or estafiate, and cotá. The valley floor contains dry grasslands and riparian landscapes. Riparian landscapes extend from the creek and occasional springs to the drier shelves below the hills and include alder, narrow leaf and Fremont cottonwood, red and black willow, wild plum, and New Mexico locust trees.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

Geography

The open canyons in the northern section of the historic district and the narrow Coyote Creek Valley shaped the patterns of spatial organization within the historic district. Guadalupita Canyon stretches seventeen miles from the Mora Valley to the border of Colfax County. The smaller Williams Canyon intersects Guadalupita Canyon to form an area of large, flat open lands surrounded by mountains that provide the largest fields and pastures in the historic district (photos 2 and 14). The village of Guadalupita is located on a rise above Coyote Creek and the canyons.

The Coyote Creek runs through the length of the historic from Guadalupita Canyon in the north to the village of Lucero in the south. The creek leaves the canyon in an abrupt turn east through a narrow passage into the Coyote Creek Valley. The creek meanders eight miles south until Lucero, where it, again, turns east and passes leaves the valley through a gap in the mountains. The houses and farms in the valley are organized mostly on long-lots north to south following the confines of the narrow creek valley. The houses and farms are mostly located at east edge of the valley against Ocate Mesa to permit large, open fields and pastures. The unpaved Coyote

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Road, the only road through the valley, is situated above the valley floor on the unnamed hills on the west side.

Settlement

The three villages of Guadalupita, Coyote, and Lucero emerged from different development patterns. The censuses of 1860, 1870, and 1880 reveal that it was only after 1870 that the three communities had sufficient populations to be counted separately. In previous decades, the three communities were counted as the Guadalupita Precinct. Guadalupita is the northernmost and largest village. It is organized around Mora County Road 343, Coyote Loop Road, and La Plazita Road (figures 17-18). The plaza where Our Lady of Guadalupe Church was built (not extant), figure 19, is located at the intersection of Coyote Loop Road and La Plazita Road. The village includes two dozen houses, new construction and houses and stores from the early 1900s. The village of Coyote is located at the north end of the Coyote Creek Valley, from the beginning of the Acequia de los Cocas to Las Cocas volcanic cone. Coyote Arriba is an agricultural community comprising roughly a dozen farms and the San Isidro de las Cocas Morada, built on the east side of the valley (photos 44-45). Lucero was the first village to coalesce around a plaza that included Santa Rita Church, built in c.1886 (photo 63). As early as 1866 there was at least one store in Lucero and others developed in or near the plaza. Lucero's rise is due in part to the lucrative grain trade with Fort Union. The village's population declined from its peak in the 1880s, after Fort Union closed in 1891. By the 1930s, the population was roughly 400, the same as in 1880.

Circulation

The historic district includes three principal roads that connect farmsteads to one another, connect farmsteads to community landmarks, and provide access to areas north and south of the historic district. State Highway 434 runs north-to-south through Guadalupe Canyon at the north end of the historic district (photo 3). It passes through the village of Guadalupita and is the only paved road in the historic district. The state highway, in earlier iterations, passed through the valley as early as the 1870s. Rincon Road, located north of Guadalupita, provides farmsteads in Williams Canyon with access to State Highway 434. The unpaved Rincon Road skirts the south edge of Williams Canyon east-to-west before turning north toward the mouth of the canyon (photo 11). Coyote Road, the longest road in the historic district, runs eight miles along the west edge of the Coyote Creek Valley from the mouth valley near Guadalupita south to Lucero (photos 51, 54-56). The unpaved, one-lane Coyote Road, which rises and falls along the hills above the creek valley, provides the only egress for dozens of farmsteads in the historic district. Private, unpaved drives connect houses and farm complexes, sometimes located across the valley, with Coyote Road.

Patterns of Land Use—Agricultural Landscapes

Water

Water and the geography of the canyons and valleys are the most important factors in shaping agricultural practices in historic district. The Coyote Creek, a tributary of the Mora River, which

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flows east into the Canadian River, is essential in providing water for irrigation of fields and pasture lands. The surrounding mountains and steep creek valley walls provides a small, but reliable watershed. The creek varies in its flow from season to season. In early summer it is sometimes dry in some places. During spring snowmelt and later in the monsoon season beginning in July it flows rapidly.

Acequias

Community acequias (irrigations ditches) were a necessity for rural agricultural communities in Northern New Mexico and their construction represents the earliest phases of occupation.³ In New Mexico, there are currently 800 to 1,000 acequia systems. These systems, often the first structures built to support a proposed settlement, were substantial community undertakings that made settlement and farming possible in the state's arid climate. Major infrastructure improvements, these irrigation systems were supported by community networks to ensure their long-term maintenance and to fairly distribute water to community members that held water rights. Each community formed an acequia association, which was governed by by-laws. In most acequia associations, the *parciantes* (land owners with water rights) elected three commissioners and a *mayordomo* (manager or overseer). Irrigation, or water allotments, was governed by a water-sharing regime imposed by each acequia association. The mayordomo collects association fees from the *parciantes* and manages the distribution of water. In the spring (or fall in the case of Acequia de los Cocas), the mayordomo organizes the annual cleaning and maintenance of the *acequia madre* (main ditch). The *parciantes* are responsible for cleaning the section of the acequia that borders their property and smaller lateral ditches on their property that distributed water to individual fields and pastures. Steel head gates are used at the diversion dams while wood flood gates direct water from the main ditch into laterals on private property. Acequia associations are a political division of the state of New Mexico, making them an entity of state government.

The construction of acequias in New Mexico varies according to how much water they must channel. Large ones, such as those along the Pecos River, are twelve-feet deep. Smaller ones may be as shallow as four-feet deep. The system begins with a small dam and head gates, which divert water from a creek or river into a ditch. The ditches, like ancient Roman aqueducts, were gravity-fed systems, and had to be planned with precision, often on a four-degree slope to allow water flow. Greater variation would result in water stalling and backing up in the ditches or flowing too fast, eroding the sides of the ditches and topping the banks. Each spring (or fall), as the acequia madres are cleaned, the bottoms are scraped of leaves and debris, which is piled on the banks the ditch, building up and strengthening the walls of the acequia. Head gates are used throughout the system to divert water from the main channel to the lands of *parciantes*, where water is directed into lateral ditches to irrigate particular fields and pastures.

Early settlers in the historic district began planning and digging acequias and laying out the tracts of farmland soon after they arrived in the early 19th century. Each community in the district continues to maintain its own acequia system: Guadalupe has Santo Tomás nos. 1, 2, and 3,

³ José A. Rivera, *Acequia Culture: Water, Land, & Community in the Southwest* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1998), 4.

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Coyote Arriba has Acequia de los Cocas; and Lucero is irrigated by the Santa Rita Acequia. Each acequia association has its own by-laws in which the *parciantes* elect three commissioners and a *mayordomo* each year. In the spring (or fall), the *parciantes* gather on a day appointed by the *mayordomo* for the annual cleaning and maintenance of the ditches. Among his duties, the *mayordomo* is responsible for water allocation. In dry years, the three acequia association work together to share the low-flows of Coyote Creek. The current *mayordomos* are Cip Torres for Guadalupita, Seva Joseph for Coyote Arriba, and Marcos Montoya for Lucero.

Each acequia system in the historic district have been in place since the mid-19th century. The broad, open fields of the Guadalupita Canyon are irrigated by Santo Tomás Acequia nos. 1, 2, and 3, which was built before 1835 (photo 2; figures 1-2). The system comprises three distinct irrigation ditches that draw from Coyote Creek at the north end of the historic district. Acequia nos. 1 and 2 irrigate a broad swath of farmland east of State Route 434. Acequia no. 1 begins at a small dam north of the historic district and flows for most of roughly two-mile length south along the shoulder of State Route 434, until returning to the creek south of Guadalupita. Santa Tomás Acequia no. 2 begins at a small dam one-half mile south of acequia no. 1. and runs south along the hills for its entire 1.8-mile length before emptying into Coyote Creek at the mouth the Coyote Creek Valley. Acequia no. 3 is the southernmost Santo Tomás acequia, which irrigates farmlands between Guadalupita and the Coyote Creek Valley. The L-shaped acequia no. 3 begins at a small dam south of Guadalupita and runs south for 0.65 miles before turning east for .40 miles and returning to Coyote Creek, near the mouth of the creek valley. Throughout its length, especially acequia no. 1, in the northern part of the historic district, numerous small laterals, can be identified.

Coyote Arriba is irrigated by the roughly 2.5 mile-long Acequia de los Cocas, which flows south from head gates on the north side of the Gonzales Ranch and ends in a pond along Coyote Road (photos 25, 48, and 30; figures 3-4). This acequia, built prior to 1835, was created roughly parallel to the creek and is identified by cottonwood trees and other plants that grow thick along the states waterways. Laterals are visible between the acequia and the creek, to the east.

The Santa Rita Acequia, built c.1851, irrigates the village of Lucero and farmlands to the north and is roughly 2.25 miles long (photos 56 and 64; figures 5-6). It begins at a diversion dam along Coyote Creek. The ditch flows through Lucero and empties into the creek on the east side of the village. Fewer laterals are present at the middle and south ends of the historic district because much of the land is in pasture. Pastureland is typically irrigated by flooding the fields with water from the acequia madre. The main channel in each system varies from three-to-five-foot wide, not including the berm, and four-foot deep, although the channel is seldom filled to capacity. The height of acequias is maintained during cleaning in the spring when leaves and debris in the ditch are piled up in berms along the sides. Some acequias elsewhere in the state have been lined with concrete for ease of maintenance, but the acequias in the historic district have not been altered, except for a small portion of the Acequis de los Cocas, which is lined with concrete. In some cases, the acequias are channeled through *canoas* (pipes) in order to pass under drives. They are bridged with all manner of materials from metal grates to wood boards. There are only a few wood bridges across the creek.

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Agriculture

Since the 19th century, agriculture has been the principal occupation of residents in the northern canyons and the creek valley. Irrigation is essential and farmlands are oriented to the acequia. The result is long lots, often fields that span the width of the valley, with a frontage along the acequia (photos 2, 46, 60; figures 7-9). This arrangement maximizes the number of farms that can draw water from the acequia. In the Coyote Creek Valley, irrigated fields appear as green, verdant rectangles that stretch east-to-west across the creek valley along the edge of one of the two acequia systems. These traditional long lots oriented to an acequia represent a traditional form of Hispanic agriculture practices across northern New Mexico. The irrigated fields contrast sharply with the dry, dun-colored unirrigated fields and pastures and the brown surrounding hills. Today, many residents use their irrigated fields to grow native grasses and alfalfa, which is harvested as animal feed.

Ranching

As the market diminished for small-scale corn, wheat, and truck crops, farmers in the historic district in the 20th century turned to ranching (photo 32). Ranching is significantly less labor intensive than some forms of crop production and it requires fewer farm hands. Some long lots in the historic district have been combined to create larger pastures for the small herds in the creek valley. Specialized buildings were constructed to shelter and feed the herds. Barb-wire fencing, which now delineates the boundaries of most fields and pastures, is the result of the introduction of cattle. Barb-wire fences serve both to keep cattle contained on a pasture, to prevent cattle from wandering on to the property of other landowners and damaging cultivated fields, and to prevent stray cattle along the road from entering fields.

Farmsteads—Spatial Organization

Farmsteads in the canyons and valley were, by necessity, small with a compact arrangement of houses and outbuildings. Most farms comprised a long lot, an east-to-west strip of land that included irrigated fields, non-irrigated fields, upland timber for lumber or firewood, a house, and a cluster of outbuildings. Some farms included kitchen gardens. The houses and outbuildings are mostly located along roads or at the edges of acequias to provide the largest area for cultivation.

The Johnson Ranch in Coyote Arriba at the north end of the creek valley features the main house and outbuilding complex along Acequia Las Cocas (photos 31-37; figures 10-11). Most of the property, between Coyote Road and the acequia is dry pastureland. A smaller ribbon of green, irrigated fields stretches along the acequia and Coyote Creek. Cottonwood trees line the acequia. The main house is a small one-story adobe dwelling with a side-gable roof and a rear ell. The outbuilding complex is located around a courtyard, mostly east of the main house and includes a two-story barn constructed of split logs, a pole barn and connected corral, a shed that was once a one-room dwelling, a shed built within the ruins of an adobe building, and a shed-roofed privy built with split logs.

The Joseph Ranch in Coyote Arriba comprises a traditional Hispanic long lot that stretches across the creek valley (photos 38-43; figures 12-13). The western two-thirds in dry pasture while eastern third, along the acequia, is in irrigated fields and orchards. The main house and

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outbuildings are located in the center of the pasture to preserve as much irrigated land as possible. The L-shaped adobe house is covered with a gable roof. The outbuildings are organized along the unpaved drive through the property, with a courtyard on the north side of the house and smaller courtyard behind the house for domestic uses. The outbuildings include a pole barn and connected corral, a *jacal* shed (building technique that uses vertical boards or posts, sometimes earthfast), a frame shed, and a frame privy. The Johnson Ranch and the Joseph Ranch are excellent examples of Coyote Creek farmsteads because of their spatial organization, variety of buildings types, pastures and fields, and the acequia. Farms throughout the historic district may have different combinations of outbuildings or fewer outbuildings, but the dry pastures, irrigated fields, and the primacy of the acequia remain constant.

Farmsteads—Houses and Outbuildings

Houses in the historic district which were built from the 19th through the mid-20th centuries were mostly vernacular dwellings with little influence of national trends in architecture. Many houses were of logs and adobe in successive stages. Log houses, though less numerous than those of adobe, were built throughout the canyons and creek valley. The Blas Medina houses in Coyote Arriba are excellent examples of one-story, log houses. The Blas Medina, Jr. House was built in c.1945 as a two-room dwelling built of both roughly squared, hand-hewn logs and round logs stripped of bark and joined at the corners by saddle notches (photo 26). Most of the adobe plaster is missing exposing the wood and rock chinking. An adobe addition was built on the side of the house.

The Blas Medina, Sr. House, built in the 1930s, is a linear one-story adobe dwelling covered with a side-gable roof and full-width front porch (photo 27). The symmetrical three-bay fenestration and the center-hall plan are adaptations of Anglo-American architecture. The Montoya-Casias House in Lucero, built in c.1900, is another adobe center-hall-plan house with a center, double-door entrance door flanked by two large windows (photo 62).

Most common in the historic district are houses built according to the traditional Hispanic building practice of constructing, small one-and-two-room adobe houses in a single file of rooms, which could later be added to with new rooms. These additions were often small with exterior doors and sometimes the rooms did not have interior communication with existing rooms in the house. The additional rooms may be built in a single file of rooms, an L-shape, U-shape, or completely enclose a *placita* (courtyard). The La Ran-Herrera House in Guadalupita is an excellent example of traditional Hispanic domestic architecture (photo 19). The one-story adobe house comprises a single file of rooms, with rooms added as additional space was needed. The six-bay façade alternates doors and windows, providing exterior access to each room. The Adams-Montoya House, built in c.1915 in Lucero, is a large, one-story L-shaped house, its long wings probably built in stages (photo 58). The Garcia-Candelario House on Rincon Road is a one-story, T-shaped adobe house with a front porch supported with wood posts and carved corbels (photo 12). A second gable-roofed house was moved to the rear to serve as a kitchen ell. Once coated with mud plaster, it becomes difficult to distinguish the evolution of a traditional Hispanic modular adobe house.

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Farms in the historic district employed a variety of outbuildings and structures, which were necessary for the production of crops and raising livestock. Barns provided shelter for livestock during the cold winter months. Many were built of light frame or poles, open on one or more sides, and covered with a shed or gable roof. Many are clad in materials at hand, such as plywood or commonly corrugated sheet metal (photos 35 and 41). Most were designed with animal stalls and room for equipment storage with space in the loft for hay. The Johnson Ranch includes a rare two-story barn. Specialized pole barns were designed to store hay. Corrals are often attached to barns to control the movements of livestock. These are most commonly built of wood with three wood rails sandwiched between two cedar posts with baling wire (photo 40). A farm in Williams Canyon includes half-a-dozen large barns covered with corrugated sheet metal (photo 6).

Sheds in a variety of forms are located on most farmsteads. Smaller than barns, sheds are multi-purpose buildings used for storage of everything from tools and equipment to refuse. The Medina property includes a small adobe shed with a gable roof (photo 28). The Joseph Ranch includes a jacal shed, built with vertical posts and planks (photo 42), and a small frame shed, which may have served a shelter for small livestock (photo 43). The Johnson Ranch includes several ad hoc sheds that include a recycled dwelling and a shed built within the ruins of a larger adobe structure (photos 36). Privies include the multi-seat outhouse built of vertical boards on the Joseph Ranch (photo 38) and the shed roof privy sided with rough-cut slabs of lumber on the Johnson Ranch (photo 37).

Buildings in the villages of Guadalupita, Coyote Arriba, and Lucero

The historic district includes three villages, Guadalupita and Coyote Arriba in the north and Lucero in the south. These small population centers feature densely concentrated buildings that served as churches and commercial buildings, and the homes of merchants, lawyers, physicians, and other professionals. The largest houses are located in these villages. Canyon and valley farmers and their families visited these villages for sundry services, during feast days, and other important occasions.

In Guadalupita, the Benjamin Regensberg House, built in the 1920s, is a rare, two-story adobe house (photo 17). The second story, hipped roof, brick chimneys, square plan, and symmetrical three-bay façade are elements of Anglo-American architecture. The house, located on a rise above the plaza, was used as a store and a residence. The Delfino Griego House and Meeting Hall, built in the 1920s, is a sprawling, L-shaped complex of four connected adobe buildings (photos 15-16). The east façade includes a commercial storefront with a stepped parapet, display windows, and a pent roof. The building served as a general store, post office, meeting hall, and the residence of postmaster Delfino Griego. The Senobio Salazar Store, built in the 1920, is another specialized building that served as a store, gas station, and residence (photo 10). It is a large adobe store and warehouse with front-facing gable end that includes a commercial storefront front with paired windows flanking the entry door. A second entrance and window are located on the main façade, which sheltered by a porch. The building includes frame additions on the north and west sides and a log addition on the south side, which was used as a movie

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theater. The building was a store for the village of Guadalupita, a gas station, and a private residence.

Coyote Arriba includes two community landmark buildings, the Morada of San Isidro de las Cocas and the school building. The one-story stone *morada* was the meetinghouse for the local Penitente Brotherhood, an organization of devout Hispanic Catholic men and the locus of worship during Holy Week and various saints' days (photo 44). The Morada of San Isidro de las Cocas is typical of moradas in northern New Mexico because of its secluded location for privacy and because it was built without windows for further privacy. It is also representative of moradas in the region because its linear plan of three rooms includes a chapel, meeting room, and kitchen. The interior includes a folk-style altar and rail, a kiva fireplace, and a wood-burning stove.⁴ Front and rear doors are the only fenestration. The exterior is covered in mud plaster, though much of it does not survive. The roof above the north-end room has collapsed and the walls have deteriorated. Like most moradas, a cemetery for morada members and their families is located adjacent to the morada. The school, located on the south side of Coyote Arriba, is a one-story adobe building with three bays and a side-gable roof (photo 47).

In Lucero, the Marcelino Montoya House, built in c.1885, is a large, one-and one-half-story adobe with a full-width front porch (63). The half story is illuminated by three wall dormers. The plan includes a single file of rooms. The long, linear house is covered with a clipped, side-gable roof, a design element adapted from Anglo-American building traditions. Santa Rita Church, built in c.1886, with its rectangular form, steeply pitched roof, belfry, and oculus above the entrance (photo 63-64), appears similar to Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in Guadalupita, which was demolished. A ladder on the sheet-metal roof provides the mayordomo with access to the bell, which is rung before and after church services. The *bulto* (image of a saint carved in wood) is original to the church. The church property includes a plaza in front and a cemetery on the south side.

Noncontributing Buildings

Noncontributing buildings in the historic district were built after the 1967 period of significance or were altered so that they no longer retain historic integrity. Noncontributing buildings include the Elias and Angie Martinez House, which was built in c.1992 in Guadalupita (photo 18); Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, which built in 1972 in Guadalupita; and the United States Post Office in Guadalupita, which was completed 1996 (photo 5).

Structures—Fences and Sawmill

Fences are found throughout the historic district and are essential in defining the traditional Hispanic long-lot farms. These fences are sometimes constructed of wood posts, but most often are barb-wire strung on cedar posts or later steel posts. Barb-wire fences are a reflection of the shift from the cultivation of crops to ranching (photo 46, 54-55 and 59-60). On a smaller scale, corral fences were built with wood posts and baling wire while more recent coral fences are constructed of sections of steel fencing (photos 35 and 40). Some property owners built coyote

⁴ Bainbridge Bunting, Thomas R. Lyons, and Margil Lyons, "Penitente Brotherhood Moradas and their Architecture," In *Hispanic Arts and Ethohistory in the Southwest*, Marta Weigle, et. al.eds. (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 1983): 31-80.

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fences, poles strung together with baling wire (photo 13). Historic woven-wire fences from the early 20th century are located in the historic district, including the fence that surrounds the plaza in front of Santa Rita Church (photo 66).

Sawmills were frequently seen in the historic district, but only one sawmill remains in Williams Canyon, the Billy Ortega Lumber Mill (photos 7-9). It combines new or reused parts, such as the fifty-foot-long wood superstructure that was built in the field. The sawmill comprises a fifty-foot-long flat track, head blocks, and top dogs, which secured the logs on the carriage truck. Steel feed cables advanced the logs through the roughly forty-inch-diameter circular saw blade. The sawmill was powered by a General Motors engine, likely refitted from a truck, which turned belts that drove the saw blade.

Sites—Cemeteries

The historic district includes seven historic cemeteries, all of which feature examples of traditional Hispanic burial practices, which include wood and metal grave markers, cement markers with names and dates inscribed in wet cement, and fences that surround individual burials. Most grave markers were created by local residents and few are commercially produced markers, which are common in more populous communities. The Camposanto of Guadalupe, located south of Guadalupe, is the largest cemetery in the historic district, with long rows of burials organized from north to south (photos 20-21). A typical Hispanic *camposanto* (cemetery), it features a variety of grave markers, including wood crosses, hand-lettered crosses, iron, and marble crosses. Cast-iron fences, wood fences, and metal chain-link fences surround individual burials. Some burials are sheltered gable-roof enclosures. The cemetery also includes unmarked burials and commercially produced marble and granite markers. Many graves are edged with stone, cement, and paving stones. A small cemetery associated with Our Lady of Guadalupe Church (not extant) is located in the plaza of Guadalupe. It includes many unmarked burials. In Coyote Arriba, a small cemetery is located on the south side of the Morada of San Isidro de las Cocas (photo 45). The cemetery, established for the Penitente Brotherhood, includes locally produced wood-and-stone crosses and stone-and-cement markers. The cemetery also includes unmarked burials and several commercially produced markers. In Lucero, a small cemetery is located at the site of a morada, which is no longer extant. A second small cemetery in Lucero is located on the south of Santa Rita Church (photo 63). The cemetery includes marked burials, some surrounded with fences. The entire cemetery is enclosed with a cast-iron fence. Two, small family cemeteries are located on Coyote Road in the Coyote Creek Valley. Los Cisneros Cemetery is marked by several markers and a large stone set vertically in the ground (photo 50). The larger Montoya cemetery, which is surrounded by a barb-wire fence, is accessed by a wood gate topped by a decoratively carved cross (photos 52-53). A large cross is located in the center. Smaller wood crosses mark burials on the south side.

Historic Integrity

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is an excellent example of a traditional Hispanic farming community in the remote mountains of northern New Mexico. The landscape is defined

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by the farms that line the acequia systems and the small villages of Guadalupita, Coyote Arriba, and Lucero. The canyons and creek valley, with their road networks, acequias, and meandering Coyote Creek, retain the feeling and associations of a traditional Hispanic farming community. Natural systems and features are critical to understanding the historical significance of the rural landscape. The historic agricultural landscape is underscored by the traditional Hispanic long lots, distinguished by a variety of fence types and field patterns. The historic district has a significant concentration of historic buildings and farm complexes and where there have been new buildings, especially agricultural buildings; they were built in an appropriate size and scale for the district. Mostly, the remoteness of the community has resulted in few new buildings constructed in the historic district. The historic buildings, structures, and sites constructed during the period of significance, some in poor physical condition, retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

This nomination counts only resources of sufficient size and scale. Small shed or outbuildings are not counted unless they are significant to a larger resource, such as a farm complex. Single-wide mobile home are not counted, however larger, more substantial double-wide homes are counted. Ruins of buildings and archeological sites are not counted because none have been investigated at a level sufficient to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register. Contributing and noncontributing resources are identified on the sketch maps and in the inventory.

Contributing Resources

Houses, outbuildings, commercial, and religious buildings are each counted one building.

Santo Tomás Acequia nos. 1, 2, and 3 is counted as one contributing structure.

Acequia de los Cocas is counted as one contributing structure.

Santa Rita Acequia is counted as one contributing structure.

State Highway 434 is counted as one contributing structure.

Coyote Road is counted as one contributing structure.

Rincon Road is counted as one contributing structure.

The plan of streets in Guadalupita is counted as one contributing structure.

The plan of streets in Lucero is counted as one contributing structure

Barb-wire fences throughout the historic district are counted as one contributing structure.

Wood fences throughout the historic district are counted as one contributing structure.

Billy Ortega Lumber Mill is counted as one contributing structure.

Copper mine is counted as one contributing site.

Cemeteries (7) are each counted as one contributing site.

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Noncontributing Resources

Buildings built after the period of significance or lacking historic integrity are each counted as one noncontributing building.

Structures built after the period of significance or lacking historic integrity are each counted as one noncontributing structure. The nonhistoric water tower and pumphouse on Rincon Road are counted as two noncontributing structures.

Cemeteries established after the period of significance are each counted as one noncontributing site.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Agriculture

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic

Period of Significance

c.1835-1967

Significant Dates

c.1835—Construction of Acequia de los Cocas

c.1835—Construction of Santo Tomás Acequia nos. 1, 2, and 3

c.1851—Construction of Santa Rita Acequia

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in c.1835 with the construction of the Acequia de los Cocas and the Santo Tomás Acequia system, the earliest extant historic resource in the historic district, and ends in ends in 1967, the fifty-year end date, which marks the continuation of traditional land uses and cultural practices.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of community planning and development because the historic district, shaped by the Coyote Creek and the regional geography, is an excellent example of Hispanic farming community, which first built a system of acequias, and late distributed land in traditional Hispanic long lots, which provided farmers with a section of the acequia, irrigated and unirrigated fields, woodlots for timber, and access to Coyote Road. The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of agriculture because the landscape represents the two major periods of agriculture, the production of crops, followed by ranching, that had been practiced in the historic district from c1835 to 1967. The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture and engineering because it includes excellent examples of Hispanic vernacular building forms, including the modular adobe house, built in stages, often in a single file of rooms, which is found throughout northern New Mexico and the Anglo-American-influenced center-hall-plan house. The historic district is significant in the areas of engineering because the Santo Tomás no. 1,2, and 3, Acequia de los Cocas, and Santa Rita Acequia represent a solution to farming in arid climates that was adopted and promulgated by the Spanish in 17th century in New Mexico and which continues to provide communities with water to irrigate agricultural fields. The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of Hispanic ethnic heritage because its architecture, engineering, farming practices and division of land into long lots, and its social and religious institutions are characteristic of Hispanic communities in northern New Mexico.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is large, agricultural historic district in Mora County in northeast New Mexico. The historic district was shaped by natural features, including the meandering Coyote Creek with its steep-walled valley, and the limited farmland in the high country of the western Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The historic district includes three small villages and traditional Hispanic farmsteads in the northern Guadalupe and Williams canyons and the eight-mile-long Coyote Creek Valley. The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant at the local level of significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of community planning and development because the historic district, shaped by the Coyote Creek and the regional geography, is an excellent example of Hispanic farming community, which first built a system of acequias, and late distributed land in traditional Hispanic long lots, which provided farmers with a section of the acequia, irrigated and unirrigated fields, woodlots for timber, and access to Coyote Road. Small villages at the north and south ends of creek valley,

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organized around a Catholic church and plaza, emerged as important social, cultural, and economic centers that provided support to the larger farming community.

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of agriculture because the landscape represents the two major periods of agriculture, the production of crops, followed by ranching, that had been practiced in the historic district from c1835 to 1967. The traditional Hispanic long lots, system of acequias, houses and outbuildings represent the period in which the production of corn and wheat for Fort Union was preeminent from 1851 to 1891, when the fort closed. In the early 20th century many farmers turned to ranching, which is evident in the landscape by the introduction of livestock barns, pole barns for storing hay, barb-wire fences, and the change in irrigation patterns from the use of laterals to feed crops to flooding pastures.

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture and engineering because it includes excellent examples of Hispanic vernacular building forms, including the modular adobe house, built in stages, often in a single file of rooms, which is found throughout northern New Mexico and the Anglo-American-influenced center-hall-plan house. The historic district includes community landmark buildings, including the Benjamin Regensberg House, the Delfino Griego House and Meeting Hall, Morada of San Isidro de las Cocas, and Santa Rita Church. Builders in the canyons and valley built with the resources at hand, which were mostly timber for log construction and mud, which was formed into adobe bricks. The historic district is significant in the areas of engineering because the Santo Tomás no. 1,2, and 3, Acequia de los Cocas, and Santa Rita Acequia represent a solution to farming in arid climates that was adopted and promulgated by the Spanish in 17th century in New Mexico and which continues to provide communities with water to irrigate agricultural fields.

The Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of Hispanic ethnic heritage because its architecture, engineering, farming practices and division of land into long lots, and its social and religious practices are characteristic of Hispanics in northern New Mexico. Hispanic ethnic heritage is manifest in the totality of the landscape. This includes the design and construction of the houses, stores, and religious buildings, design, construction, and maintenance of the acequias, and the division of land into long lots to best utilize limited water supplies. Each acequia is managed by an acequia association and includes all landowners along the acequia with rights to water. In their meetings, planning efforts, and cleaning activities, these uniquely Hispanic associations reinforce past traditions and practices and promote social cohesiveness. Religious practices centered on church life, such as feast day celebrations, bind the community together. The Penitente Brotherhood associated with the Morada of San Isidro de las Cocas in Coyote Arriba is another uniquely Hispanic religious organization in which devout Catholic men in the community form a brotherhood and worship in seclusion. The cemeteries are also significant in the area of Hispanic ethnic heritage because their distinct burial practices are seen in the organization and in the individual markers of the larger cemeteries and the smaller family cemeteries.

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Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information (if appropriate)

History of Guadalupe and the Coyote Creek Valley

The Mora Valley was a place where Plains Indians, mostly Comanches and Jicarilla Apaches, congregated and built dwellings, accounting for the relatively late date of permanent Hispanic settlement in the area.⁵ It was not until after the 1779 defeat of the Comanche leader Cuerno Verde by Governor Juan Bautista de Anza and the 1786 Comanche Peace Treaty that settlement began to take hold in the Mora Valley by 1816 or before. Place names such as the Cañada de los Comanches near Mora testify to the Comanche and Apache raids throughout the Mexican Period (1821-1846) caused the temporary abandonment of both the Mora and Guadalupe areas.⁶ The Mora area was abandoned for a brief period sometime prior to 1832 and Guadalupe from roughly 1837 to 1851.

The Mora Land Grant

In September of 1835, Mexican Territorial Governor Albino Pérez ordered the constitutional justice of San José de las Trampas near Taos to travel to the Mora Valley and place seventy-six settlers in possession of lands along the Rio Agua Negro (the Mora River). The order by Governor Pérez and the Mora grant are missing from the archives, but Justice Sánchez noted in his act of possession that his actions were pursuant to an order by the *jefe politico* (governor) of New Mexico.

Justice Sánchez established the Mora Land Grant with two plazas, one at Santa Gertrudis (Mora) and the other at San Antonio (Cleveland), figure 14. At Santa Gertrudis settlers received 5,900 *varas* (one vara measures 33 inches) of agricultural land and at San Antonio 3,610 *varas* of agricultural land, with settlers receiving strips of land 100 hundred *varas* wide running from the Mora River to the foothills of the mountains. Each community was assigned a parcel of grazing land with the remaining land within to be used as common land for all settlers living within the grant. The grant boundaries were established as: north, the Rio Ocate; south, the Rio Sapello where it empties into the Rio de Mora; east, the Aguaje de la Yegua, and west the Estillero.⁷ Locating some of these boundaries proved difficult and controversial (especially the Estillero, which was not a well-known place name), but when surveyed in 1861 the Mora grant was found to contain 827,621 acres.⁸

⁵ James Gunnerson, "Archaeological Survey in Northeastern New Mexico," *El Palacio*, 66 (1959): 148; and *Archaeology of the High Plains*, Cultural Resources Series Number 19 (Denver: Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, 1987). Alfred Barnaby Thomas, *After Coronado: Spanish Exploration Northeast of New Mexico, 1696-1727* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1935), p. 94.

⁶ Anselmo Arellano, "Acequias de la Sierra and Early Agriculture of the Mora Valley," Center for Land Grant Studies Research paper, indicates that the area was abandoned from the 1820s until 1834.

⁷ Clark Knowlton, "The Mora Land Grant: A New Mexican Tragedy," in Malcolm Ebright, ed. *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants and the Law* (Manhattan, Kansas: Sunflower University Press, 1989), 57-59.

⁸ J.J. Bowden, *Private Land Claims in the Southwest*, (master's thesis, Southern Methodist University, 1969), 4: 815, 67-69.

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Gradually, the population on the Mora grant expanded as new communities were formed: Golondrinas in c.1838; La Junta (Watrous) in 1842, and La Cueva in 1844. At the time of the United States invasion of New Mexico in 1846, the Mora area had a population of almost 1,000.⁹ In 1847, U.S. troops destroyed much of the town of Mora to put down an uprising connected to the 1847 Taos Revolt.¹⁰ In 1851, Fort Union was established, providing a market for produce, hay, and timber from the Mora Valley. Federal troops stationed at the fort helped to quell Indian raids, and Mora-area settlements proliferated in the 1850s and 1860s. In addition, five land grants, including the Guadalupe grant, overlapped the Mora grant, which resulted in additional settlements. In the 1850s and 1860s, as the number of settlements on the Mora grant increased, a process of confirmation, survey, and partition of the grant by the U.S. government and by land-grant speculators eventually led to the loss of the common lands. Stephen B. Elkins and Thomas B. Catron began purchasing interests in the common lands and, by the 1870s settlers realized that common lands that had not been settled and/or privatized would be lost. Accordingly, an increased amount of privatization occurred on the Mora grant in the 1870s and 1880s. Communities divided parts of the common lands surrounding their communities among themselves and, thus, large amounts of land at Golondrinas and Ocate were privatized in 1869. The Guadalupe Canyon was divided in 1889 among members of the community.¹¹

After the position of Surveyor General of New Mexico was established in 1854, José María Valdez and Vicente Romero filed a petition for confirmation of the Mora grant in 1859, attaching a copy of the act of possession by Manuel Antonio Sánchez as proof of the claim. Surveyor General Pelham approved the Mora grant over the objection of the federal government, which claimed that there was no evidence that the grant had been made because the petition and the granting decree were missing. However, the claimants' witnesses testified that they had seen the Mora grant signed by Governor Pérez in the archives at Mora. Pelham recommended confirmation of the grant because it could be presumed that the Mexican government would only have allowed the occupation of the land if a grant had been issued. Congress approved Pelham's recommendation and the grant was formally confirmed in 1860. The next year it was surveyed by Deputy Surveyor Thomas Means. The Mora grant was found to contain 827,621 acres, excluding the portion of the John Scolly grant that conflicted with the Mora grant on its southern boundary. A patent to the Mora grant was issued in 1876, excluding the land at Fort Union.¹²

In 1878, in response to speculators purchasing common lands, 920 Mora residents filed a petition that asked Congress to reconsider the confirmation of the grant to the seventy-six original grantees because it opened the door for a takeover by speculators who claimed to have signed deeds. However, a year earlier, in March of 1877, Stephen B. Elkins and Vicente Romero filed

⁹ Robert D. Shadow and María Rodríguez Shadow, "From *Repartición* to Partition: A History of the Mora Land Grant, 1835-1916," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 70 (July 1995): 267; 1845 Census of Lo de Mora, MANM, Reel 40, fr. 405-427.

¹⁰ James Goodrich, "Revolt at Mora, 1847." *New Mexico Historical Review*, 47 (January 1972), 49-60.

¹¹ Shadow and Rodríguez, "From *Repartición* to Partition," 267.

¹² Bowden, *Private Land Claims in the Southwest*, 4: 815-16.

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suit to partition the Mora grant. The purpose of the partition suit was to segregate the common lands from private tracts. The speculators would receive the common lands and the rest would be assigned to individual owners. Because most of the common lands had been privatized in the 1880s and 1890s, such as the Guadalupita lands, the court had a difficulty identifying the private tracts. Eventually, the court segregated the private tracts into two categories: private tracts, such as those allotted to individuals at Santa Gertudis and San Antonio when the Mora grant was first issued, and private tracts resulting from the later privatization of the common lands, such as the lands in Guadalupita Canyon (which were called the community lands).

The first private lands were segregated when a party intervened in the partition suit on behalf of a community and a separate lawsuit determined the extent of the private lands in that community. In the case of Guadalupita, Senobio Salazar, intervened and the court segregated the Guadalupita tracts, most of which are within the historic district.

The Guadalupita Land Grant

Settlement of the Guadalupita grant began on February 20, 1837, when a petition by three residents of Taos, Pedro Antonio Gallegos, José María Silva, and Miguel Silva, asked for land in the Mora grant in the valley of Guadalupita on Coyote Creek (figure 15). The Guadalupita petition was directed to the *alcalde* (judge or magistrate) and the *ayuntamiento* (municipal council) of las Trampas de Nuestro Padre San José. The petitioners' main concern was the shortage of water to irrigate their crops in the Taos area.¹³ The Guadalupita petitioners received the approval of the Mora grantees for a new grant within the boundaries of the Mora grant. Alcalde Juan Nepomuceno Trujillo instructed the group of colonists to present themselves at the land on April 7, 1837 so that they could be placed in possession of the Guadalupita land grant. Testimony in an 1866 water rights lawsuit, *Gold v. Tafoya*, reveals that the early settlers returned to Taos in 1842 because of Indian raids and then resettled in Guadalupita in 1851.

The families who returned to the Guadalupita Land Grant in 1851 spread out along Guadalupita Canyon and the Coyote Creek Valley from Coyote Arriba to Lucero.¹⁴ The 1860 Guadalupita census identifies a diverse population of mostly farmers and farm laborers, but also two carpenters, a tailor, teamster, merchant, hunter, cooper, fiddler, and a distiller. More than ninety-five percent of households were headed by farmers, with farmsteads spreading out along the valleys. They constructed acequias along Coyote Creek from the Santo Tomás Acequias near Guadalupita, south to the Acequia de los Cocas in Coyote Arriba and the Santa Rita Acequias in Lucero. During the latter part of the 19th century, three population centers emerged as Guadalupita, Coyote Arriba, and Lucero, each with churches and moradas. Our Lady of Guadalupe Church was built in the 1860s in a plaza in the east side of Guadalupita. The Santa Rita Church in Lucero was built in 1886.

¹³ Petition for the Guadalupita Grant, February 20, 1837, NMLG-SG, Guadalupita Grant, SG Roll 31, file 94, frames 325-329.

¹⁴ Guadalupita census, 1860, NMSRCA, Santa Fe.

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Guadalupe

Guadalupe emerged as a center of commerce and the largest community in area. The village formed around the church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, which was demolished in the 1960s. The Virgin of Guadalupe is the patron saint of Mexico and the most popular saint in New Mexico. Many families in the village maintain a niche in front of their homes with an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe. The 1860 Guadalupe census enumerates 185 families comprising 830 persons living in Guadalupe, which included the church, plaza, and cemetery, and on farms along the Coyote Creek to the south.

Coyote Arriba and Lucero

The Coyote Creek Valley includes the community of Coyote Arriba in the upper creek valley and the village of Lucero in the lower creek valley. The Coyote Creek Valley was not separated from the Guadalupe census until 1870 when there were 111 households listed in Guadalupe and 116 in Upper Coyote (Coyote Arriba) and Lower Coyote (Lucero), totaling 227 households, an increase of 42 households from the 1860 census. By 1880, the three communities were listed separately with Guadalupe at 99 households, Coyote Arriba at 39, and Lucero at 88 for a total of 226 households, roughly the same as the previous decade.

Coyote Arriba, often called simply Coyote, follows the Acequia de los Cocas at the north end of the valley. Life in Coyote Arriba was centered around the penitente morada known as San Isidro de los Cocas. The acequia, the morada, and the volcanic cone known as Los Cocas Hill were named for the early Cocas family settlers, including Anastacio Coca and his son, Melquiades Coca.¹⁵

Lucero, situated at the south end of the creek valley, served as staging area for the *comancheros* (Hispanics of the upper Rio Grande who traded with the Comanche) and *ciboleros* (bison hunters), who traveled across the Great Plains to hunt bison and trade with the Comanche and other Indian tribes. One of the earliest *ciboleros* was José Antonio Lucero from Peñasco, for whom Lucero was named.¹⁶ One of the earliest references to Lucero relates to Casimiro Barela, who operated a freighting business in the early 1860s. The 1880 census identifies a peddler, huckster (salesman), three freighters, a blacksmith, two herders, and a musician. Among the women were a [house] plasterer, three needlewomen, two washerwomen, and a mattress-maker.¹⁷ By 1900, residents of Lucero worked in less diverse occupations, mostly farmers or laborers. This includes fourteen herders, one seamstress, one physician, one grist mill operator, and the sheriff of Mora County.¹⁸ By 1886, a post office was established in Lucero.¹⁹

¹⁵ Chavez, Fray Angelico, *New Mexico Families* (Santa Fe: William Gannon, 1954), 307-08.

¹⁶ Luis Armando Montoya, telephone interview, August 30, 2011

¹⁷ Lower Coyote census, 1880, NMSCRA, Santa Fe.

¹⁸ Coyote/Lucero census, 1900, NMSCRA, Santa Fe.

¹⁹ T. M. Pearce, *New Mexico Place Names* (Albuquerque: UNM Press, 1965), 92.

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The Santa Rita Church was constructed in 1886 and remodeled between 1918 and 1921. A church bell was cast c.1886 by early settlers. The bell that is used today, the third casting, is rung at the beginning and end of each church service, such as the mass held on May 22nd, the feast day of Santa Rita.²⁰ In the 1930s, Lucero included were two billiard establishments, two stores, two blacksmiths, and a lawyer.²¹ By the early 1930s, the village had a population of roughly 400, about the same size as in 1880. By 1900 the population of the Coyote Creek Valley had begun to decline from its highs in the 1870s and 1880s to a total population of 182 families, totaling around 800 persons.

Agriculture

During the 1860s through the late 1880s, Mora County, including Guadalupita, consistently ranked first in the production of agricultural products in New Mexico. Due in large part to the system of acequias constructed in 1850s, the area was known as the breadbasket of the West. Irrigated fields were small, with most families cultivating five to ten acres. As early as the 1860s, the farmland within the Coyote Creek Valley was fully settled. The farms in the historic district and the Mora Valley, were so productive that the local newspaper, *El Mosquito*, noted in 1891 that:

Mora County is acknowledged to be ‘the granary of northern New Mexico.’ It has obtained its well know reputation from the fact that it is situated in fertile valleys, where the soil yearly gives forth a bountiful reward. The Mora County farmer who has water enough can, by deep plowing, good management, prudent fertilization and an intelligent system of diversification and rotation of crops, make his land yield him fifty bushels of first class wheat year after year.²²

This newspaper description, which sought served to encourage immigration of settlers and capital to the regions, is accurate in its depiction of farming practices and crop yields.

Farm families usually owned small livestock, such as chickens, sheep, and goats, though farms principal income derived from truck crops, including corn, wheat, squash, chili, onions, carrots, cabbage, turnips, avas (horse beans), and later potatoes. Other crops included tobacco, rye, oats, barley, hay, and sorghum. Peaches, and, to a lesser extent, cherries and plums were also important crops. Late frosts destroyed the apple crop some years and the peaches blossomed every other year. When fruit tree blossoms did not freeze, the harvests were bountiful. A farmer in La Cueva, New Mexico, near the south end of the historic district, reported in 1887, “I have peaches this year weighing eight-and-three-quarter ounces.”²³

²⁰ Interview with David Rael, Lucero, New Mexico, March 9, 2010.

²¹ *New Mexico Business Directories*, 1830.

²² *El Mosquito*, Mora, New Mexico, December 3, 1891, Amador Collection, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM.

²³ *Las Vegas News*, July 1, 1887, cited in Anselmo Arrellano, “Agricultural Productivity in Mora County: 1880s-1890s; The End of the Century, the End of an Era (unpublished manuscript in author’s possession), p. 3.

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Agricultural practices in Mora County remained unchanged for decades after the arrival of the Americans in 1846. Farmers plowed their fields with handmade wooden plows, usually hewn cottonwood, and pitched their hay with handmade wooden pitchforks.²⁴ The first steel plow was used in Watrous in the early 1850s. The arrival of the railroad in 1879 brought additional sophisticated farm machinery. In El Rito, in Rio Arriba County to the west, more land was being cultivated every year with increased productivity partially due to modern plows, hay cutters and hay rakes. As modern machinery entered the Mora Valley, people were happy to see how these farm implements not only made work easier, but they also saw better results in higher productivity. Newspapers reported, “these machines, is what the fertile valley needed to further develop its agricultural potential and have greater yields of productivity.” Modern farm equipment like hay rakes, hay, and balers were, like the plow, drawn by horses. Farmers in the Mora Valley and the Coyote Creek Valley were using these methods of farming through the middle of the 20th century.

The settlements of Guadalupe, Coyote Arriba, Lucero in the 1850s and 1860s coincided with the establishment of Fort Union in 1851 which brought with it an increased demand for flour, grain, and other foodstuffs to feed the soldiers and their horses at the fort. This self-sufficient land grant community prospered during the latter four decades of the nineteenth century primarily because of the ready market for their surplus wheat provided by Fort Union and Ceran St. Vrain.²⁵ Ironically, it was during this time that the commonlands of the Guadalupe land grant were being lost to land speculators Thomas B. Catron and Stephen B. Elkins.

Initially the U.S. Army imported flour and hard bread from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but the cost of transportation was often more than twice the value of the flour, (in 1850 the cost of flour at Fort Leavenworth was 3 cents per pound, while the freight rate from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe was 9 cents per pound). As demand increased the army attempted to bring down its cost by acquiring flour in New Mexico. At first the army attempted to operate its own grist mills, (one in Santa Fe, the other in Albuquerque), but by the early 1850s the army started to contract with local suppliers, the largest of whom was Ceran St. Vrain. This decision would be crucial in the development of commerce to the settlement of farmers, ranchers, and merchants in the Guadalupe Land Grant communities.

St. Vrain’s first contract with the army was in December 1849 when he and his partner agreed to deliver one-million pounds over a four-year period of “good merchantable superfine flour” for 8-1/2 cents per pound in 1850 to be reduced to seven cents per pound in 1853. St. Vrain became the largest (and only) supplier to the military in the 1850s; saving the army four to five cents per pound while making himself wealthy in the bargain.²⁶ St. Vrain started building the means to make good on the 1849 contract when he traveled to Westport, Missouri early in 1850 and hired

²⁴ For photographs of a wooden plow and wooden rake as well as a farmer plowing with horse and wooden plow, see Van Ness and Van Ness, *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in New Mexico and Colorado*, pp. 4,5, and 82.

²⁵ Frazer, “Purveyors of Flour to the Army: Department of New Mexico, 1849-1861,” *New Mexico Historical Review*, 47 (July 1972) 213-38.

²⁶ Robert Frazer, “Purveyors of Flour to the Army: Department of New Mexico, 1849-1861” *New Mexico Historical Review*, 47 (July 1972) 213-38.

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five experienced millers, including Jacob Beard who would operate the first mill in Mora from 1850 to 1852. He also purchased five sets of French buhr mills for flour mills to be built at Mora, Santa Fe, Peralta, and Taos (he sold the fifth set). St. Vrain did things in a big way and was soon profiting handsomely from his foresight. After his partner McCarty died in 1850, St. Vrain moved to Talpa near Taos where he operated a mill on the Rio Grande de Rancho. At the same time his wood frame mill in Mora was operating to capacity earning him \$100 per day. A traveler in the early 1850s noted, "Mr. St. Vrain is now very wealthy owning and carrying on three large grist mills."²⁷ In 1853 St. Vrain contracted to sell 150,000 pounds of flour to the army to be delivered at Taos and Ft. Union. By the early 1860s after his Taos mill burned, St. Vrain was the only supplier of flour to the army from his Mora mill for all of Northern New Mexico. In the 1850s St. Vrain was sutler (supplier to military posts) to Fort Garland as well as Fort Union, supplying all provisions needed by the troops, in addition to flour. In addition to these two forts, St. Vrain contracted with the army to deliver flour to Cantonment Burgwin near Taos and later, to Fort Craig.

In 1851, Ceran St. Vrain had established a steam distillery in Guadalupita and was offering "3000 gallons of pure corn whiskey...made of good sound corn, and free from all the impurities so much used in this country" at 75 cents per gallon. This statement is found in an advertisement in the Santa Fe Weekly Gazette edition of August 7, 1858.²⁸ In the 1860 Guadalupita census, the overwhelming majority of heads of households reported their occupations as either farmers or farm laborers. Of those who were not farmers, one was a hunter, one a teamster, one a merchant, one a carpenter, one a fiddler, and four men were noted as making bootleg liquor.²⁹ It appears that besides farming, the making of whiskey was a major source of revenue for Guadalupita. It is highly likely that some of the farmers in the 1860 Guadalupita census, all the way from Lucero to the south to Guadalupita on the north, were growing "good sound" corn to sell to St. Vrain to make whiskey and bread to sell to the soldiers at Fort Union. Both the farmers and distillers were probably selling to Ceran St. Vrain. William Miller from Virginia, George Fletcher from Yorkshire, England and George McBride from Kentucky all living in household no. 4183 seem to have been making *mula* (whiskey) because McBride's occupation is listed as distiller and Miller is listed as a cooper or barrel maker. It is possible that these Anglos from England, Ireland, and Virginia were working for St. Vrain, but it is also possible that they were primarily in business for themselves. The distillers were probably involved in St. Vrain's steam distillery in Guadalupita and the farmers were selling their wheat to St. Vrain, some ground into flour for their own use (St. Vrain would keep 10 percent) and the surplus sold to St. Vrain to be then sold to Fort Union or other more distant military outposts.

Besides farming, ranching, and milling, other occupations recorded in the 1860 Guadalupita census are carpenter, merchant, teamster, hunter, tailor, and fiddler.³⁰ By 1880 the occupations of the Guadalupita settlers were more diversified. In addition to the numerous farmers, there

²⁷ LeCompte, "Ceran St. Vrain's Stone Mill at Mora," 2.

²⁸ Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, Santa Fe, August 7, 1858

²⁹ Guadalupita census, 1860, NMSCRA, Santa Fe.

³⁰ Guadalupita census, 1860, NMSCRA, Santa Fe.

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were thirty-one herders, four freighters, three musicians, eight seamstresses, three (house) plasterers, four millers, three whitewashers, a teamster, a nurse, a tailor, a carpenter, a huckster (salesman), four washerwomen, a wool worker, a miller, and an operator of a store. The 1900 Guadalupe census shows a similar breakdown of occupations including more than one retail merchant. Both Gabino Rivera and Jacob Regensberg were listed as retail merchants, operating stores in Guadalupe.³¹

The building where Jacob Regensberg had his store is on the west side of the plaza area. In 1900 three of Regensberg's sons were clerks in the store and the large family of Bertha and Jacob Regensberg and their nine children and a thirteen-year-old servant were all living in the combination home and store. In addition, the Guadalupe post office was located in this building where Jacob Regensberg was postmaster from 1879 to 1903. From 1903 to 1907 Bertha Regensberg continued to operate the post office as postmistress from this same building. The Regensberg mercantile establishment sold cigars and liquor as well, and not always legally.³² In 1887 Jacob Regensberg was charged by Marshal A. Breeden, New Mexico Assistant Attorney General, with opening a saloon on Sunday and "offering for sale, goods, merchandise, beer, tobacco, and cigars to divers persons." Earlier, in 1879, Regensberg had been charged with playing poker on Sunday. It appears that these activities were taking place at the Regensberg store, west of the Guadalupe plaza (the Regensberg store is no longer in existence).³³

By 1891, however, with the closing of Fort Union, farmers throughout Mora County lost their greatest source of revenue. The growth of mercantile houses in Las Vegas, such as Gross-Kelly and Ilfeld Company, helped to offset the loss of the Fort Union contracts, but Guadalupe and the Coyote Creek Valley never regained the prosperity it had previously enjoyed. Cattle, which required fewer farm hands, superseded the diversified agriculture of the previous century. Goats continued to be raised for milk and meat. Many kept a few chickens and some kept a milk cow, hog, and sometimes a turkey. Wool was woven for cloth and hides were tanned for clothing and shoes. Wild plants were gathered for food and medicinal purposes, such as *quelites* (lambs quarters) and *verdolagas* (purslane), *capulín* (chokecherries), gooseberries and wild plums, *piñon* (pine nuts), acorns, *lemita* (squawbush), and *cotá* (wild tea). In some villages, yucca was processed into soap. Local game included deer, elk, and rabbit. Many families maintained a team of horses for transportation and fieldwork. Residents of Guadalupe and the Coyote Creek Valley traveled to the plains of eastern New Mexico and western Texas to hunt bison in the fall. Bison meat and hides were an important part of a family's economy.³⁴ Agriculture remained the

³¹ Guadalupe census, 1880, NMSRCA, Santa Fe.

³² Guadalupe census, 1900, NMSRCA; postmasters, Guadalupe post office (Historian, Corporate Information Services: U.S. Postal Service), January 25, 1994.

³³ NM v. Regensberg, Criminal case no. 884; NM v. Regensberg, Criminal cases nos. 557 and 558, NM District Court Records, NMSRCA, Santa Fe.

³⁴ "Manzano," Office of the State Historian Website, <http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails.php?fileID=21220>. Chris Wilson, *Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Manzano and Sandia Mountain Villages* (Santa Fe: Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs); for more on *cotá* and other medicinal plants used by the Hispanic villagers, see L. S. M. Curtin, *Healing Herbs of the Upper Rio Grande* (Los Angeles: Southwest Museum, 1965), 70 passim.

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primary occupation of residents of Guadalupita and the Coyote Creek Valley until through the first half of the 20th century.

Ranching

Cattle gradually became more important, while goats were raised for milk and as a delicacy. Many families maintained a team of horses for transportation and fieldwork. Many kept a few chickens; some families, a milk cow, a hog, or an occasional turkey. Wool was woven for clothing, and hides tanned for clothing and shoes. In some villages, yucca was processed into soap, and pottery was made. Gathered plants included quelites (lambsquarters) and verdolagas (purslane), capulín (chokecherries), gooseberries and wild plums, piñon (pine nuts) and acorns, lemita (squawbush), cotá (wild tea), and numerous other medicinal plants. Local game included deer, elk and rabbit. Residents of Guadalupita and Upper and Lower Coyote would travel to the plains of eastern New Mexico and western Texas to hunt buffalo each fall and buffalo meat and robes provided a substantial resource.

Farming continued to be the primary occupation of residents of Guadalupita and Upper and Lower Coyote until the late 1800s. By 1891 however, with the closing of Fort Union, small farmers such as those who predominated in the villages in the creek valley, lost their greatest source of revenue from the sale of farm products. The growth of mercantile houses in Las Vegas, such as Gross, Kelly and Ilfeld's, helped provide some income to farmers, but never as large a quantity as had been furnished by Fort Union. The tracts of land within the District are still primarily farmland with houses built near the road, intensive farming plots adjacent to the acequias, with irrigated and unirrigated pasture, and finally wooded uplands ending at the Ocate Mesa.

Mining and Logging

The boosterism apparent in Mora County newspaper articles in the early 1890s was even more blatant when it came to mineral deposits, and in particular: copper. In addition to the remains of the copper mine, there are three other locations within the historic district where copper mines were located.³⁵ The exposed outcroppings of unusual rock formations that are evident throughout the Coyote Valley probably signaled the presence of valuable minerals to early settlers. Although the mineral prospects of the area at times seemed very promising, and some mining, mostly of copper did take place, ultimately the deposits proved disappointing.

In 1890 and 1891, the Mora papers, *El Mosquito* and *La Gaceta de Mora*, did their best to promote the copper mines in Coyote: "The coming mining camp in northern New Mexico is the Coyote mining district in Mora County, about thirty miles west of north of Las Vegas. While little has been said about it through the press, for the reason the actual promoters of the mining business is no less a personage than general (Spoon) B. F. Butler, of Boston."³⁶ Ultimately

³⁵ One of the largest was about one mile from Lucero, interview with Richard Antonio Mares and Joe Ruben Mares, Lucero, New Mexico, May 22, 2010.

³⁶ *El Mosquito*, Mora, New Mexico, December 3, 1891, Amador Collection, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM.

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neither “Spoon” Butler, nor any other mining magnate, invested money in the copper mines in Coyote. One reason could be that the Denver and El Paso road that was supposed to go through Black Lake to Mora never came to pass. In fact, the road from Black Lake to Guadalupe was not paved until the mid-1970s. But in 1891 the editor of *El Mosquito*, Camilo Padilla, wrote: “If the Denver and El Paso road should pass close to Black Lakes, it would be a good thing for that road, because it would pass through a country filled with good timber and coal, besides getting a good deal of transportation from the mines at Coyote...the best route would be by passing by Guadalupe and follow the Turquillo valley down to ... Mora. We think it would pay the officers of the proposed route to look into this.”³⁷ Even though the Denver and El Paso Road did not pass through Guadalupe in the 1890s, nor did “Spoon” Butler invest in the mines within the historic district, some mining explorations and other activity did take place. The traces of these explorations can still be seen on the landscape today, for example at the copper mine tailings in Coyote.

Mining companies active in the area included the Republic Mining Company, with an office in Lucero, employing a Marcus Finch, who may be the J. M. Finch noted on the Miller Survey, and the Cuchilla Mining Company. Charles Bowmer and John Hays were associated with mines in the area. Seven individuals list their occupations as miners in the 1880 Upper Coyote and Guadalupe censuses.

Old mines and mineral deposits within the Guadalupe-Coyote Historic District make up a mining district, which does not have specific geographic boundaries, is defined as, “a group of mines and/or mineral deposits that occur in a geographically defined area...that locally are defined by geologic criteria/distribution of deposits, mineralogy, faults, lithology, stratigraphic horizons, etc.” The mining district is defined by the deposits described as “sedimentary—copper Precambrian veins/replacements, pegmatite, sandstone, uranium” that were laid down in the Pennsylvanian-Permian Periods. The deposits are primarily of copper, but also include gold, and uranium. The mineral production of copper (or any other mineral) is indicated by the estimated cumulative value of production of \$1,000 to \$2,000.³⁸ Mineral exploration in the area included digging test pits for uranium in the 1960s.³⁹

Most of the physical evidence of mining operations has disappeared because of its ephemeral nature. The buildings housing the mining operations have decayed into the ground but there is evidence of mine tailings at the site C 1 in Coyote Arriba. Early copper mining in New Mexico was labor intensive, requiring very little equipment prior to the 1880s, when blasting became the preferred method.

³⁷ *El Mosquito*, Mora, New Mexico, December 3, 1891, Amador Collection, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM.

³⁸ Virginia McLemore et al, *Mining Districts in New Mexico*, passim; Neal Ackerly, *An Overview of the Historic Characteristics of New Mexico's Mines*, 169.

³⁹ Interview with Blas Medina, Jr., September 2, 2009, Mora; Geologic Map of Area B Showing Uranium Deposits, Coyote District, Mora County, NM (Washington DC: US Department of the Interior Geological Survey, 1990); 1880 Guadalupe and Coyote censuses, NMSRCA, Santa Fe.

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“The chief if not sole tool of the early frontier miner, whether Spaniard, Mexican, or American was the *barreta*, a long iron bar or gad weighing approximately twenty pounds. One end was flattened and the other was pointed; the bar served a pick, drill, moil, and lever. Miners derived their name (*barreteros*) from this crude instrument. It was not until 1831 that the invention of the Bickford fuse made blasting a practical reality, and not until the 1870s and 1880s did blasting become widespread on the mining frontier of the Southwest. [Until then] the miner’s tools were brute muscle and a twenty-pound iron bar.”⁴⁰

All that is left of this mining operation in the historic district are the mine tailings and an example of a *barreta* found in the area.⁴¹

As farming was the main occupation of Guadalupe-Coyote men in the latter part of the nineteenth century so was logging in the early part of the twentieth century. Even up until recent times almost every working male in Guadalupe was a logger. The New Mexico Business Directories for the 1920s and 1930s tell the story: Cerro Montoso Lumber Co.; Santiago LeFevre, sawmill; Pablo Marrujo, sawmill; Leo Ortega, sawmill; and Vigil and Vigil, sawmill, six out of a total of seventeen businesses. In 1931 there were still three out of eight businesses operating sawmills: Coca and Gonzales Lumber Co., Coors Lumber Co., and Griego and Torrez. Several of these were operating in the Coyote Arriba area, such as Coca and Gonzales and Cerro Montoso Lumber Co.⁴²

Lorenzo Herrera describes working for his grandfather, Epimenio Vigil (Vigil and Vigil Sawmill) and his father Marcelino Herrera. They had a sawmill on Ocate mesa above Coyote Arriba. Working before the days of power saws, they would cut large pine trees with cross-cut saws, de-limb and de-bark them with axes, and bring them to the mill by horse-drawn wagon to be cut into lumber or railroad ties. There is little physical evidence remaining of the logging and sawmill activity connected with the Guadalupe-Coyote Historic District. The ruins of the larger mills are just outside the district, like the mill on Ocate Mesa east of the district that Lorenzo Herrera mentioned. The tools used were axes, crosscut saws, and horses and wagons to bring the logs to the mills. No evidence remains of the logging operation and the tools used to convert living trees into railroad ties, lumber, and logs for building. There are still examples of houses made of logs probably taken from the nearby forest (see Blas Medina, Jr. House), but the forest themselves are all that still remain of the logging operation. The slope from the bottomlands to the edge of Ocate Mesa along the eastern side of the Guadalupe-Coyote Historic District is covered with a thickly timbered stand of ponderosa pine, juniper, fir, Gambel oak, and piñon trees that were the source of some of the logging operations’ resource materials. It is from this

⁴⁰ Billy D. Walker, “Copper Genesis: The Early Years of the Santa Rita del Cobre,” *NMHR* 54 (January 1979): 5-20, 12.

⁴¹ Interview with Albert Gonzales, July __2013, Coyote Arriba, New Mexico.

⁴² *NM Business Directories*, 1923 and 1931.

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slope that Blas Medina probably cut the timbers he used to build his house.

Most of the railroad ties were sold to Gross Kelly Company in Las Vegas. Gross Kelly had contracts with the railroads to sell the ties and with individuals like the Guadalupita loggers and sawmill operators to produce the ties. In 1900 Kelly had a contract to cut up to a million ties on the Maxwell Grant. They even had a five-year contract with the Mexican Central Railroad, in the state of Michoacan, to purchase railroad ties. To complete this contract, Gross Kelly had a railroad built for about forty-eight miles in Michoacan to help them get the timber out of the mountains. They also brought a crew of Hispano tie-hewers from the Mora area to teach the workmen in Michoacan how to “hew ties according to railroad specifications.” It is possible that some of the skilled loggers from the Guadalupita-Coyote Creek area were among this work crew sent to Mexico.⁴³

Commerce and Entertainment in Guadalupita

Guadalupita was remote because the road from Mora to Guadalupita was not paved until the late 1960s and the road to Black Lake and Angel Fire was not paved until the mid-1970s. From the early days in the late 1800s to the early 1900s the village life and entertainment can be described as revolving around church functions, *acequia* rituals such as the opening of the ditches, the spring cleaning of the *acequias*, and the blessing of the fields on San Isidro day, May 15.

Other events to which the community looked forward to were the regular visits of traveling merchants or drummers. Even though Jacob Regensberg, Benjamín Regensberg, Delfino Griego, Senobio Salazar, and José A. and Albino Lucero operated retail establishments selling produce, liquor, cigars, candy, and other items, Las Vegas merchants such as Charles Ifeld and Company included Guadalupita as part of their exclusive territory. Ifeld would load up a horse-drawn wagon with dry goods samples of merchandise such as boots, shoes, hats and clothes not carried by local Guadalupita merchants; they would also take orders for special lines of hardware such as steel ranges and house furnishings. The drummer’s wagon would wind through all the Northern New Mexico villages covering more than 500 miles in eight or nine weeks. In a typical trip starting March 15, 1900, the Ifeld merchant wagon planned a Sunday stop in Guadalupita, a dead end journey from Mora and back-before arriving in Taos on May 23.⁴⁴ This would be another occasion where the outside world, in the form of newly available merchandise brought in on the railroad to Las Vegas, arrived in Guadalupita for a day. In addition, individual farmers from other communities would load their wagons or trucks with produce and other items and come to individual houses and farms to sell their wares. This was often a welcome break in the daily routine of farming or ranching when news and gossip from other communities would be exchanged and the children would get a treat. These farmer/merchants visited with their wares,

⁴³ Daniel T. Kelly, *The Buffalo Head: A Century of Mercantile Pioneering in the Southwest* (Santa Fe: Vergara Publishing Co., 1972), 61-2.

⁴⁴ William Parrish, *The Charles Ifeld Company: A Study of the Rise and Decline of Mercantile Capitalism in New Mexico*, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1961), 221-25.

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mostly in the fall and were seen in the villages of Guadalupita, Coyote Arriba, and Lucero as recently as the 1970s and early 1980s.⁴⁵

Two of the most important structures in Guadalupita, the Senobio Salazar house, store, and filling station and the Griego Dance and Meeting Hall, are associated with village entertainment. Movies were shown for village entertainment in both locations and it is said that Donaciano Sánchez, in the house shown in photo no. 17 opposite Griego Hall, would put on puppet shows, magic acts, and movies in Griego Hall as a *maromero*.⁴⁶ It is likely that traveling puppet shows and those who exhibited them also came to Griego Hall. A realistic marionette show that came to Las Vegas in 1885 was described in a series of articles in the *Las Vegas Optic* as collected by Julián Josué Vigil. The *Optic* described the performance on the evening of June 9, 1885 of the Cendejas Brothers automaton (marionette) show from Mexico City as follows: “The first business on the bill was a trapeze performance by the life-like figures. One hung from a swinging bar while the second was shot by real powder from the mouth of a brass cannon, a third character touching the thing off with a lighted taper...A cock fight was then put on and reminded us of the gaff contests we have seen at Paso del Norte during the feast of Guadalupe...The finale was a real...bull fight in an amphitheater in the City of Mexico...The doors of the bull pen were thrown open and out dashed a mad bull. The bull was furious and chased the fellows around the arena at a lively rate.”⁴⁷ While this was quite elaborate and highly professional, it would have given the *maromeros* of Guadalupita some ideas to use in their performances.

Other village entertainments included traveling magicians, cock fights, dances, horse races, foot races, and the rooster pull. Lilia Pacheco Vigil recalled that “there used to be traveling magician shows which would come about once a year. They’d have two performances. Sometimes we couldn’t afford to buy tickets the first night, but the second night we’d sell eggs or corn or chickens to buy tickets.”⁴⁸ As late as the 1940s puppet shows came to communities in Northern New Mexico. *Los Titeros*, (the puppet show), would arrive in town with their homemade puppets and collapsible stage and announce that there would be a show that night in the community center. Griego Hall would be a perfect place for such a performance as the entire community could fit in that space and still have room for the puppeteers, a stage, or a movie screen. These events were eagerly anticipated in communities like Guadalupita. Also highly anticipated were regular showings of movies at both Griego Hall and the Senobio Salazar movie theater.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ Seva Joseph, *mayordoma* of the Las Cocas Ditch, interview, March 7, 2010.

⁴⁶ Julián Josué Vigil, interview, Las Vegas, NM, April 17, 2010.

⁴⁷ *Las Vegas Optic*, Tuesday, June 9, 1885, collected by Julián Josué Vigil in “The Royal Mexican Automaton of 1885.”

⁴⁸ Lilia Pacheco Vigil, *Los Tiempos de UPA: Those Were the Good Old Days* (Las Vegas, NM: Editorial Telaraña, 1980), 6-7.

⁴⁹ Marc Simmons, “The Southwest’s Traveling Puppet Shows”, in *From Taos to Tome: Tire Tales of Hispanic New Mexico* (Albuquerque: Adobe Press, 1978), 23-25

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Stories told of family events often had an element of magical realism as well, providing another form of entertainment. In 1978, seventy-five year old Guadalupita resident Luisa Torres told a story about her maternal grandmother, Luisa Torres, that sounds like it came out of a novel of magical realism by Gabriel García Márquez: “on the day that my grandmother was seventy I saw her open the doors of her little adobe house. It was a spring day and there were millions of orange and black butterflies around the corn plants; my grandmother ran towards the butterflies and gathered so many of them in her apron that she flew up in the air, while she laughed contentedly.”⁵⁰

On feast days, such as December 12 for Guadalupita and May 22 for Lucero, special festivities and traditional ceremonies would be held. One such tradition later adopted by the Pueblo Indians was the rooster pull. This was performed in Mora in the 1940s, but was abandoned as a public performance because of objections by animal rights activists. Thought to have religious significance, the ceremony called the *corrida de gallo*, involved partially burying a rooster in the ground as riders on horseback sought to be the first one to grab the rooster and then defend it from other riders.⁵¹ These festivities and entertainments would be performed in the village plaza, or in the case of Guadalupita in the Delfino Griego Community Hall, or to some extent, the Sonobio Salazar store and movie theater.⁵²

Important Persons associated with Guadalupita and the Coyote Creek Valley

Guadalupita and the Coyote Creek Valley thrived in part because of the important contributions of settlers, merchants and businessmen, and politicians. Short profiles of George Gold, Jacob Regensberg, Senobio Salazar, José Lucero, Abelino Lucero, Delfino Griego, and Ceran St. Vrain are provided below:

George Gold was a leading settler in the 1851 settlement of the Guadalupita Land Grant and was also a merchant, trader, trapper, and member of the New Mexico Territorial Legislature. Gold was born in Scotland in 1803 and by the 1830s was selling *piñon* and blankets in Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango. In 1850, he married María Estefana Montoya and had five children. In 1860, Gold is listed in the Guadalupita census with his wife Estefana, their four children, and a servant. In 1851, Gold led a group of about eighty settlers from Taos to Guadalupita to settle the Guadalupita grant that had been made in 1837 and then temporarily abandoned due to Indian raids. George Gold was one of the few Anglos to lead Hispanic land grant settlers. George Gold served under the command Ceran St. Vrain at the Battle of Taos Pueblo in 1847, where Gold was severely wounded. Gold died in 1869.

⁵⁰ Luisa Torres, ed., Gioia Brandi, “Palabras de Una Viejita,” *El Palacio*, 84 (Fall 1978), 12.

⁵¹ Marta Weigle and Peter White, *The Lore of New Mexico* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2003), 343-47.

⁵² Munira Salazar, descendant of Senobio Salazar, interview, Guadalupita, March 29, 2010.

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Jacob Regensberg was a leading settler and merchant in early Guadalupita. Regensberg was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, where he was educated and where he apprenticed to a butcher. He followed that trade in Germany and Pennsylvania, where he had immigrated with his brother Joseph in 1866 or 1867. He shifted into merchandising and traveled from Kansas City to Ocate and then Guadalupita, where he ran a general merchandise store and a liquor establishment. In 1870, Jacob was in Ocate working as a clerk in the grocery store of Soloman Lowenstein. Jacob, then age 22, was living in the Lowenstein household with Soloman and his wife Rebecca (both from Germany), and their daughter Isidora. Jacob had begun buying land in the Guadalupita area while he was learning the grocery business in Ocate. Between 1871 and 1881, Jacob Regensberg sold seven tracts of land he had acquired in Guadalupita (one of them described as a “six room house”, as well as 100 *varas* of land in Coyote, and a tract of land in Turquillo).⁵³

By 1880, Jacob Regensberg had moved to Guadalupita and was living with his wife Eduvigen Gold, daughter of George Gold, and their two children, Benjamin and Amalia. The household also included a forty-six-year-old boarder from Germany named Carl Englehardt, who was a tailor. Jacob Regensberg was postmaster in Guadalupita from 1879 to 1903, except for the years 1898 to 1901, when rival businessman, Gabino Rivera, served as postmaster. In 1903, after Jacob’s death, his second wife, Bertha Regensberg, who he married in 1888 after the death of Eduvigen Gold), became postmaster from 1903 to 1907.⁵⁴

Jacob Regensberg had three children by his first wife and eight children by his second wife. In 1880, the census-taker listed two children in the Regensberg household, Benjamin (age 2) and Amalia (age 1), but by 1900 there were nine children plus a servant in the Regensberg house, two of whom, Maurice and Joseph, were working as clerks in the Regensberg store, while Benjamin, now 22, was listed as a stock-raiser. By 1920, two Regensberg children had begun to start families of their own: Joseph Regensberg with his wife Lillie and their four children and Benjamin Regensberg with his wife Luisa McGrath and their eight children. Benjamin operated a mercantile establishment in Guadalupita and several sawmills on Ocate Mesa.

Senobio Salazar was a prominent Guadalupita resident who became a state senator in the early 1900s and whose house is illustrated in photograph no. 22. Senobio Salazar was born on January 3, 1869, the son of Antonio Salazar and Maria Ignacia Graham. His father Antonio died in 1880 when Senobio was age 11. Senobio’s mother, Maria Ignacia Graham, received a homestead patent for land in Coyote in 1898, but eventually moved to Guadalupita. Senobio is recorded in the 1920 Guadalupita census with his wife, Cornelia, age 39, his son Onesimo, age 16, and a servant, Cornelia Lucero, age 12.⁵⁵ Living next door to Senobio on one side was his mother,

⁵³ Al Regensberg, “Regensberg Genealogical Information”, citing 1870 Ocate census and Mora County Collection, *Outsize Books, Indirect Index to Real Property*, 224-25, NMSRCA, Santa Fe.

⁵⁴ “Guadalupita Postmasters,” *Historian*, U.S. Postal Service Corporate Information Services, January 25, 1994.

⁵⁵ Munira Salazar, (descendant of Senobio Salazar), interview, Guadalupita, March 29, 2010; Guadalupita census, 1920, NMSRCA, Santa Fe.

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Maria Ignacia Graham, age 72, and on the other side was Benjamin Regensberg, his wife Luisa, and their eight children, including Roy Regensberg, who was living in Guadalupita in the 1980s and 1990s. By 1915, Senobio Salazar was a notary public in Guadalupita, and in 1919 he was listed as selling general merchandise. The store is listed in the business directory off and on through 1926.⁵⁶ From 1909 until 1913, Senobio Salazar was postmaster at Guadalupita.⁵⁷ The Senobio Salazar store is recorded as building no. 3 in the Marshall Highway Improvement Report, which states that the building was a combination store, filling station, and residence and that the store is probably one of the most historically important buildings in Guadalupita. Most of the original structure remains intact including the storefront windows and doors. Rooms appended to the original store are probably later additions.⁵⁸

José A. Lucero and Abelino Lucero were brothers who were prominent businessmen in the first three decades of the twentieth century. They were the sons of Juan de Jesus Lucero and Gregoria Griego. The family is listed in the 1880 Guadalupita census with four children, José A., Juan Abelino, Faustine, and Fernanda.⁵⁹ By 1900 only Juan (de Jesus) is listed as the head of family because Gregoria died in 1895. José A. is listed as age 20 and Juan Abelino is age 16. Their sister, Antonina, listed as age 14, would soon become the wife of the public school teacher in Guadalupita, Mathias Zamora, and the two brothers would individually and collectively enter into business in Guadalupita.⁶⁰

By 1915, the Lucero brothers were operating an opera house and saloon in Guadalupita while Abelino Lucero had set up business as a barber. By 1919, the Lucero brothers were still listed as joint owners of a business, but this time it was billiards; Abelino was still listed as a barber. By 1921, José A. Lucero had opened his own mercantile business together with a liquor establishment, while the brothers were still running the billiards establishment.⁶¹ In 1925, Albino Lucero was appointed postmaster and he is listed in the 1925 (and subsequent) business directories in dark type as “Lucero, Albino-grocer, postmaster.” In 1926, José A. Lucero was still operating his merchandise establishment, but by 1928 he is listed as a notary public. In 1929, Abelino Lucero was still serving as postmaster—he would serve until 1937—but was also listed as “general merchandise, notary.”⁶² José A. Lucero served as a justice of the peace and a member of the school board. The Lucero brothers and family members were leading members of the Guadalupita community as businessmen and leaders in education and the arts.⁶³

⁵⁶ *New Mexico Business Directories* (Denver: Gazetteer Publishing, 1915, 1919, 1926).

⁵⁷ “Guadalupita Post Office Postmasters,” *Historian*, U.S. Postal Service Corporate Information Services: U.S. Postal Service, 1994.

⁵⁸ Marshall and Marshall, *Highway Improvement Report*, 73.

⁵⁹ Guadalupita census, 1880, NMSRCA, Santa Fe.

⁶⁰ Guadalupita census, 1900, NMSRCA, Santa Fe.

⁶¹ *New Mexico State Business Directory* (Denver: Gazetteer Publishing, 1915, 1919, 1921).

⁶² *New Mexico Business Directories, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1929*; “Guadalupita Post Office Postmasters.”

⁷³ Charles Coan, *A History of New Mexico* (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1925), 2: 236-37.

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Delfino Griego was another leading member of the Guadalupe community who was postmaster for thirty-two years, from 1937 to 1969 when the post office was located adjacent to Griego Hall and the Griego residence. Delfino Griego was relatively active in the community until his death in 2000; his daughter-in-law, Clorinda Griego, who is still active in the community, served as postmaster from 1969 to 1992, and his grand-daughter, Theresa Griego Vigil, currently serving as Guadalupe postmaster, has been in that position since 1992. In 1994 the post office was moved from the location adjacent to Griego Hall to its present location next to the Guadalupe church.⁶⁴

Delfino was born in 1899 and died in 2000 at 101 years of age. His parents, Ramón Griego and María were listed in the 1920 Guadalupe census at ages 59 and 54 respectively, living with Delfino, age 19, and a daughter, Adelina, age 17.⁶⁵ Ramón Griego was working as a blacksmith in 1919 and through the early 1920s, and by 1926, Delfino had opened a business selling general merchandise, probably in the same location as the Griego residence and community center. By 1928, Delfino was still operating the general store and his brother, Julio Griego, was listed as a blacksmith in Guadalupe. Many in the Griego family seem to have all tried their hands at blacksmithing and in 1936 Delfino Griego was a practicing blacksmith in Guadalupe, while Max Graham was the Justice of the Peace, Fermín Candelario was constable, Abelino Lucero was postmaster, and Coca and González and Billy Ortega were operating sawmills. The following year, Delfino Griego was appointed postmaster and, as mentioned earlier, he served as postmaster for 32 years.⁶⁶ During that period and beyond, Griego Hall and the post office were the center of the community of Guadalupe. In the morning, community members would gather to wait for the daily delivery of incoming mail and exchange the latest news and gossip. In the evenings, Griego Hall would host community meetings and on the weekends community dances.⁶⁷

Manuel LeFevre was a French trader from St. Louis, Missouri who was enumerated in the 1860 Guadalupe census with his four children, Leonora, Teodora, Jose Miguel, and Pacifico, and his wife Maria. LeFevre's Mesa, just south of the historic district, is named after him. Daughter Guillerma married Charles Williams and were living next to LeFevre at the time of the 1860 Guadalupe census. The LeFevre name was preserved in Guadalupe as late as 1923 when Santiago LeFevre was listed in the Business Directory as operating a sawmill.⁶⁸

Charles Williams was a large-scale farmer and rancher connected with Manuel LeFevre and other elites in Mora County, Williams was born Henry Reuben Starkweather and changed his

⁶⁴ Teresa Griego Vigil, interview, Guadalupe, March 8, 2010.

⁶⁵ Guadalupe census, 1920, NMSCRA, Santa Fe.

⁶⁶ *New Mexico Business Directory*, 1928.

⁶⁷ Sylvia Ortega, interview, Guadalupe, March 7, 2010.

⁶⁸ *New Mexico State Business Directory* (Denver: The Gazetteer Publishing and Printing Co., 1929), Guadalupe.

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name to Williams before 1850, when he joined the army. In 1860, he is listed in the Guadalupe census with four children, his wife Guillerma, and an Indian servant, Encarnación Archuleta. He produced hay for Fort Union in the 1870s, when he was part of an attempted monopoly (then called a combination), that tried to fix the price per ton for the hay. In 1874 members of the combination agreed to sell hay to the fort for no less than \$19.50 per ton. This attempt to destroy the competitive bidding process at Fort Union was unsuccessful. Both Williams and LeFevre moved to Ocate in the early 1860s, but Williams' grandchildren returned to Guadalupe in the early 1900s. Williams Canyon is named for Charles Williams.

Ceran St. Vrain was one of the wealthiest of the merchants during Mexican and Territorial periods. He was born near St. Louis in 1802 and by around 1818 had begun working for and living with the well-known merchant Bernard Pratte, Jr. He learned the fur trade as a clerk for Pratte's St. Louis store. By 1824 St. Vrain had entered the Santa Fe trade and within a year or two had established himself at Taos. St. Vrain joined fur-trapping expeditions and began amassing the fortune that would make him one of the wealthiest men in New Mexico. In 1843, St. Vrain received, with Alclade Cornelius Vigil, a four-million-acre land grant, although in 1873, it was patented at a less than 98,000 acres.⁶⁹

St. Vrain's mounted cavalry volunteers were instrumental in putting down the Taos Rebellion, and in 1855 St. Vrain recruited troops and again fought as a lieutenant colonel with his mounted volunteers against the Utes and Apaches. In 1855, he settled in Mora and built the first large-scale grist mill in Mora, which is not extant. In 1864, he contracted with the army to receive \$41,000 to supply flour and wheat for the Navajos at Fort Sumner.⁷⁰ St. Vrain obtained the flour contract for the months of June, July, and August 1864. In July 1864, his Talpa mill burned, which led him to move to Mora and build the *molino de piedra* (stone mill) to grind flour to feed the Navajos at Fort Sumner. "The crudeness of its construction [suggesting] it was put up in a hurry."⁷¹ The Army's increasing demand for flour "spurred New Mexico farmers in Mora County to more than double their production of wheat between 1850 and 1860."⁷² St. Vrain, who died in 1870, had his funeral attended by more than 2,000 people, including the officers and soldiers from Fort Union. His tombstone was briefly removed from the cemetery because it was broken and forgotten.

⁶⁹ Marianne Stoller, "Grants of Desperation, Lands of Speculation: Mexican Period Land Grants in Colorado," in John and Christina Van Ness, eds., *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in New Mexico and Colorado* (Manhattan, Kansas: Sunflower University Press, 1980), 26.

⁷⁰ Sides, *Blood and Thunder: An Epic of the American West*, 362; *The Navajo Long Walk*, passim.

⁷¹ LeCompte, "Ceran St. Vrain's Stone Mill at Mora," 3.

⁷² Darlis Miller, *Soldiers and Settlers: Military Supply in the Southwest, 1861-1885* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1989), 132.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 8,140 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.1157721 | Longitude: -105.259116 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.159161 | Longitude: -105.229382 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.156926 | Longitude: -105.229712 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.135136 | Longitude: -105.197047 |

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- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. Latitude: 36.096501 | Longitude: -105.203824 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.073757 | Longitude: -105.215487 |
| 7. Latitude: 36.041140 | Longitude: -105.214169 |
| 8. Latitude: 36.130057 | Longitude: -105.217545 |
| 9. Latitude: 36.014001 | Longitude: -105.224091 |
| 10. Latitude: 36.014739 | Longitude: -105.235425 |
| 11. Latitude: 36.072359 | Longitude: -105.233969 |
| 12. Latitude: 36.121647 | Longitude: -105.222690 |
| 13. Latitude: 36.121647 | Longitude: -105.244892 |
| 14. Latitude: 36.143531 | Longitude: -105.254366 |
| 15. Latitude: 36.149776 | Longitude: -105.263569 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is indicated by a heavy black line on an attached map drawn to scale and corresponding to the points of latitude and longitude.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the intact parcels historically, geographically, and culturally associated with Guadalupita and the Coyote Creek Valley. The boundary follows the tops of the mountains along Guadalupita and Williams canyons at the north end of the historic district. In the Coyote Creek Valley the boundary follows the top of Ocate Mesa on the east and the ridgeline above the hills to the west. The northern boundary is south of nearby Coyote Creek State Park.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Malcolm Ebright
organization: Center for Land Grant Studies
street & number: P.O. 342
city or town: Guadalupita state: NM zip code: 87722
telephone: 575.387.2738
date: July 10, 2012

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title: Steven Moffson, State and National Register Coordinator (incumbent)
Terry Moody, State and National Register Coordinator
Cassandra Casperson, National Register Volunteer
organization: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
street & number: 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
city or town: Santa Fe state: New Mexico zip: 87501
telephone: 505.476.0444
date: October 15 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District

City or Vicinity: Guadalupe

County: Mora

State: New Mexico

Photographer: Steven Moffson, unless noted

Date Photographed: September 1, 2015; November 15 and 22, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 68. Guadalupe Canyon (left) and Williams Canyon (center) with the village of Guadalupe (center, mid-ground), photographer facing south. (Paul Knight, 2007)
- 2 of 68. Guadalupe Canyon with traditional Hispanic long lots, photographer facing southeast.
- 3 of 68. State Route 434 in Guadalupe Canyon, with Santo Tomás Acequia no. 1 (right), not visible, photographer facing north.
- 4 of 68. Coyote Creek Club (former), State Route 434, Guadalupe Canyon, photographer facing west.
- 5 of 68. United States Post Office—Guadalupe, New Mexico, Guadalupe Canyon, photographer facing west.
- 6 of 68. Ranch, outbuilding complex, photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 68. Billy Ortega Lumber Mill near State Route 434, photographer facing west. (Karla McWilliams 2015)

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- 8 of 68. Billy Ortega Lumber Mill near State Route 434, photographer facing north. (Karla McWilliams 2015).
- 9 of 68. Billy Ortega Lumber Mill near State Route 434, photographer facing northeast. (Karla McWilliams 2015)
- 10 of 68. Senobio Salazar House and Store, State Route 434 at Rincon Road, Williams Canyon, photographer facing west.
- 11 of 68. Rincon Road, photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 68. Garcia-Candelario House, Rincon Road, photographer facing northwest.
- 13 of 68. House and coyote fence, Rincon Road, photographer facing east.
- 14 of 68. Rincon Road with farms and orchards, photographer facing southeast.
- 15 of 68. Delfino Griego House and Meeting Hall, Gaudalupita, photographer facing north.
- 16 of 67. Delfino Griego House and Meeting Hall, Gaudalupita with view to Coyote Creek Valley (left), photographer facing southeast.
- 17 of 68. Regensburg House and Garcia-Herrera Store, Guadalupita, photographer facing north.
- 18 of 68. Elias and Angie Martinez House, Guadalupita, photographer facing west.
- 19 of 68. La Ran-Herrera House, Guadalupita, photographer facing east.
- 20 of 67. Campo Santo de Guadalupita, cemetery gates, State Route 434, Guadalupita Canyon, photographer facing east.
- 21 of 68. Campo Santo de Guadalupita, wood and stone markers, State Route 434, Guadalupita Canyon, photographer facing west.
- 22 of 68. Coyote Loop Road with view toward to Coyote Creek Valley, Guadalupita, photographer facing southeast. (Karla McWilliams 2015)
- 23 of 68. Coyote Creek at the mouth of the Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing south. (Karla McWilliams 2015)
- 24 of 68. Guardian Rock at the north end of the Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing southeast.

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- 25 of 68. Coyote Creek at head gate to Acequia de los Cocas, photographer facing south.
- 26 of 68. Blas Medina, Jr., House, photographer facing northeast.
- 27 of 68. Blas Medina, Sr., House, photographer facing north.
- 28 of 68. Blas Medina, Sr. Houses and shed, photographer facing northwest.
- 29 of 67. Coyote Creek, photographer facing northwest.
- 30 of 68. Acequia de los Cocas, photographer facing northwest
- 31 of 68. Johnson Ranch with main house, outbuildings, and pastures, photographer facing north. (Karla McWilliams 2015)
- 32 of 67. Johnson Ranch with (left to right) shed, main house, house, barn, pole barn, photographer facing northeast.
- 33 of 68. Johnson Ranch with (left to right) main house, barn, and pole barn, photographer facing northeast.
- 34 of 68. Johnson Ranch, barn, photographer facing northeast.
- 35 of 68. Johnson Ranch pole barn and corral, photographer facing northeast. (Karla McWilliams 2015)
- 36 of 68. Johnson Ranch, shed built within adobe ruins, photographer facing northwest (Karla McWilliams)
- 37 of 68. Johnson Ranch, privy, photographer facing north. (Karla McWilliams 2015)
- 38 of 68. Joseph Ranch, main house and privy, photographer facing southeast.
- 39 of 68. Joseph Ranch, main house with rear courtyard that serves as a space for domestic work, photographer facing northwest.
- 40 of 68. Joseph Ranch, corral and barn, photographer facing northeast.
- 41 of 68. Joseph Ranch, pole barn, photographer facing north.
- 42 of 68. Joseph Ranch, jacal shed, photographer facing northeast.
- 43 of 68. Joseph Ranch, shed, photographer facing northeast.

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- 44 of 68. San Isidro de las Cocas Morada, photographer facing northeast. (Malcolm Ebright, 2012)
- 45 of 68. San Isidro de las Cocas Morada and cemetery, photographer facing south. (Malcolm Ebright, 2012)
- 46 of 68. Los Cocas volcanic cone with barb-wire fences indicating traditional Hispanic long lots, photographer facing southeast.
- 47 of 68. School, photographer facing northeast.
- 48 of 68. Earthen berms along Acequia de los Cocas, photographer facing northwest.
- 49 of 68. Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing north.
- 50 of 68. Los Cisneros Cemetery, Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing east. (Malcolm Ebright, 2012)
- 51 of 68. Coyote Creek Valley pasture, photographer facing north.
- 52 of 68. Montoya Cemetery, photographer facing southeast.
- 53 of 68. Montoya Cemetery, photographer facing east.
- 54 of 68. Coyote Creek Valley pasture with cedar-post barb-wire fence, photographer facing north.
- 55 of 68. Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing southeast.
- 56 of 68. Coyote Road, Santa Rita Acequia, and Coyote Creek, photographer facing north. (Malcolm Ebright, 2012)
- 57 of 68. Gap at south end of Coyote Creek Valley with Adams-Montoya House (right), photographer facing southeast.
- 58 of 68. Adams-Montoya House, Lucero, photographer facing northeast.
- 59 of 68. Cedar-post barb-wire fence, Lucero, photographer facing west.
- 60 of 68. Cedar-post barb-wire fences divide traditional Hispanic long lots, Lucero, photographer facing northeast.
- 61 of 68. Adobe ruin and cedar-post barb-wire fence, Lucero, photographer facing northwest.

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62 of 68. Montoya-Casias House and barn (left), Lucero, photographer facing north.

63 of 68. Santa Rita Church and Cemetery and Marcelino and Ferdinando Montoya House (right), Lucero, photographer facing northwest.

64 of 68. Santa Rita Church and Cemetery, photographer facing west. (Malcolm Ebright, 2012)

65 of 68. Santa Rita Acequia, Lucero, photographer facing north.

66 of 68. Woven-wire fence, Lucero, photographer facing north.

67 of 68. Mill ruins, Lucero, photographer facing northwest.

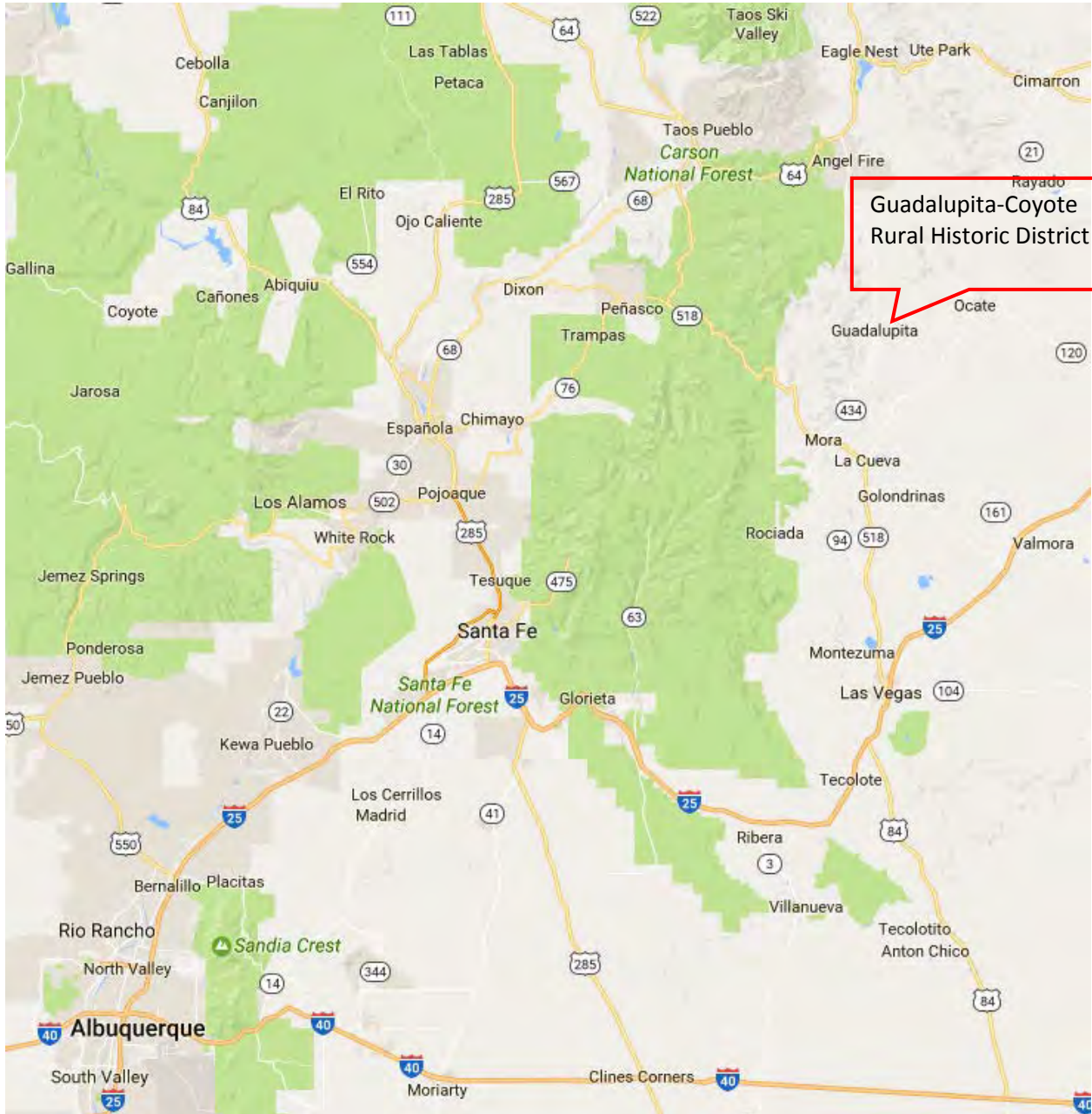
68 of 68. South end of the Coyote Creek Valley, Lucero, photographer facing north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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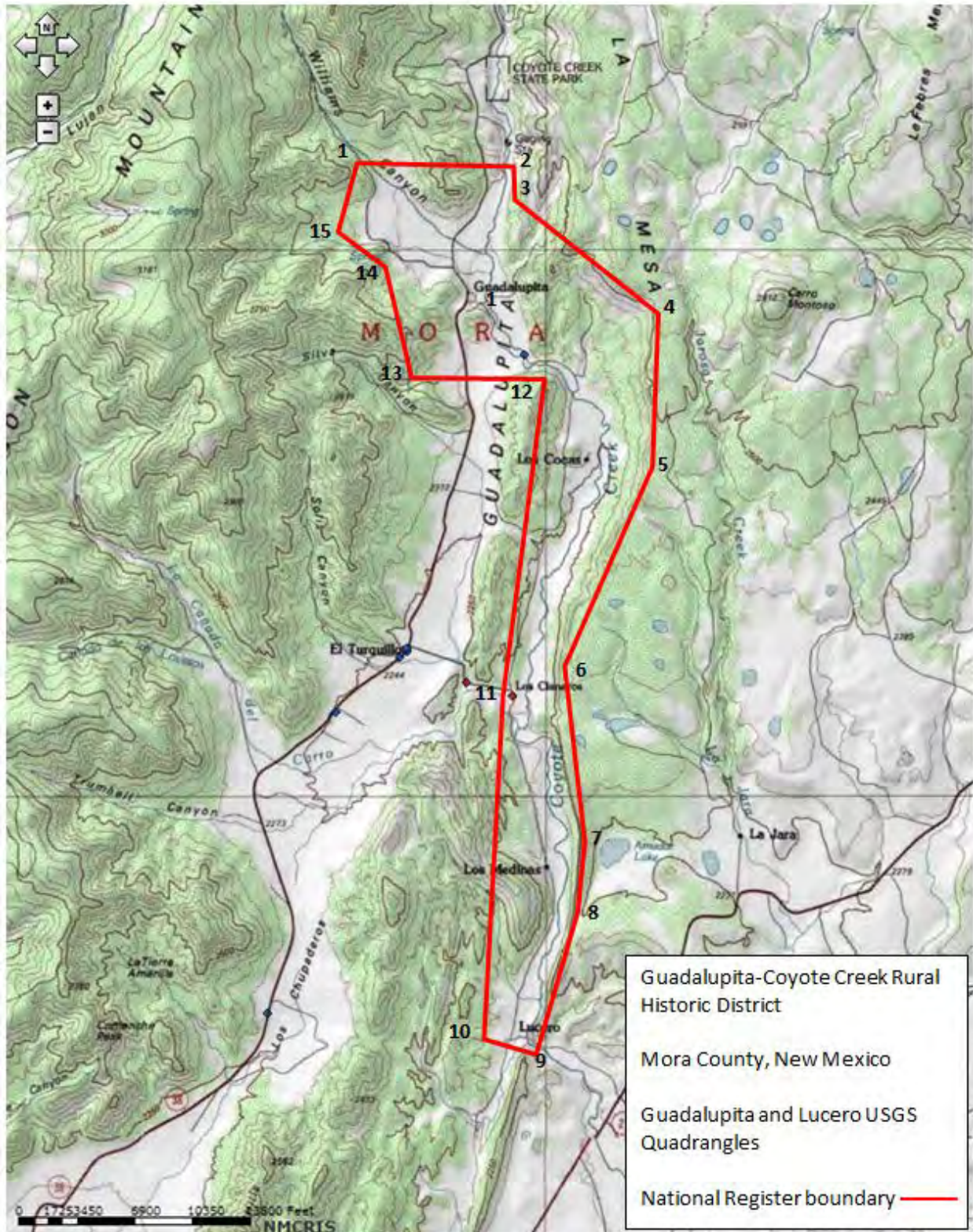
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Figure 1. Santo Tomás Acequias nos.1, 2, and 3.

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Figure 2. Santo Tomás Acequias nos.1, 2, and 3.

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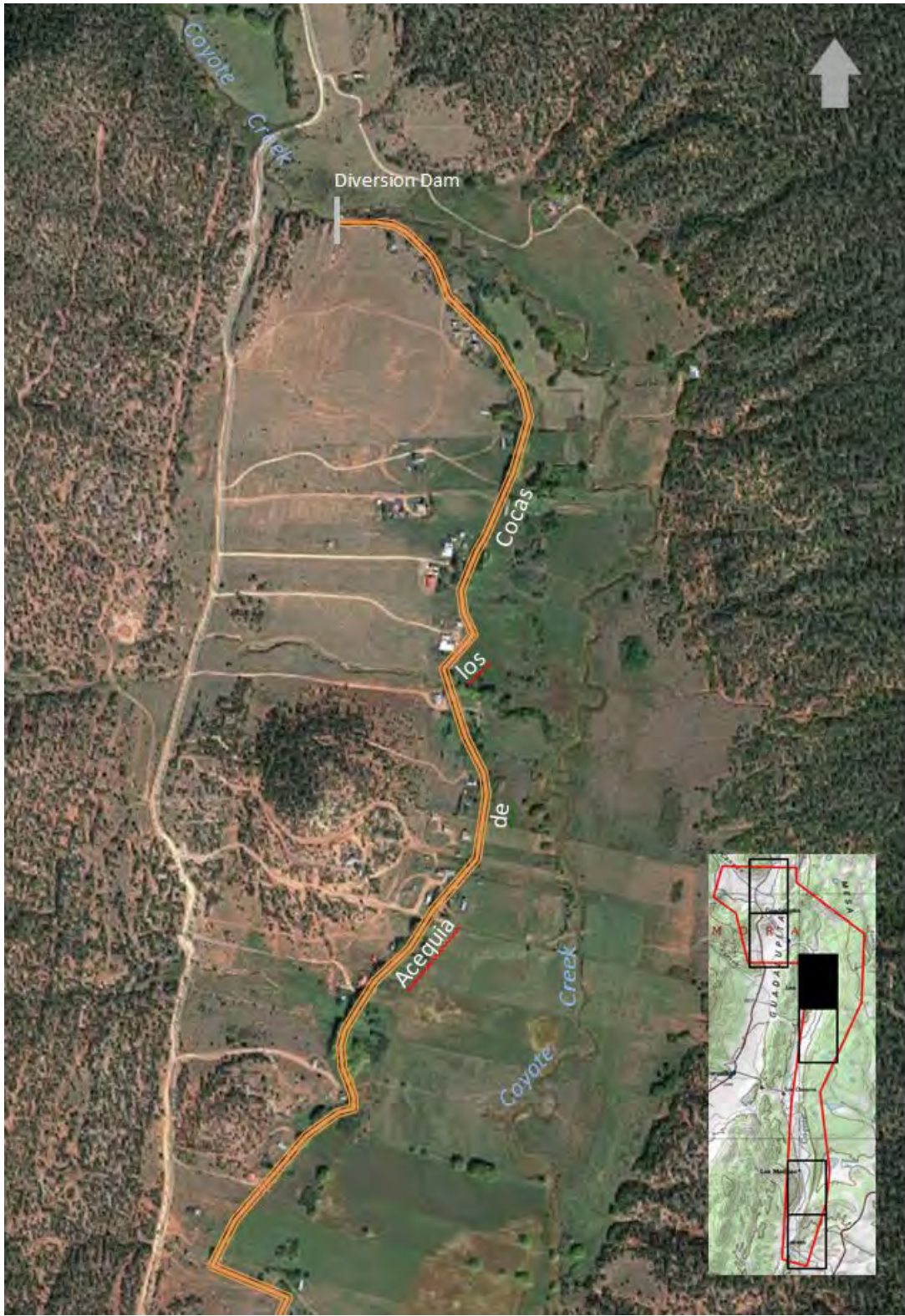


Figure 3. Acequia de los Cocas.

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Figure 4. Acequia de los Cocas.

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Figure 5. Santa Rita Acequia.

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Figure 6. Santa Rita Acequia.

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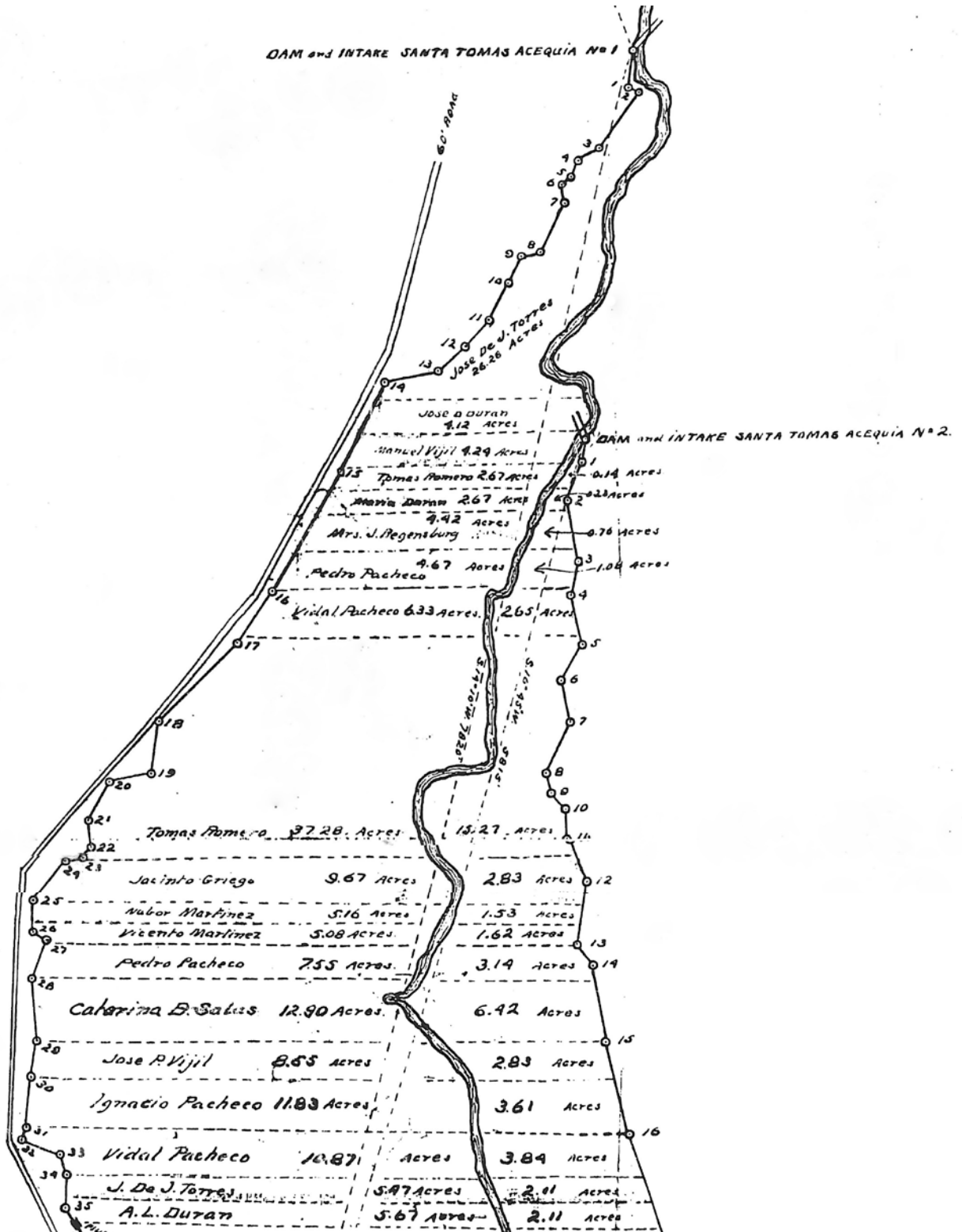


Figure 7. Claude H. Miller, Map of the Santo Tomás Acequia, 1910.

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Figure 8. Guadalupe Canyon, Google Earth, March 2001.

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Figure 9. Guadalupe Canyon, Google Earth, January 2017.

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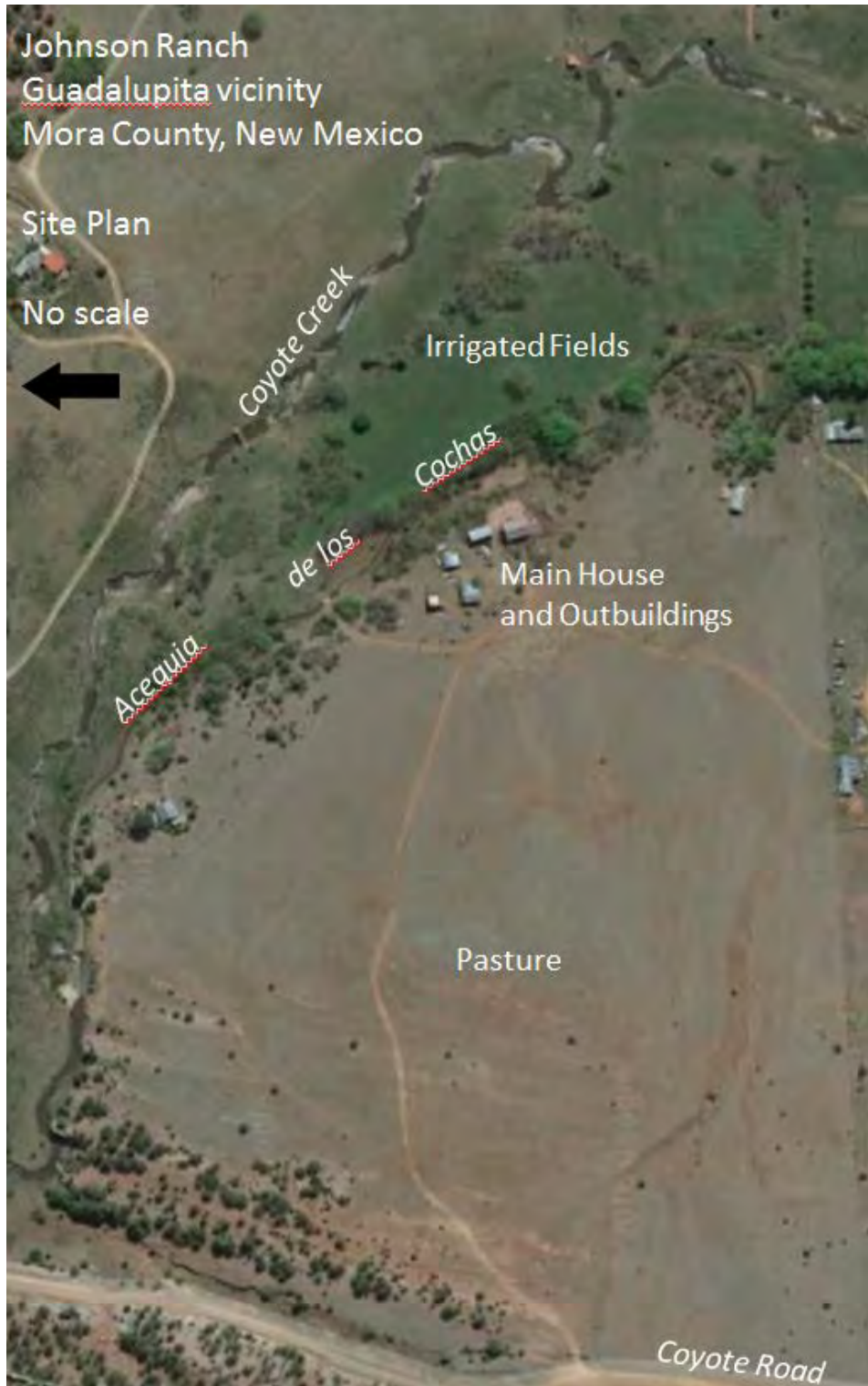


Figure 10. Johnson Ranch.

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Figure 11. Johnson Ranch—Main House and Outbuildings.

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Figure 12. Joseph Ranch.

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Figure 13. Joseph Ranch—Main House and Outbuildings.

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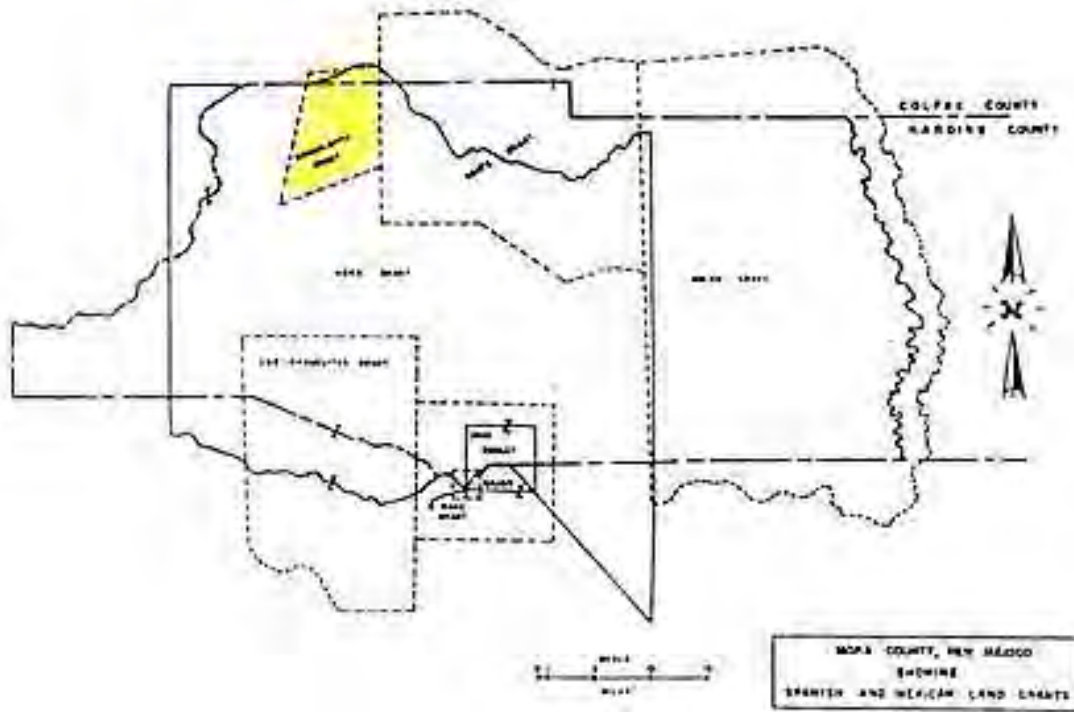


Figure 14. Guadalupe Land Grant (Bowden 1969)

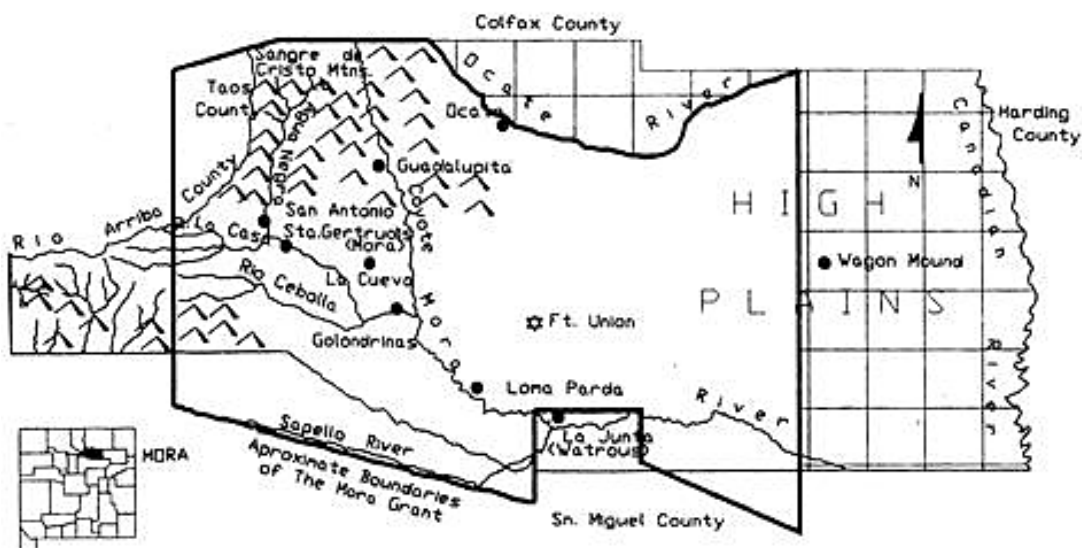


Figure 15. Mora Land Grant (Shadow and Rodriguez 1995)

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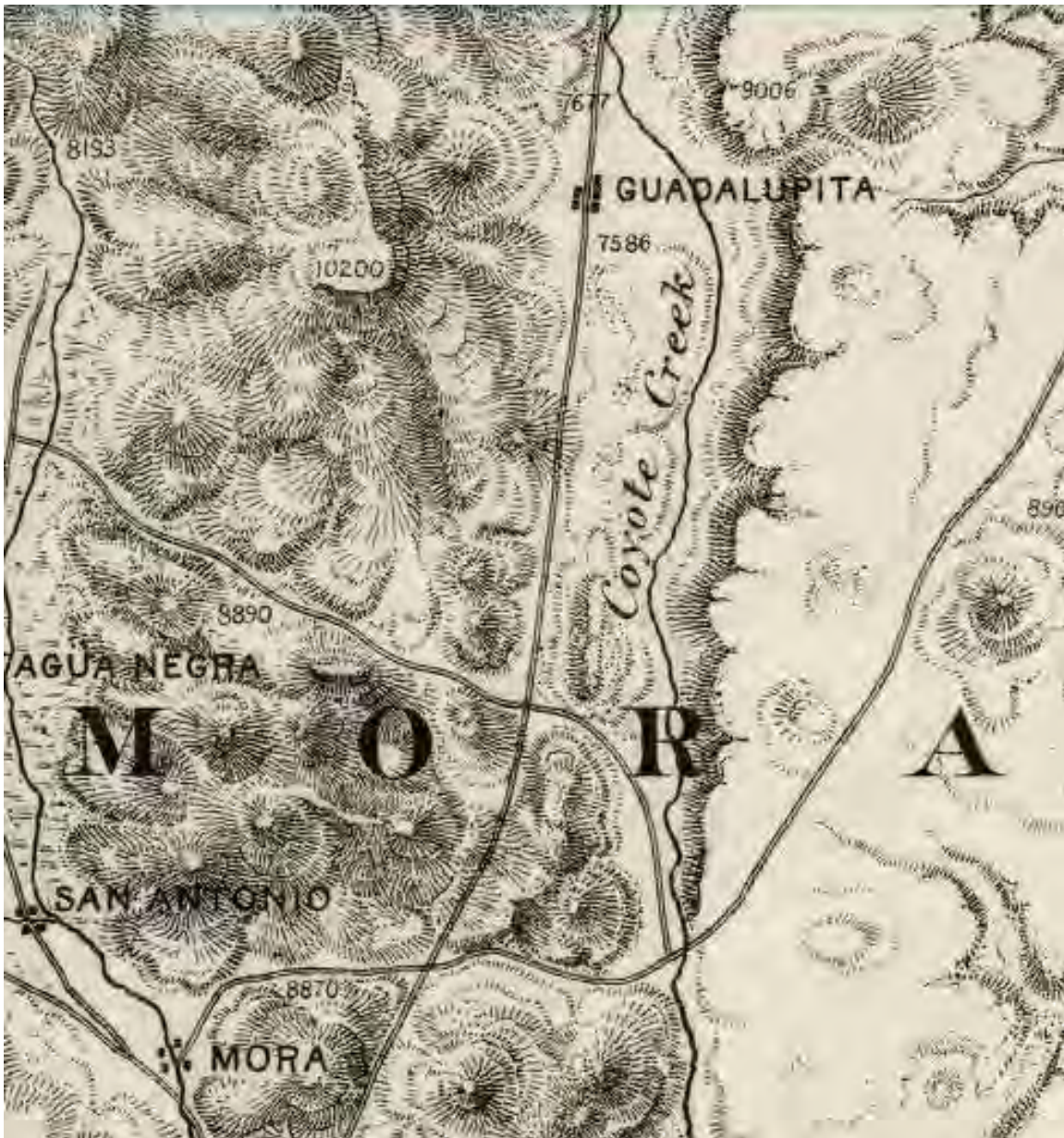


Figure 16. Sectional Map of Mora and Colfax Counties, Mora Land Grant Company, 1889.

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Figure 17. Guadalupita village and church (not extant), circa 1903.
Photo courtesy of Munira Salazar

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Figure 18. Guadalupita, 1945. Photo courtesy of Munira Salazar.

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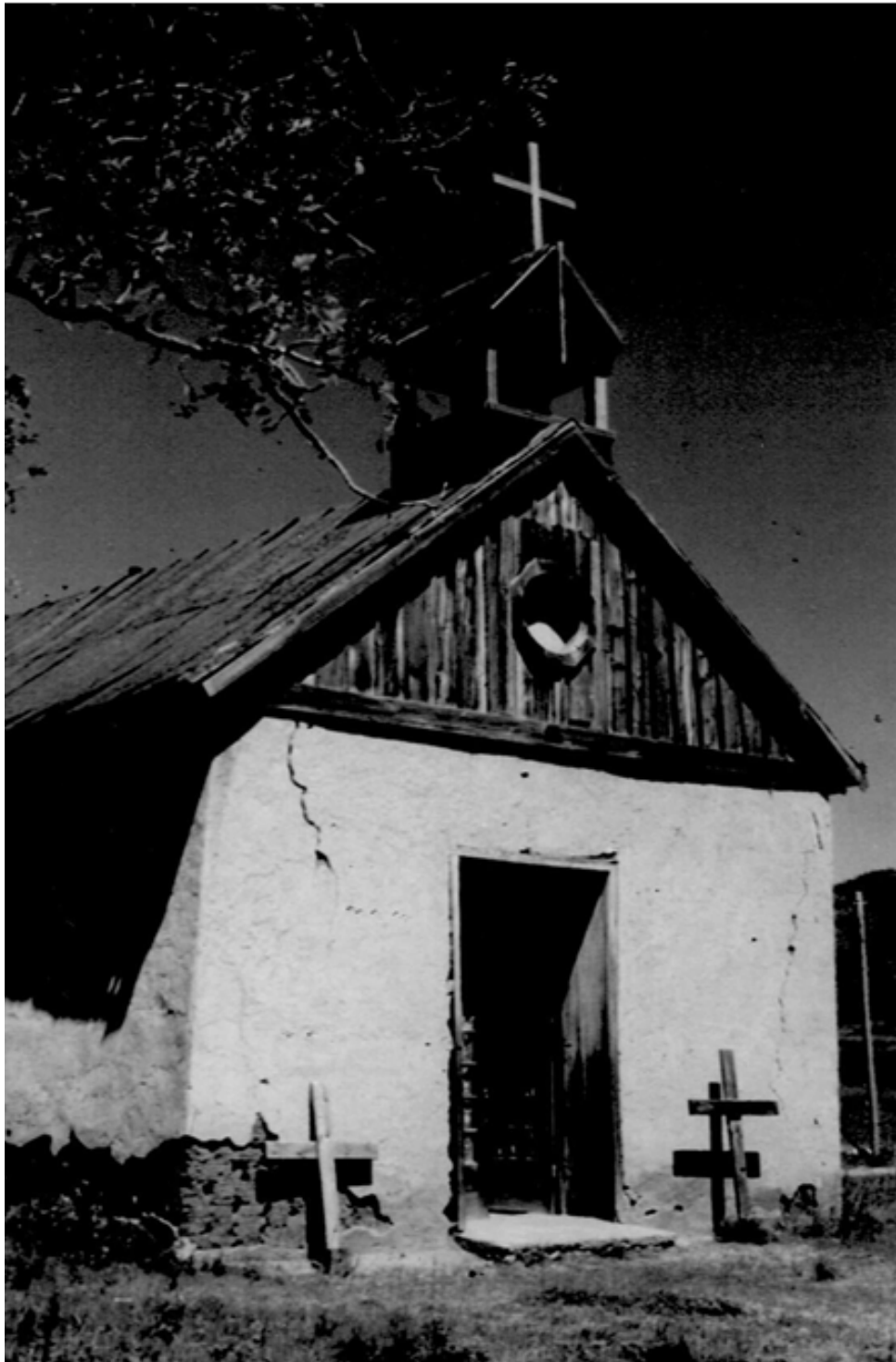


Figure 19. Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, circa 1960s, Guadalupita (not extant).
Photo courtesy of Munira Salazar.

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Historic Resources in the Guadalupe-Coyote Rural Historic District

RESOURCE NUMBER	MAP	RESOURCE NAME	DATE	TYPE	SUBTYPE	C/N	LATITUDE LONGITUDE
1	6	Joseph Caldwell- Max Graham House	c. 1860	Building	house	C	36.160076, -105.231525
1	6	House	c. 1910	Building	house	C	
1	6	Bunkhouse	c. 1910	Building	house	C	
2	6	James and Carolyn Fairbairn House	c. 1995	Building	house	N	36.158661, -105.232835
2	6	Garage	post-1967	Building	garage	N	
3	7	Sylvia Ortega-Billy Ortega House	c. 1930	Building	house	C	36.154830, -105.256675
3	7	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	C	
4	7	Unknown post- 1967 House	post-1967	Building	house	N	36.153988, -105.259745
5	11	Jose I. and Rose Ann Gonzales House	c. 1900	Building	house	C	36.155650, -105.234219
6	11	Jose F. Torres- Eduardo Torres Farm House	c. 1920s	Building	house	C	36.154711, -105.235006
6	11	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	C	
6	11	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	C	
6	11	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	C	
7	19	George and Mary Ann Torres-Rogelio Ruben Torres Ranch House	c. 1940s	Building	house	N	36.153731, -105.233697
7	11	Barn	post-1967	Building	barn	N	
7	11	Barn	post-1967	Building	barn	N	
7	11	Barn	post-1967	Building	barn	N	
8	12	Nerio Gonzales Trust-Nestor and Emilia Gonzales House	c. 1930s	Building	house	C	36.157911, -105.231898

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9	14	Family Cemetery Rincon Road	unknown	Site	cemetery	N	36.152343, -105.259462
10	14	Theodore Romero- Theodoro Romero Ranch House	c. 1900	Building	house	C	36.152182, -105.258098
10	14	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	C	
10	14	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	C	
10	14	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	C	
11	14	Juan E. Garcia-Billy Ortega Ranch House	c. 1980	Building	house	N	36.151766, -105.259934
12	14	Andi Garcia Ranch House	c. 1900	Building	house	C	36.150950, -105.259374
12	14	Shed		Building	shed	C	
12	14	House Addition		Building	shed	N	
12	14	Shed		Building	souse	N	
13	16	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	C	
13	17	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	C	
13	16	Cipriano and Marry Torres-Eduardo Torres Ranch House	c. 1994	Building	house	N	36.152249, -105.245792
13	16	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	N	
14	17	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	C	
14	17	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	C	
14	16	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	C	
14	16	Corral	unknown	Structure	corral	C	
14	17	Benjamin and Carol Torres Ranch House	c. 1961	Building	house	N	36.149700, -105.242804
14	17	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	N	
14	17	House	unknown	Building	house	N	
15	17	Shed	unknown	Building	garage	C	
15	17	Corral	unknown	Structure	corral	C	
15	17	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	C	

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15	17	Billy Ortega Lumber Mill	unknown	Structure	saw mill	C	
15	17	Sylvia Ortega-Billy and Sylvia Ortega Ranch House	c. 1952	Building	house	N	36.150134, -105.240818
15	17	Garage	unknown	Building	garage	N	
15	17	Studio	unknown	Building	studio	N	
16	22	Dores Romero-Guillermo Romero House	c. 1970	Building	house	N	36.148565, -105.257846
16	22	Shed	post-1967	Building	shed	N	
16	22	Bunkhouse	post-1967	Building	house	N	
17	22	post-1967 Barn	post-1967	Building	barn	N	36.148619, -105.260166
17	22	Unknown post-1967 Shed	post-1967	Building	shed	N	
18	22	post-1967 House	post-1967	Building	house	N	36.147779, -105.257081
18	22	post-1967 Garage	post-1967	Building	garage	N	
19	22	post-1967 House	post-1967	Building	house	N	36.147634, -105.258332
20	23	post-1967 House	post-1967	Building	house	N	36.148318, -105.255248
20	23	post-1967 Barn	post-1967	Building	barn	N	
21	23	Family Cemetery Rincon Road	unknown	Site	cemetery	N	36.147697, -105.253792
22	23	Barn	Unknown	Building	barn	C	
22	23	Martin Romero-Jose Griego Ranch House	c. 1940s	Building	house	N	36.147174, -105.252807
22	23	Shed	Unknown	Building	shed	N	
23	23	post-1967 Water Tower	post-1967	Structure	water tower	N	36.146217, -105.254456
23	23	post-1967 Pump House	post-1967	Structure	pump house	N	

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24	24	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	Structure	House	N	36.145502, -105.254494
25	23	Jon and Janis Schneider-Tanislado Garcia House	c. 1950s	Building	house	N	36.144746, -105.251891
25	23	Barn	unknown	Building	barn	N	
25	23	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	N	
26	23	Unknown post-1967 Barn	unknown	Building	barn	N	36.144799, -105.253106
27	24	Rita Garcia-Fidel Candelario House	c. 1900	Building	house	C	36.144629, -105.247730
27	24	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	C	
27	24	Shed	unknown	Building	shed	C	
28	24	George and Pearl Garcia-Severino Garcia House	c. 1950s	Building	house	C	36.144593, -105.247222
29	25	Caesarita and Manuel Romero-Marcelino Torres Ranch House	c. 1950s	Building	house	C	36.148559, -105.241537
29	25	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
29	25	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
29	25	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
30	25	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
30	25	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
30	25	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
30	25	Barn with corral	unknown	building	barn with corral	C	
30	25	Barn with corral	unknown	building	barn with corral	C	
30	25	Unknown post-1967 Ranch House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.147631, -105.241070
31	25	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
31	25	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
31	25	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	

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31	25	Ernesto and Marcela Torres Ranch House	c. 1950s	building	house	N	36.147600, -105.242162
31	25	Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	
31	25	shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
32	25	Our Lady of Guadalupe Church	c. 1972	building	church	N	36.146814, -105.242179
33	25	shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
33	25	James and Annette Martinez House	c. 1965	building	house	N	36.146818, -105.240841
34	25	Guadalupe Post Office	1996	building	post office	N	36.146015, -105.241892
35	25	Amos Romero-Gilbert Medina-Coyote Creek Club	c. 1954	building	house	C	36.145754, -105.241797
36	25	Gilbert and Lorraine Medina-Max Valdez Jr. House	c. 1940s	building	house	C	36.145256, -105.241902
37	25	Juanita Pena-Max Valdez Sr. House	c. 1950s	building	house	C	36.145071, -105.243841
38	32	Jacques Garcia-Russell Trujillo House	c. 1940s	building	house	C	36.144400, -105.246538
39	32	Barn	unknown	building	shed	C	
39	32	Unknown House	unknown	building	house	N	36.144142, -105.247394
40	32	Lorencita Torres House-Policarpio Torres House	c. 1984	building	house	N	36.144006, -105.245887
40	32	garage	post-1967	building	garage	N	
40	32	barn	unknown	building	barn	N	
40	32	shed	post-1967	building	shed	N	
41	32	Unknown House	unknown	building	house	C	36.143582, -105.247447
41	32	shed	unknown	building	shed	C	

Guadalupita-Coyote Rural Historic District

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42	33	Penny and Rachel Johnson Log House	unknown	building	house	C	36.143592, -105.241239
43	33	Edmund and Munira Salazar-Senobio Salazar House and Store	c. 1920s	building	house	C	36.143396, -105.241817
43	33	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
43	33	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
44	33	John and Kathy Broadwater-Fred and Luisita House	1940s	building	house	C	36.143430, -150.241224
45	33	School Teacher's House	1940s	building	house	C	36.143239, -105.240815
46	37	Copper Mine Site	c. 1890	site	mine	C	36.139128, -105.215019
47	43	Sophia Valerio-Ramon Trujillo House	c. 1950s	building	house	N	36.138734, -105.239025
48	43	Jimmy Sánchez-Donaciano Sánchez House	1942	building	house	C	36.138182, -105.239063
49	43	Wayne Johnson House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.137829, -105.239449
50	43	Martha Archuleta-Corra Morris House	c. 1945	building	house	C	36.137539, -105.239580
51	43	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.136890, -105.240782
51	43	Barn	post-1967	building	barn	N	
52	44	Filomena and Wilfred Sandoval House	c. 1950s	building	house	C	36.139288, -105.238577
52	44	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
53	44	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.139208, -105.238192

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54	44	Shirley Hook Thierren-Delfino Griego House-Post Office-Hall	c. 1920s	building	house	C	36.138674, -105.238656
55	44	Teodorita Martinez- Benjamin Regensberg House	c. 1920s	building	house	C	36.138564, -105.237466
56	44	Carlos Garcia- George and Pearl Garcia- Francisco and Floripa Herrera House	c. 1900	building	house	C	36.138774, -105.237192
57	44	Elias and Angie Martinez House	1992	building	house	N	36.138928, -105.236677
57	44	Barn	1992	building	barn	N	
58	44	Anthony and Alberta Griego- Clorinda Griego House	c. 1940s	building	house	C	36.138394, -105.238560
58	44	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
59	44	Horacio Jaramillo- Santiago Jaramillo House	1940s	building	house	C	36.137650, -105.238155
59	44	Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	
60	44	Palemon Chavez House	1920s	building	house	C	36.137930, -105.237160
60	44	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
61	44	Cemetery, Guadalupita plaza	unknown	site	cemetery	C	36.138079, -105.236636
62	44	Donald La Ran- Leandro Herrera House	c. 1900	building	house	C	36.138079, -105.236187
63	44	Donald La Ran- Maclovia and Angie Herrera House	c. 1950s	building	house	N	36.137937, -105.236056
63	44	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	

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64	44	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
64	44	Unknown House	unknown	building	house	N	36.136998, -105.238729
65	44	Jacob Regensberg-Jacob Regensberg III House	1920s	building	house	C	36.137640, -105.236944
66	44	Travis Regensberg-Jacob Regensberg House	1930s	building	house	C	36.137566, -105.236922
66	44	Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	
67	44	Santiago Jaramillo House	c. 1945	building	house	C	36.136588, -105.238228
68	44	Carl Regensberg-Clay Trammell House	c. 1940s	building	house	C	36.137300, -105.236223
68	44	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
69	44	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.138990, -105.233672
70	45	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.135685, -105.230629
70	45	Barn	post-1967	building	barn	N	
71	48	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.136309, -105.214393
72	59	Kipp Harris and Katherine McBee House	c. 1990	building	house	N	36.135630, -105.209780
72	49	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
73	53	Stuart Hastedt House	1992	building	house	N	36.133913, -105.241078
74	55		unknown	building	barn	C	36.131809, -105.230383
75	58	Don Shaw House	c. 1973	building	house	N	36.134672, -105.214374
75	58	Guest House	c. 1983	building	guest house	N	
75	58	Studio	c. 1983	building	studio	N	

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76	58	Mark Purtill-Antonio and Annie Espinoza House	c. 1930	building	house	C	36.131694, -105.215217
76	58	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
77	62	Lu and Diana Walker House	1974	building	house	N	36.128172, -105.242730
77	62	Garage	unknown	building	garage	N	
77	62	Guest House	unknown	building	guest house	N	
78	62	post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.126594, -105.241037
79	63	Campo Santo de Guadalupe	unknown	site	cemetery	C	36.129643, -105.236042
80	65	Susan Strebe-Pacheco House	c. 1930	building	house	N	36.129411, -105.226468
80	65	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
80	65	Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	
80	65	Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	
81	71	Albino Griego House	c. 1960s	building	house	N	36.126432, -105.239236
81	71	Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	
81	71	Carport	unknown	building	carport	N	
81	71	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
82	71	Jessica Padilla House-Former Guadalupe Bar	c. 1950s	building	house	N	36.126006, -105.239154
83	71	Lorena Griego House	c. 1960s	building	house	N	36.125810, -105.239178
84	71	Maxine and Roland Salas-Lucille Griego House	c. 1960s	building	house	N	36.125518, -105.239196
84	71	Garage	unknown	building	garage	N	
85	72	Ben and Agnes Garcia Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	36.125614, -105.238305
85	72	Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	

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86	76	Terry and Susie Mossman Ranch House	c. 1930s	building	house	C	36.125660, -105.216264
86	76	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
86	76	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
86	76	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
87	76	Blas Medina Sr. House	c. 1930s	building	house	C	36.123797, -105.215962
88	76	Blas Medina Jr. House	c. 1945	building	house	C	36.123829, -105.215665
88	76	Shed	c. 1945	building	shed	C	
89	81	Malcolm Ebright House	c. 1974	building	house	N	36.121884, -105.212107
89	81	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
89	76	studio	unknown	building	studio	N	
89	76	studio	unknown	building	studio	N	
90	81	Johnson Ranch House	c. 1930s	building	house	C	36.120028, -105.213877
90	81	Guest House	unknown	building	guest house	C	
90	81	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
90	81	Pole Barn	unknown	building	pole barn	C	
90	81	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
90	81	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
90	81	house	unknown	building	house	C	
91	81	Joseph Ranch House	c. 1930s	building	house	C	36.118157, -105.214533
91	81	house	unknown	building	house	C	
91	81	barn and corral	unknown	building	barn and corral	C	
91	81	pole barn	unknown	building	pole barn	C	
91	81	crib barn	unknown	building	crib barn	C	
91	81	shed	unknown	building	shed	C	

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92	86	Bakkan Development-Teofilo Gonzales Ranch House	c. 1930s	building	house	C	36.117473, -105.214590
92	86	shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
92	81	shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
92	81	shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
93	82	Em Hall House	c. 1970	building	house	N	36.121009, -105.209830
93	82	shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
94	82	Steve Lustig House	c. 1970	building	house	N	36.119456, -105.209508
95	86	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
95	86	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
95	86	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
95	86	Unknown post-1967 Ranch House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.116832, -105.214054
95	86	Unknown post-1967 Ranch House	post-1967	building	house	N	
95	86	garage	post-1967	building	garage	N	
95	86	barn	post-1967	building	barn	N	
95	86	shed	post-1967	building	shed	N	
96	86	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
96	86	Albert, Paul, and Jesse Gonzales-Marino Gonzales Ranch House	c. 1930s	building	house	N	36.115404, -105.214094
97	86	Salvador Cortez-Mauro Cortez Ranch House	c. 1940s	building	house	C	36.114612, -105.214216
98	86	San Isidro de las Cocas Morada	unknown	building	religious building	C	36.113375, -105.213635
98	86	San Isidro de las Cocas Morada Cemetery	unknown	site	cemetery	C	

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99	90	Gilbert Coca House	c. 1970s	building	house	N	36.108844, -105.217693
100	90	Florina Coca Grant House	unknown	building	house	N	36.108647, -105.217233
101	90	Elauterio Coca Heirs-Elauterio Coca Ranch House	c. 1940	building	house	N	36.108703, -105.216754
101	90	shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
101	90	shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
102	91	Raye and Todd Malzhan-Dorothy Leyba Ranch House	c. 1950	building	house	C	36.112596, -105.213727
102	91	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
102	91	barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
103	91	Johnny Leyba House	c. 1987	building	house	N	36.112228, -105.215798
103	91	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
104	91	Maria Leyba-Leandro Leyba Ranch House	c. 1940	building	house	C	36.112057, -105.214009
104	91	Barn	unknown	building	house	C	
105	91	Lupe Leyba-Sophie Blea Ranch House	c. 1940	building	house	C	36.110452, -105.215588
105	91	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
106	91	Floyd Leyba-Leandro Leyba Ranch House	c. 1940	building	house	C	36.110203, -105.215965
106	91	shed	Unknown	building	shed	C	
107	91	Linda Gonzales-Jose Gonzales Ranch House	c. 1960	building	house	C	36.109234, -105.216481
108	95	Unknown Ranch House	unknown	building	house	C	36.108051, -105.217072
108	95	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
109	95	Henry and Licinda Gonzales-Mary and Theresa Garcia Ranch House	c. 1977	building	house	N	36.107570, -105.217669

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110	95	Angelina Castillo Estate-Old School House	c. 1935	building	school house	C	36.107049, -105.218643
111	96	Unknown Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	36.104266, -105.216710
112	101	Unknown Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	36.103053, -105.216368
113	110	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.093066, -105.219769
114	110	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.092713, -105.218649
114	110	Unknown post-1967 Shed	post-1967	building	shed	N	
115	110	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.092055, -105.220392
116	110	Unknown post-1967 House	post-1967	building	house	N	36.090921, -105.219546
117	114	Unknown Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	36.089886, -105.224602
118	114	Richard Trujillo Ranch House	c. 1930	building	house	C	36.086414, -105.225408
118	114	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
118	114	shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
119	114	Moises Trujillo- Santa Maria Family Cemetery	unknown	site	cemetery	C	36.086231, -105.225889
120	118	Ramona Montoya-Horacio and Antonia Montoya Ranch House	c. 1950	building	house	C	36.083236, -105.226130
120	118	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
121	124	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
121	124	Gerald Cash Ranch House	c. 2007	building	house	N	36.074370, -105.231230
121	124	Garage	c. 2007	building	garage	N	
122	124	Cisneros Cemetery	unknown	site	cemetery	C	36.073499, -105.229614
123	125	Dorothy Martinez House	c. 1950	building	house	C	36.076857, -105.226773

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124	127	David and Christiana Franklin- Guadalupe Marrujo House	c. 1900	building	house	C	36.071694, -105.228180
124	127	Guest House	unknown	building	guest house	C	
124	127	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
124	128	Yurt	post-1967	building	yurt	N	
125	137	Montoya Family Cemetery	unknown	site	cemetery	C	36.056570, -105.225252
126	137	Ronald and Charlotte Riley- Alyce Burgess House	c. 1940	building	house	C	36.054829, -105.222627
126	137	Bunkhouse	c. 1940	building	Bunkhouse	C	
126	141	Airplane Hangar	post-1967	building	airplane hangar	N	
127	142	Kettwich Family Partnership- Michael McCauley House	c. 1930	building	house	C	36.050644, -105.221937
127	141	Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
127	142	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
128	146	Unknown Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	36.045948, -105.221014
128	146	Unknown Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	
129	150	Unknown Barn- Corral	unknown	building	barn- corral	C	36.042058, -105.220728
130	162	Uknown Barn	unknown	building	barn	C	36.030817, -105.223138
131	165	Clare Benner- Amadeo Maestas House	c. 1940	building	house	N	36.024728, -105.228021
132	169	Manuel and Helen Cordova-Abelino Duran Ranch House	c. 1950	building	house	C	36.021307, -105.227642
132	169	Barn-corral	unknown	building	barn- corral	C	

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132	169	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
132	169	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
132	170	Barn-corrals	unknown	building	barn-corrals	C	
132	170	Silo	unknown	building	silos	C	
132	170	Silo	unknown	building	silos	C	
132	170	Chicken Coop	unknown	building	chicken coop	C	
133	169	Adams, Brown, Vigil and Eliza Casias, and Antonio Montoya Ranch House	c. 1915	building	house	C	36.018612, -105.228527
133	169	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
133	169	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
134	172	Maria Montoya-Marcelino Montoya House	c. 1885	building	house	C	36.017016, -105.228264
135	172	Marcelo and Laura Montoya Ranch House	c. 1960	building	house	N	36.016852, -105.228540
135	172	Barn	unknown	building	barn	N	
135	172	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
135	172	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
135	172	Shed	unknown	building	shed	N	
136	172	Maria Montoya-Tranquilino Espinosa House	c. 1875	building	house	C	36.016657, -105.229381
137	172	Crescencio Montoya Shed	1875	building	shed	C	36.016795, -105.230821
137	172	Shed	1875	building	shed	C	
137	172	Shed	post-1967	building	shed	N	
138	172	Sylvia Rael House-Rafael Romero y Lopez Former Dance Hall and Saloon	c. 1875	building	house	C	36.016307, -105.227778

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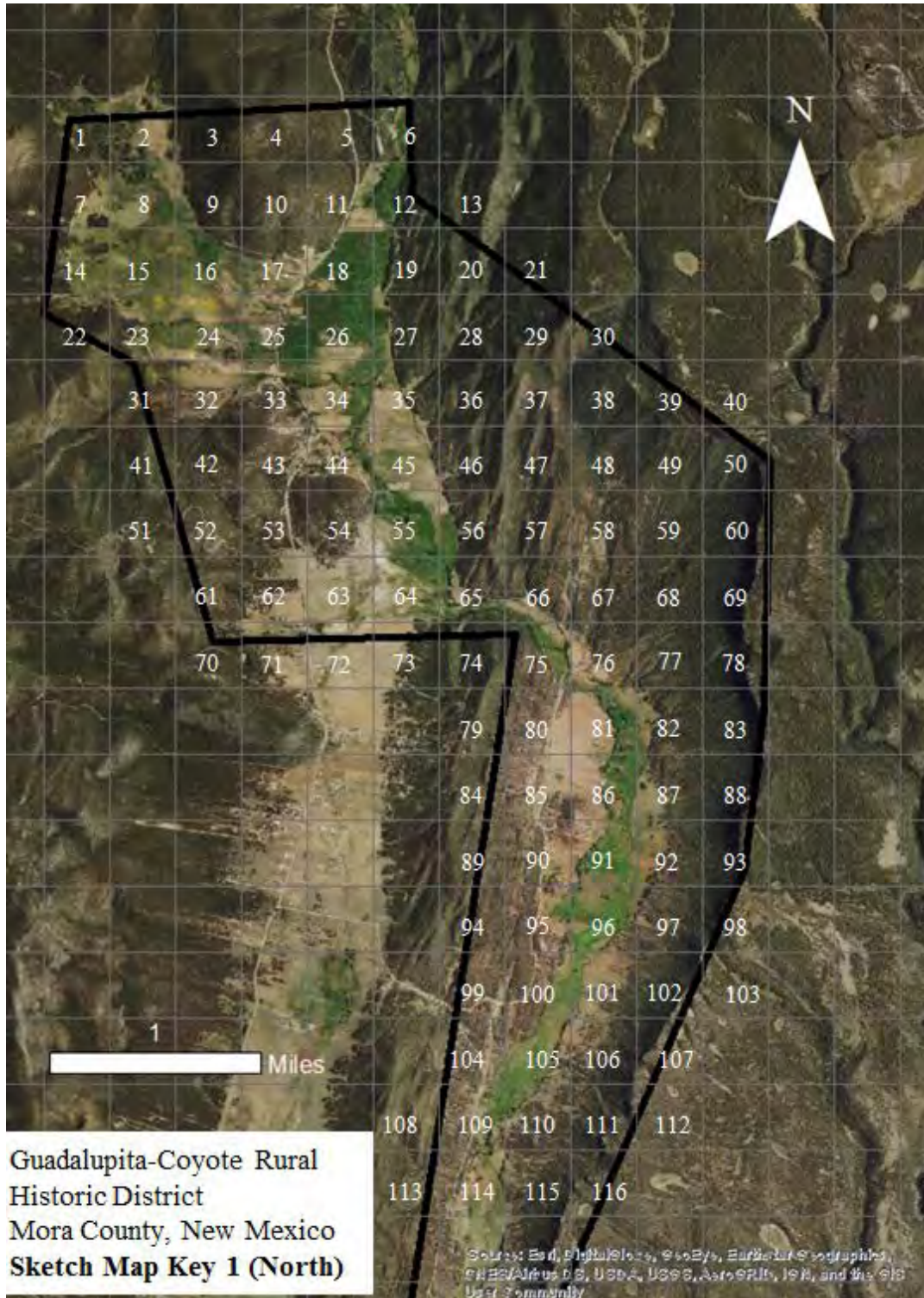
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138	172	Shed	c. 1875	building	shed	C	
139	172	Santa Rita Church Cemetery	c. 1886	site	cemetery	C	36.016595, -105.228585
140	172	Santa Rita Church	c. 1886	building	church	C	36.016562, -105.228363
141	172	Dennis Montoya-Esau Casias House	c. 1900	building	house	C	36.016455, -105.229218
142	172	Marcos Montoya-Charles Bowmer Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	36.016247, -105.229831
143	172	Sylvia Rael-Reynaldo Romero Corral	unknown	Structure	corral	C	36.015980, -105.228176
144	173	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
144	173	Shed	unknown	building	shed	C	
144	173	Hector Rael House	c. 1940	building	house	N	36.016431, -105.227369
145	173	Charles Bowner Mill	c. 1870s	site	mill	NC	36.016226, -105.227162
		STRUCTURES					
		Santa Rita Acequia	c.1851	structure	irrigation ditch	C	
		Acequia de los Cocas	c.1835	structure	irrigation ditch	C	
		Santo Tomás Acequia nos. 1, 2, and 3	c.1835	Structure	irrigation ditch	C	
		Guadalupe plan of streets	unknown	structure	village plan	C	
		Lucero plan of streets	unknown	structure	village plan	C	
		Coyote Road	unknown	structure	road	C	
		Rincon Road	unknown	structure	road	C	
		State Highway 434	1929; 1960s paved	structure	road	C	
		Barb-wire fences	unknown	structure	fences	C	
		Wood fences	unknown	structure	fences	C	

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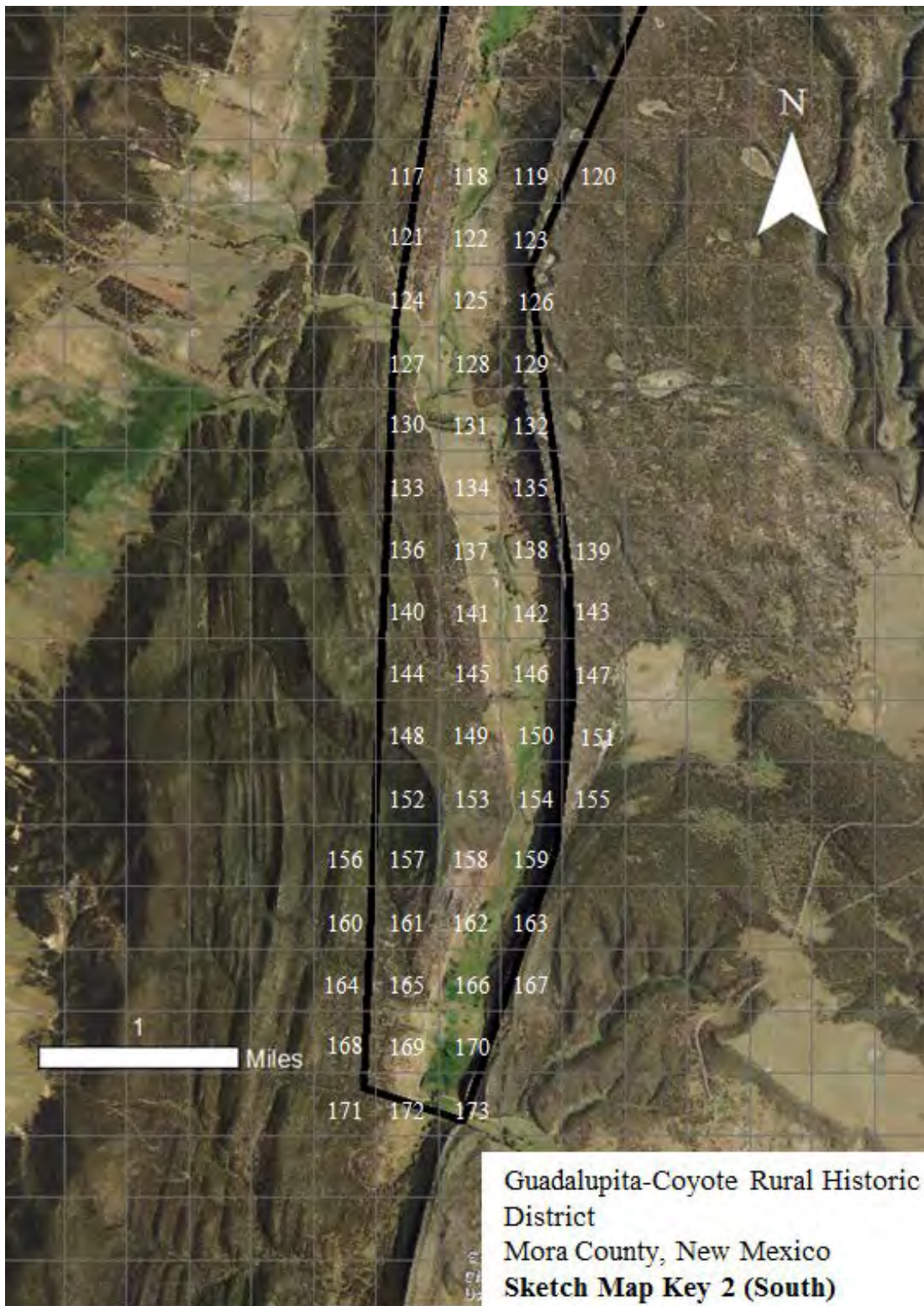
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Sketch Maps



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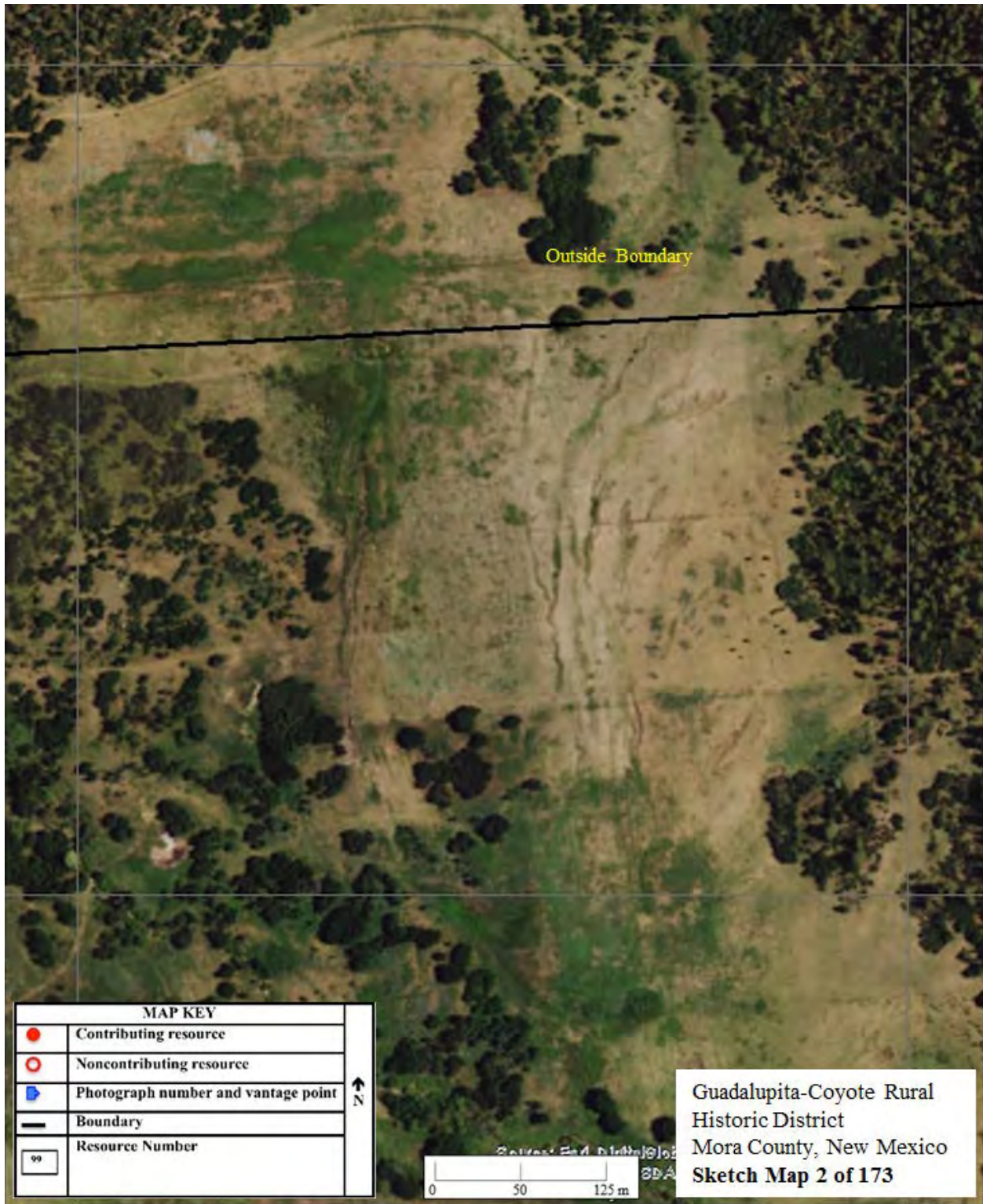
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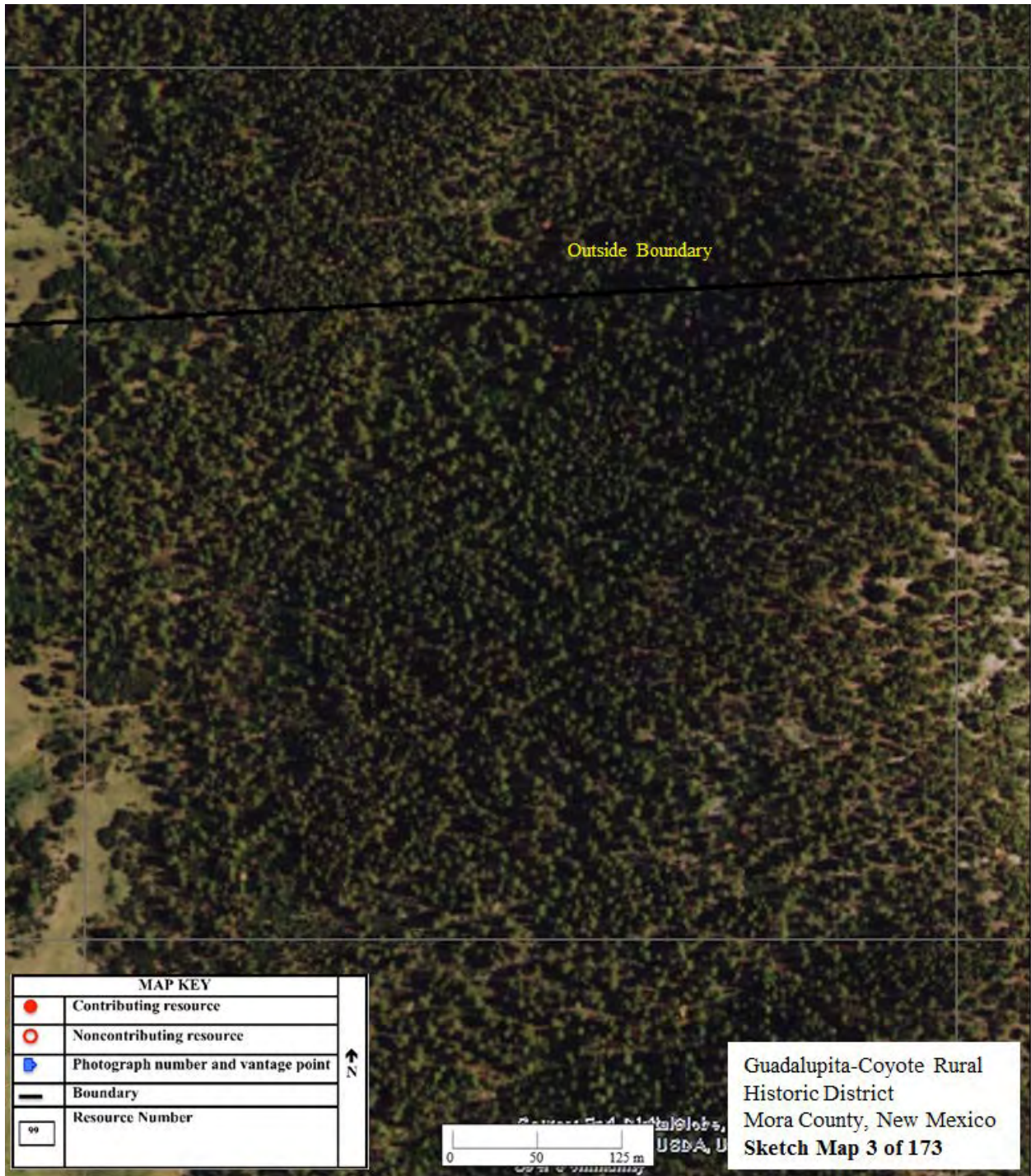
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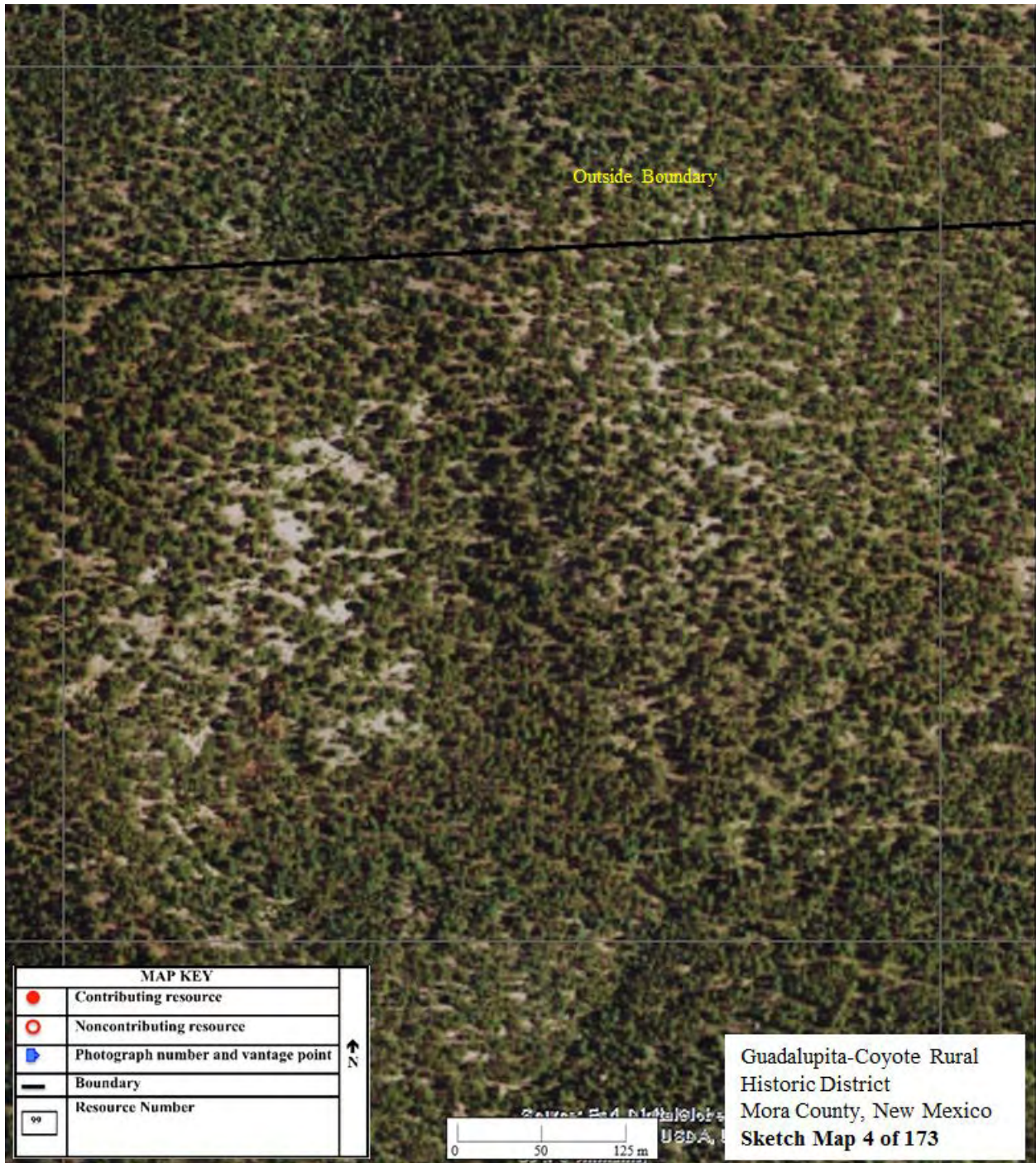
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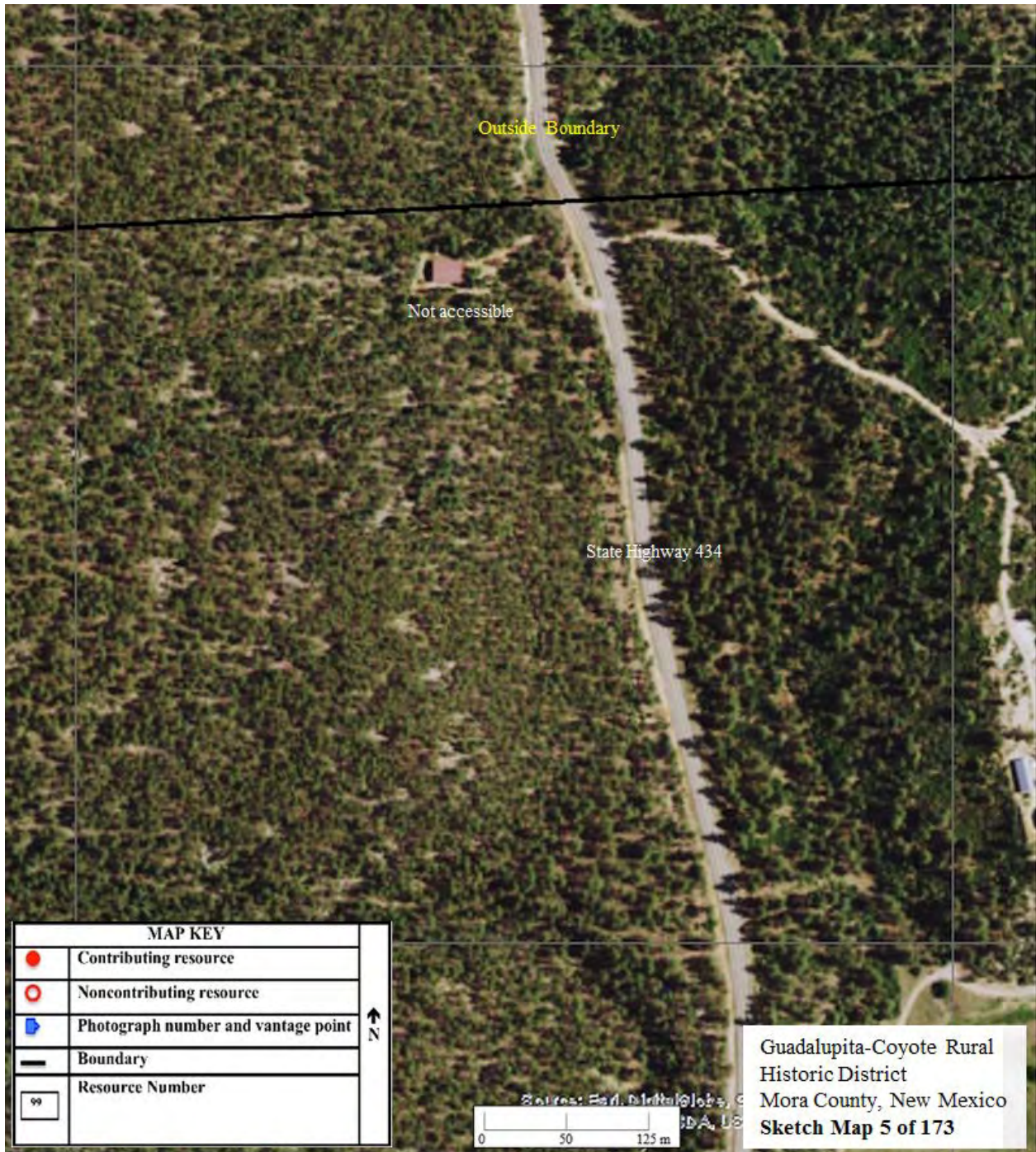
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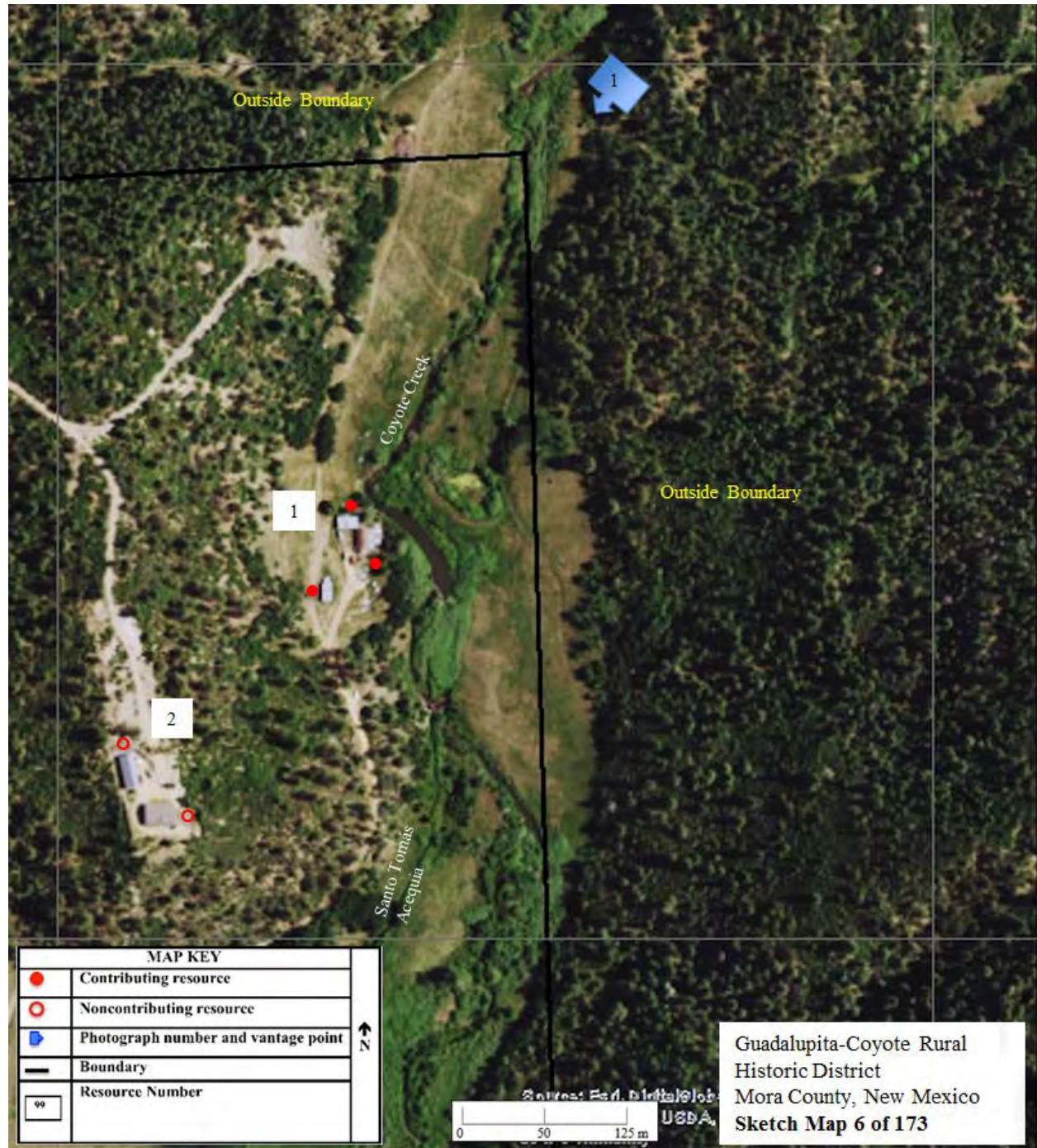
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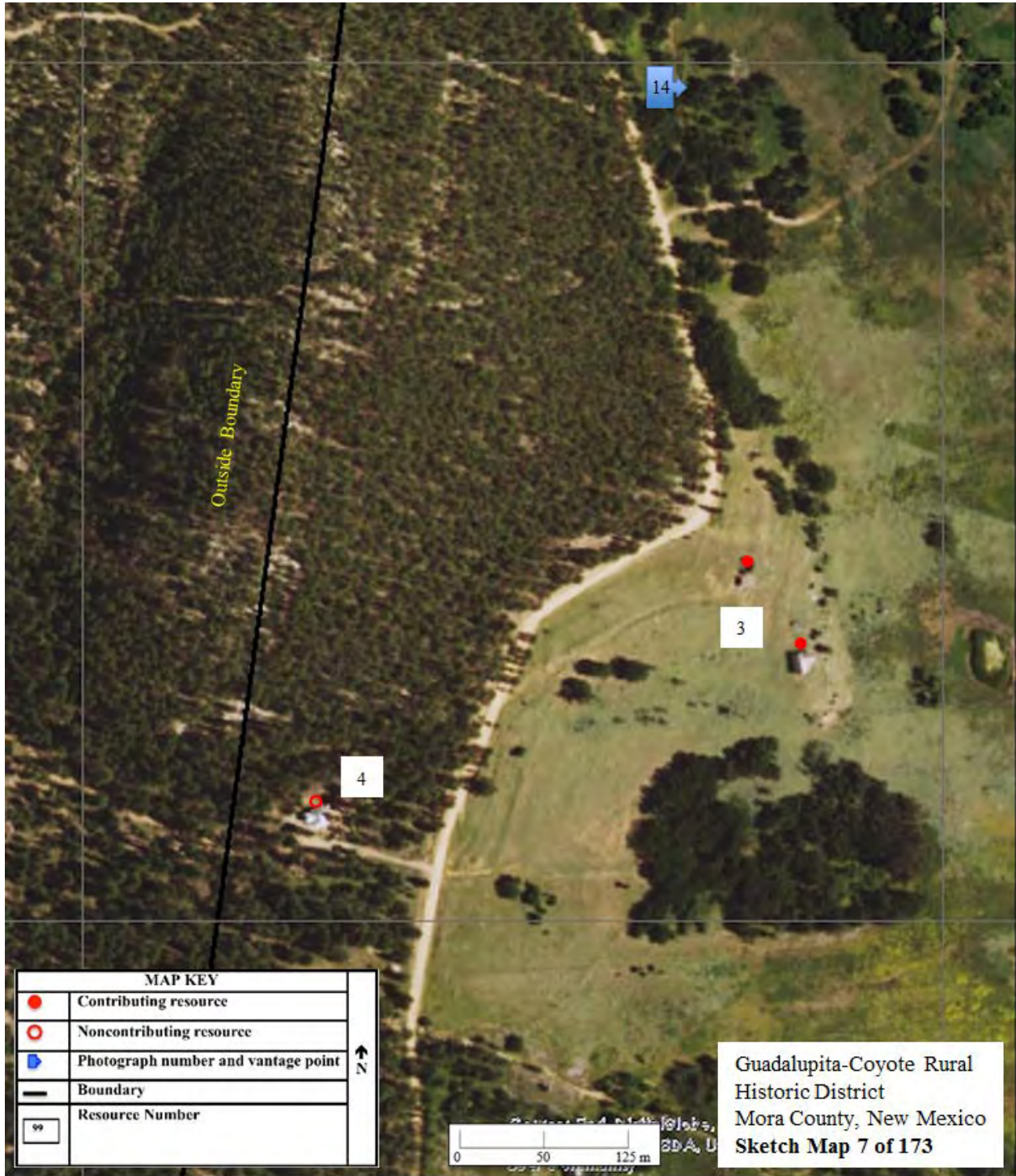
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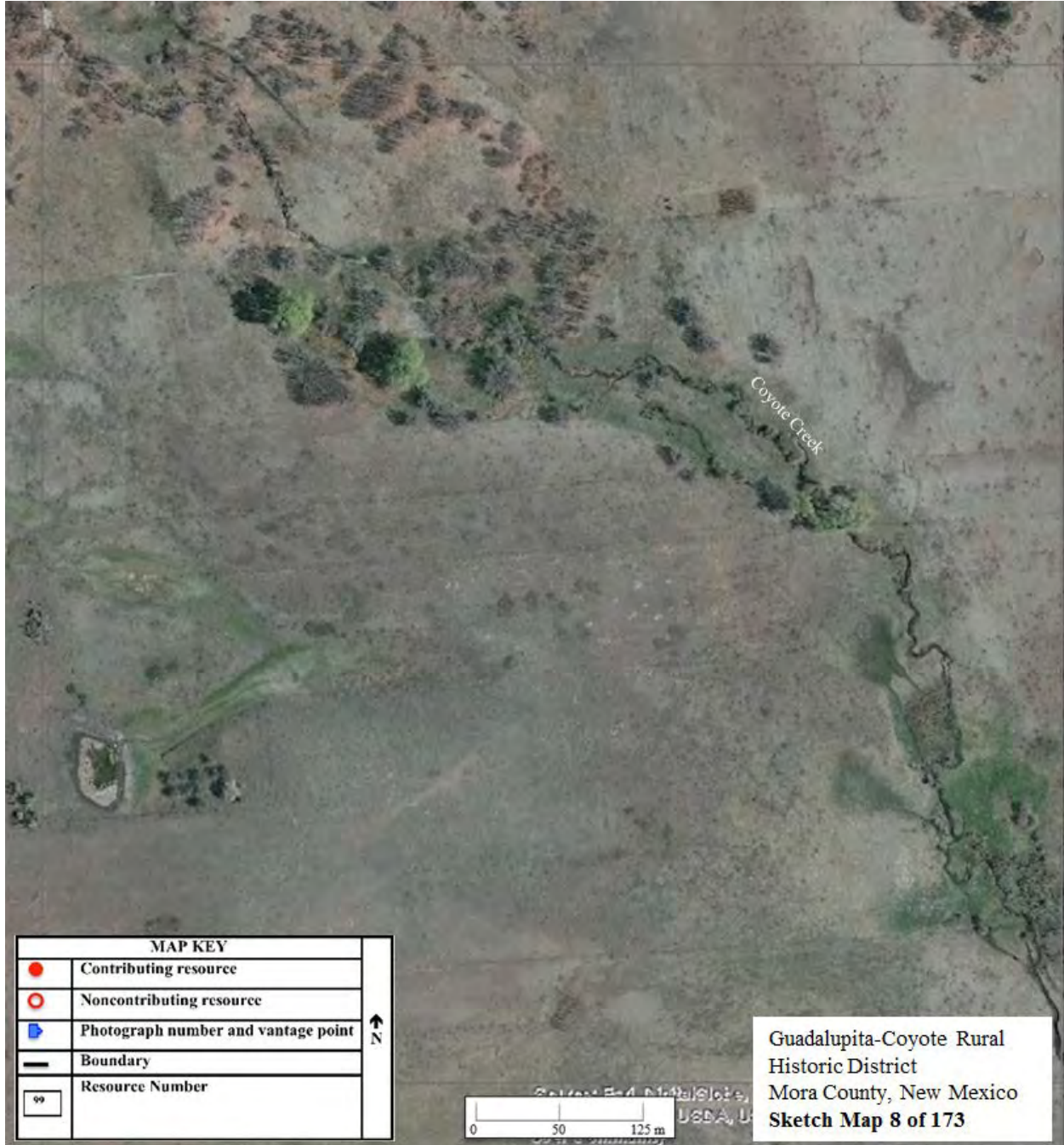
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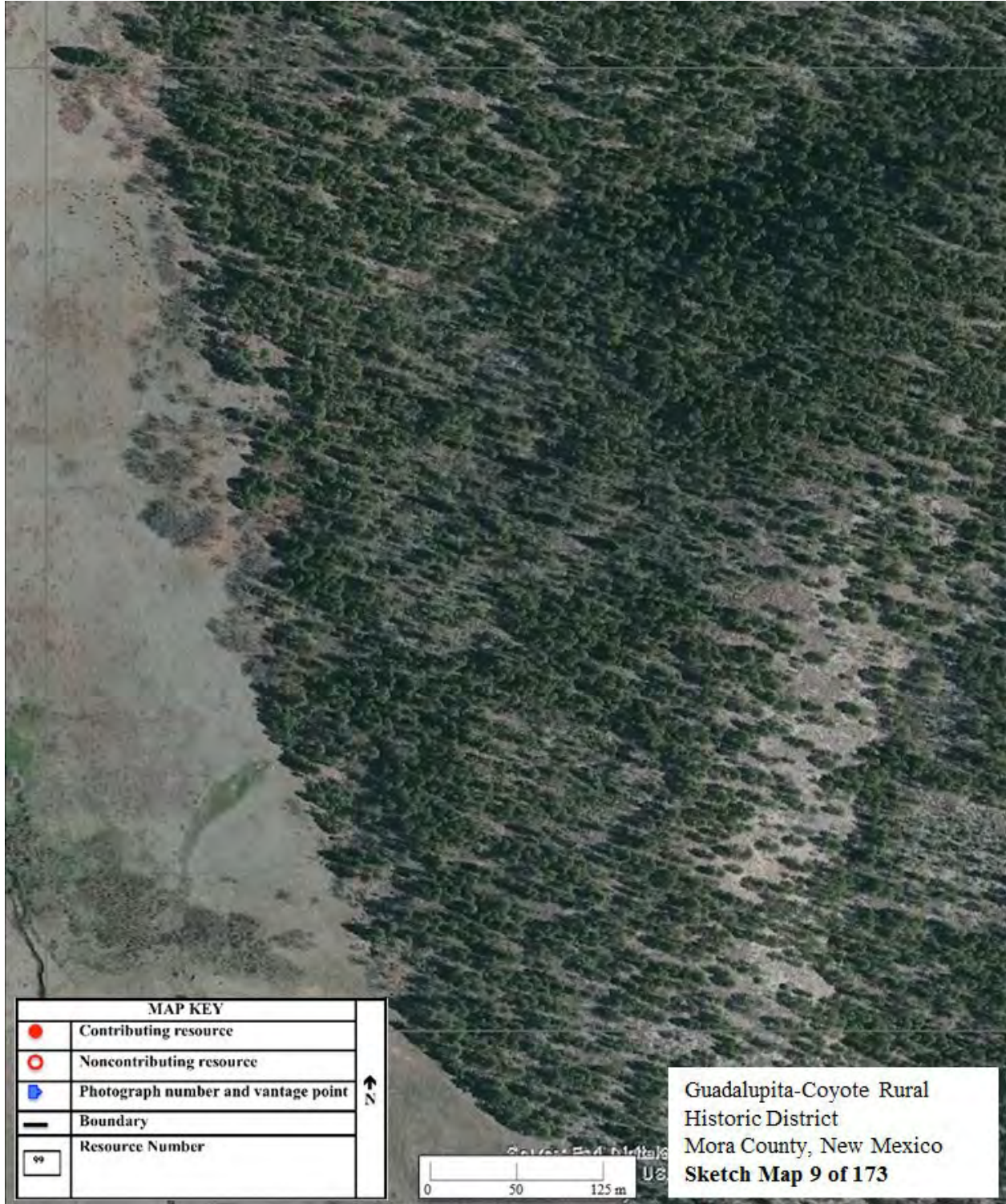
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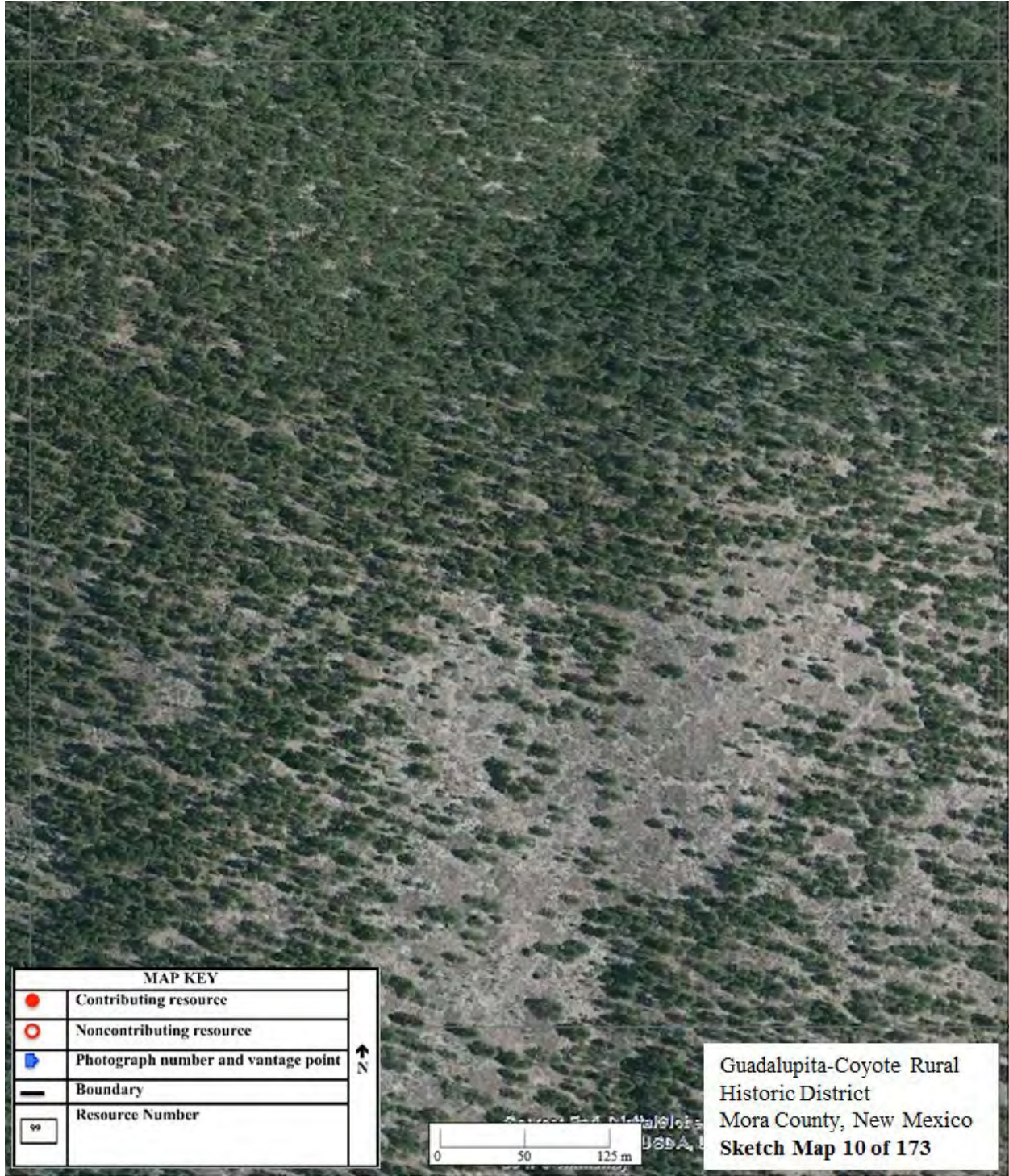
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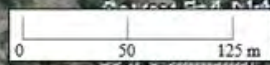


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MAP KEY	
●	Contributing resource
○	Noncontributing resource
▶	Photograph number and vantage point
—	Boundary
☐	Resource Number



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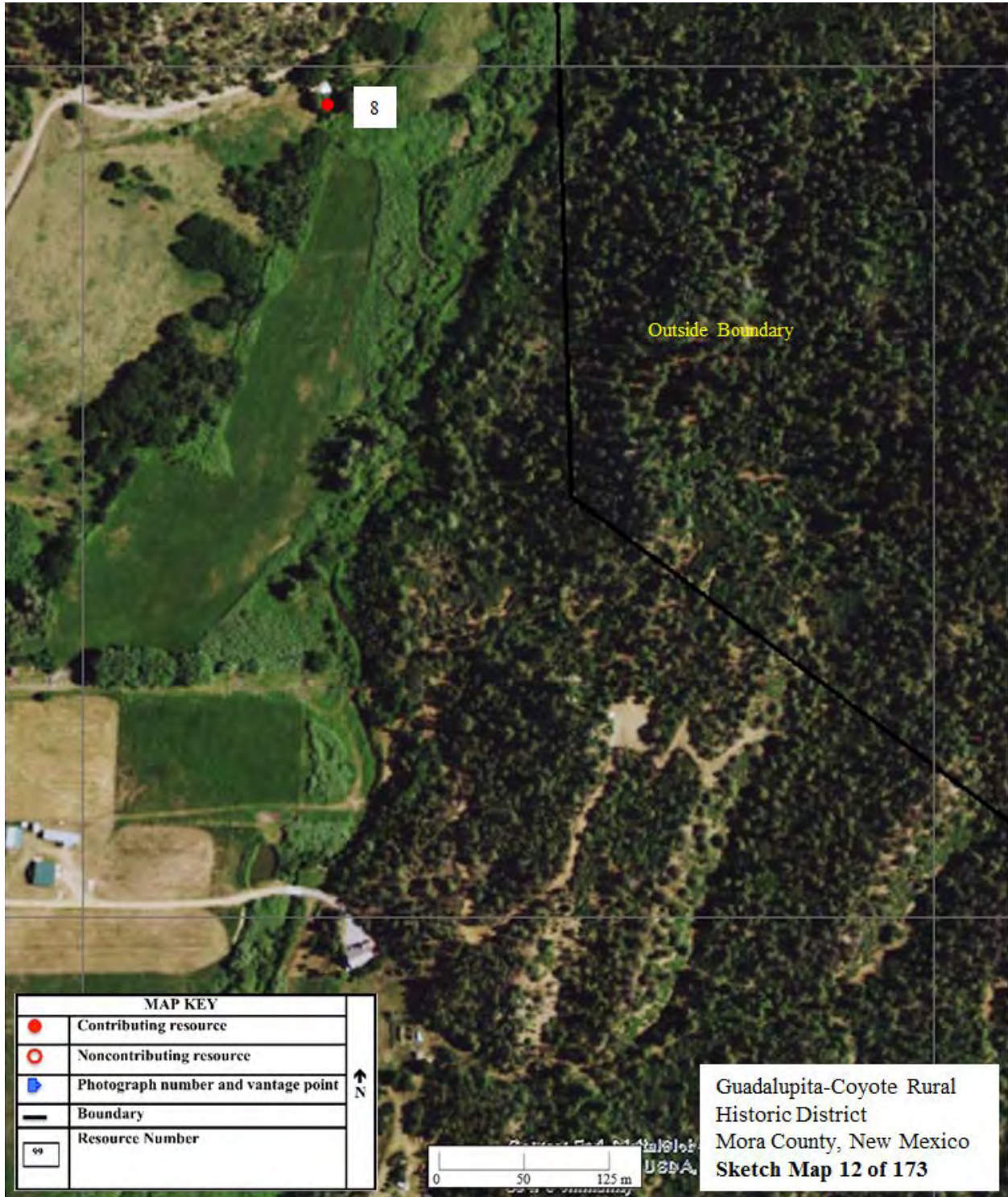
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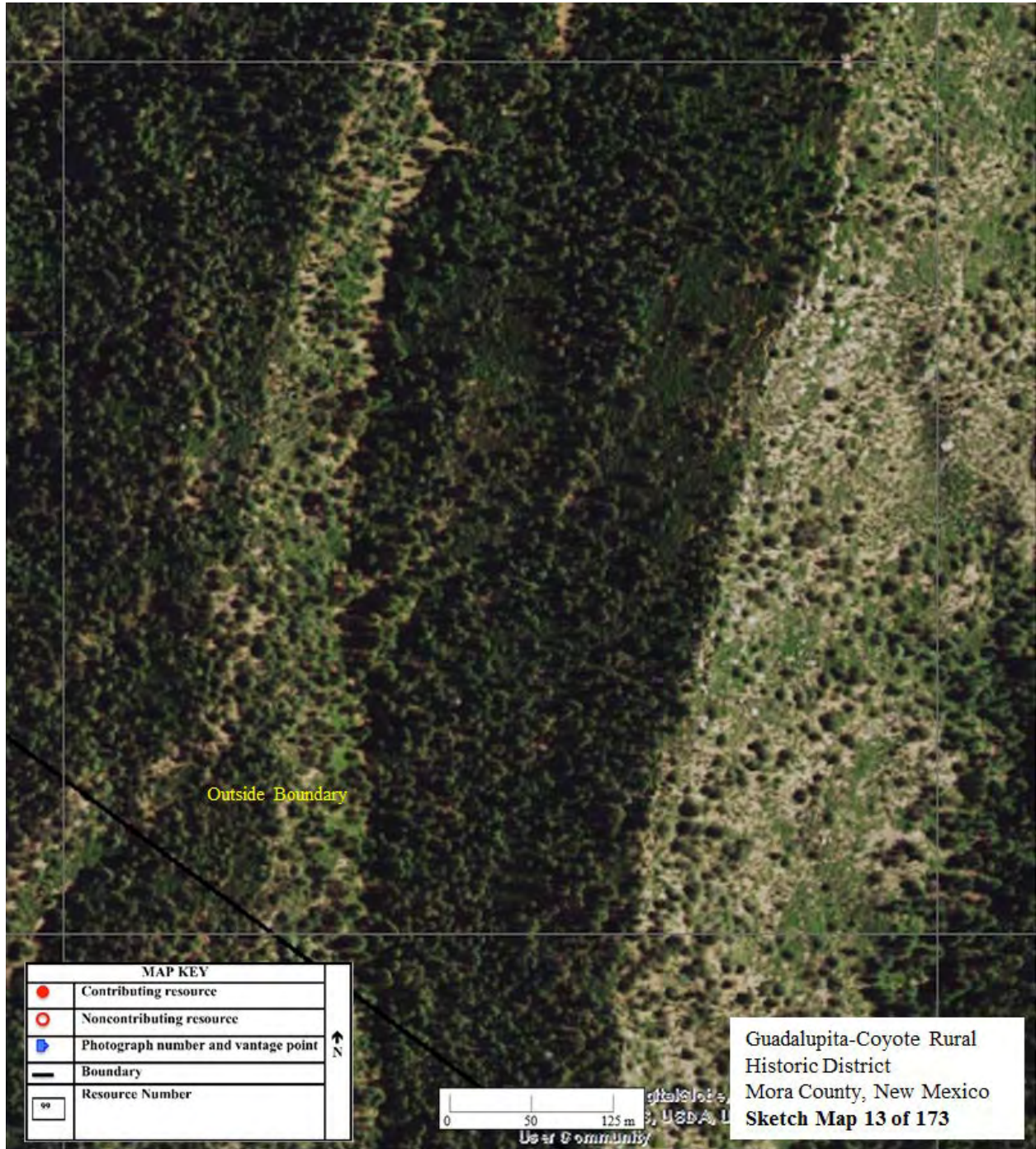
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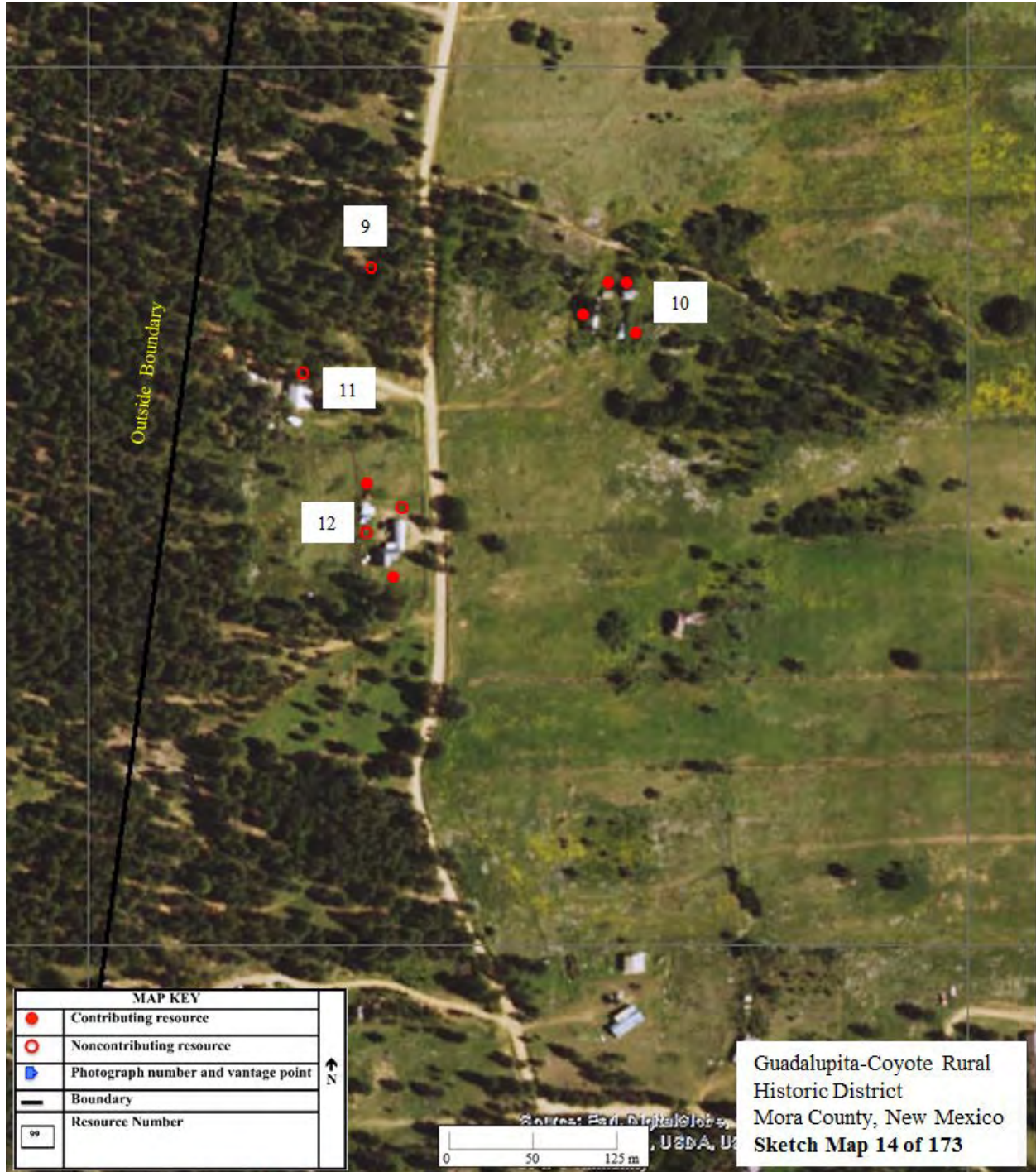
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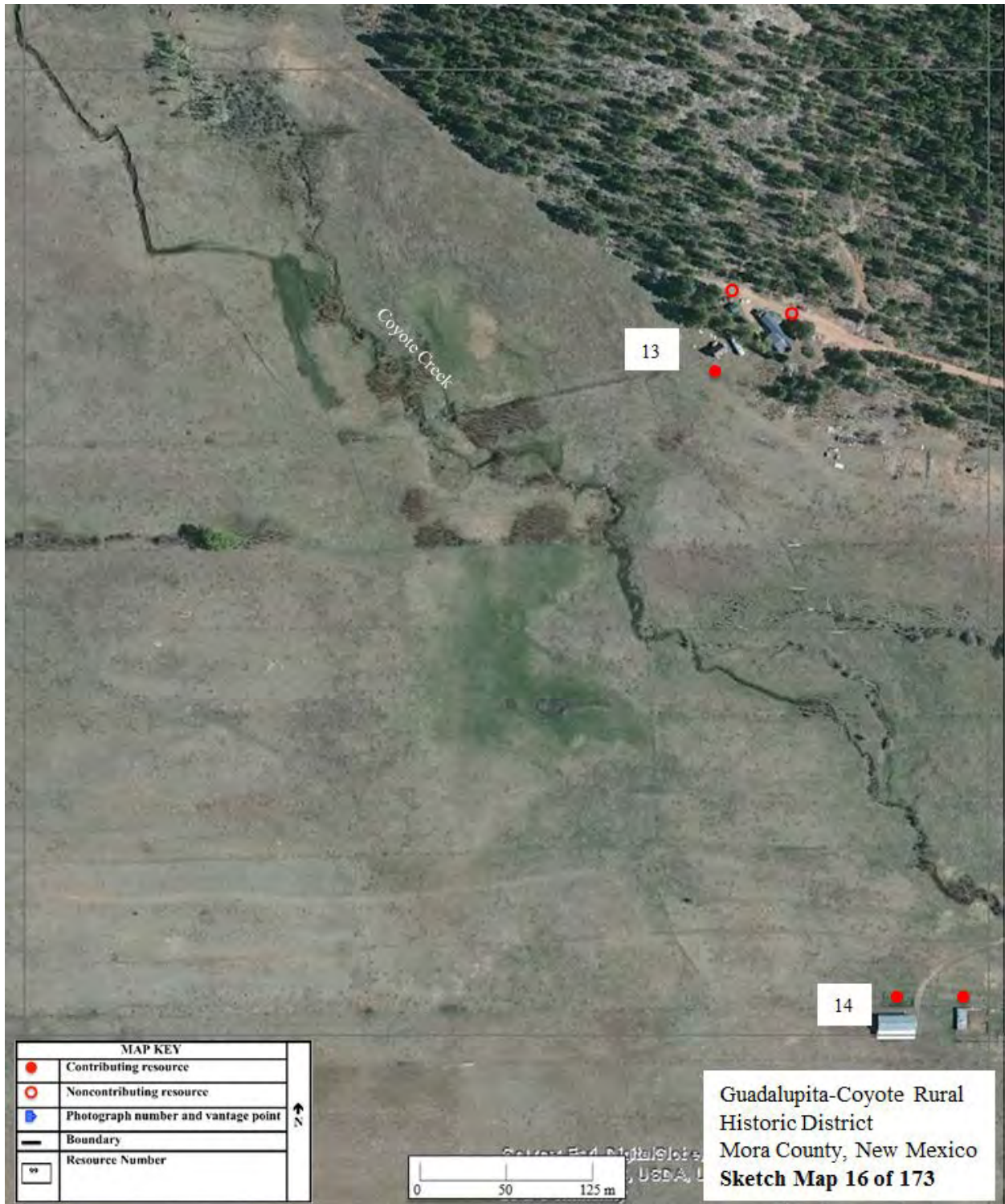
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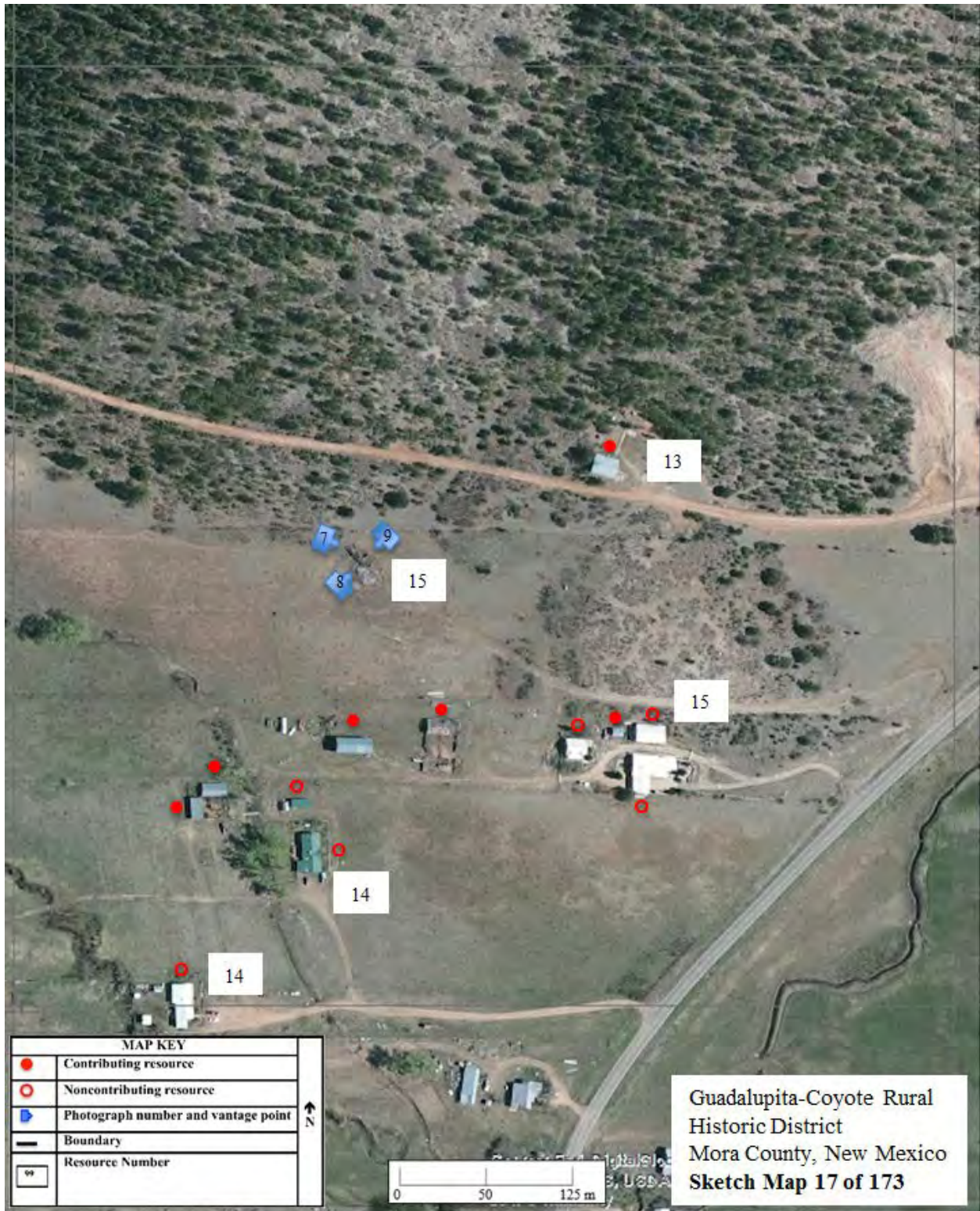
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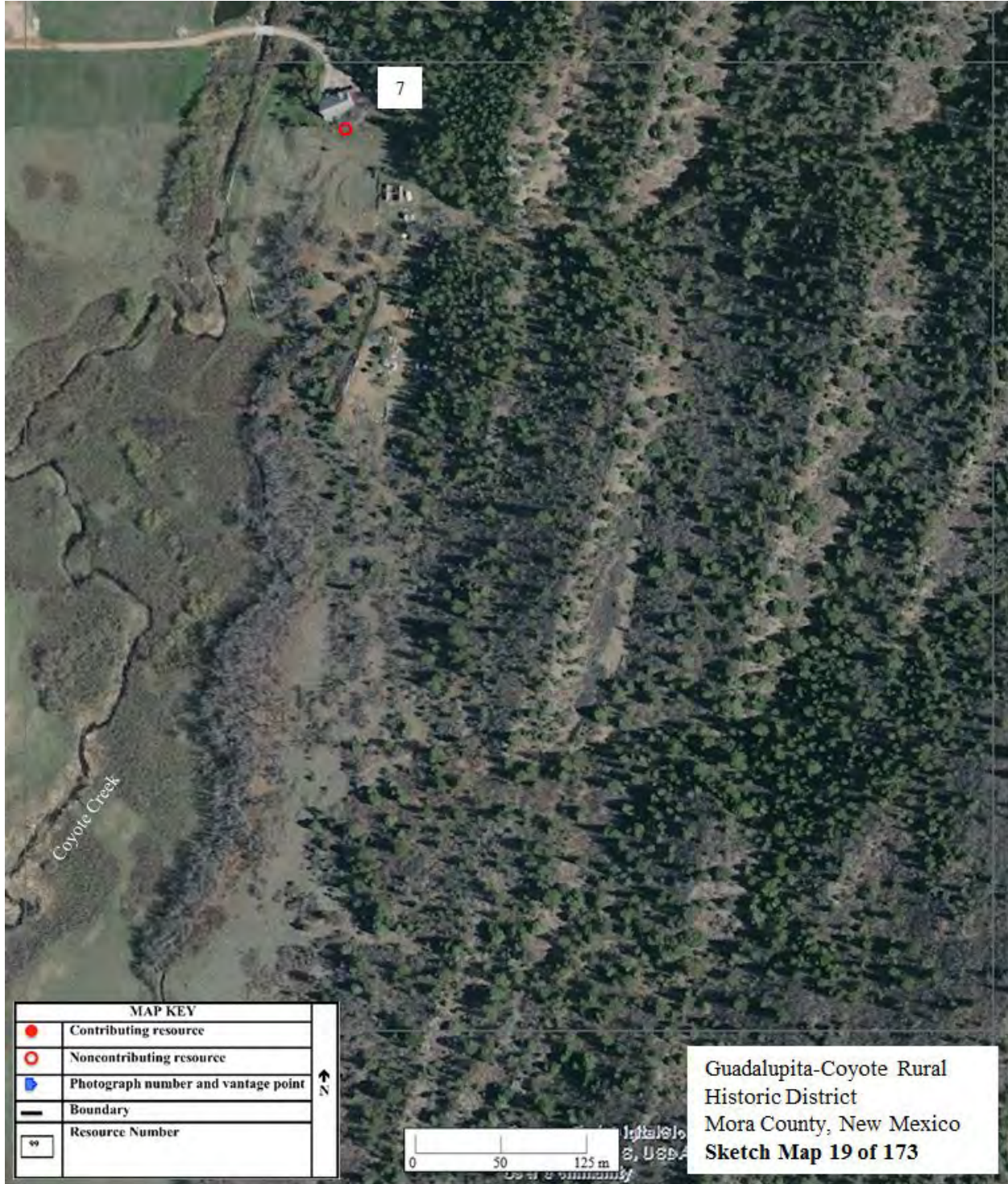
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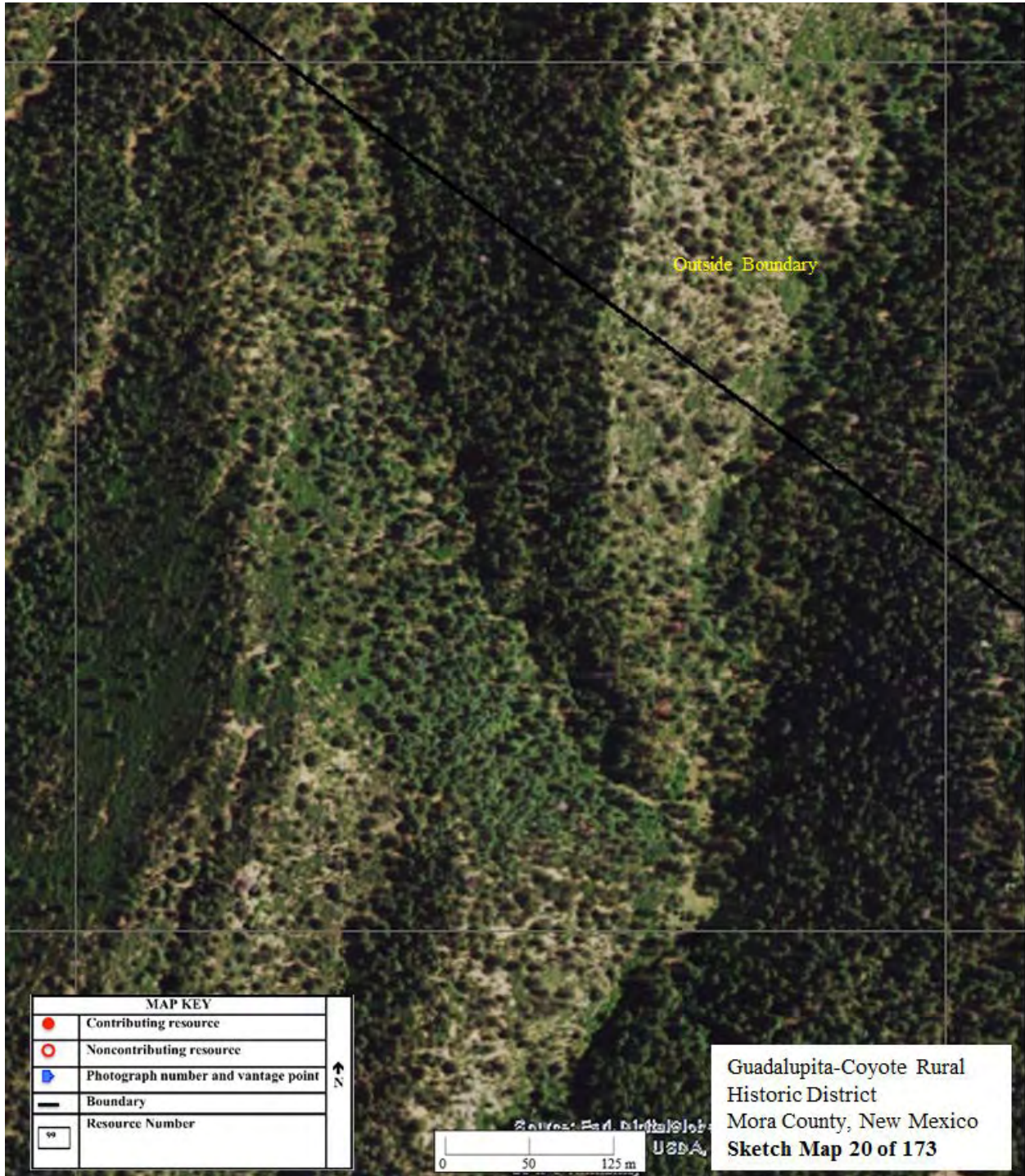
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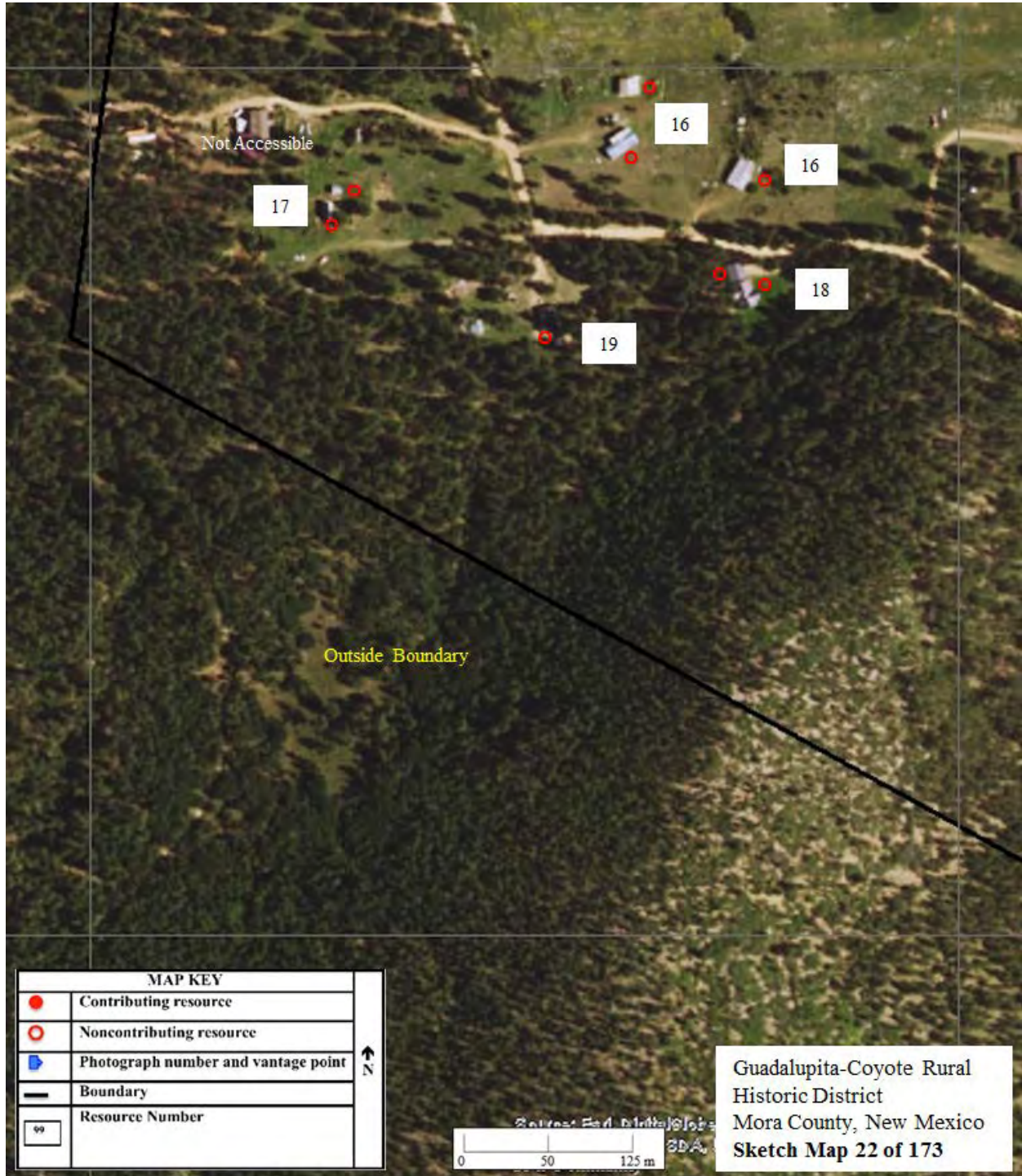
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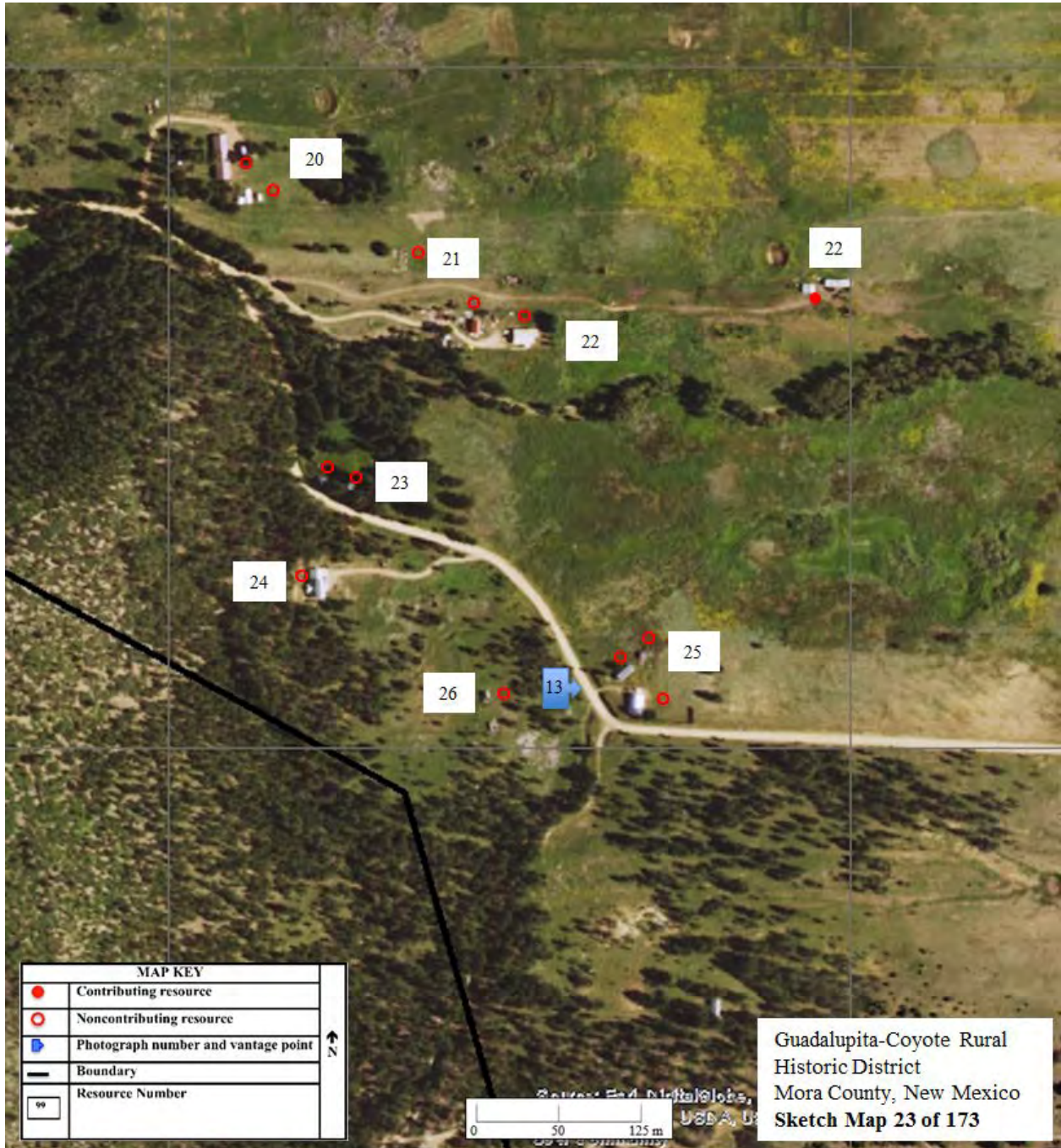
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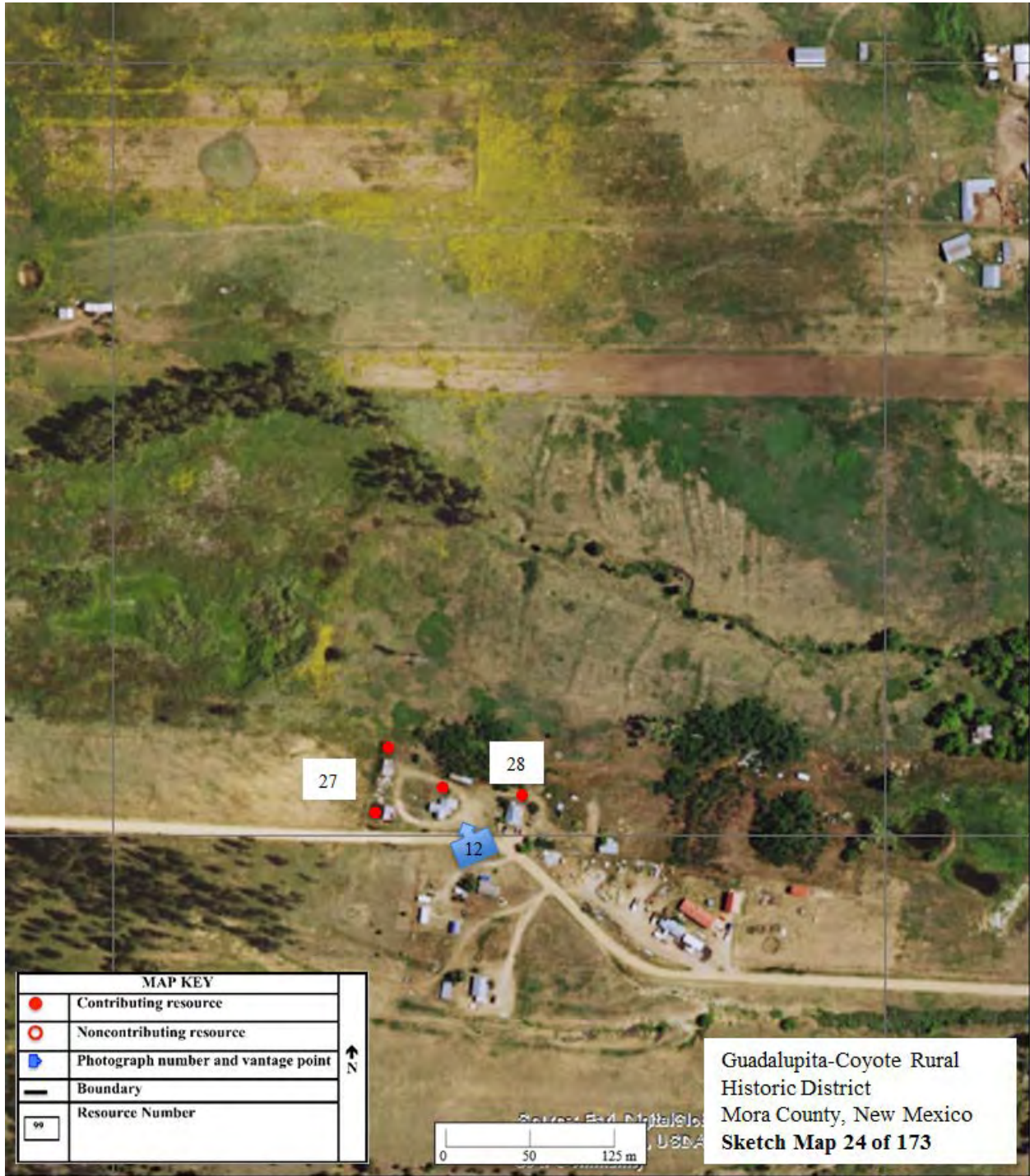
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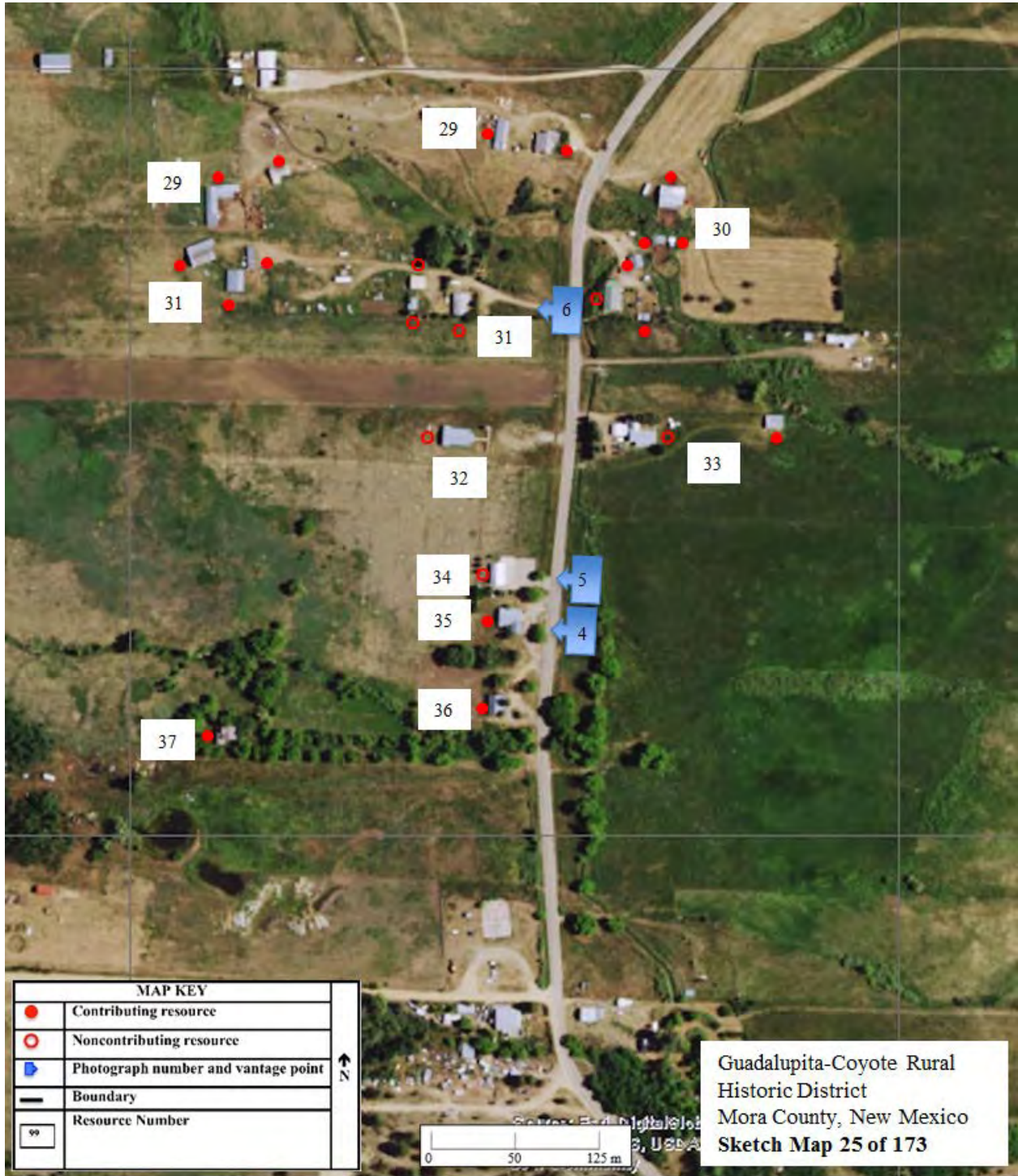
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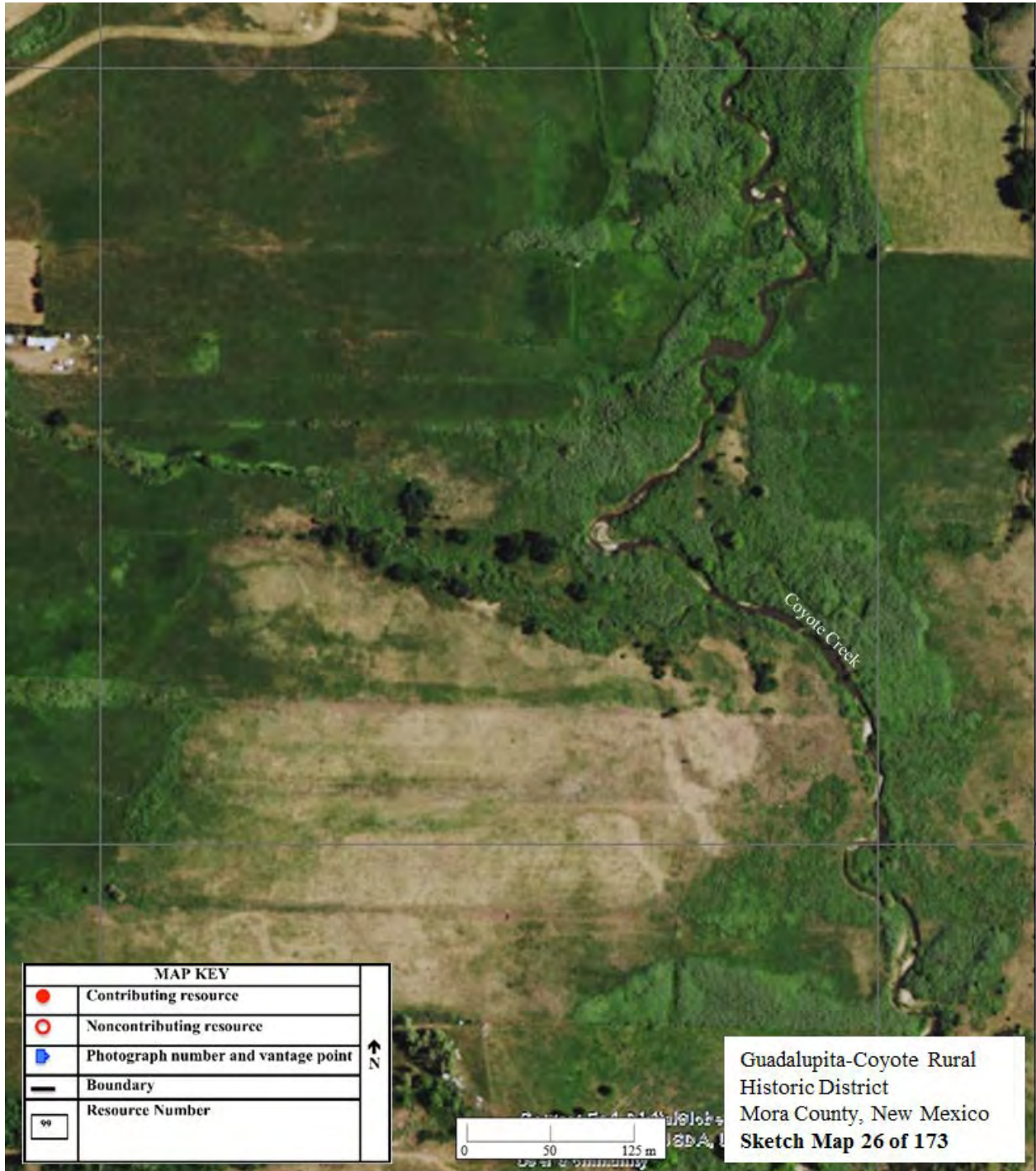
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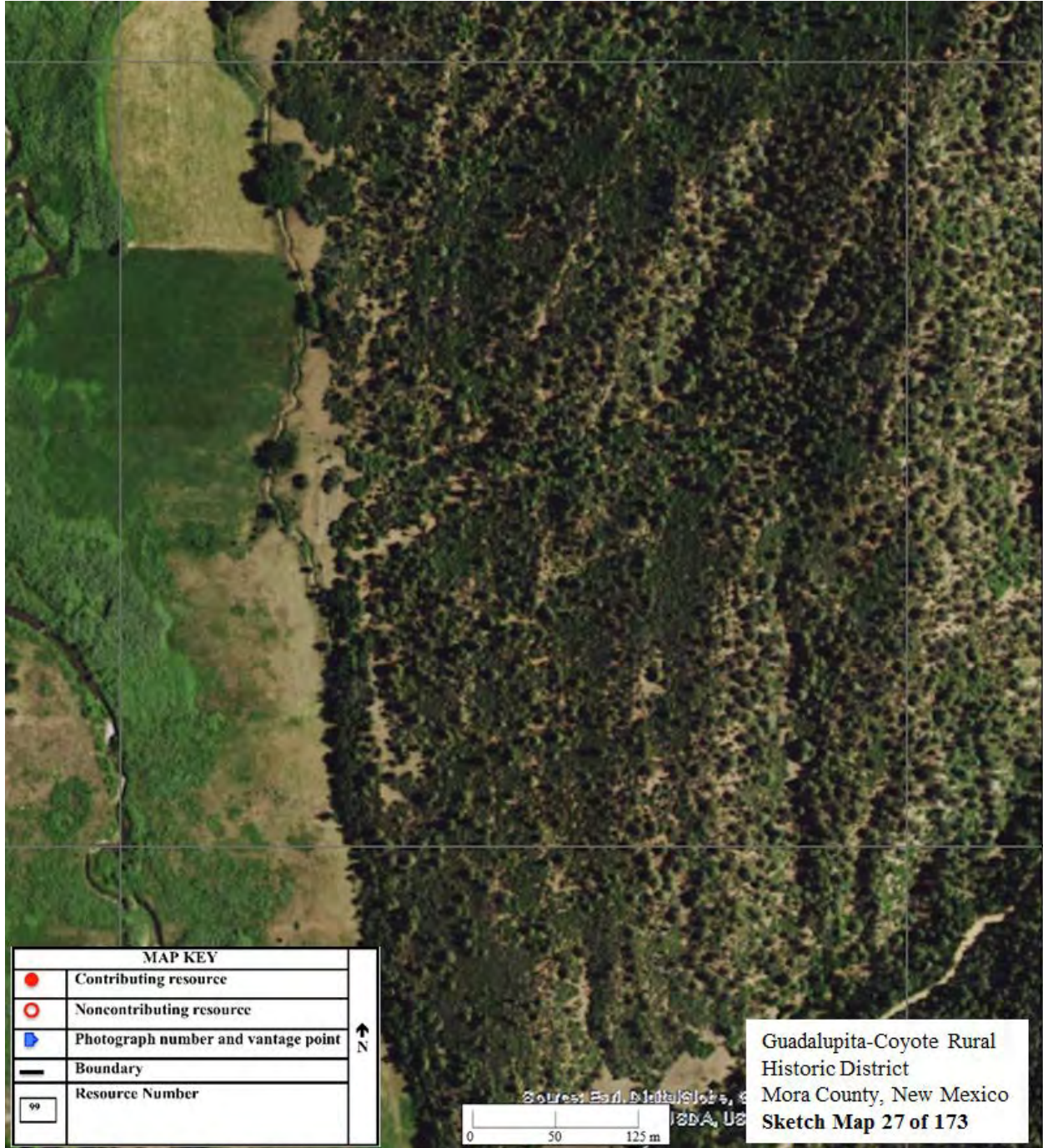
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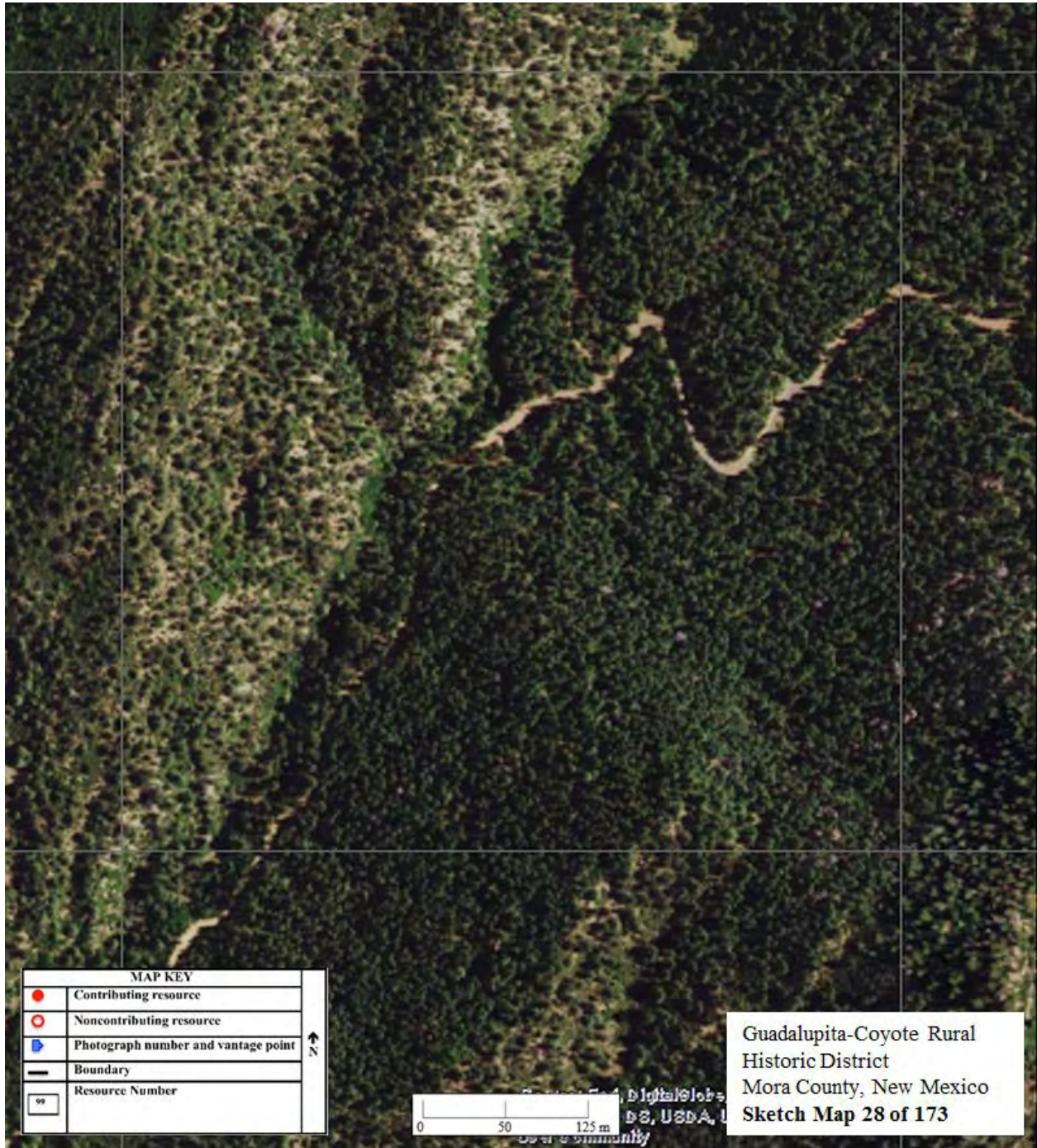
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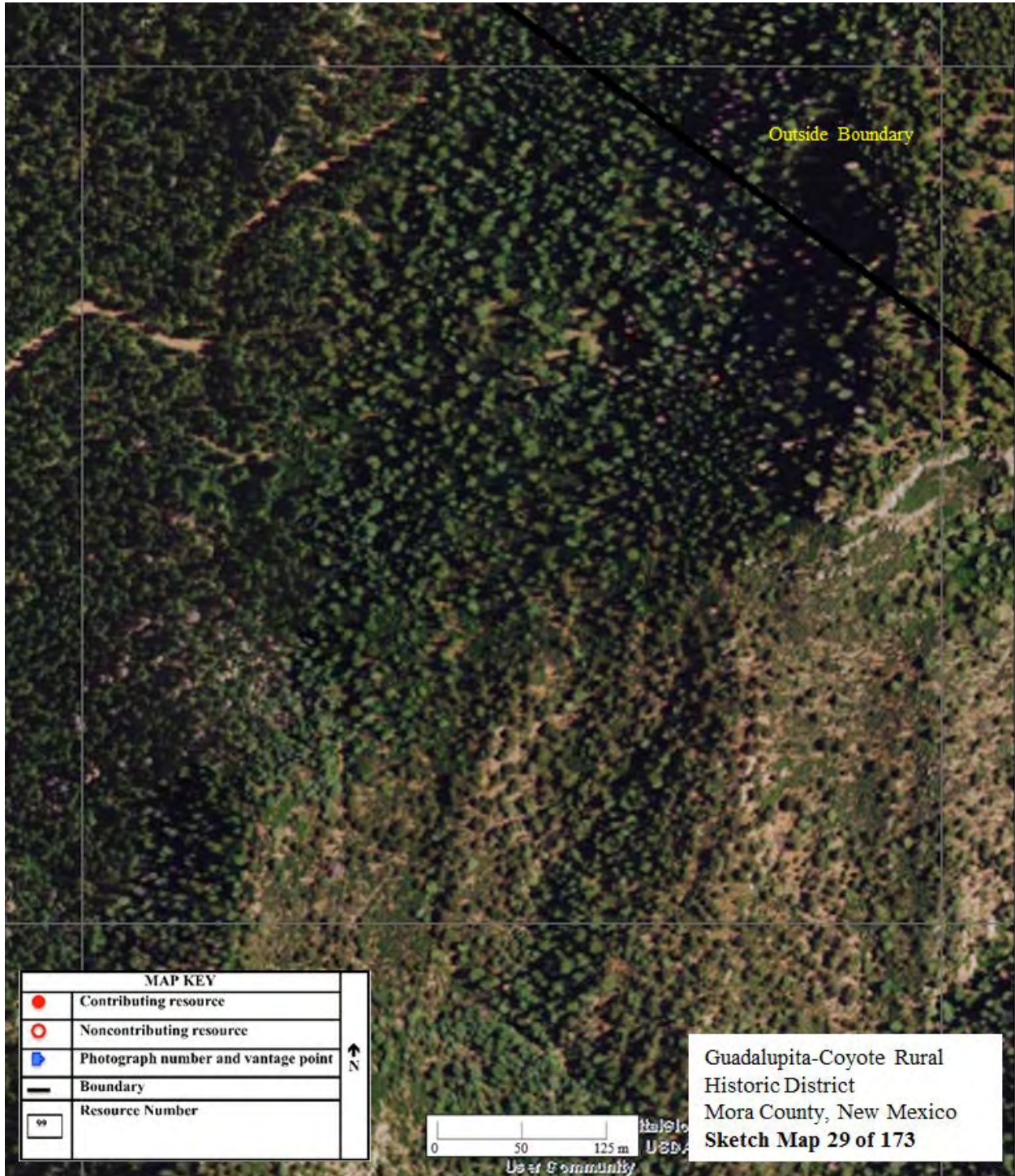
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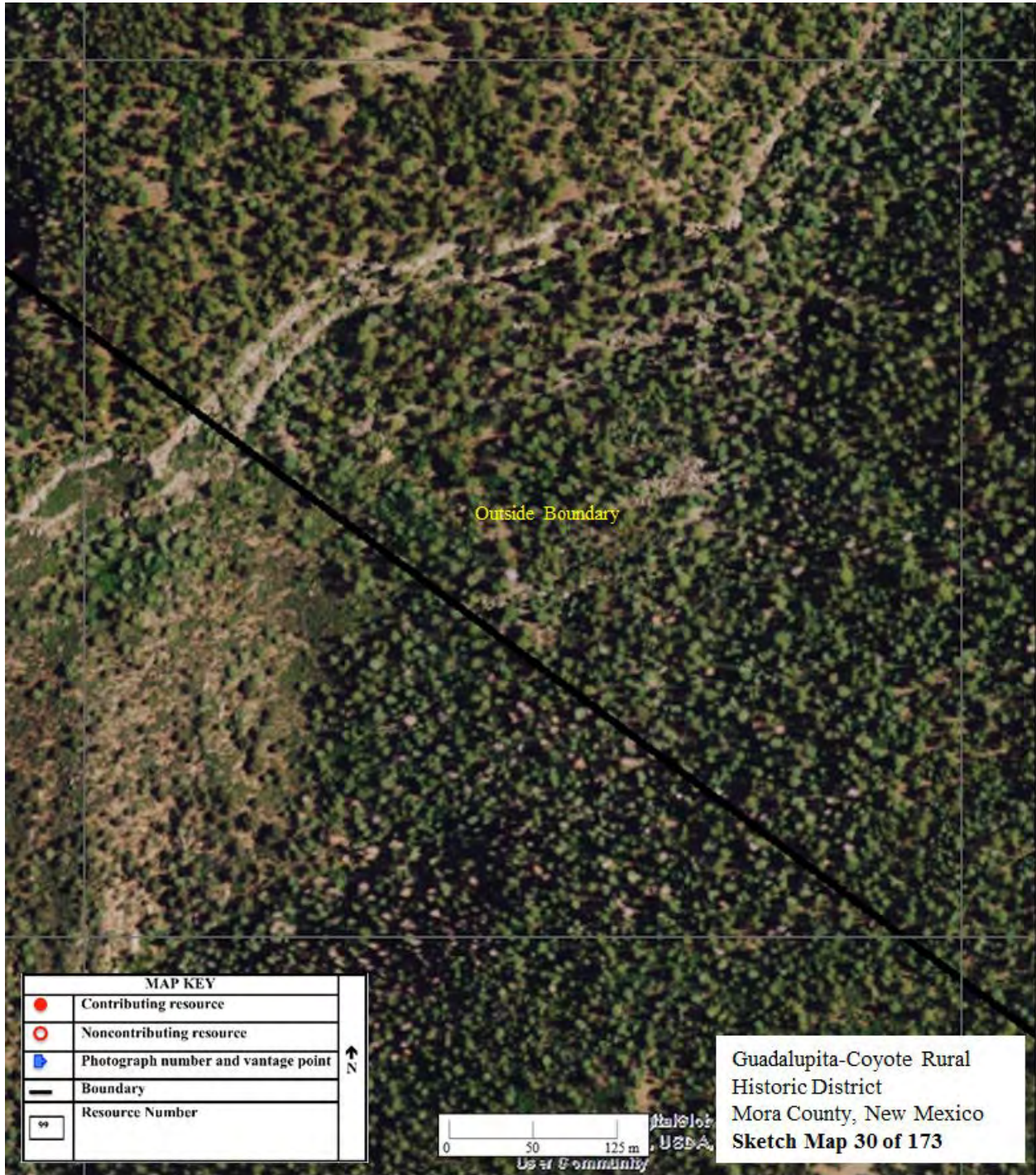
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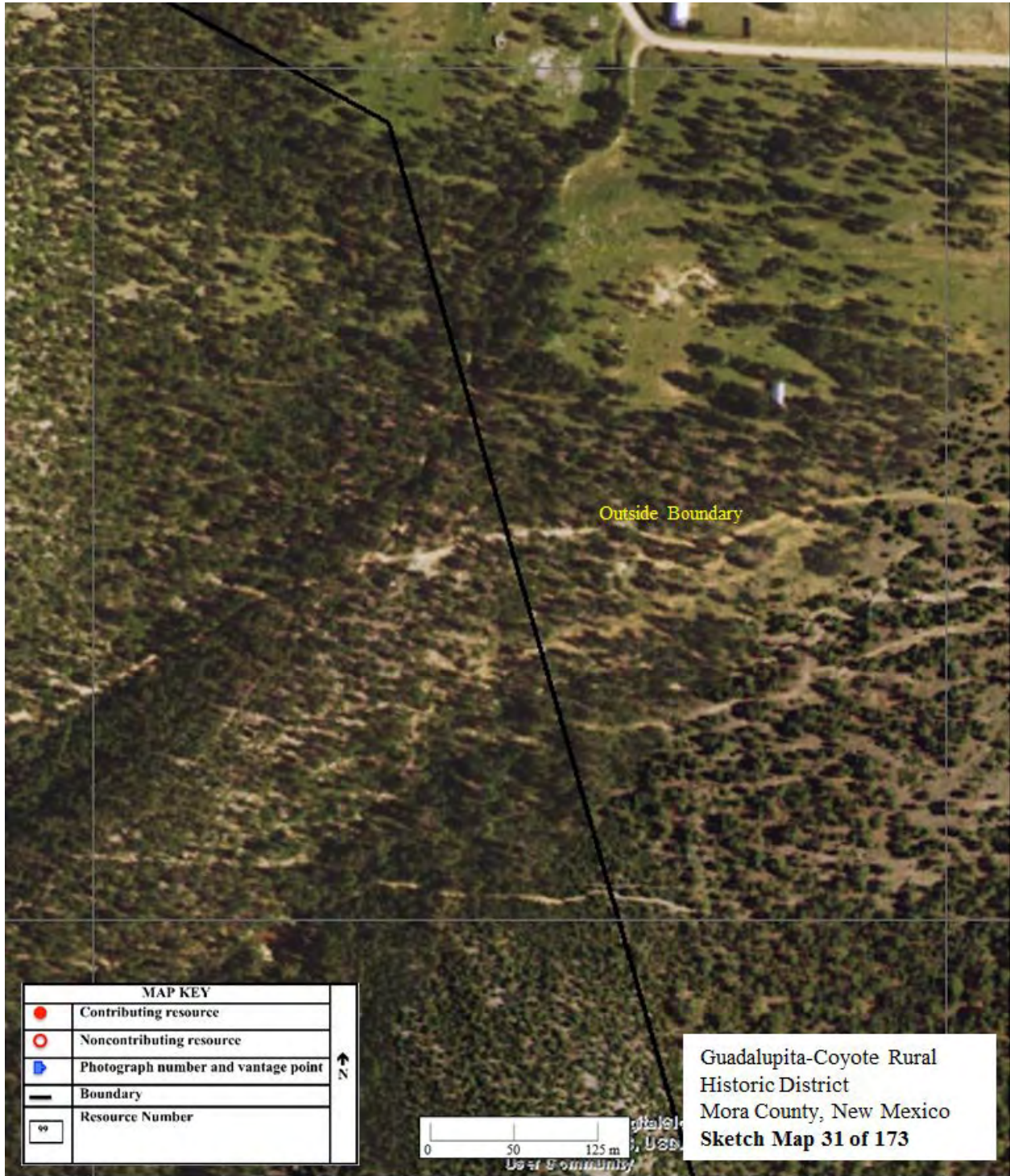
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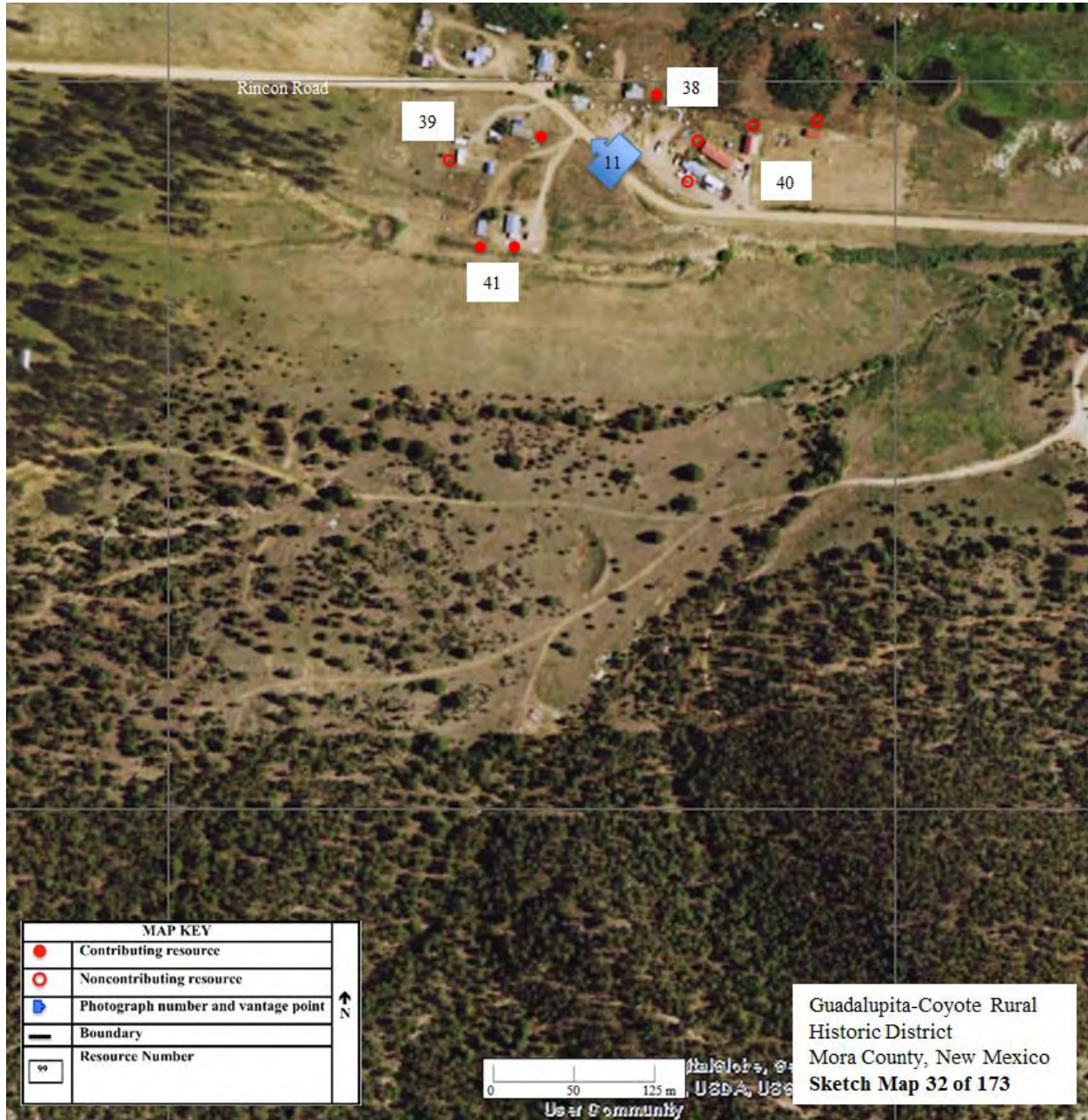
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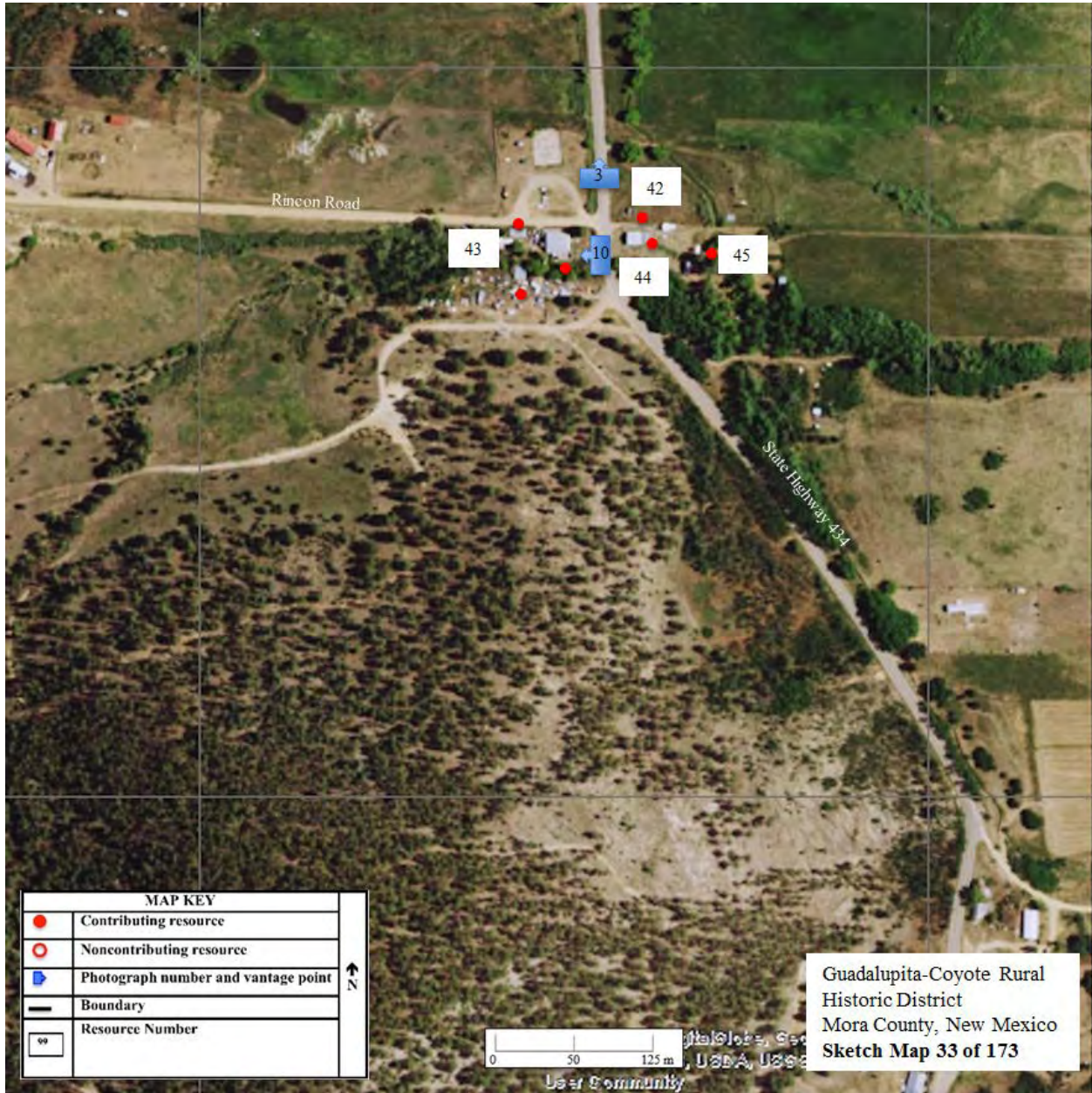
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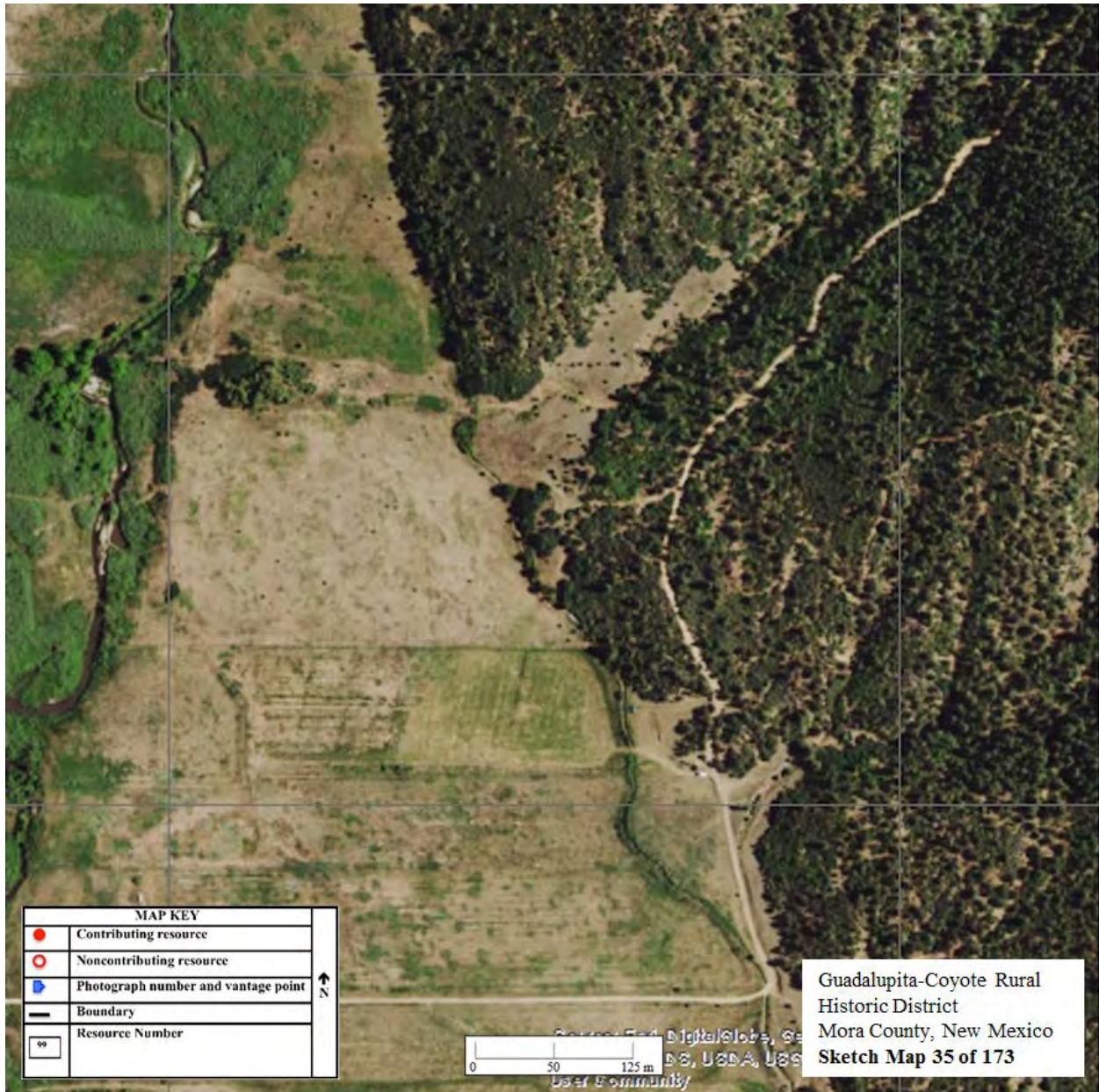
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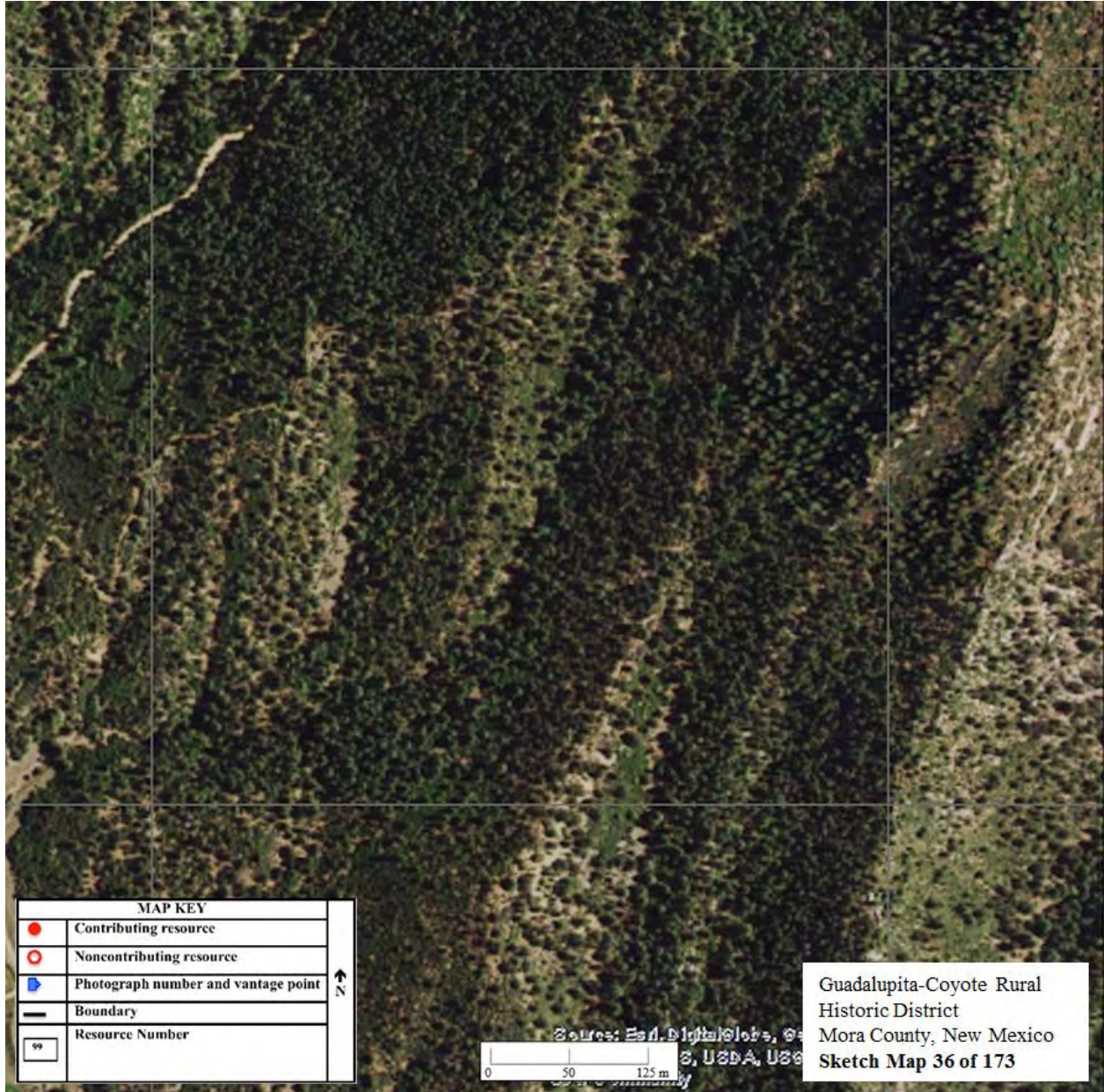
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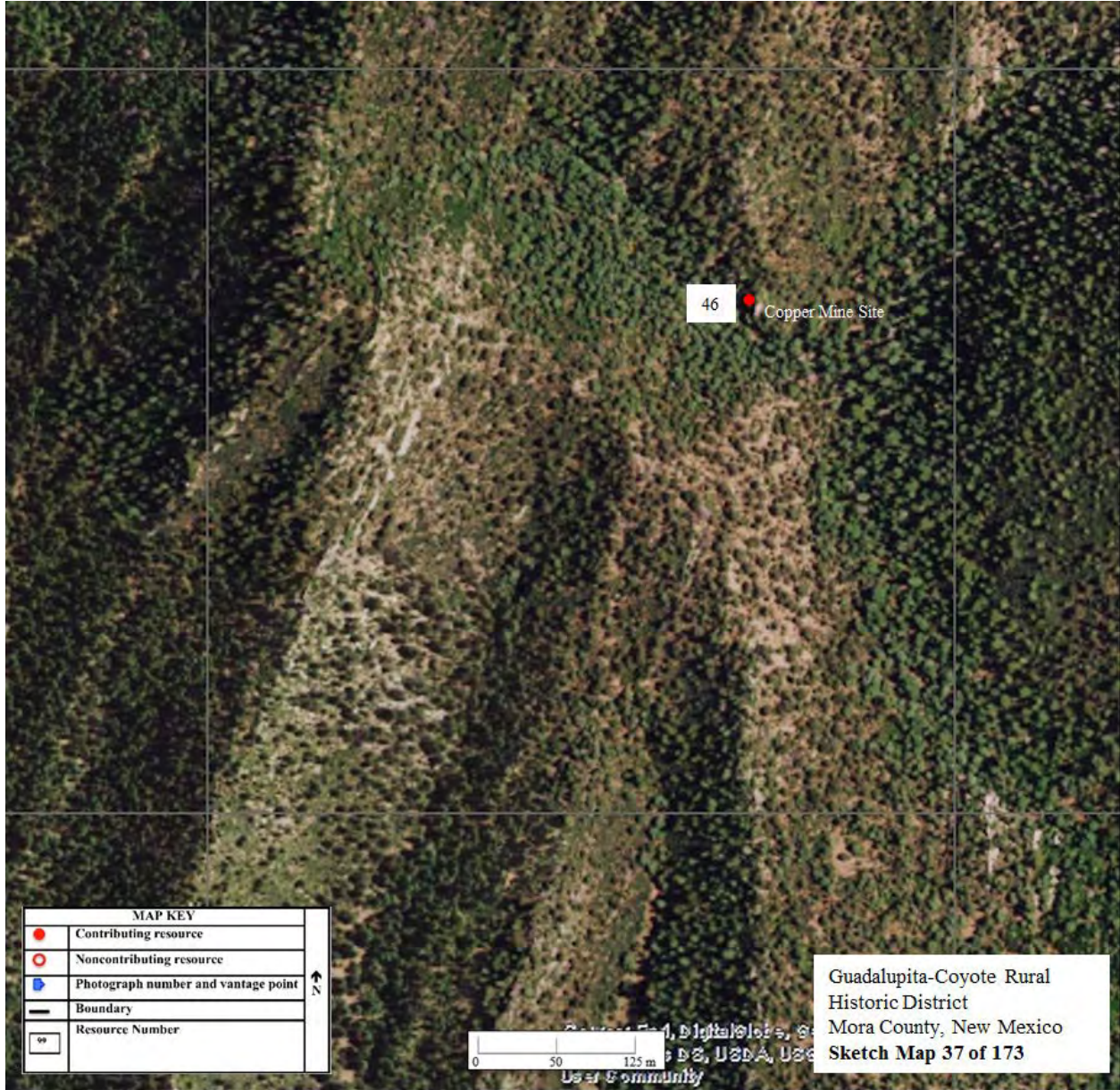
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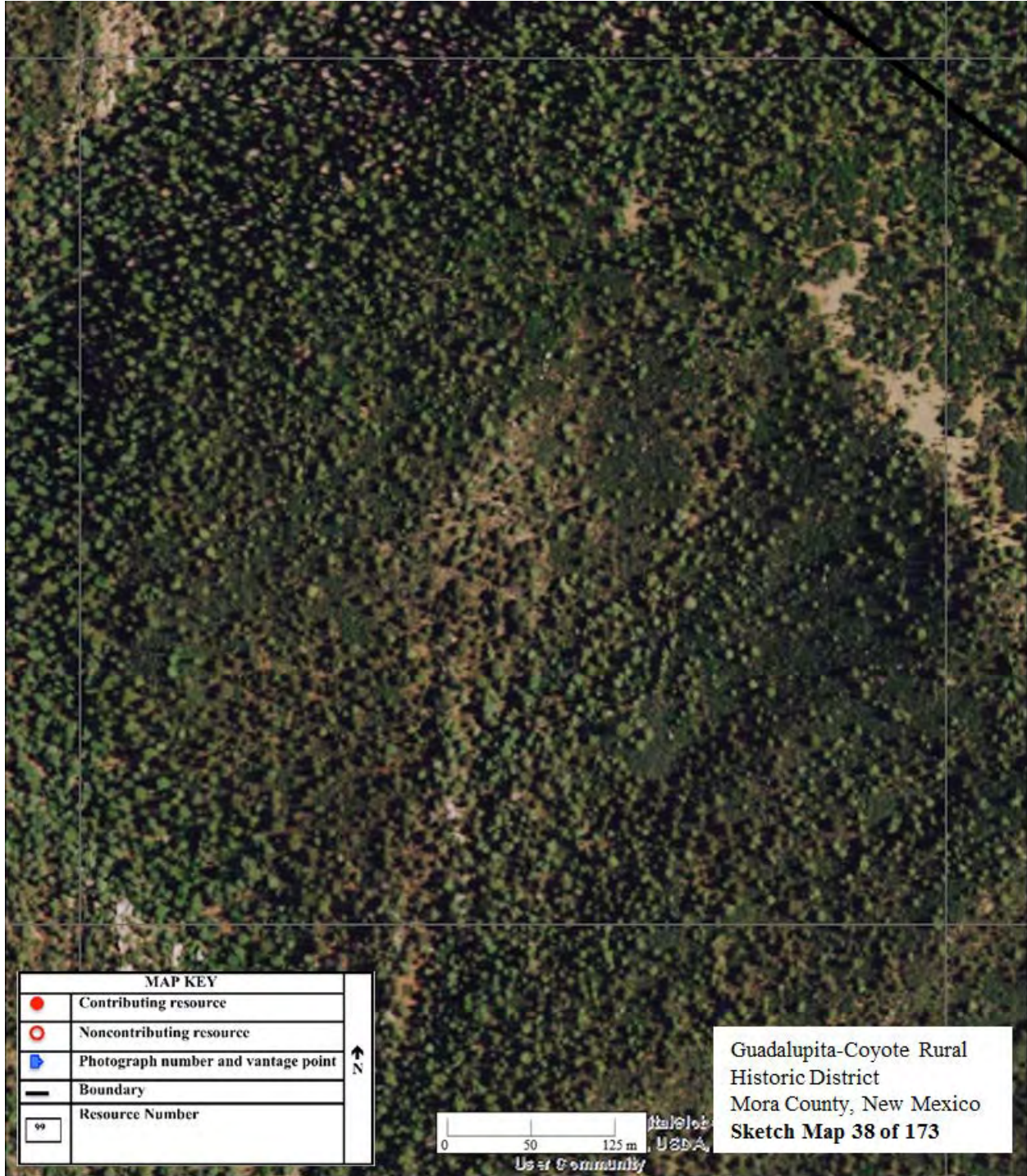
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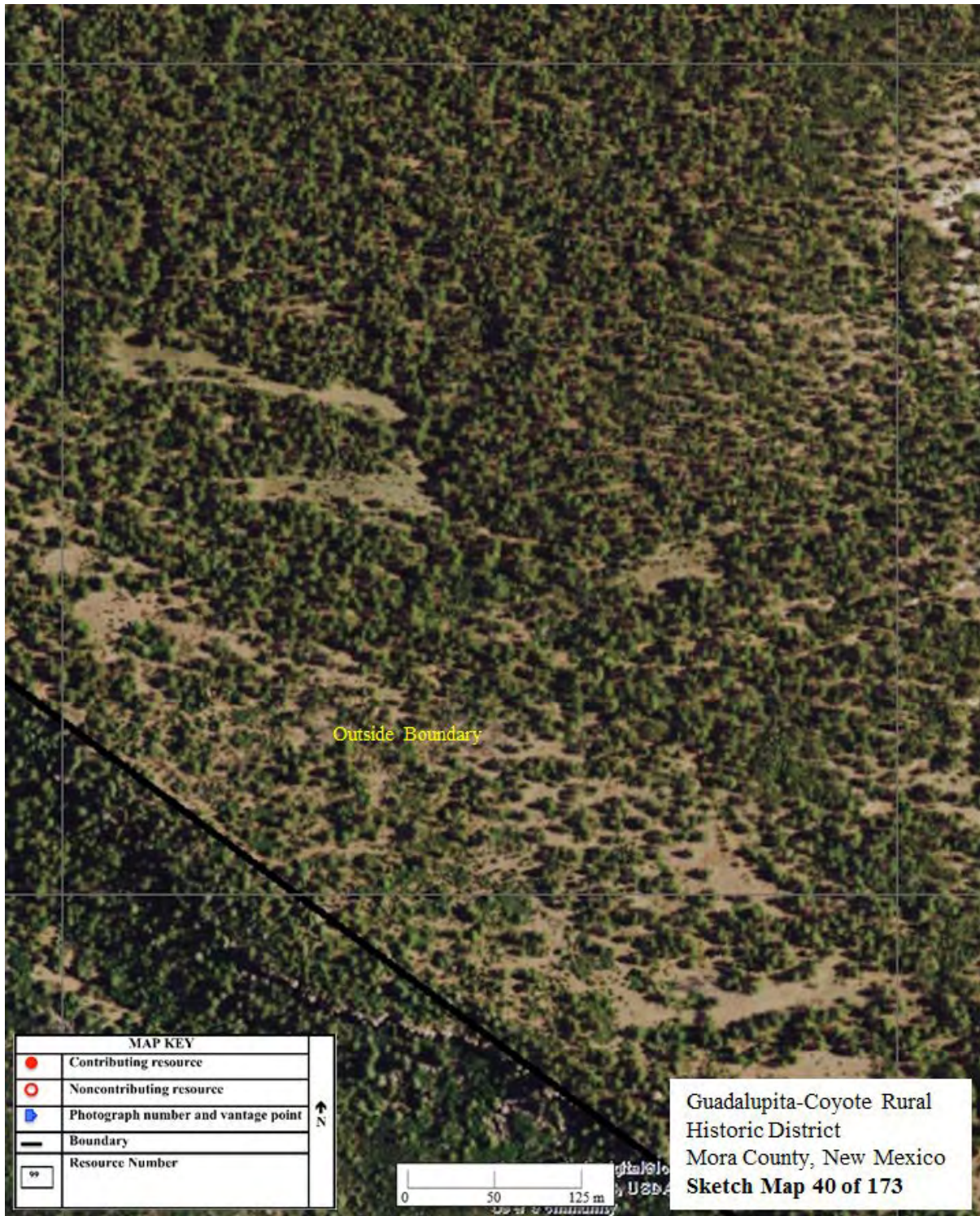
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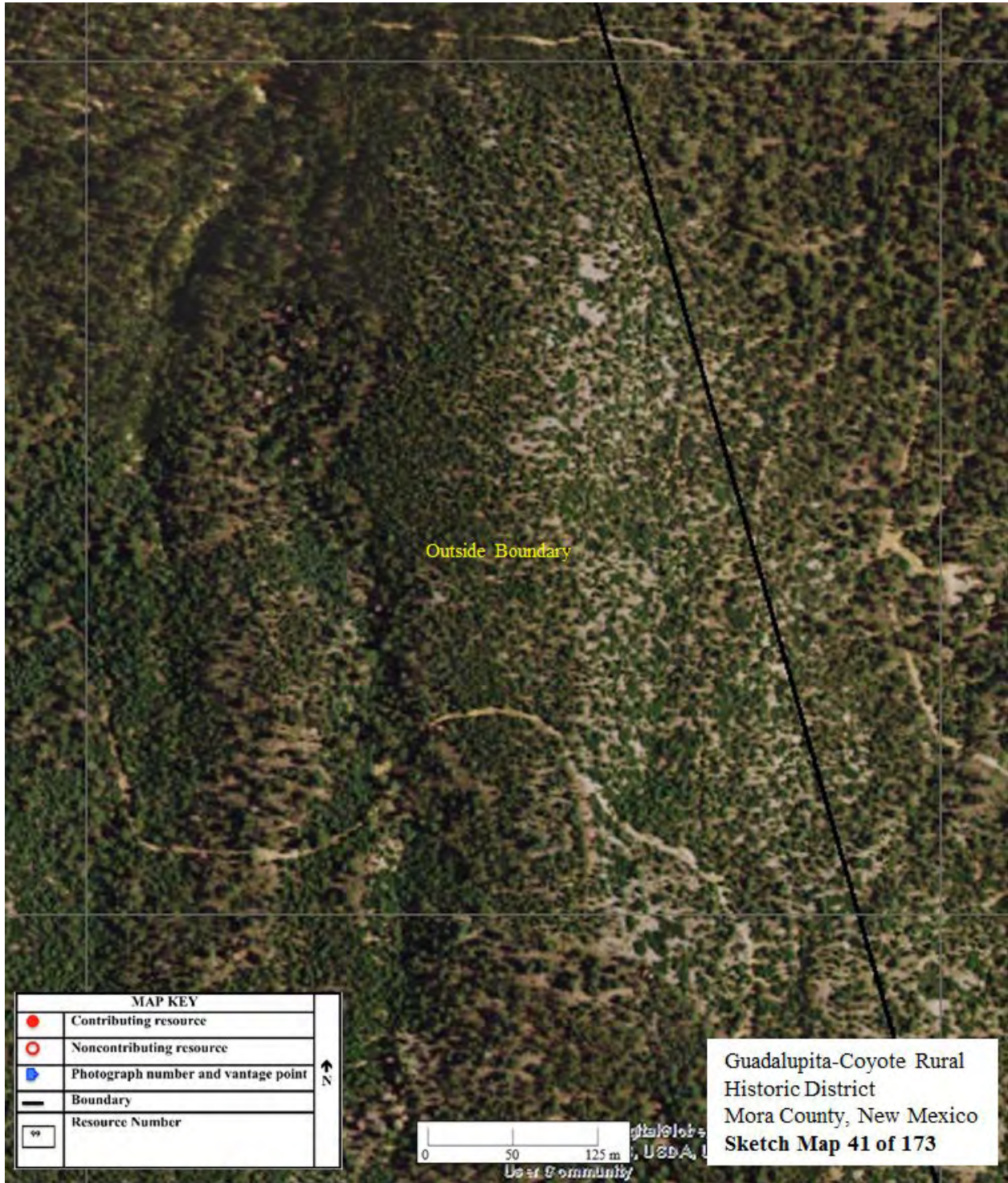
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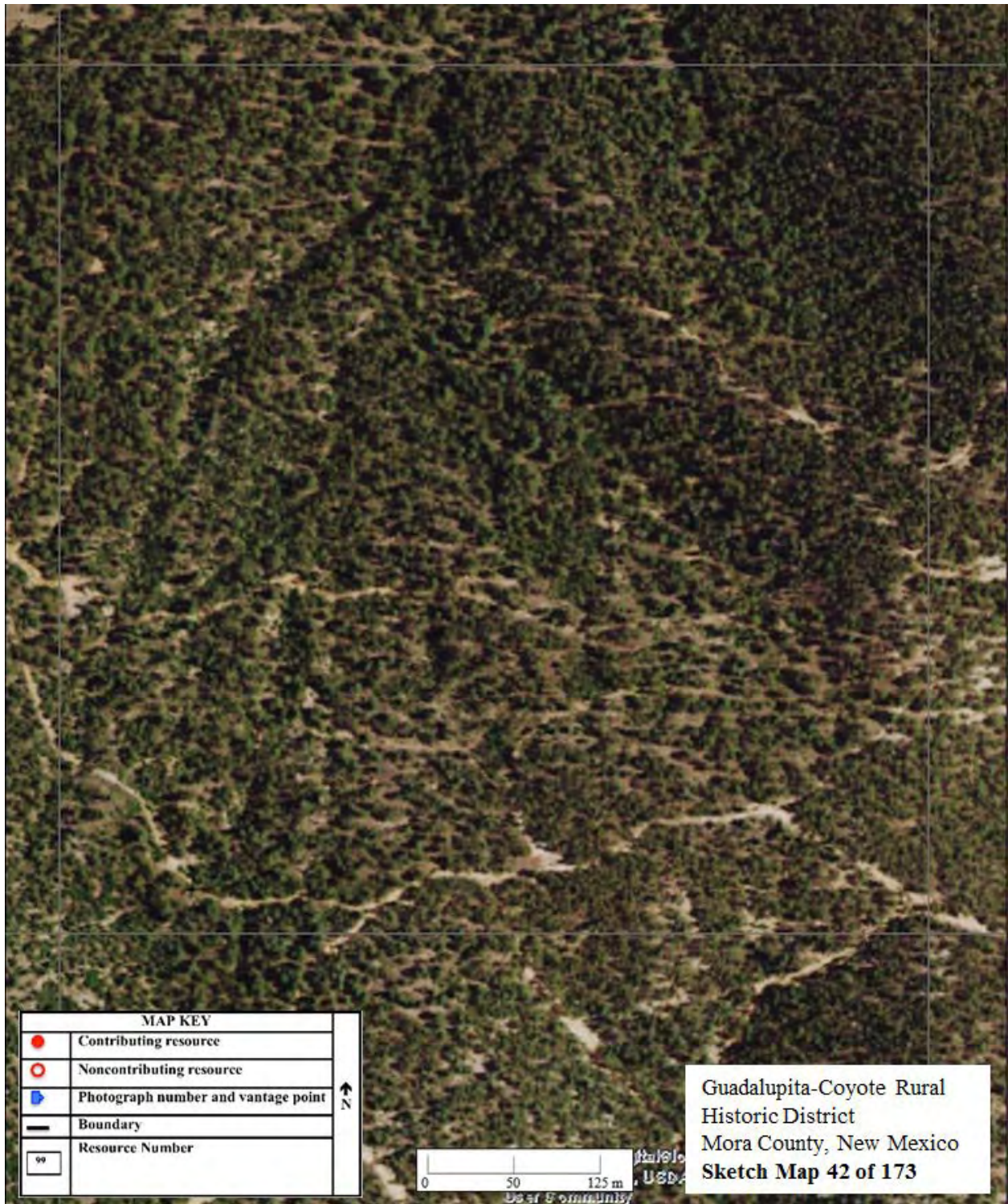
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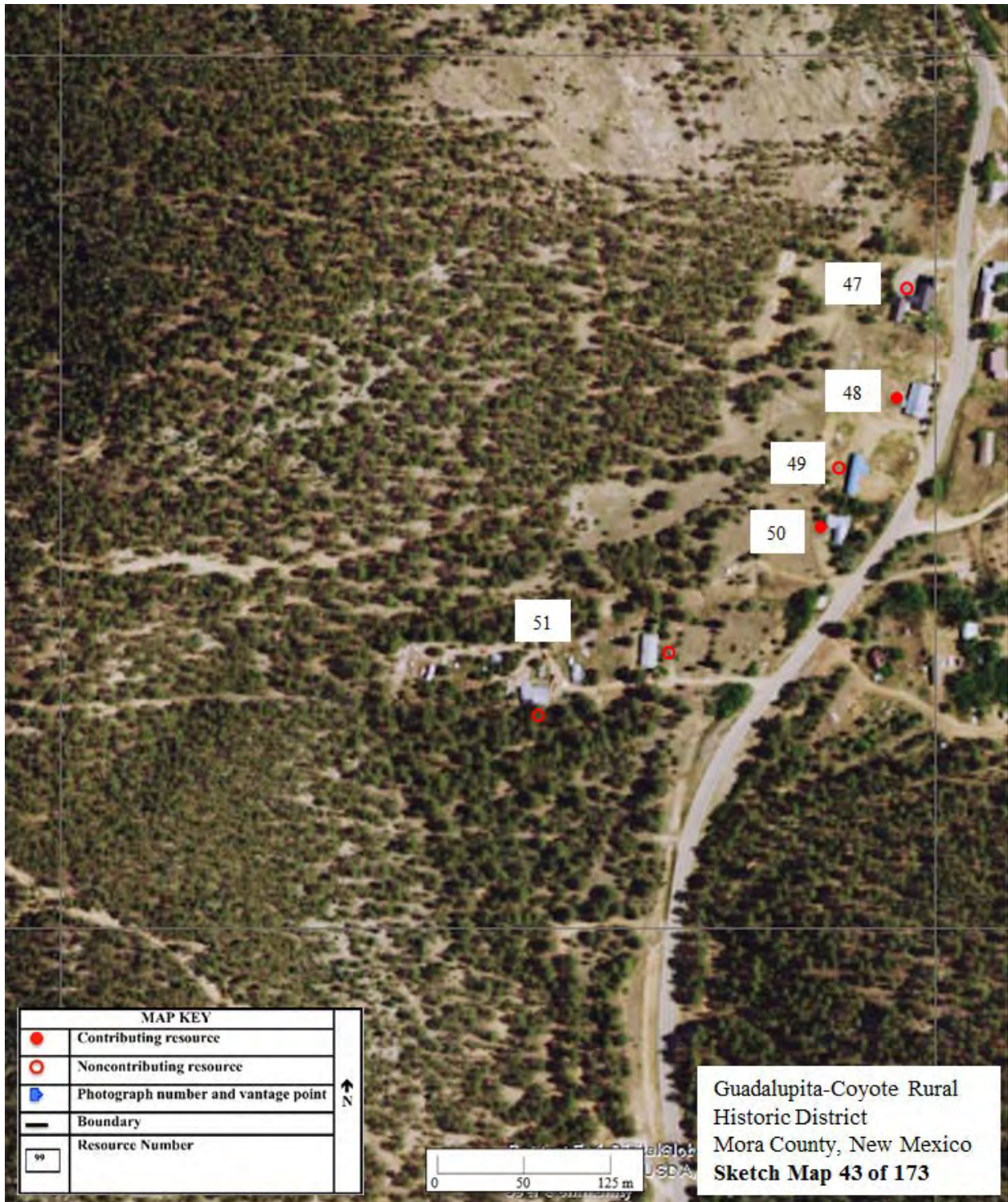
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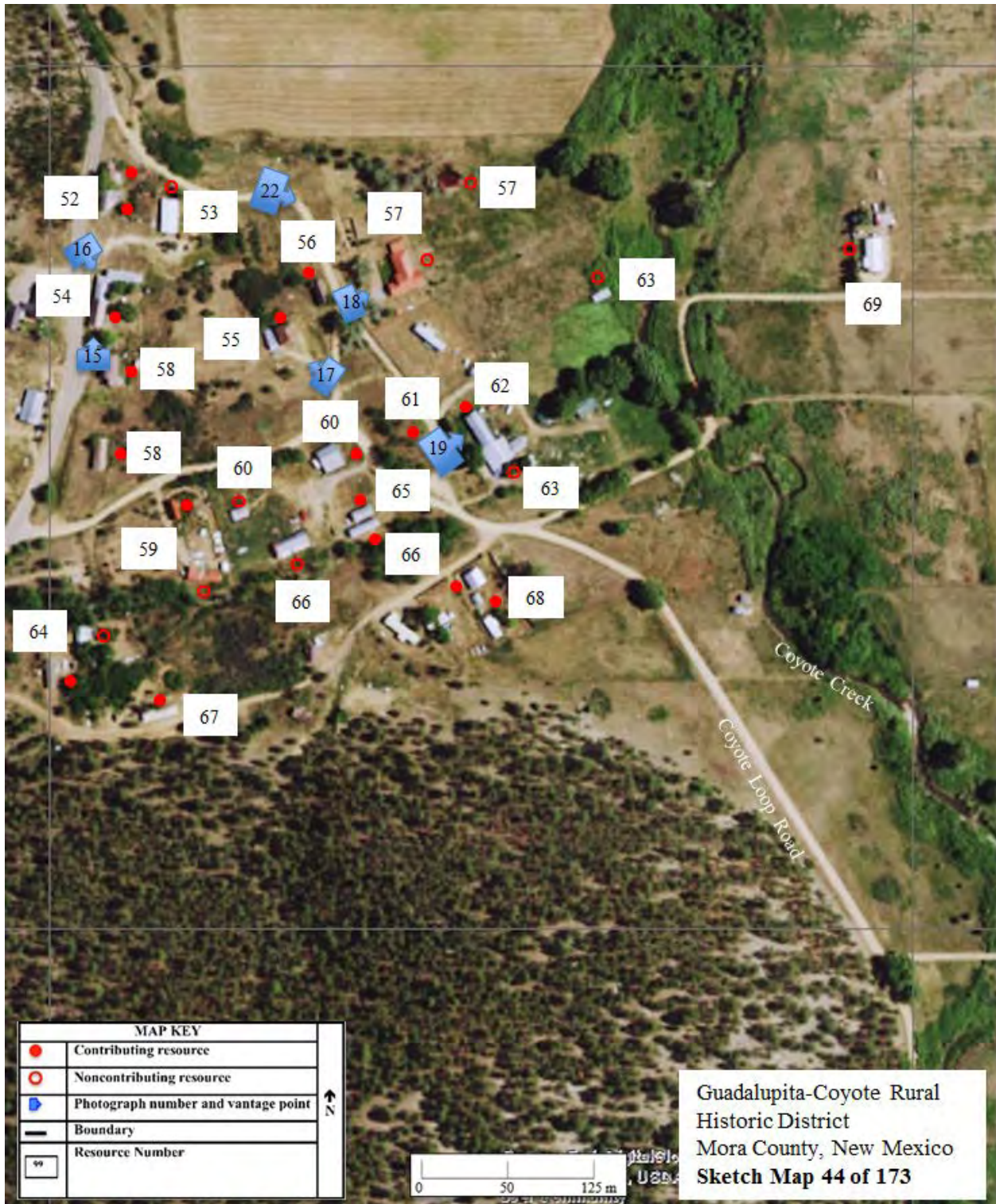
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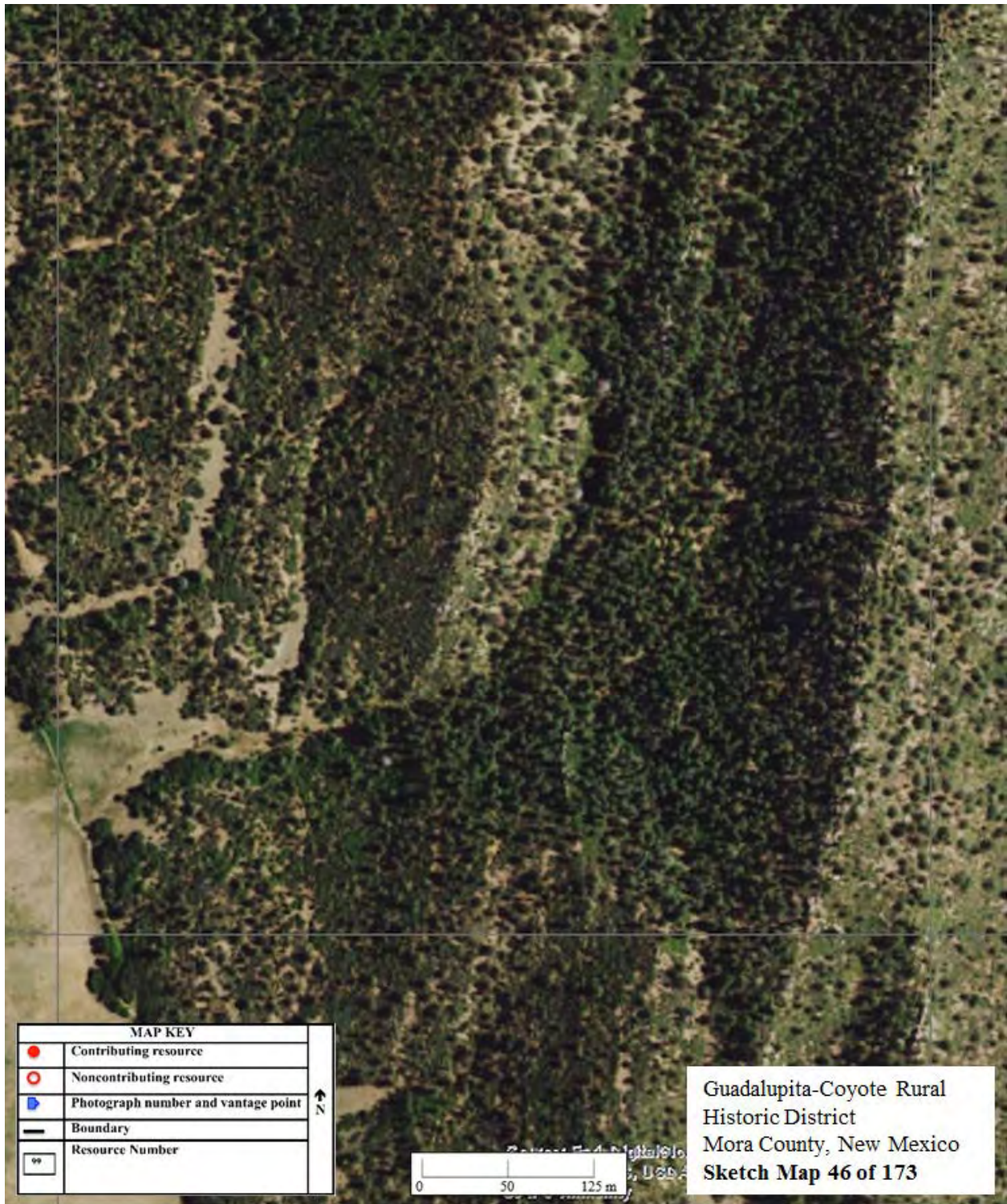
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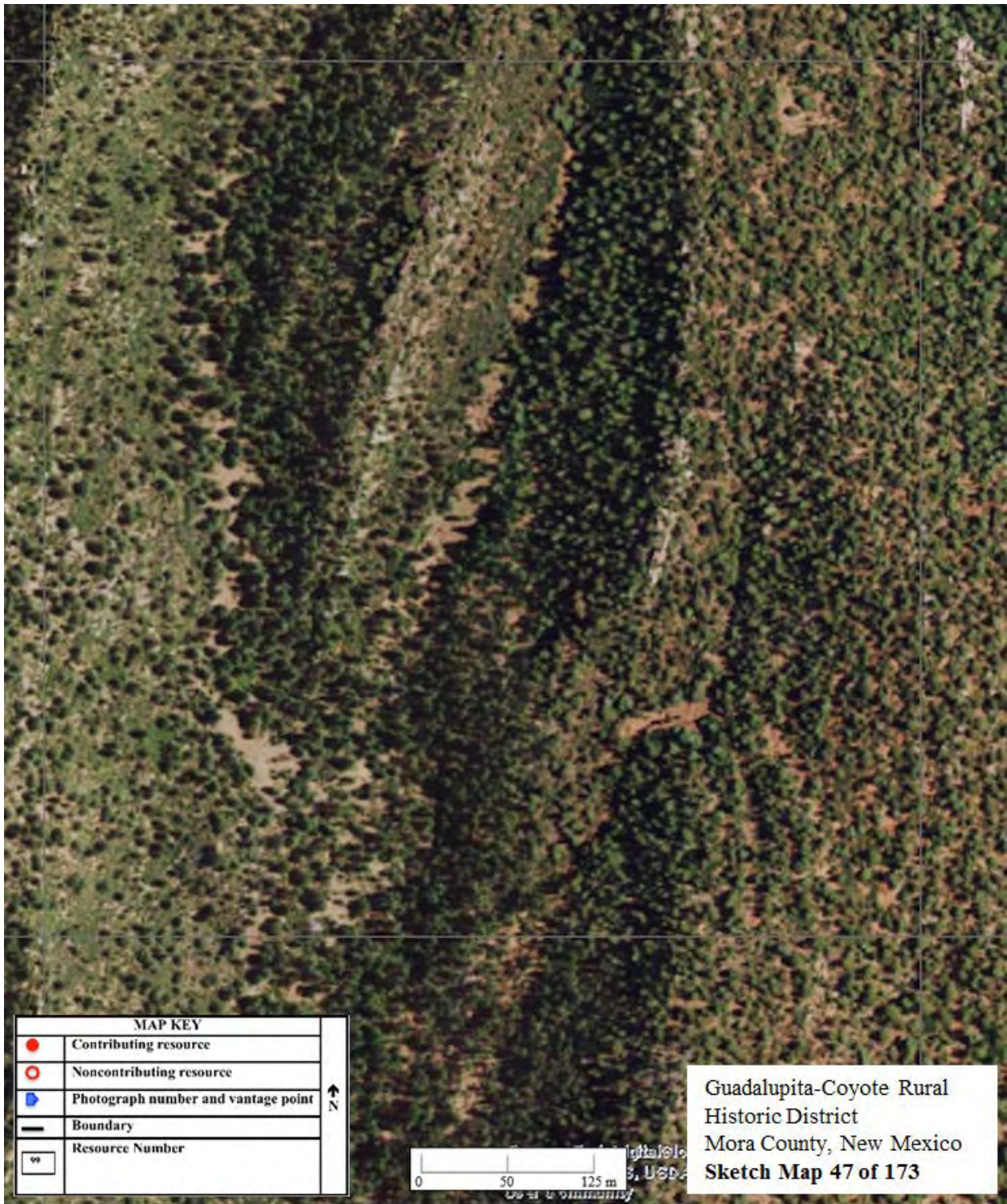
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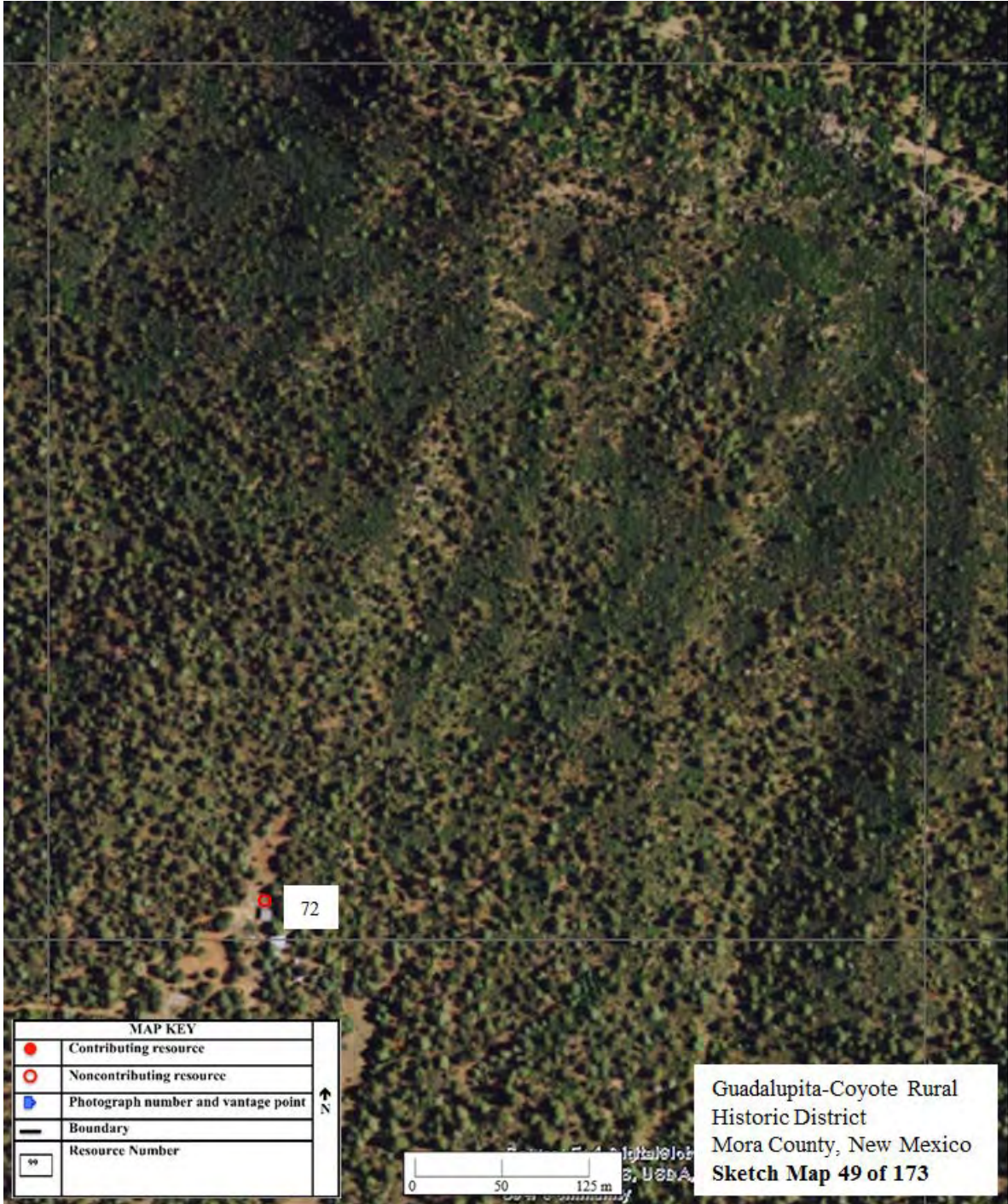
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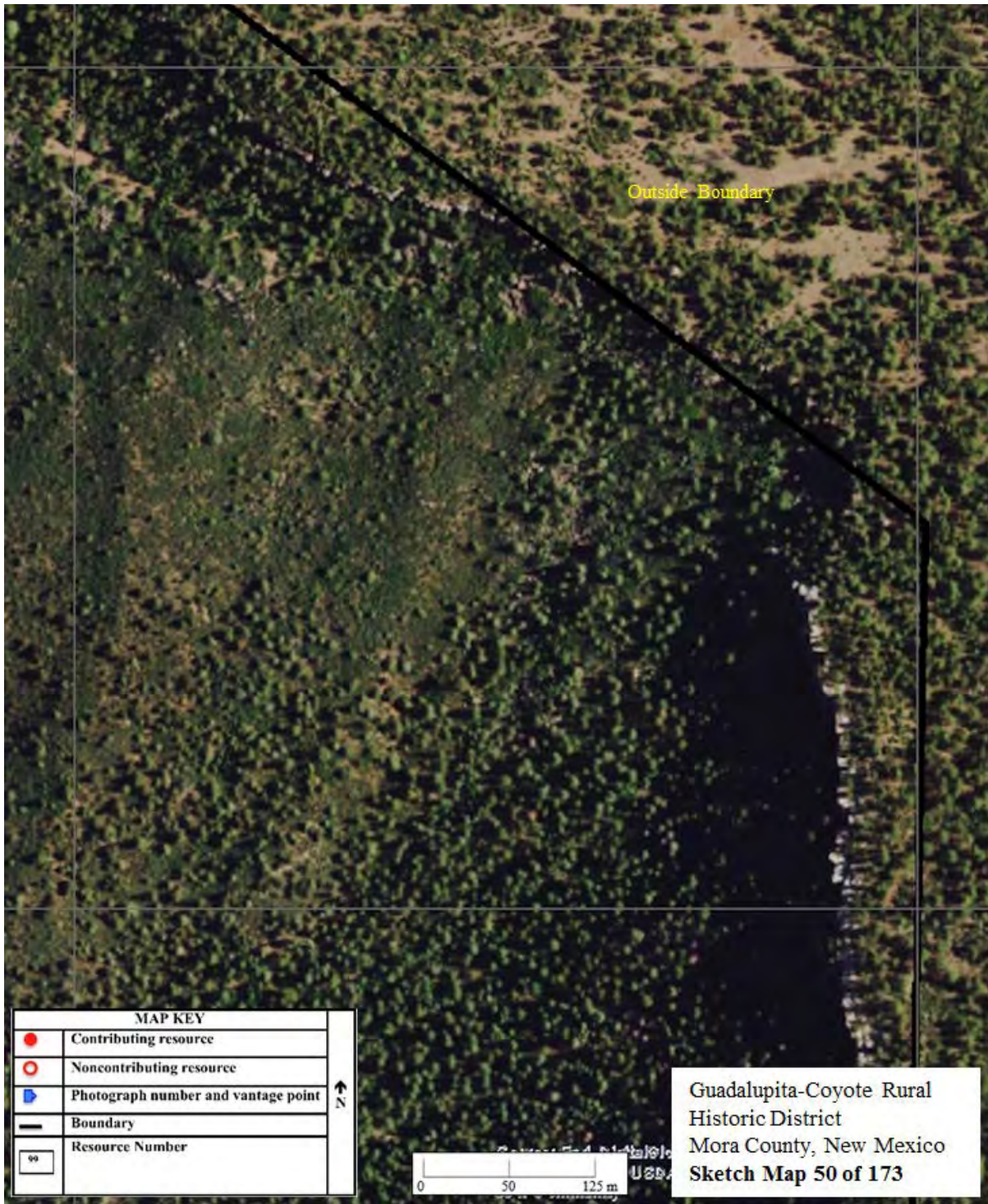
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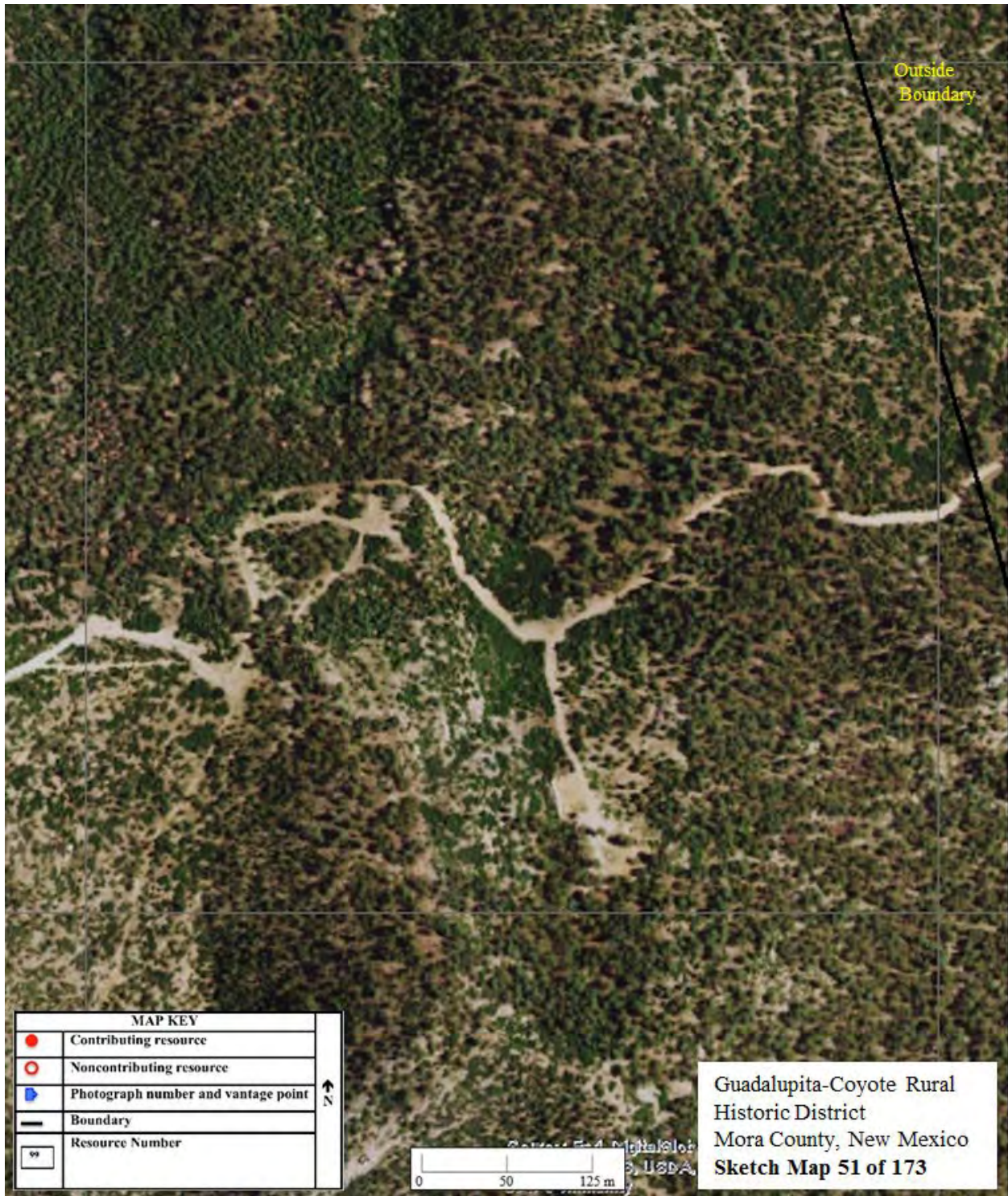
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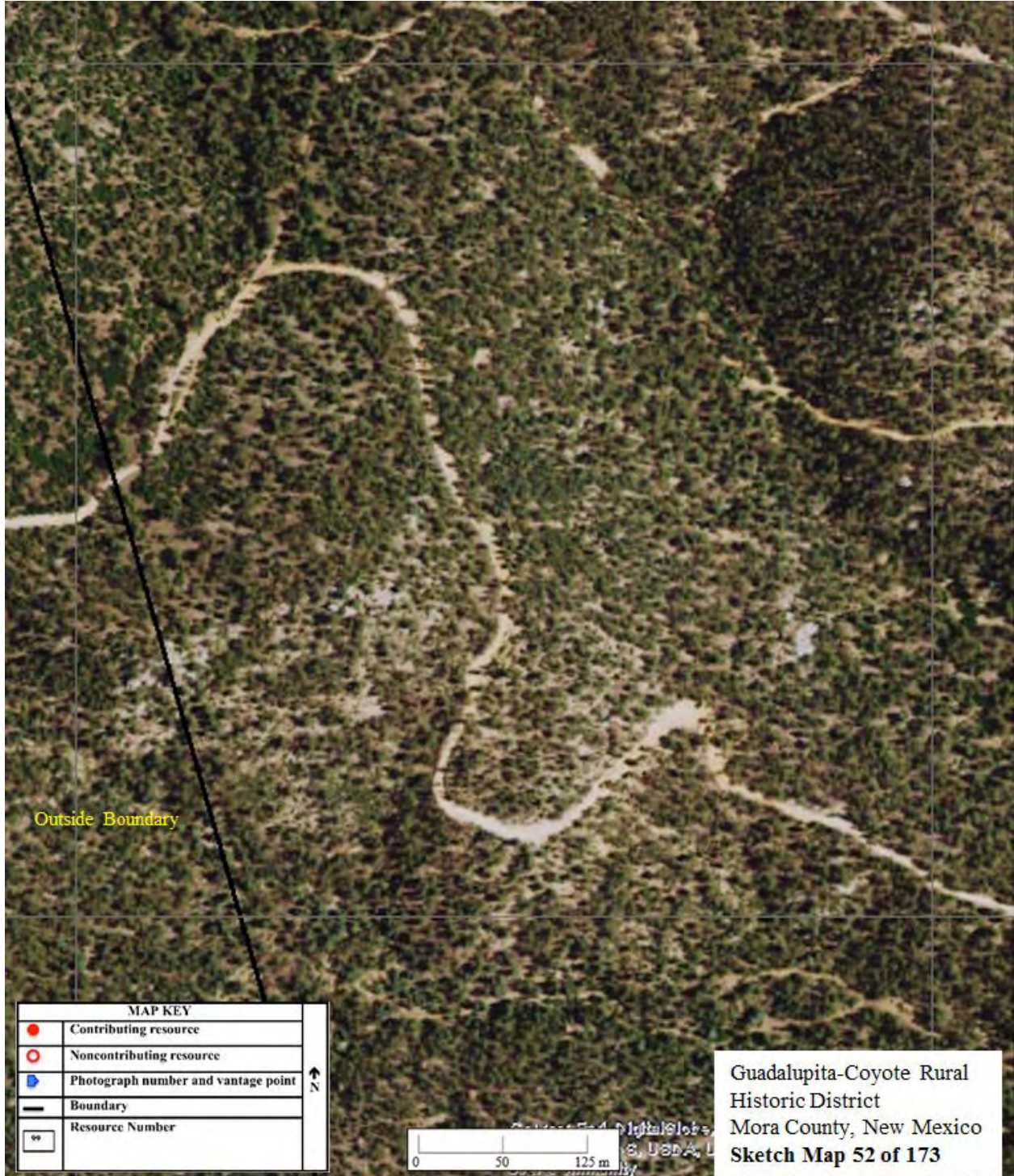
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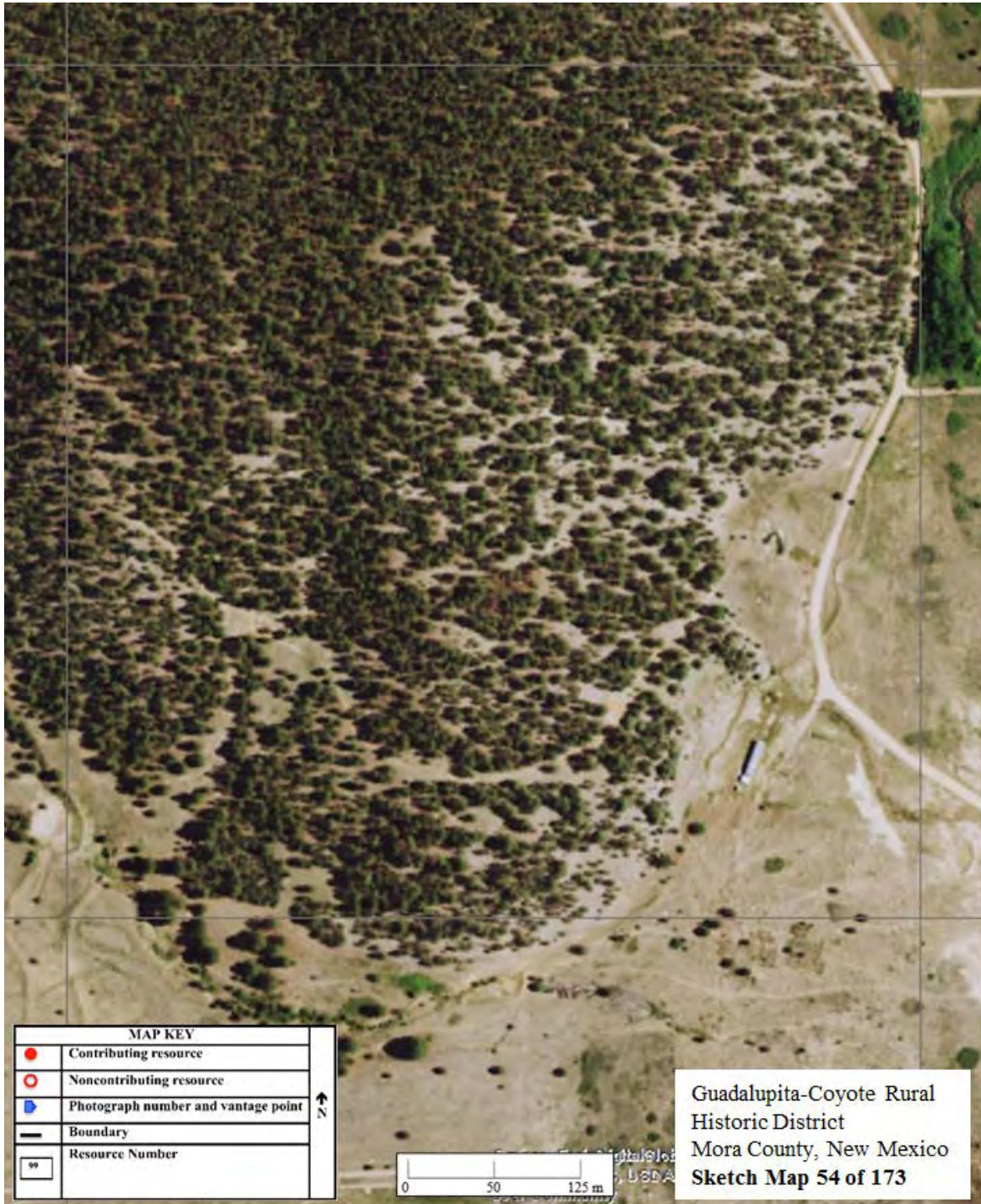
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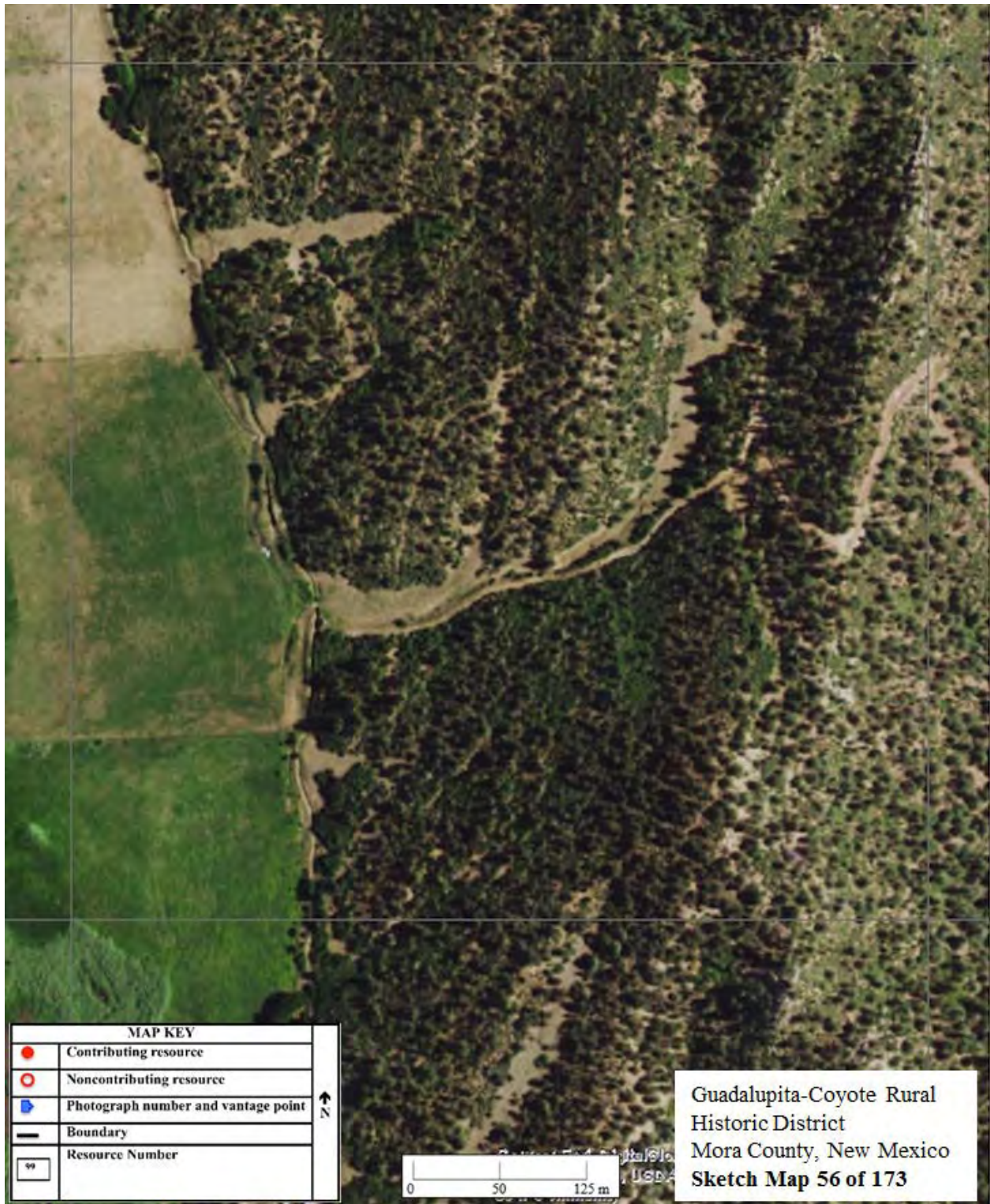
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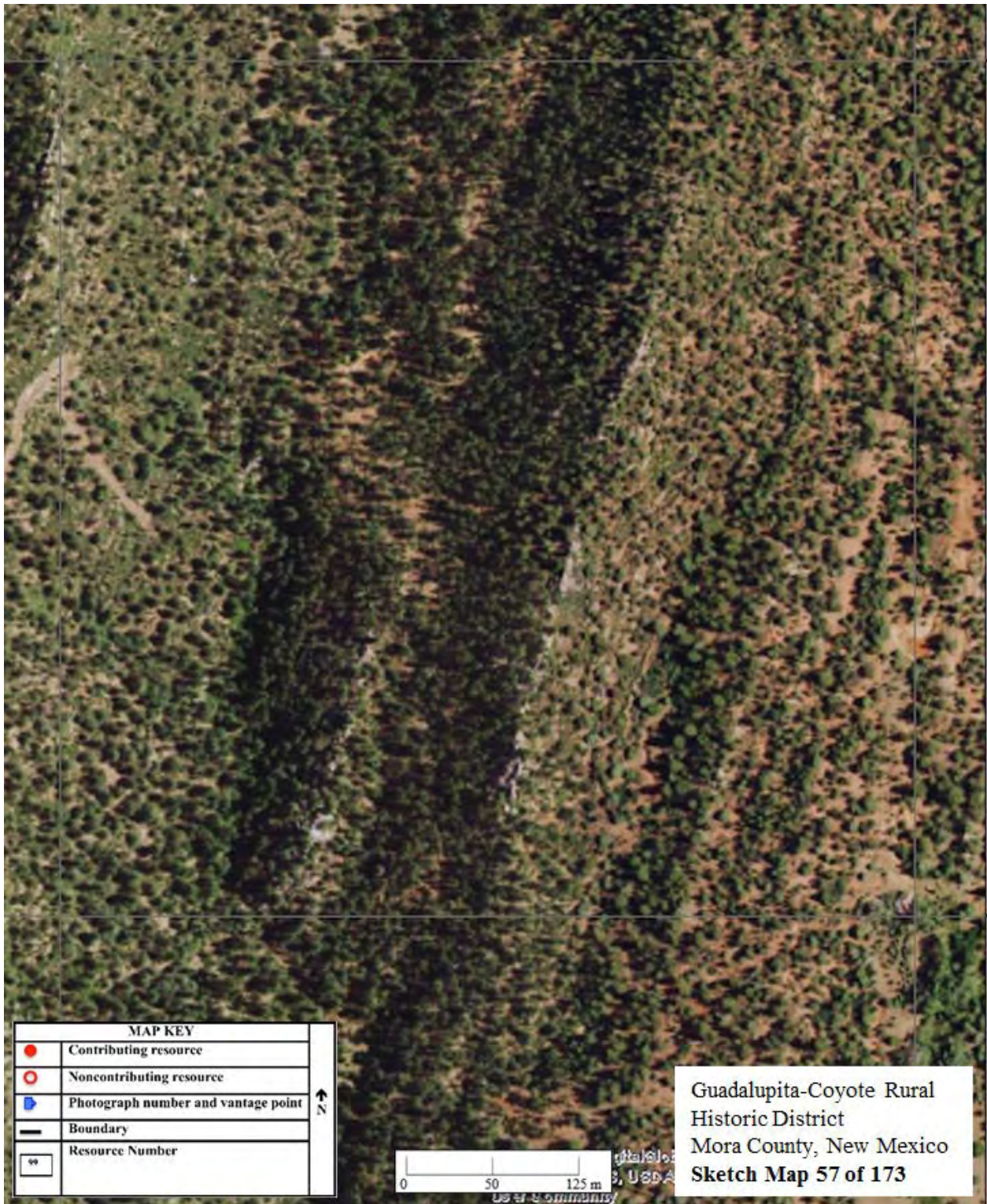
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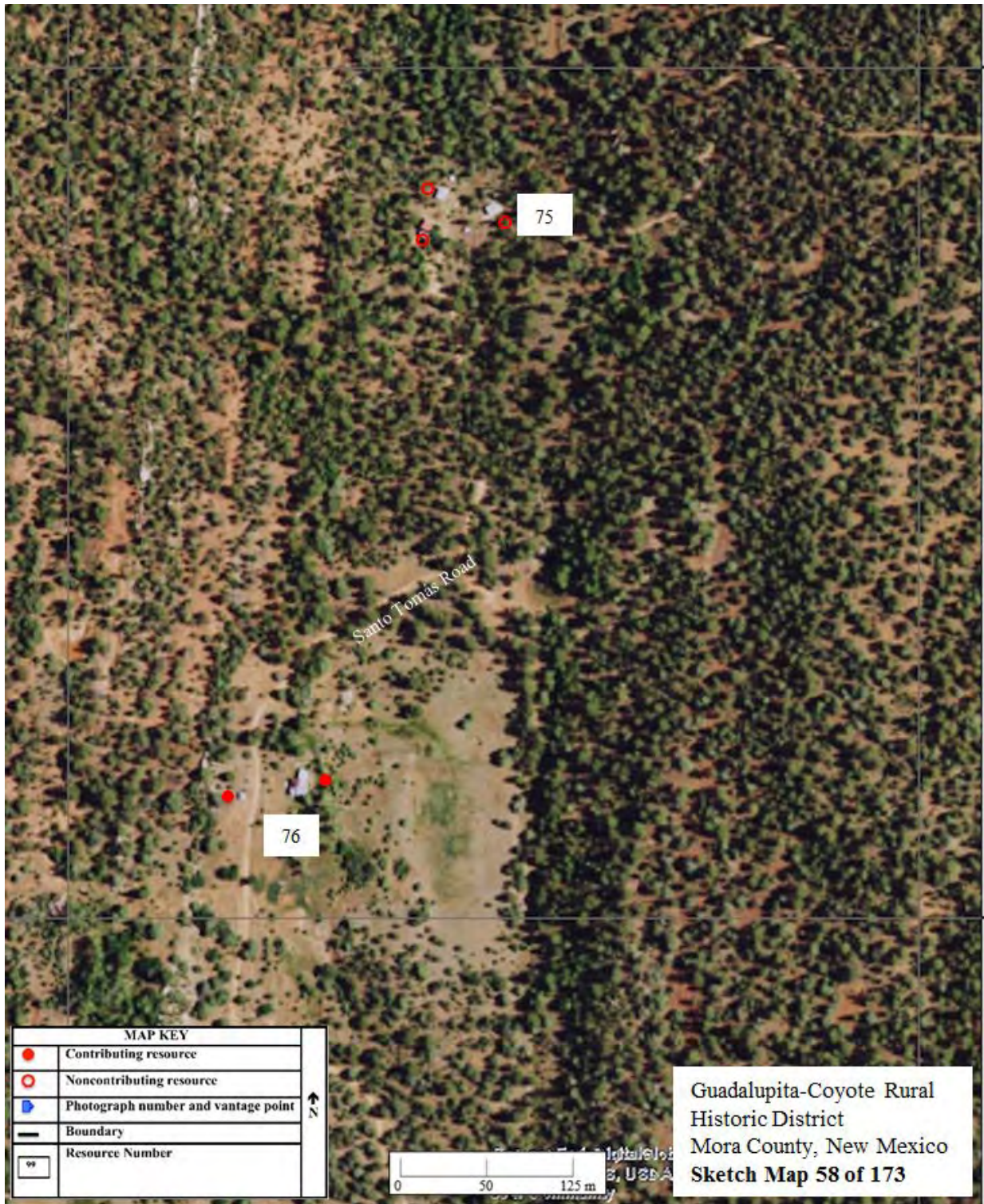
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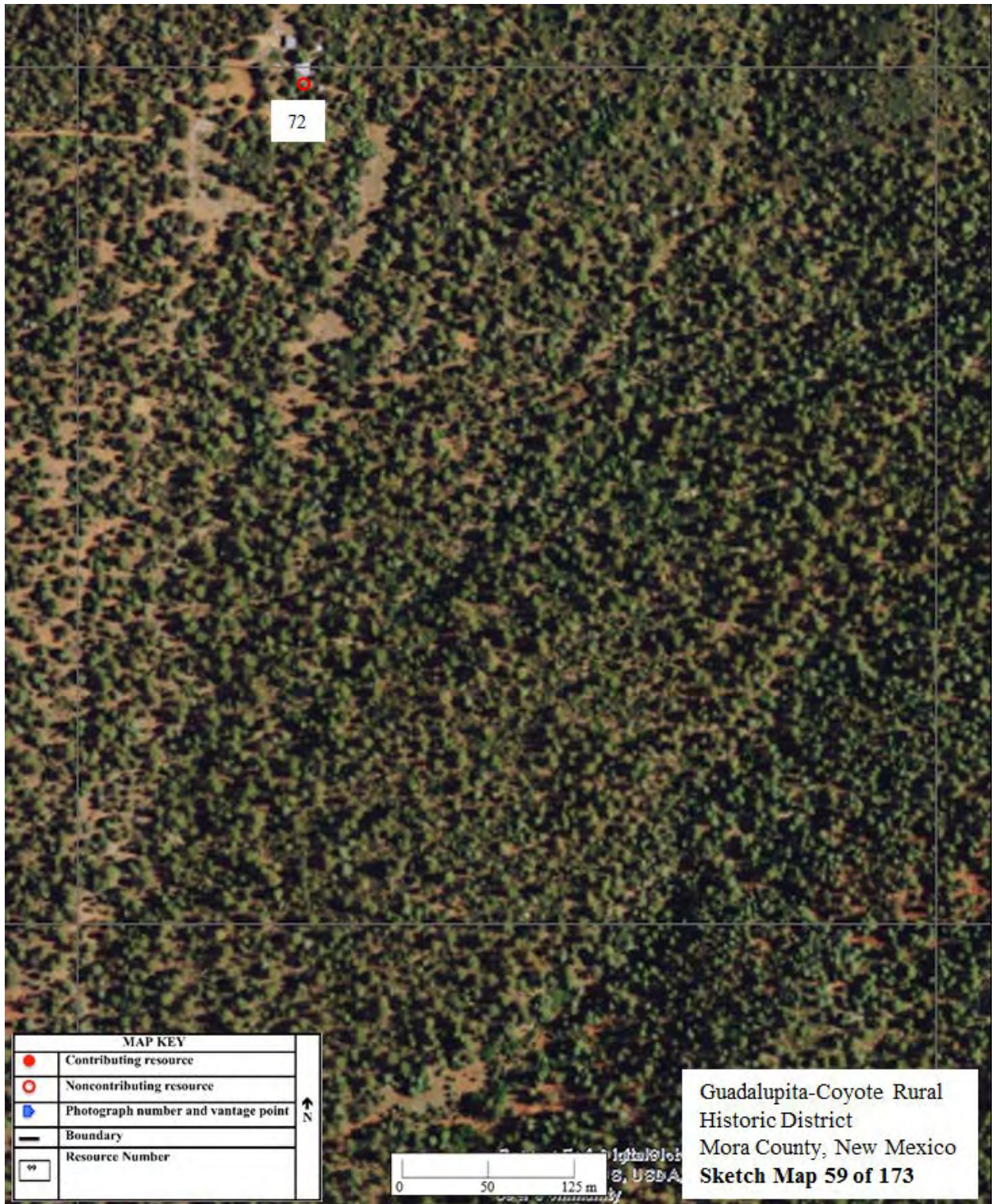
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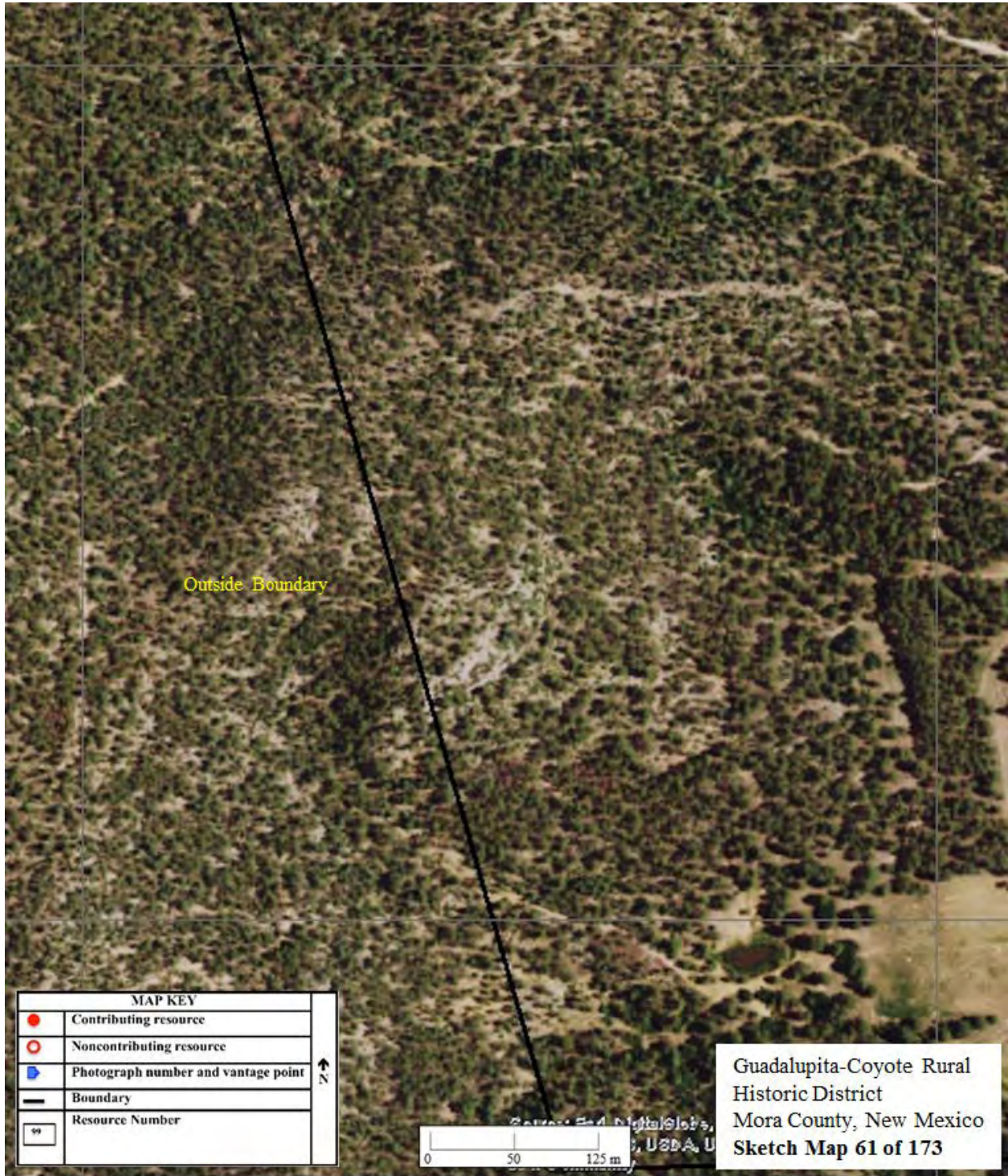
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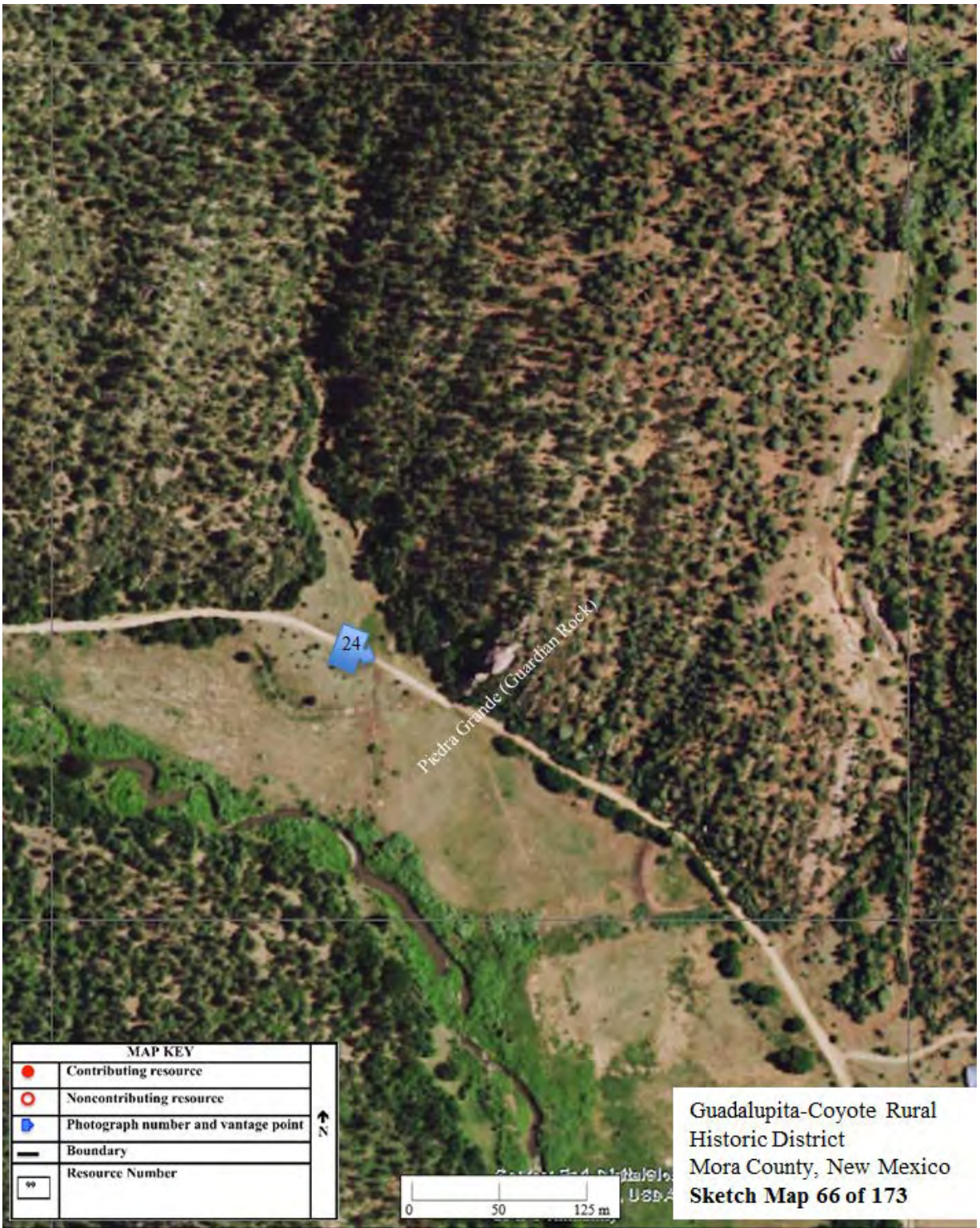
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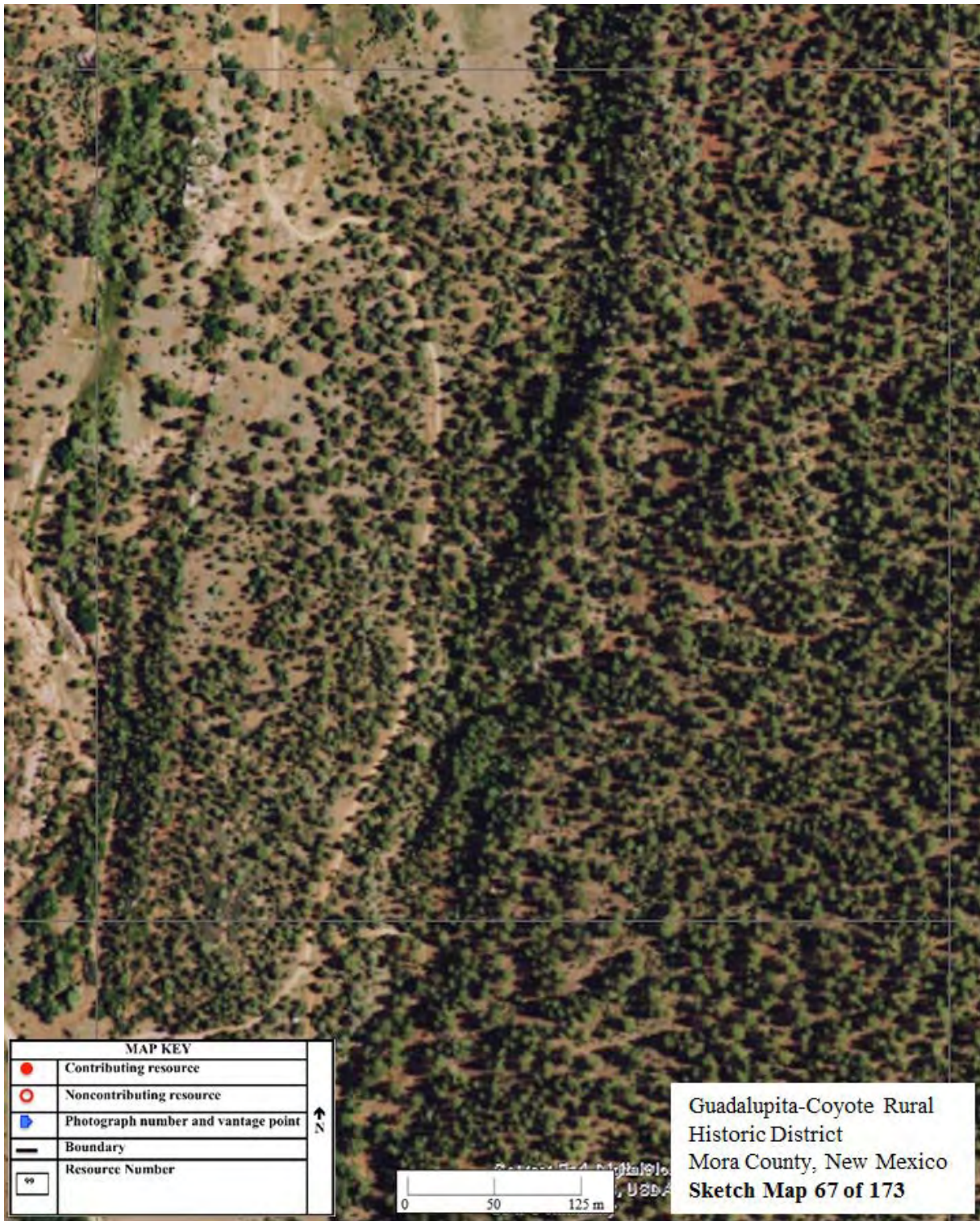
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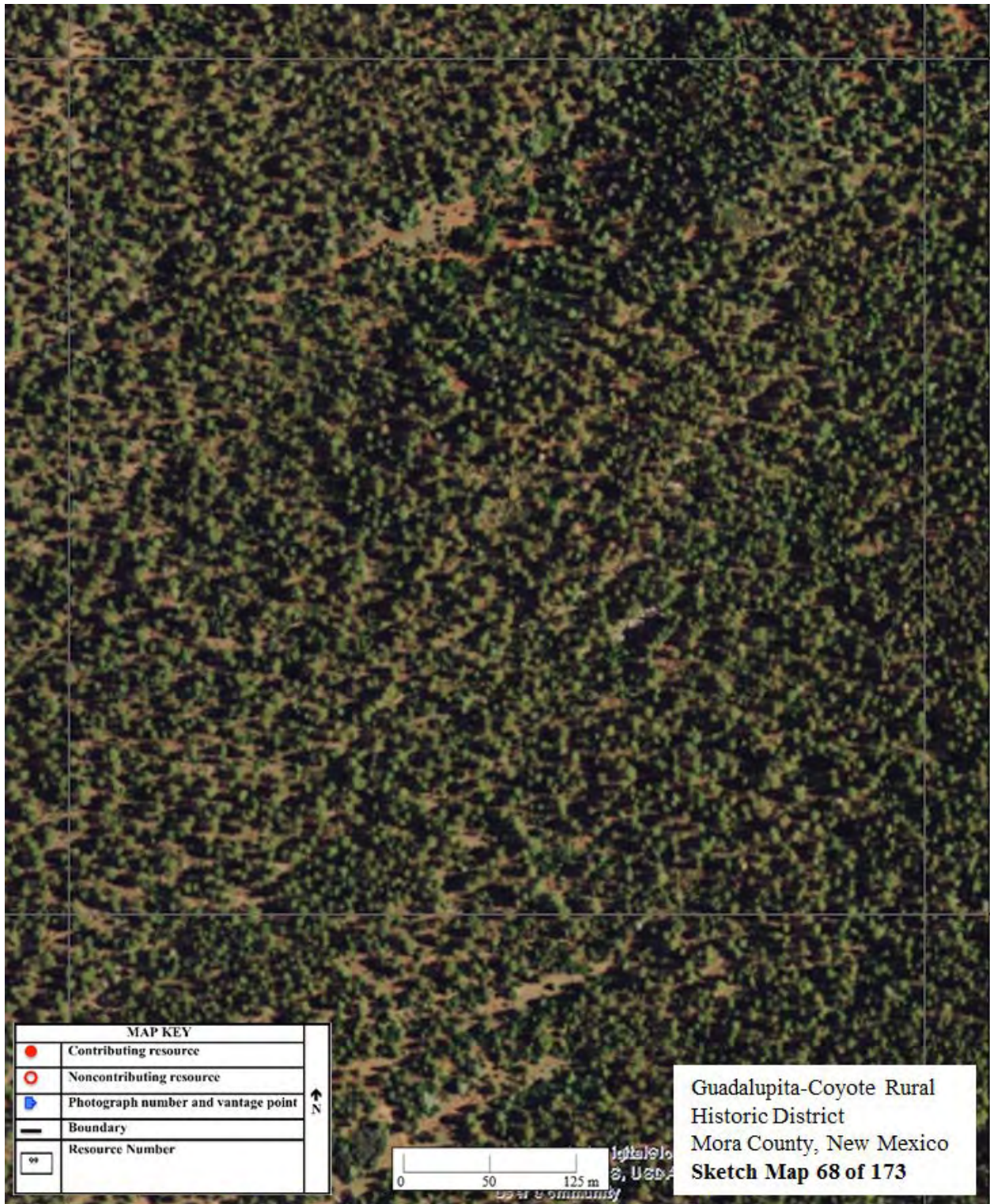
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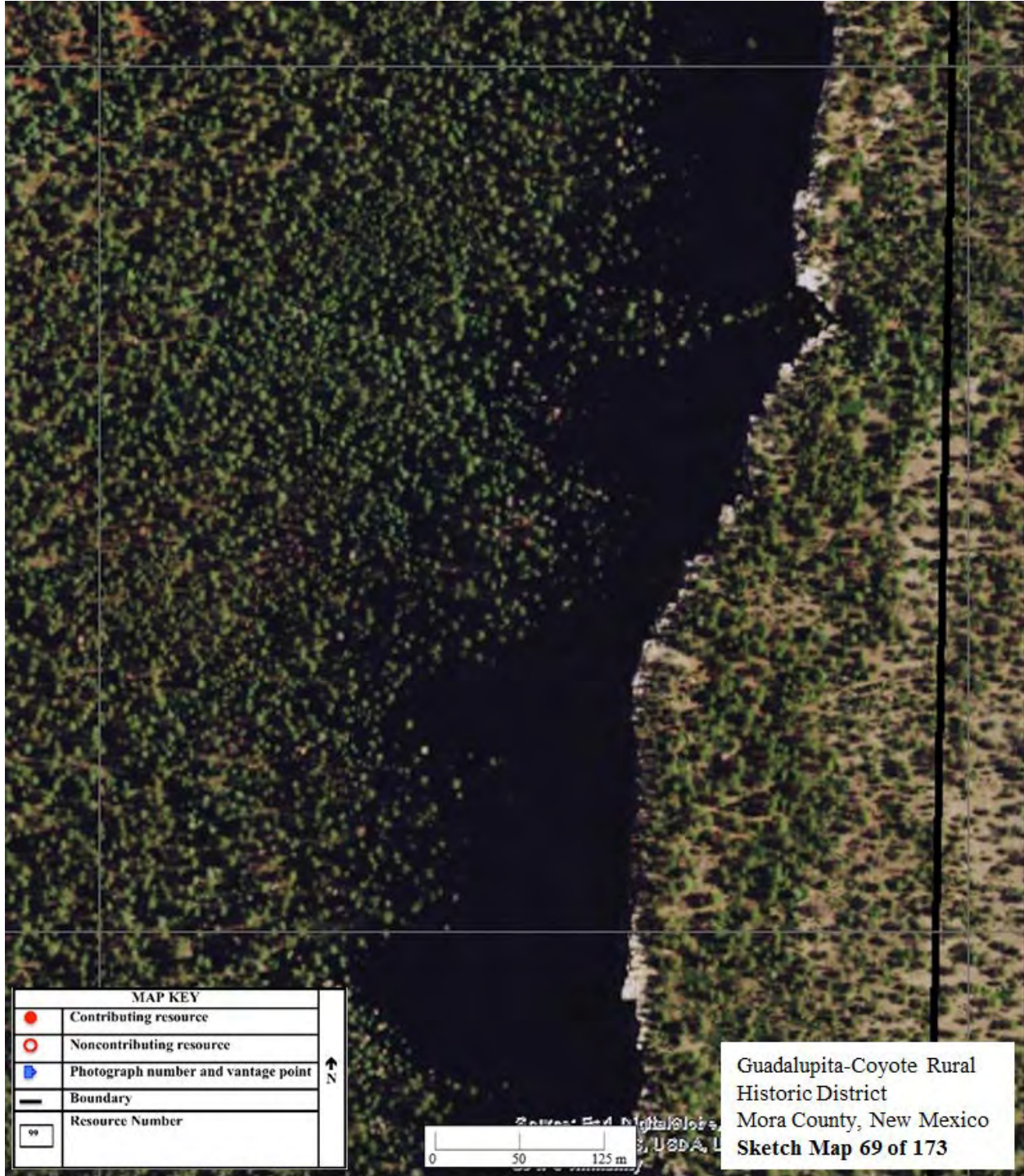
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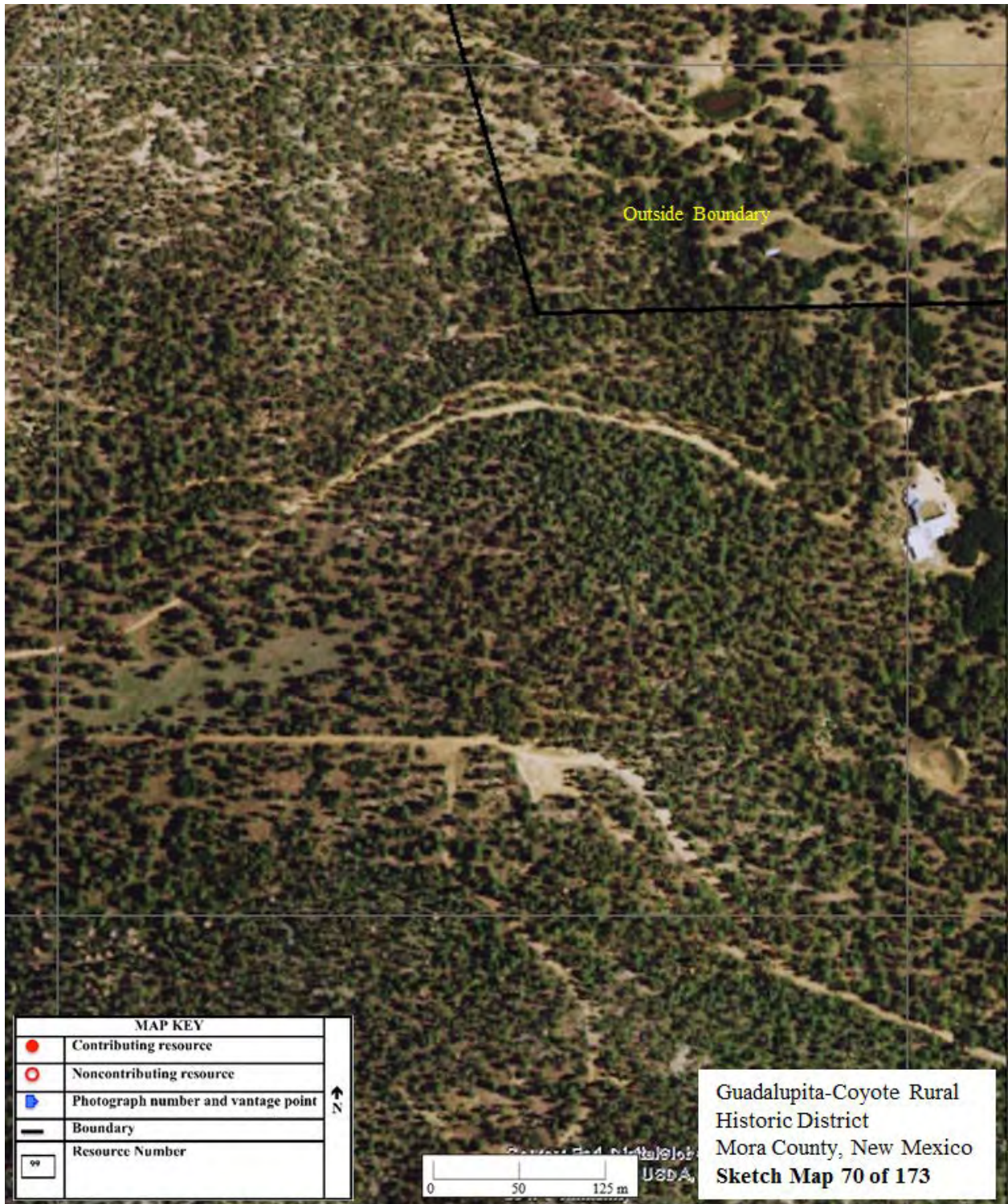
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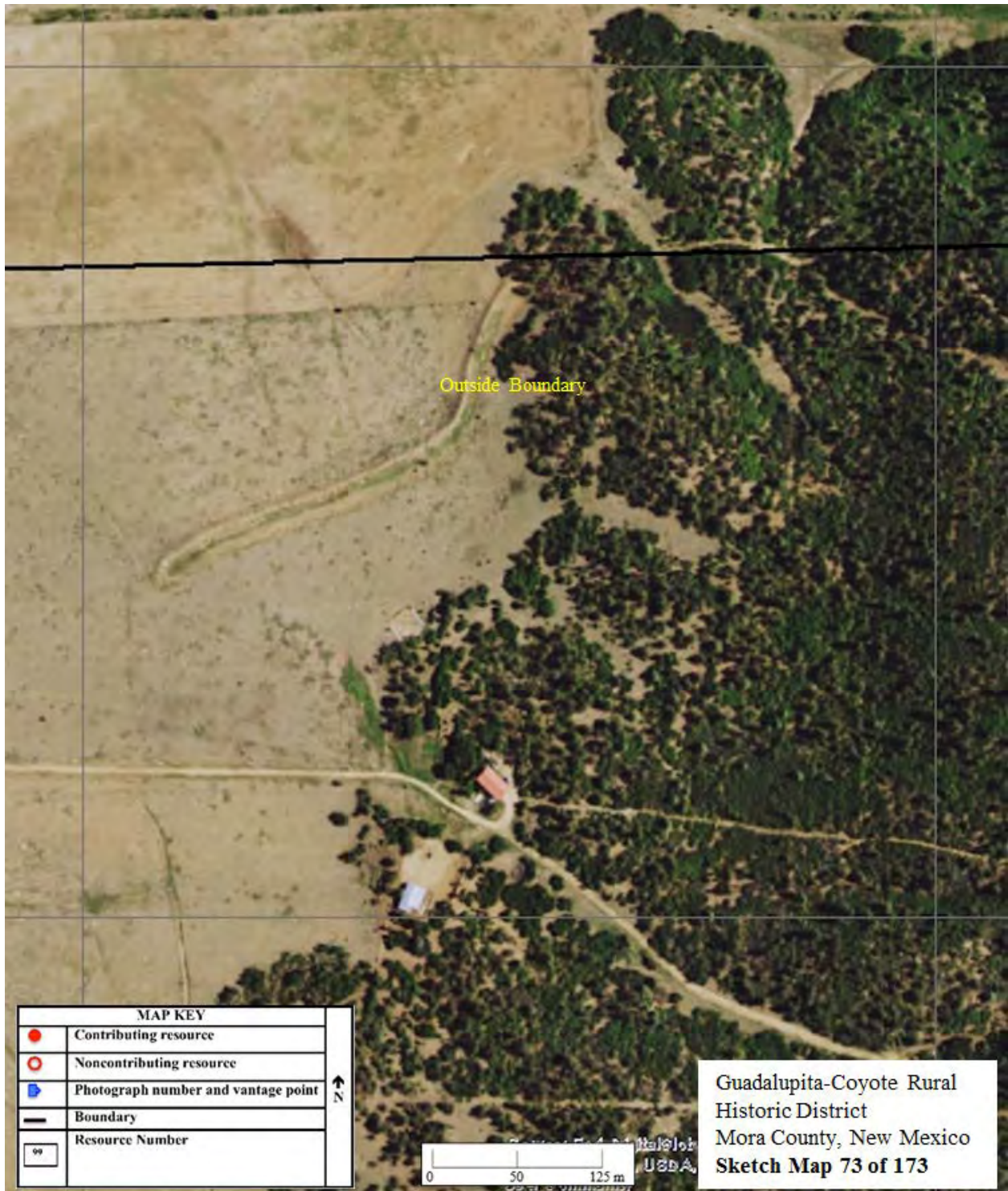
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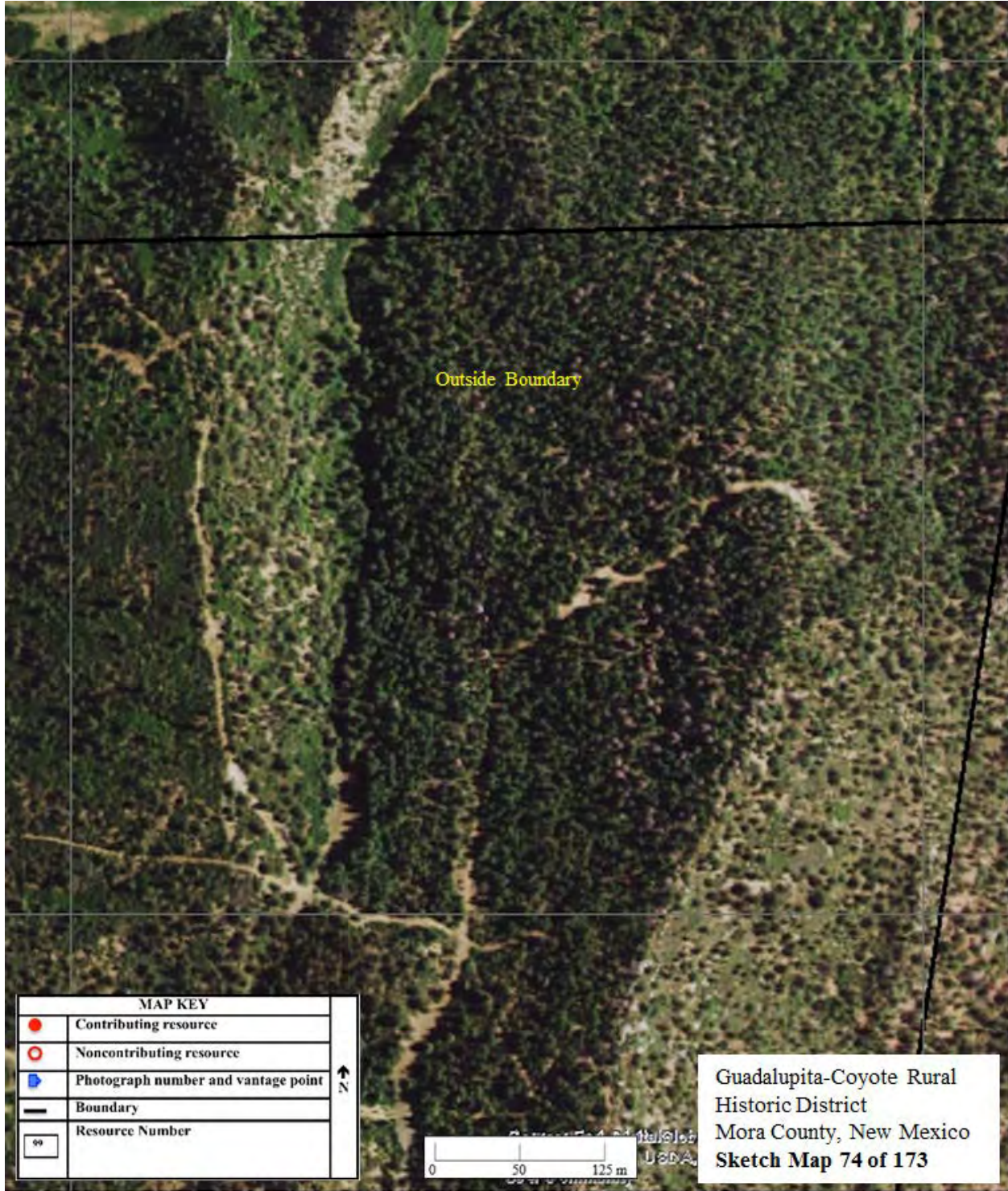
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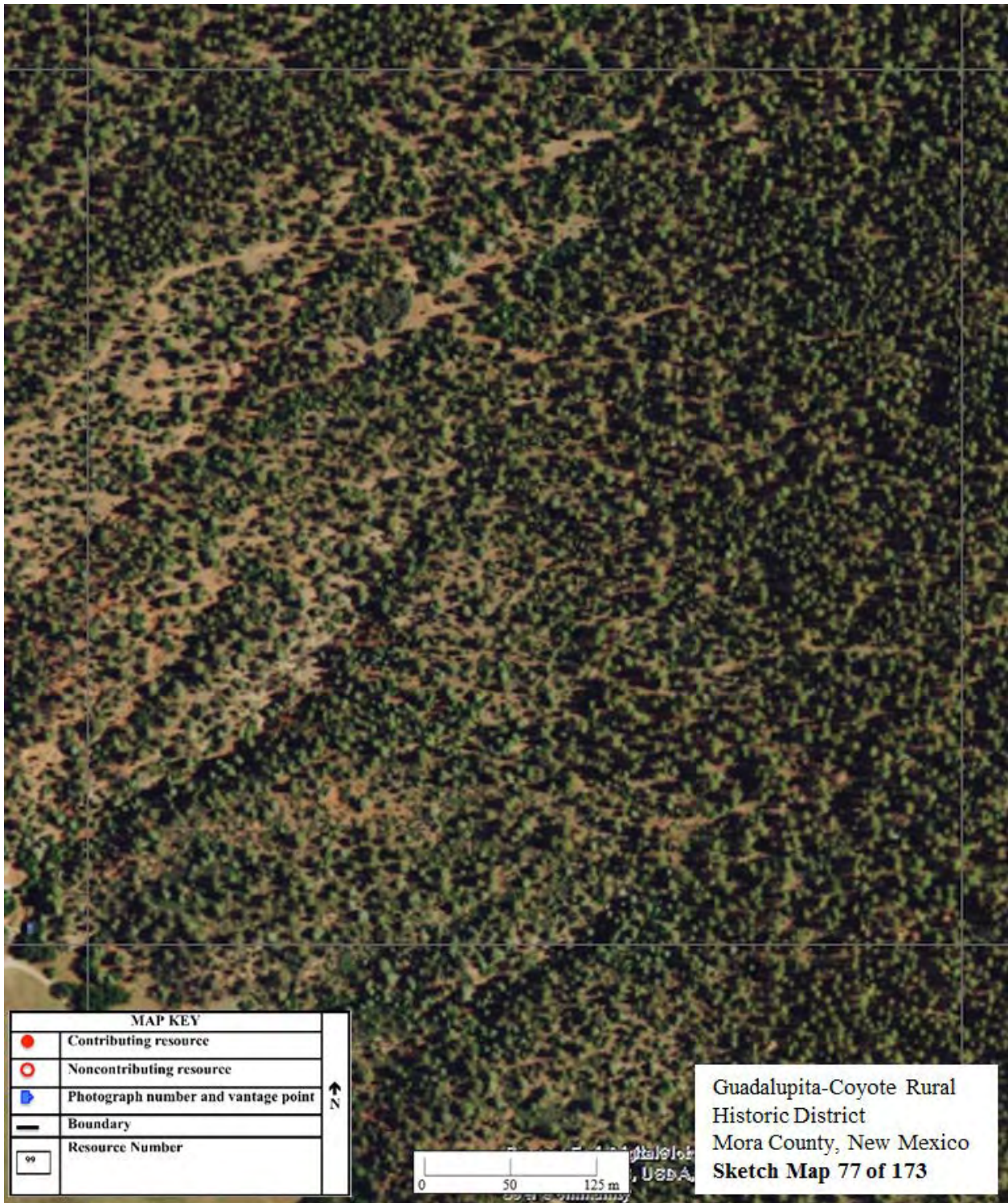
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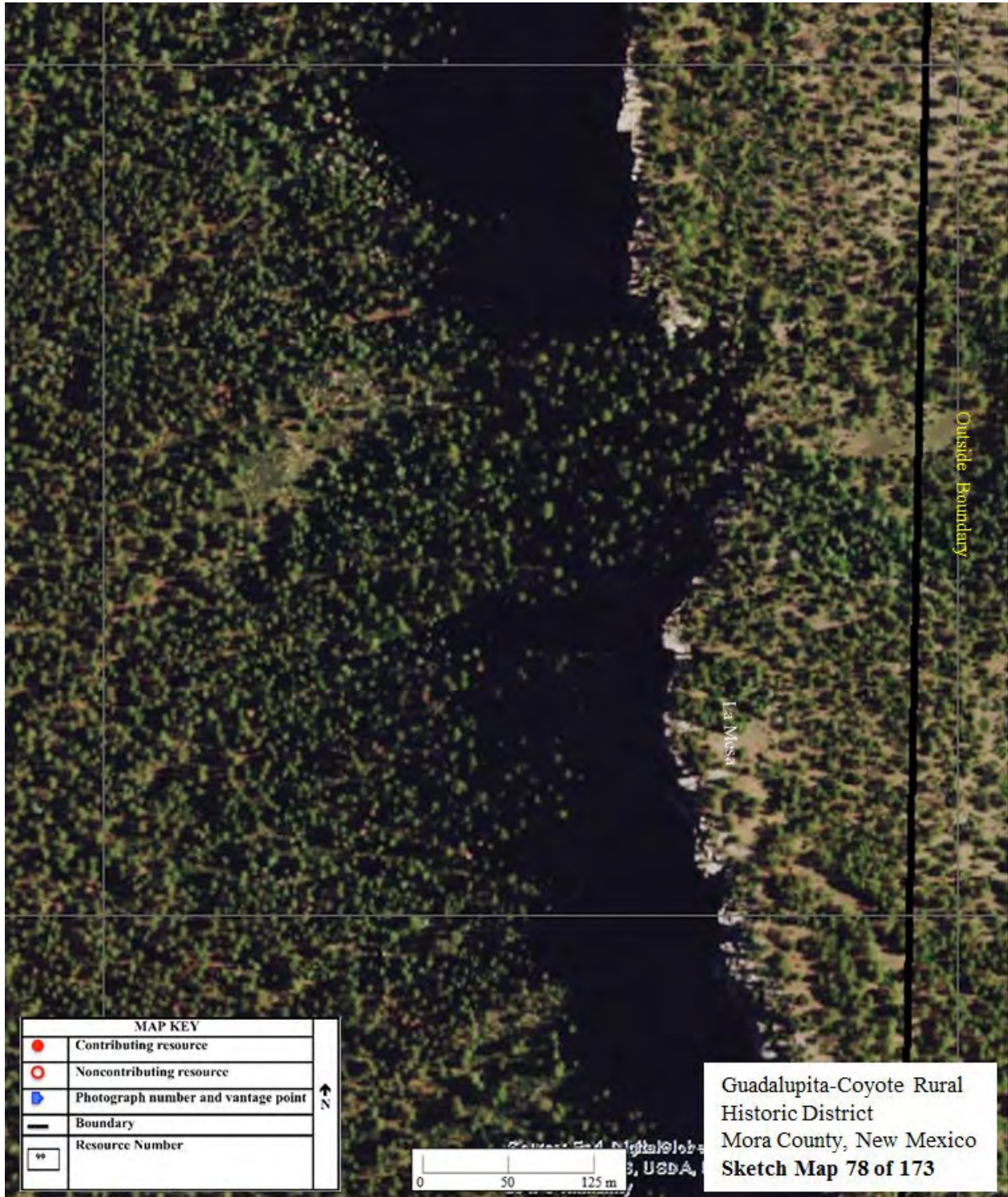
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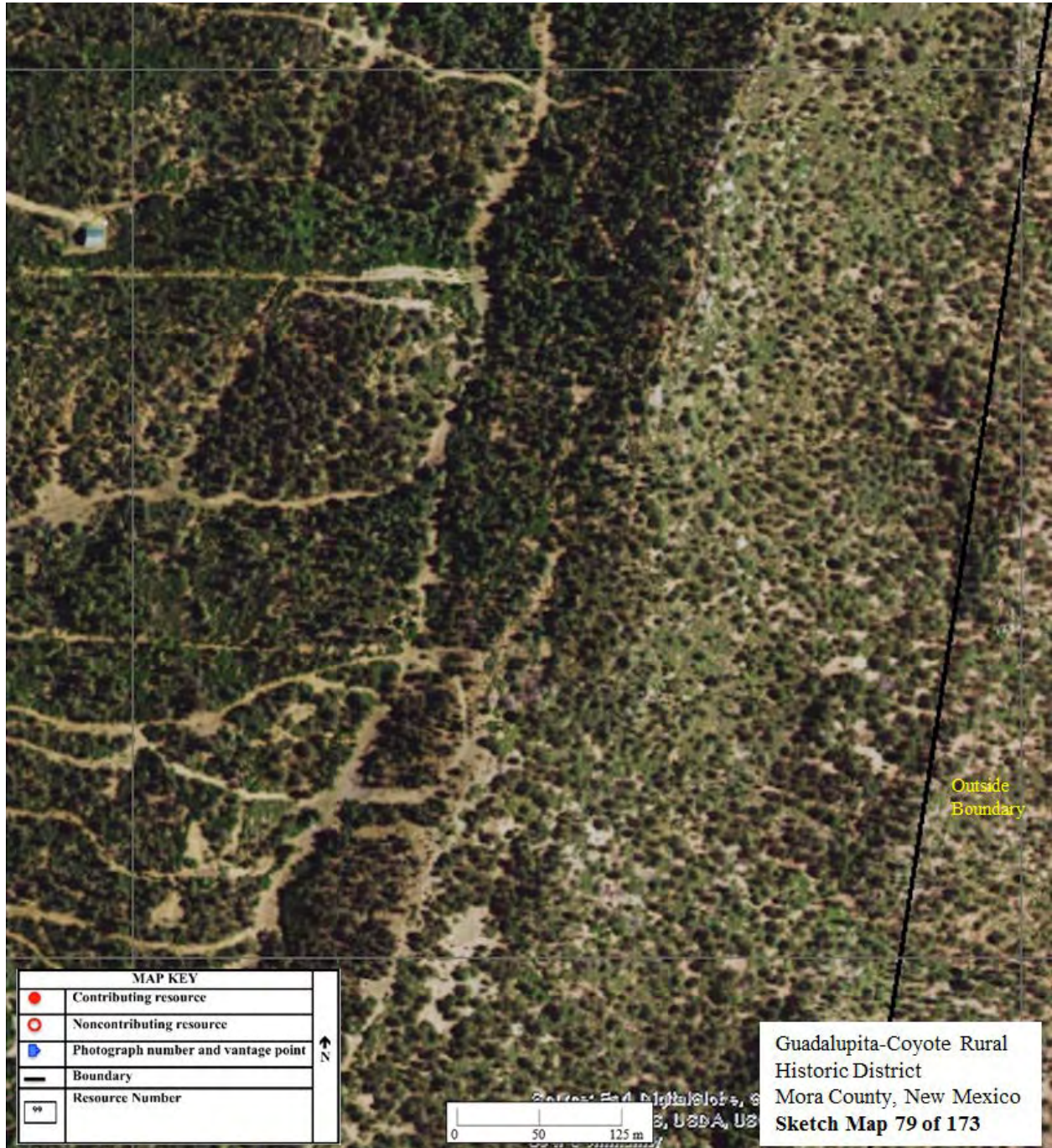
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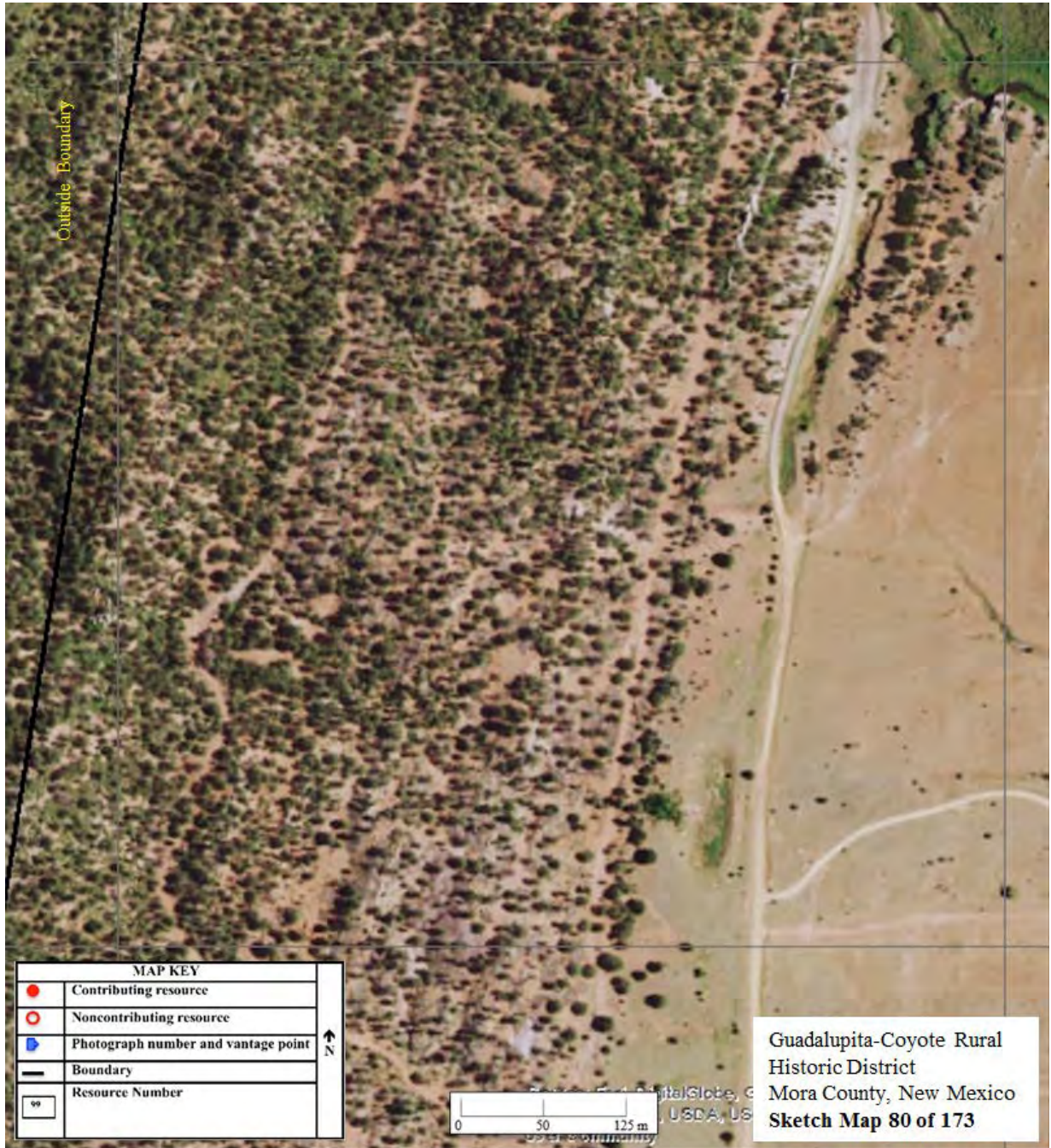
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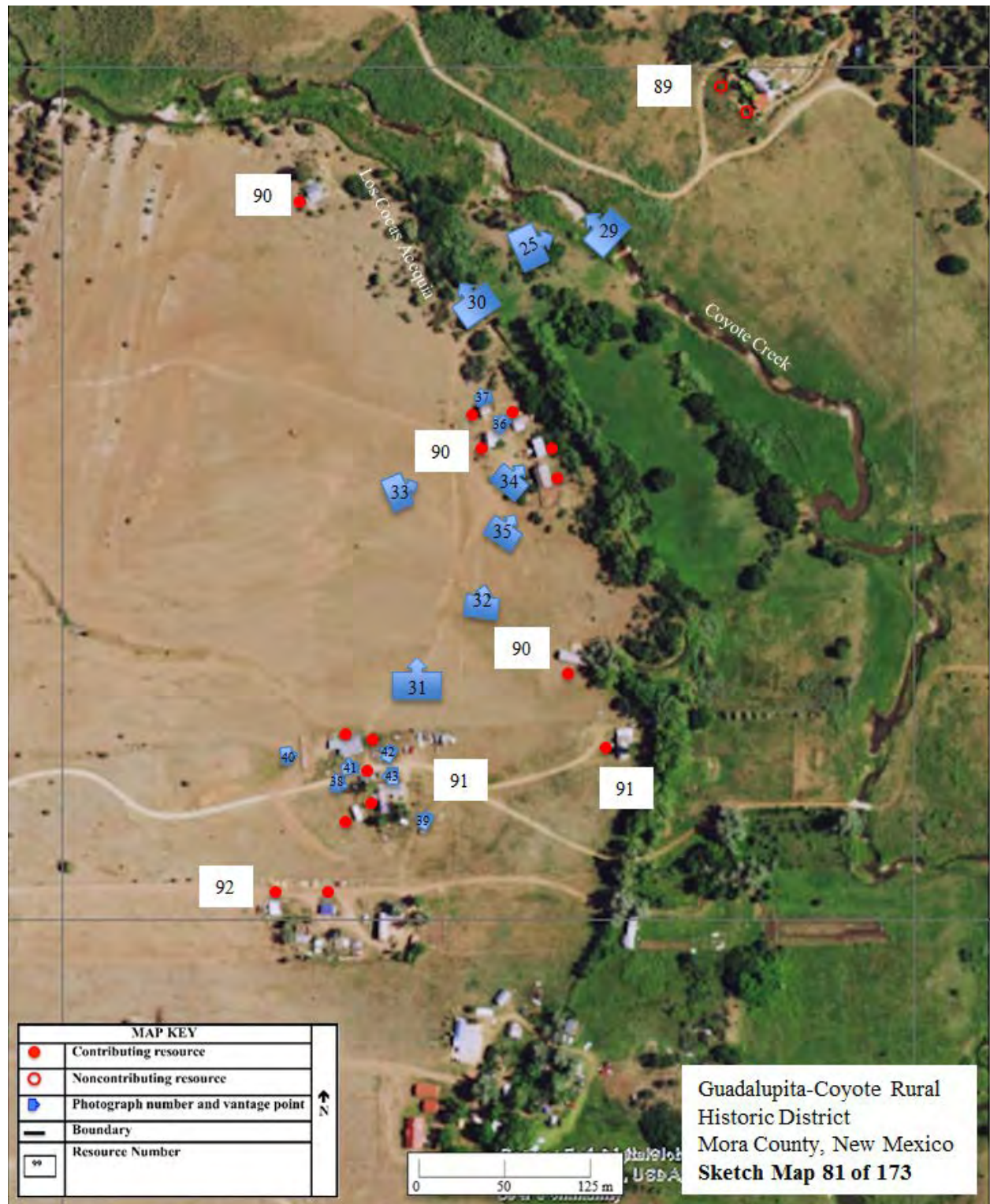
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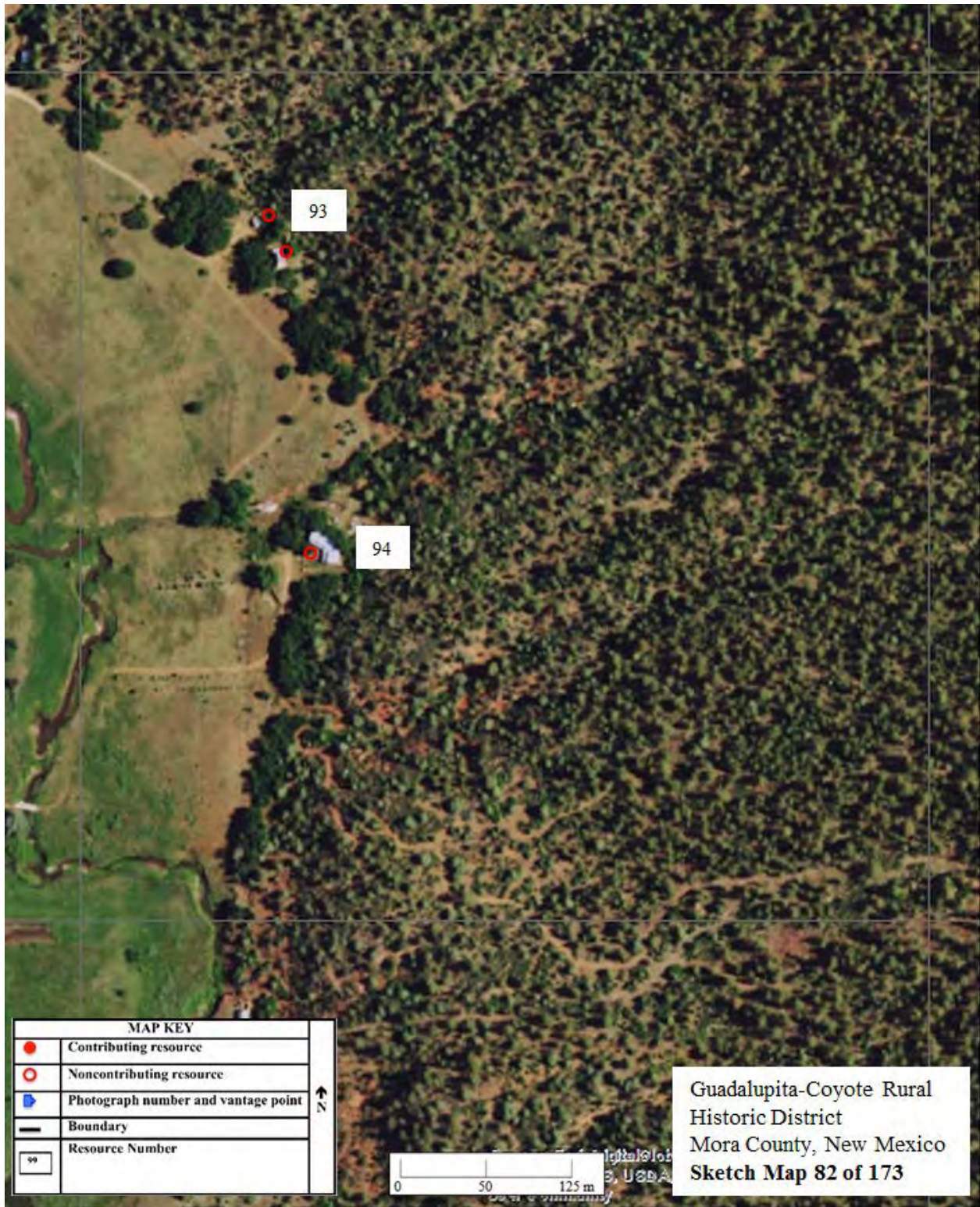
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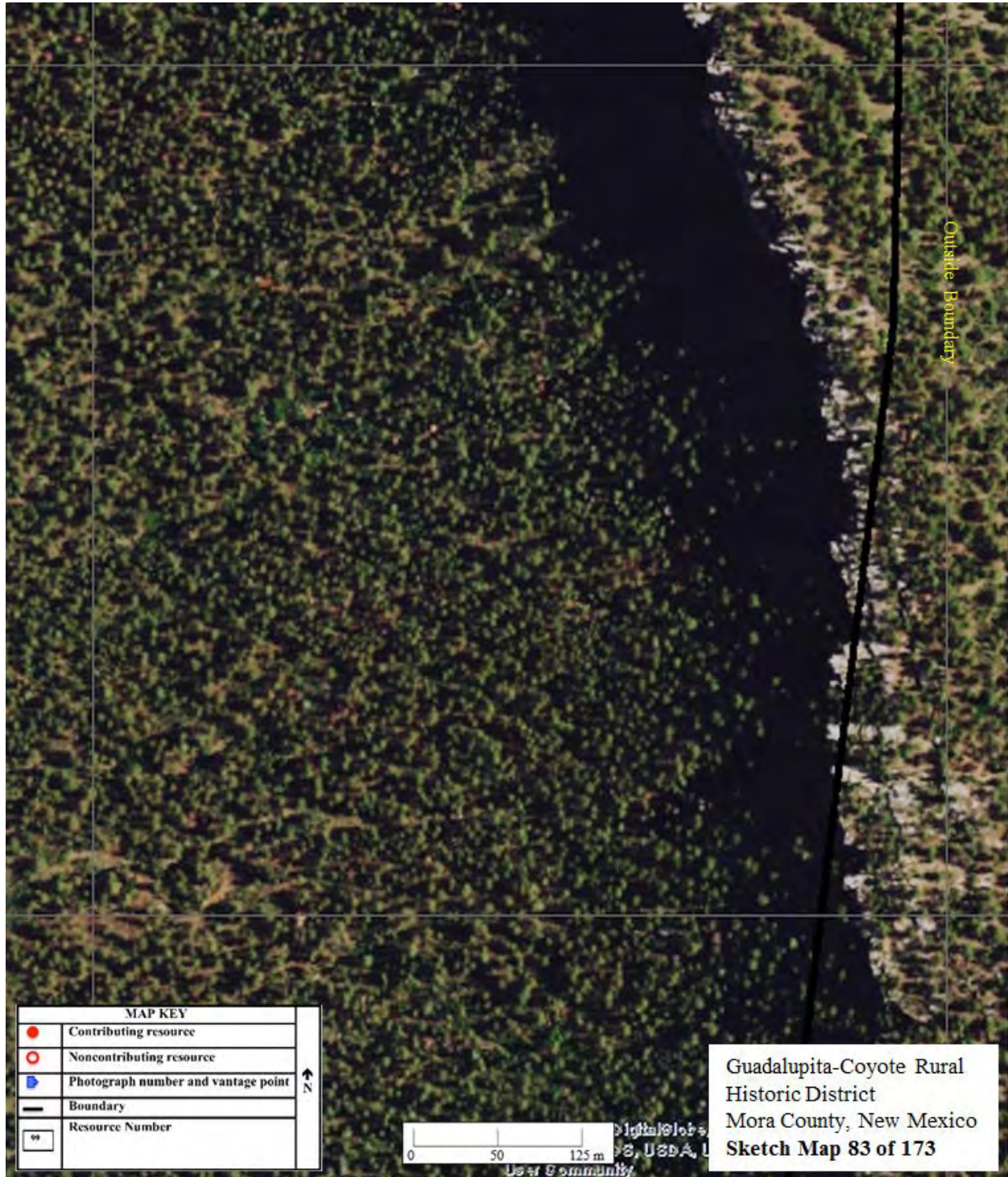
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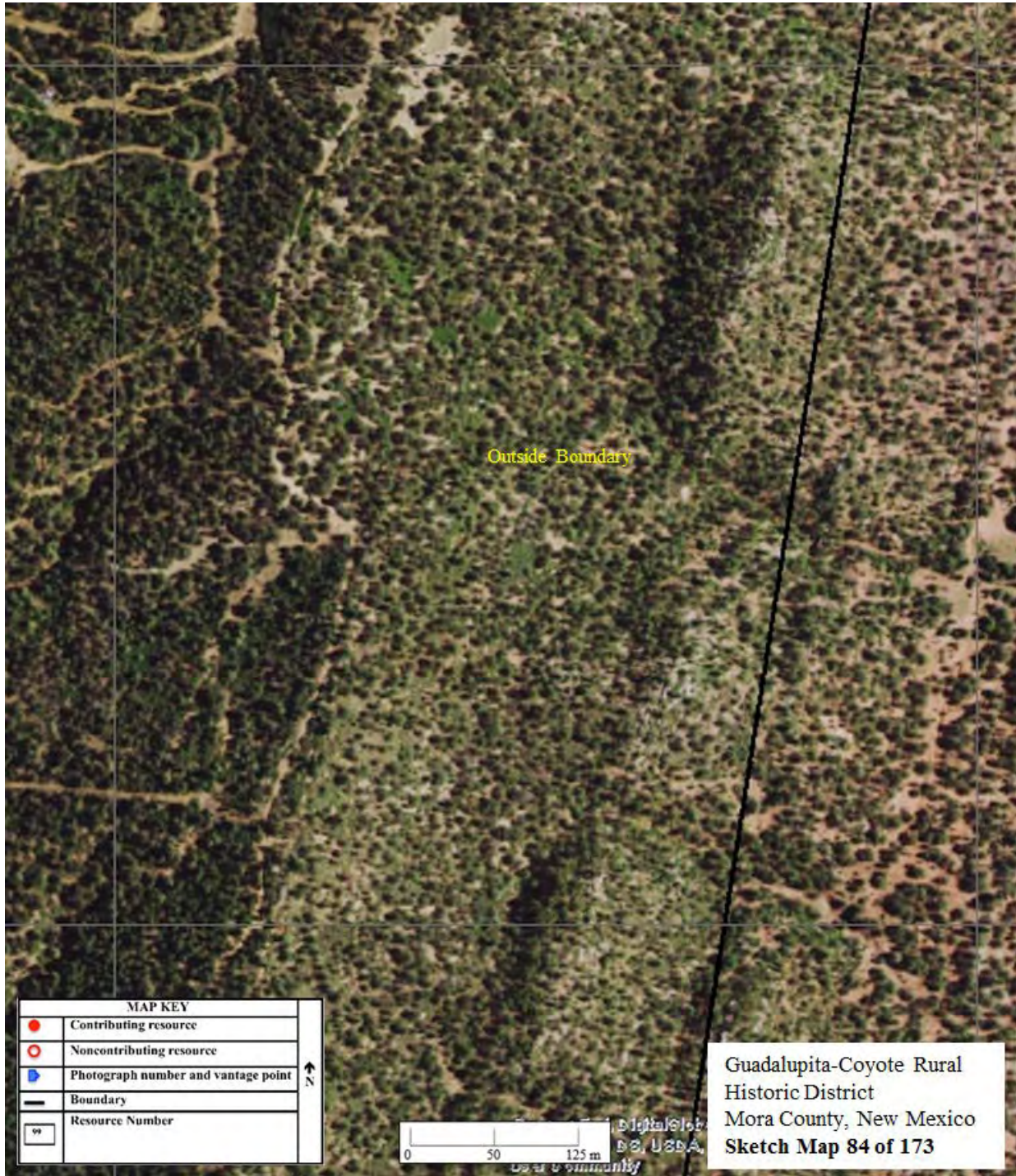
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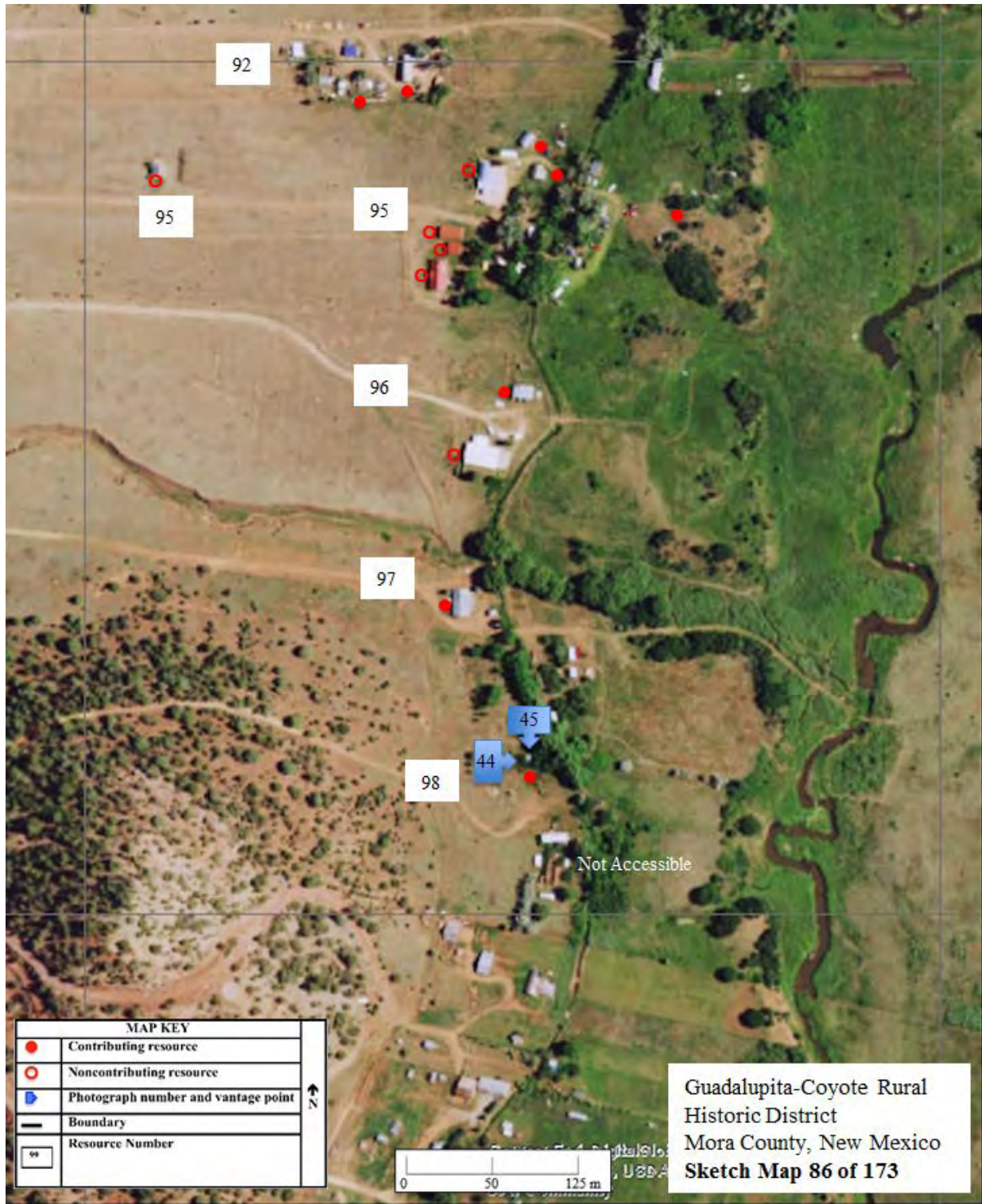
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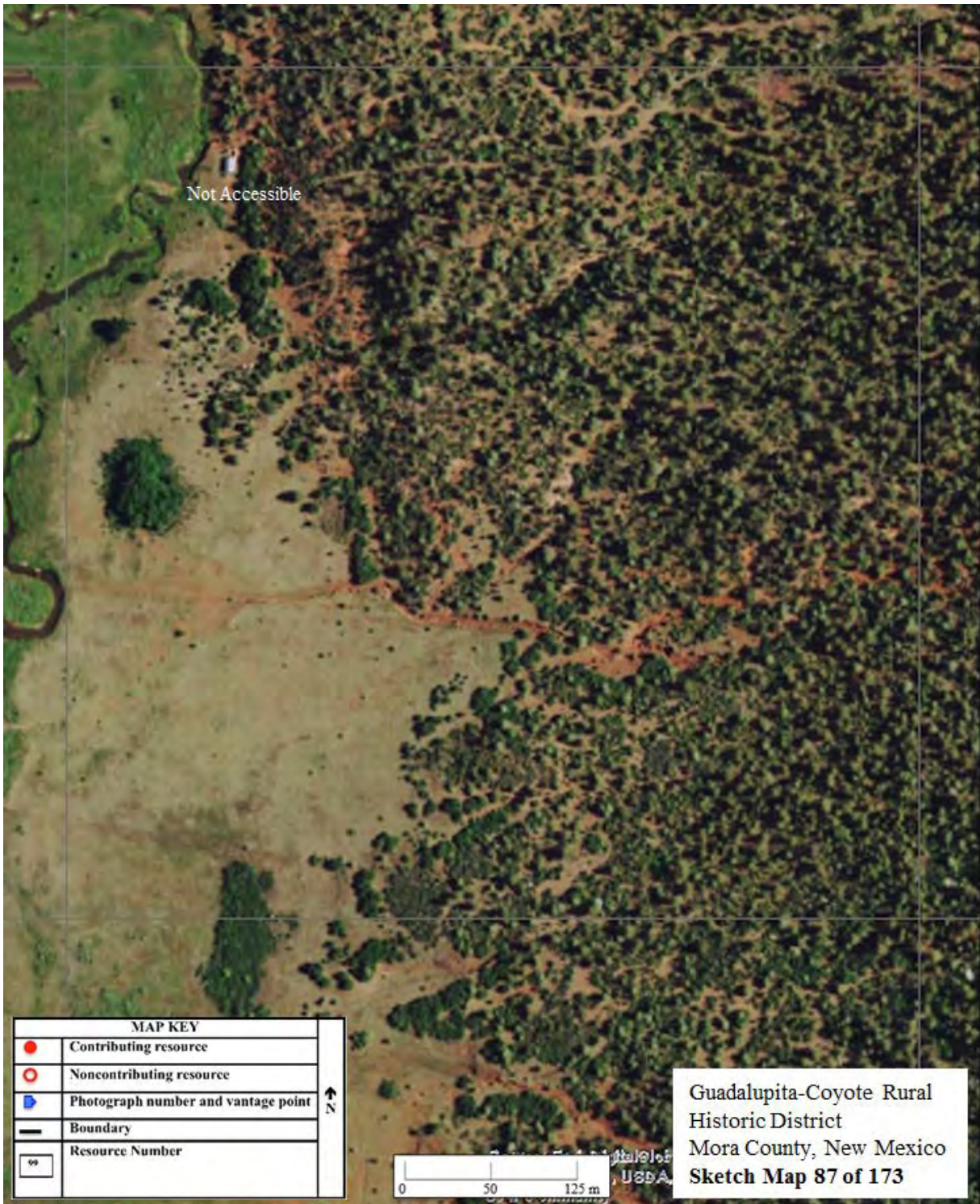
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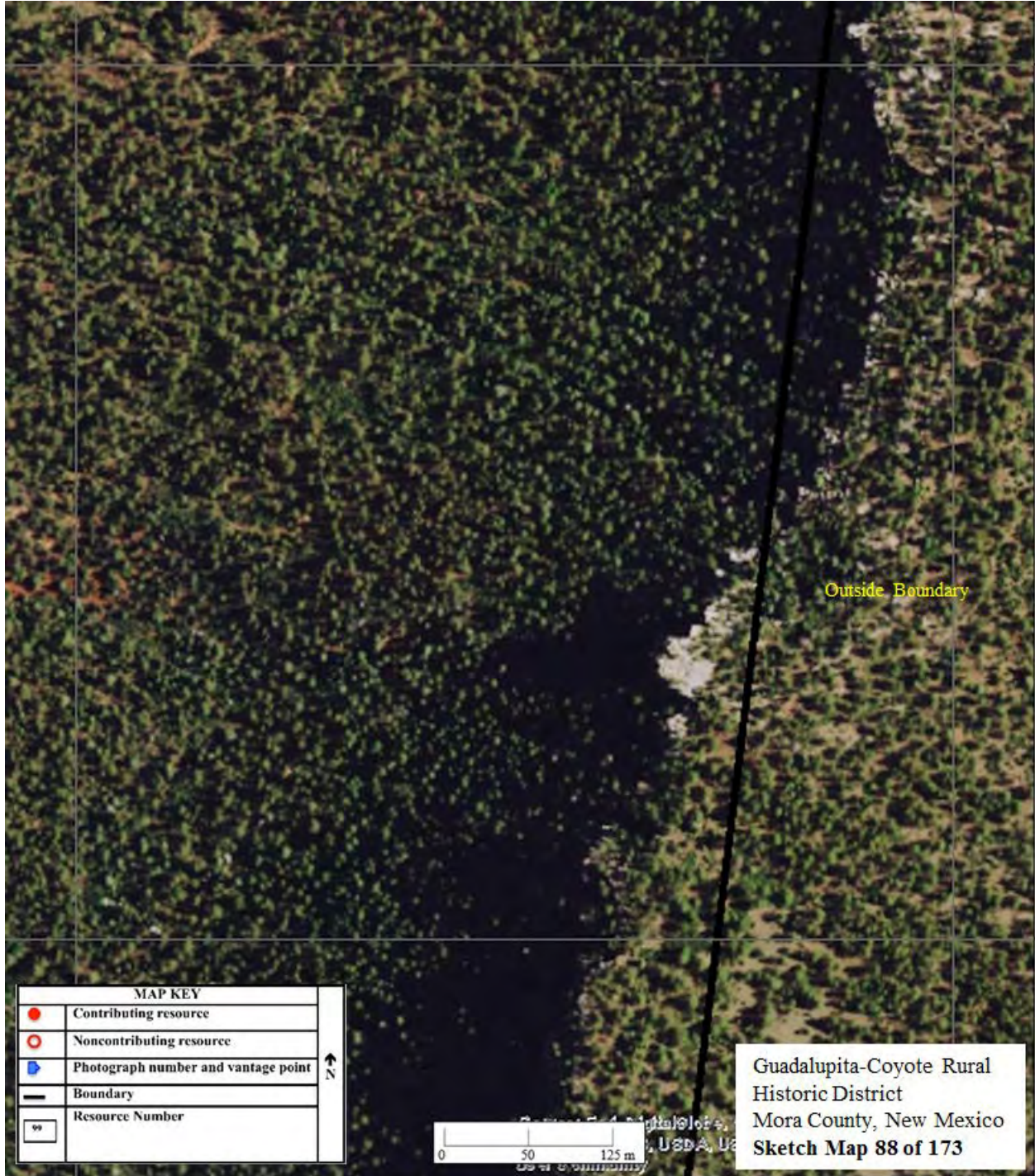
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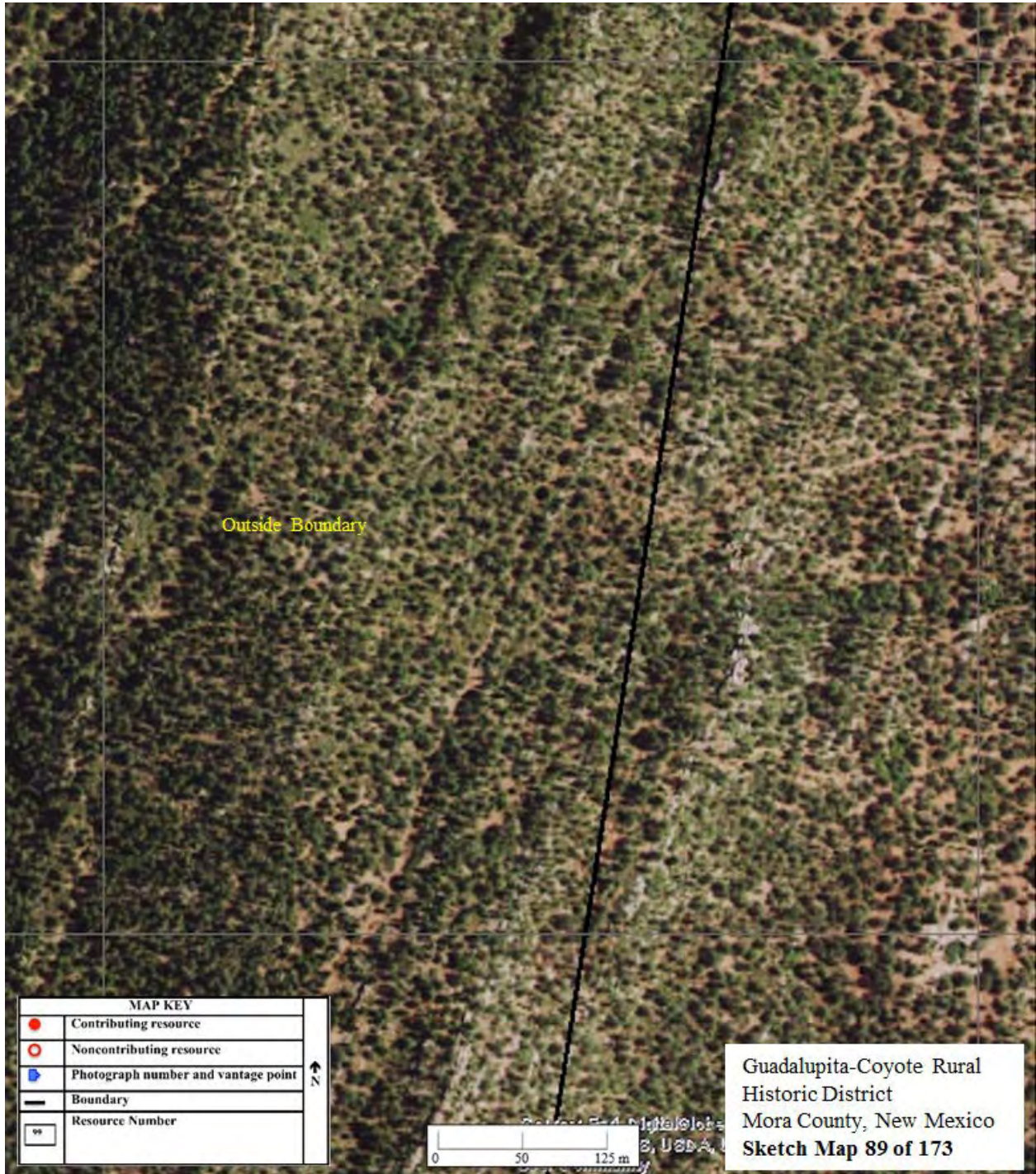
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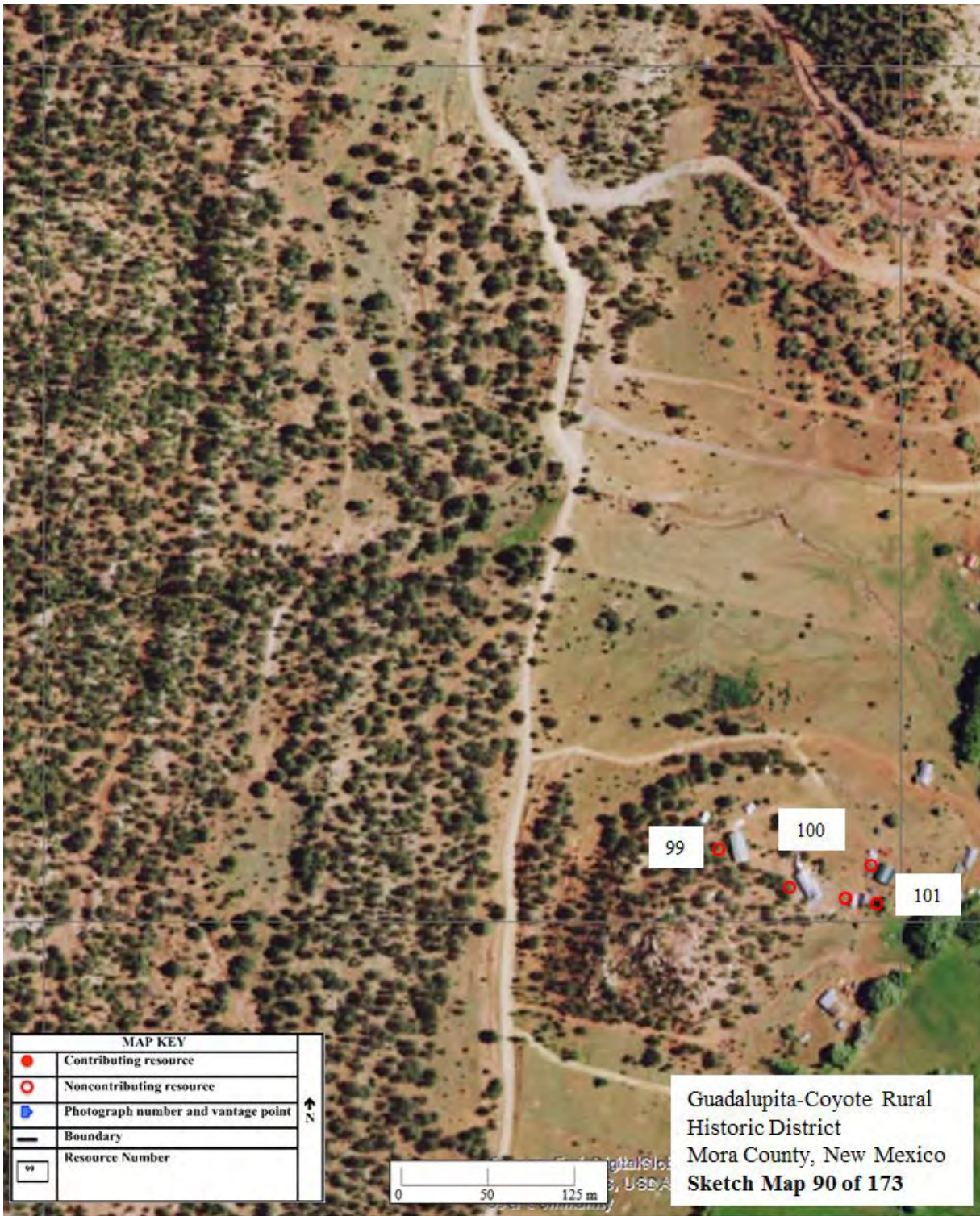
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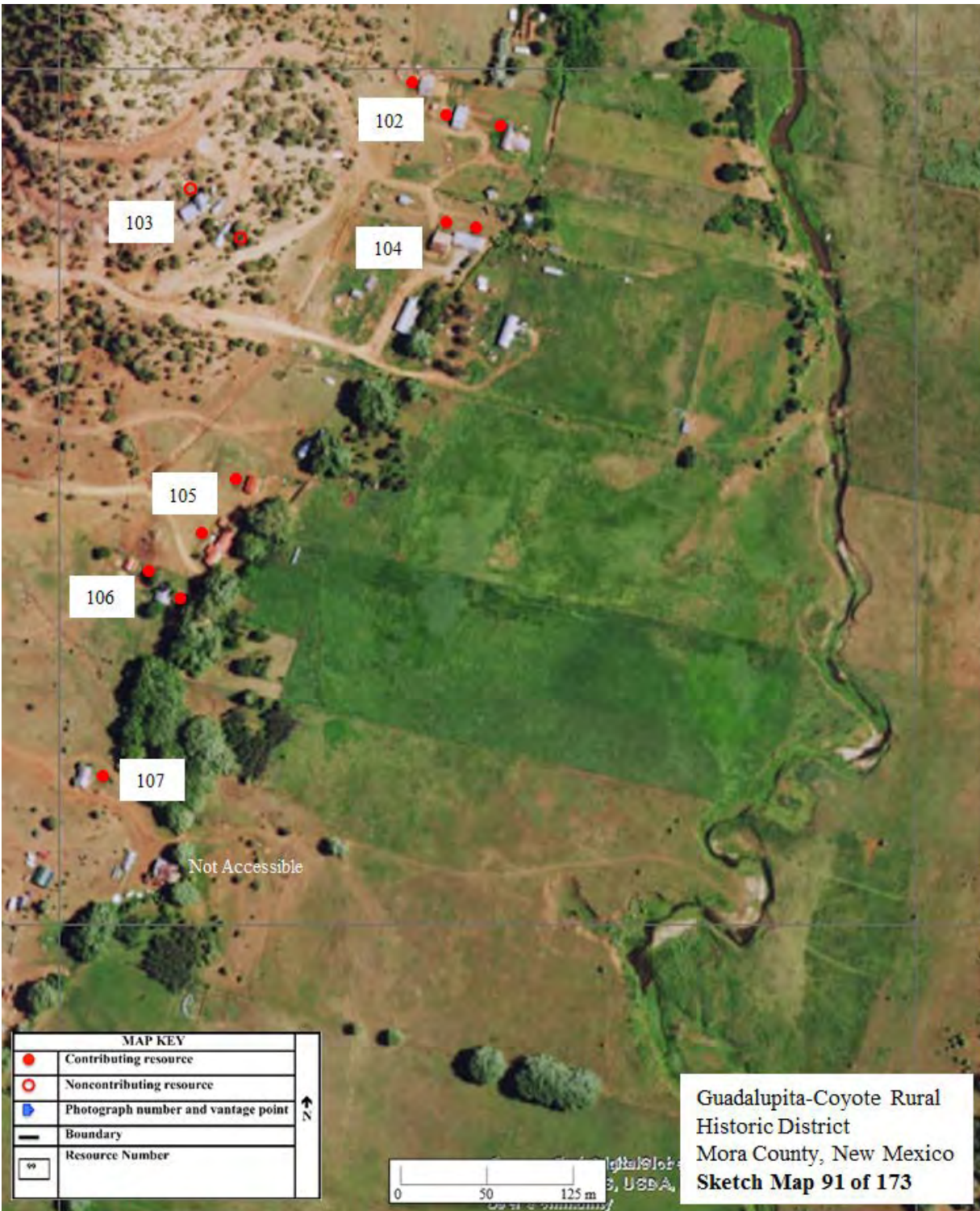
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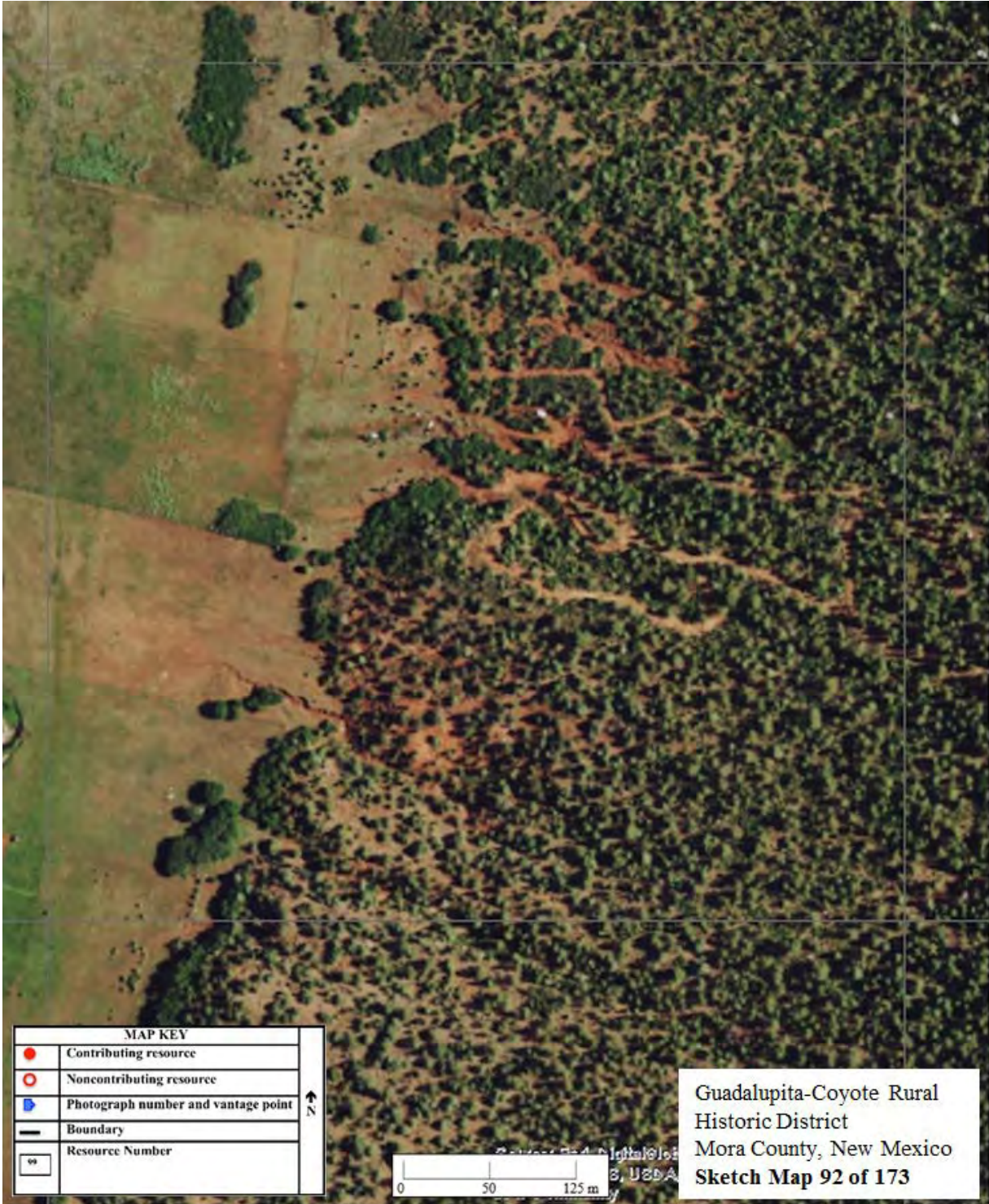
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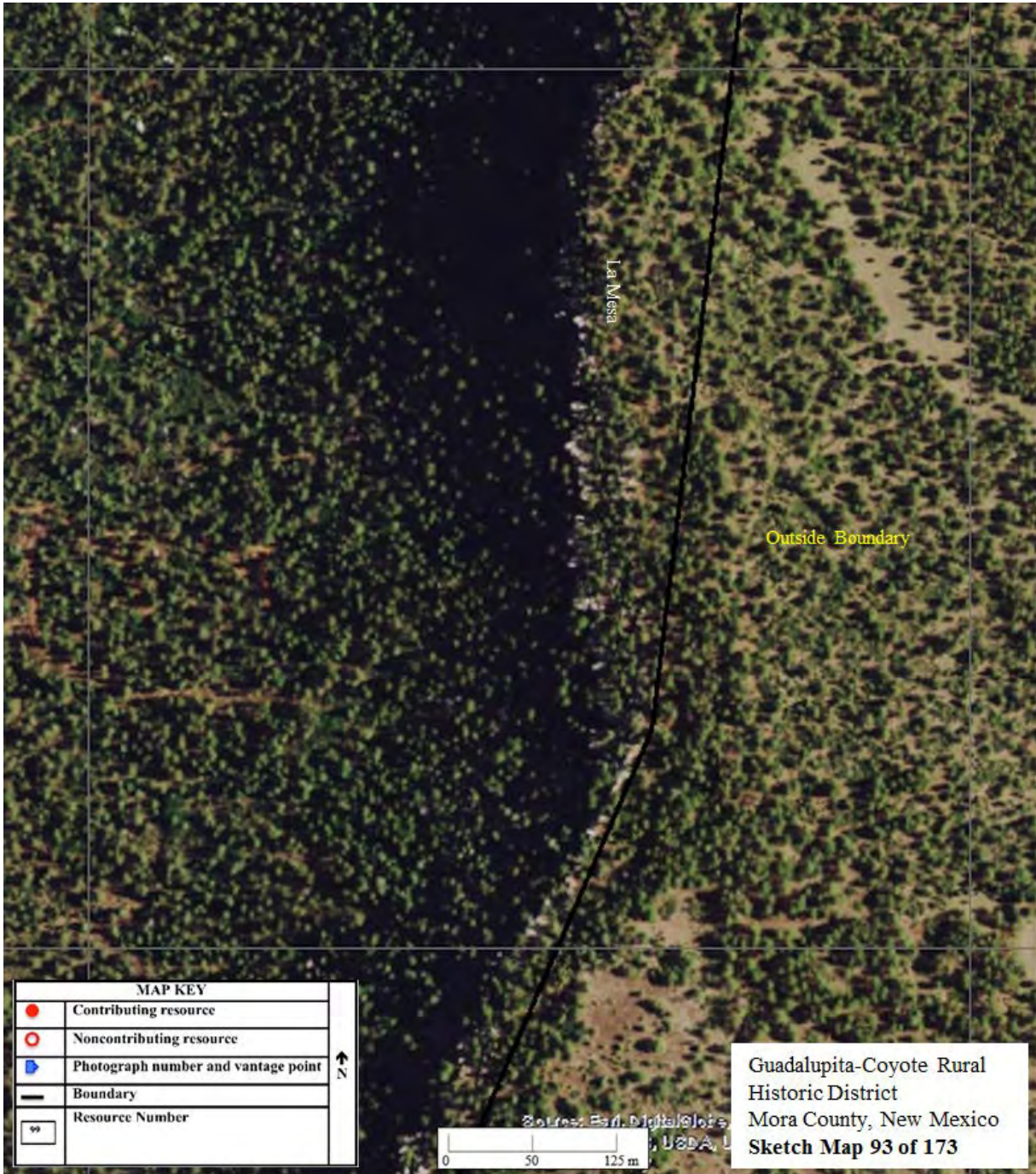
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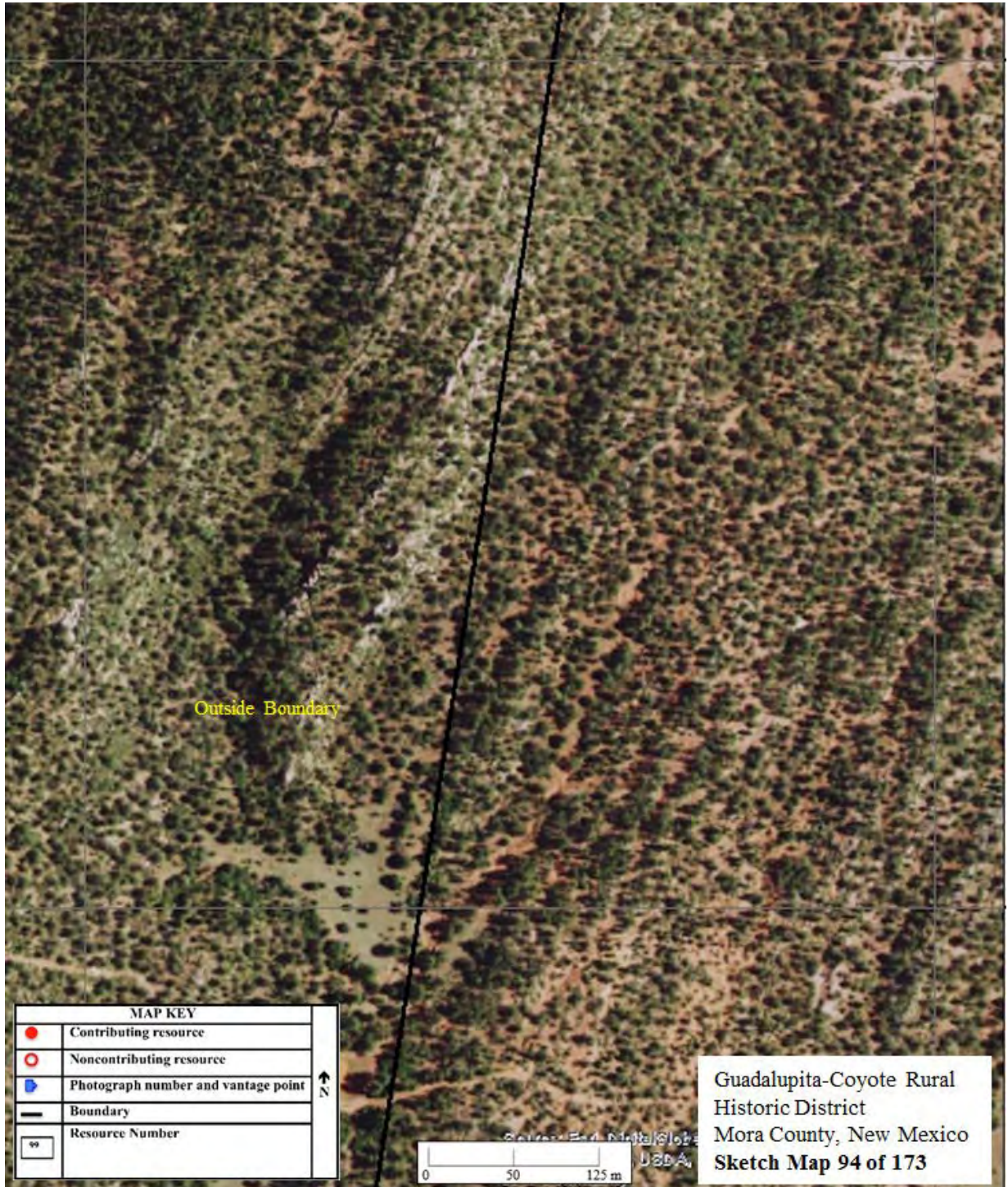
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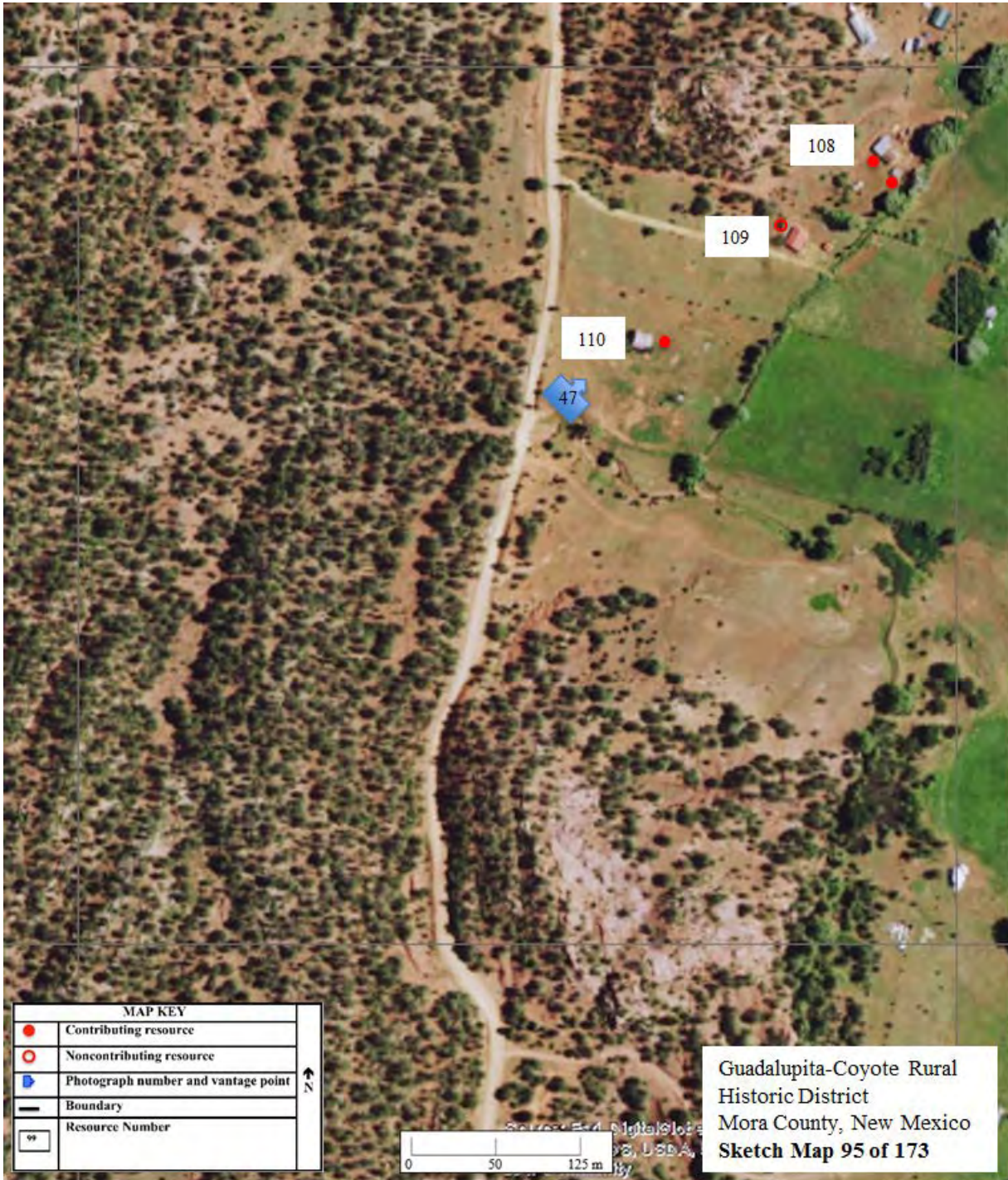
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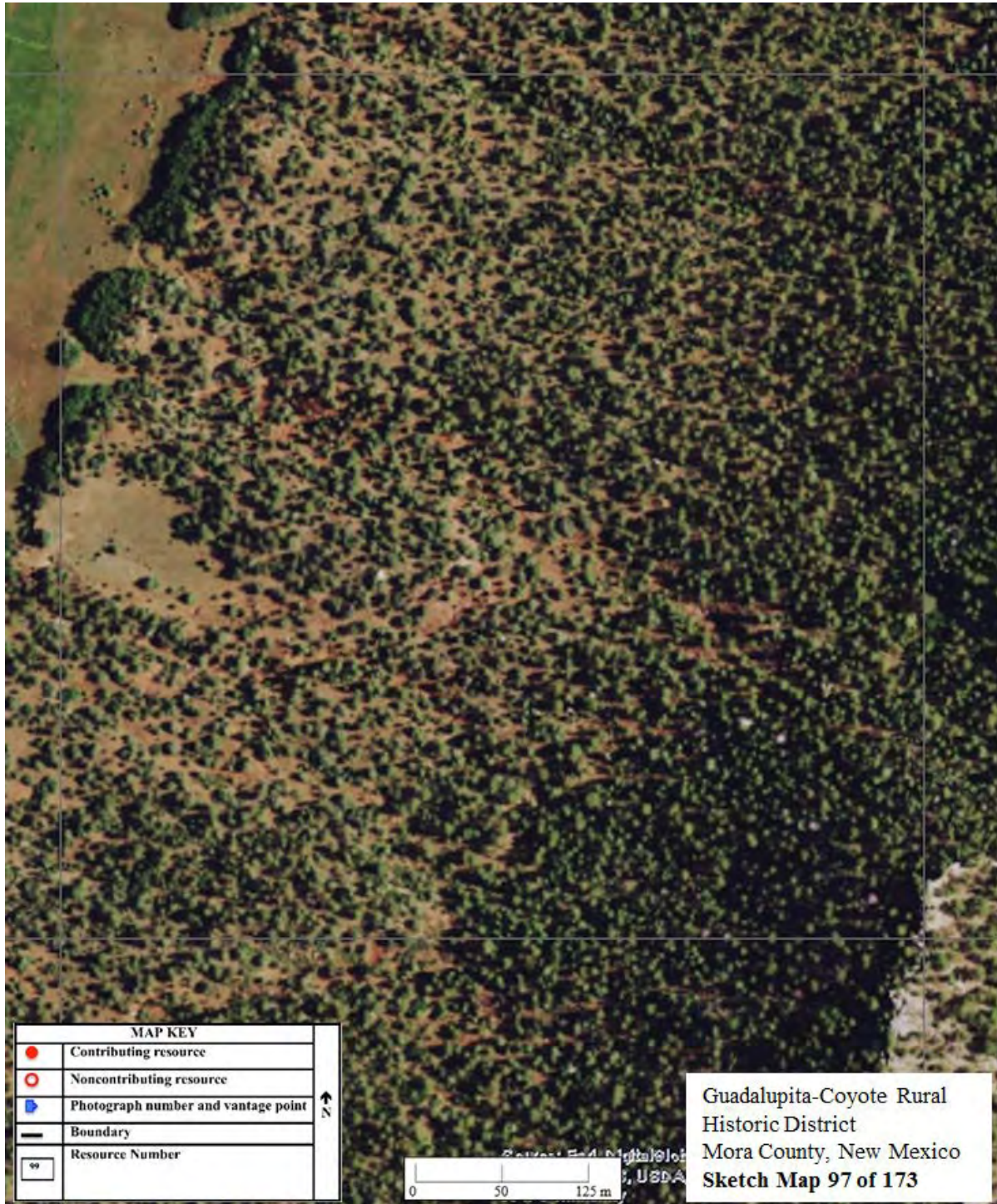
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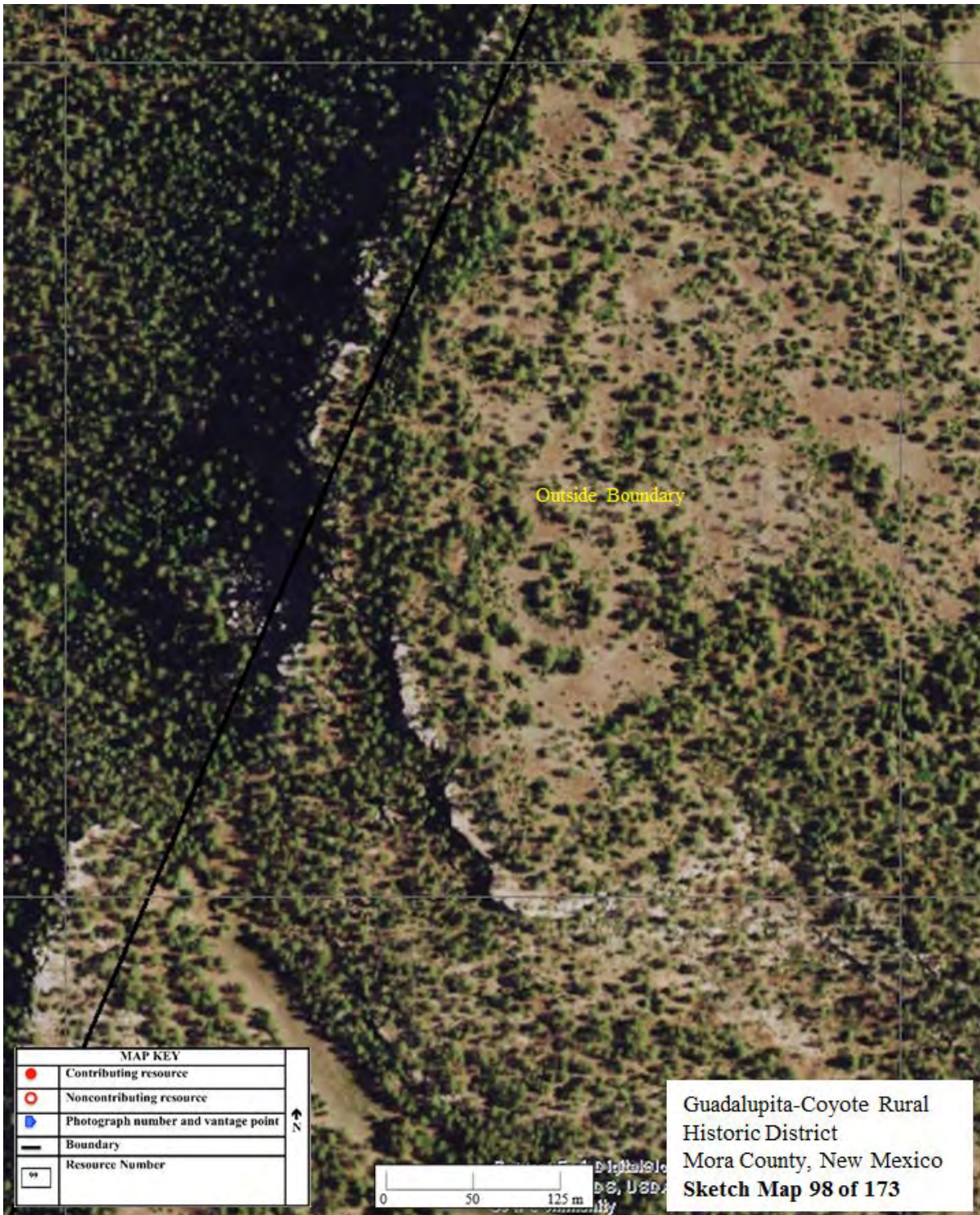
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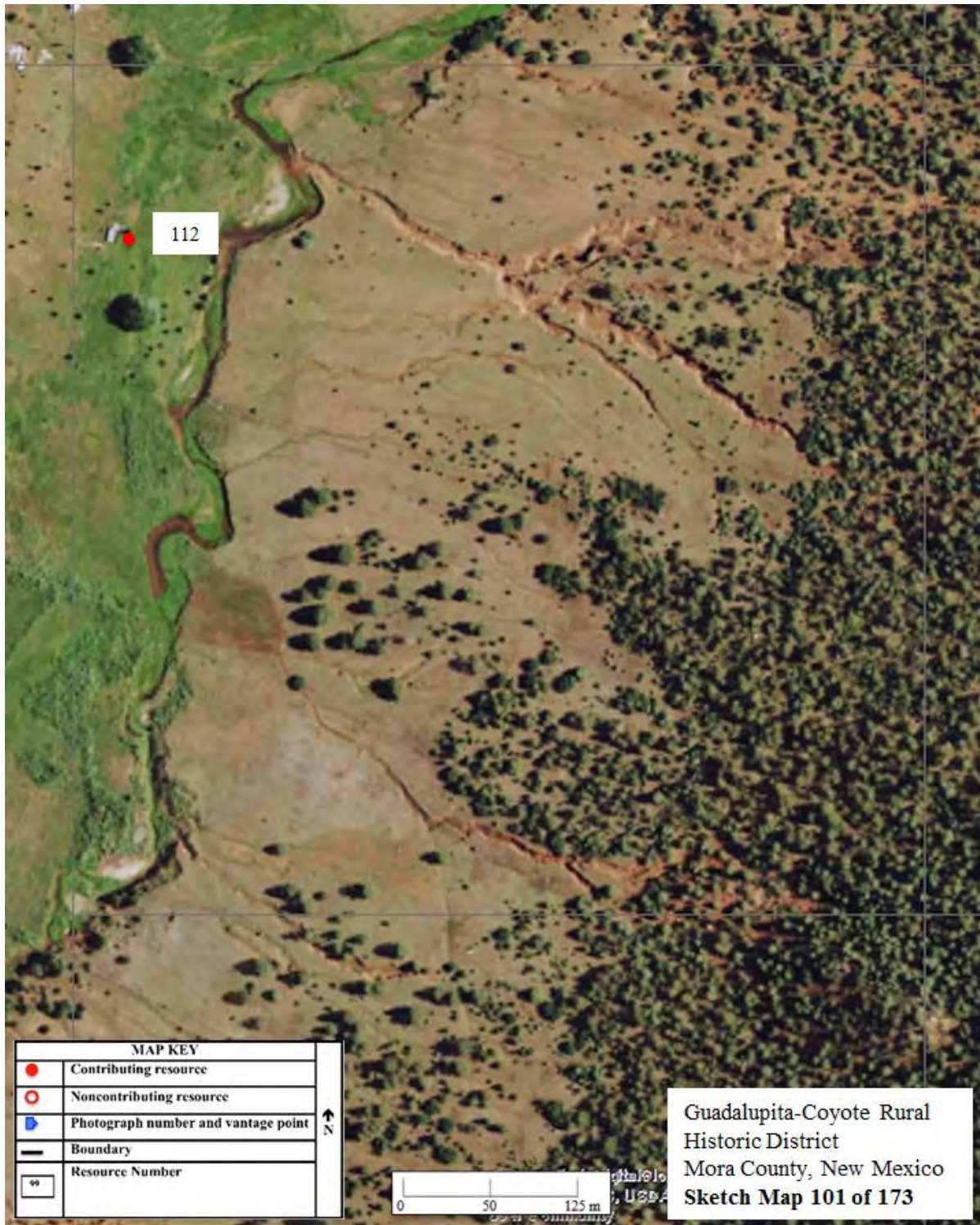
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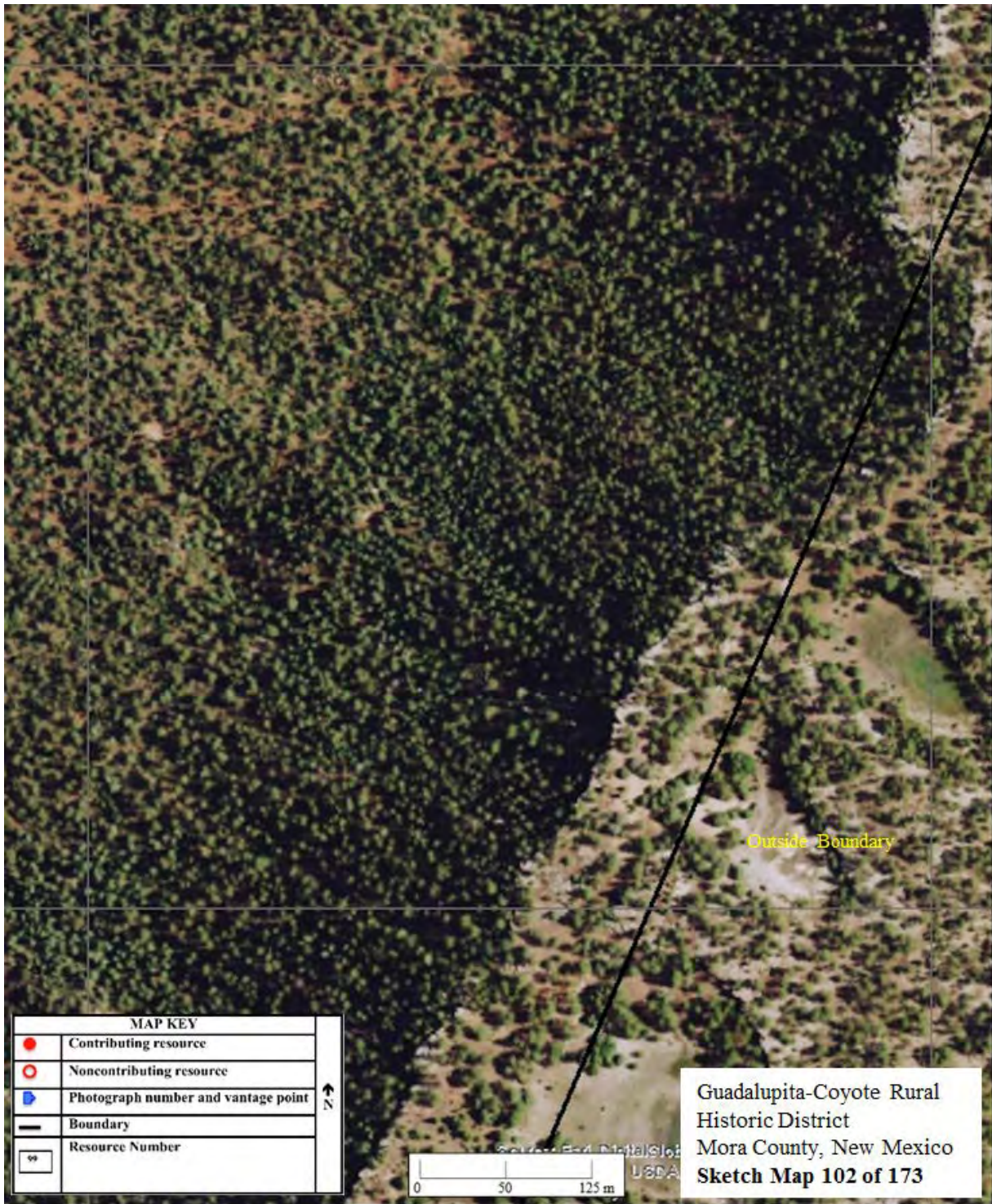
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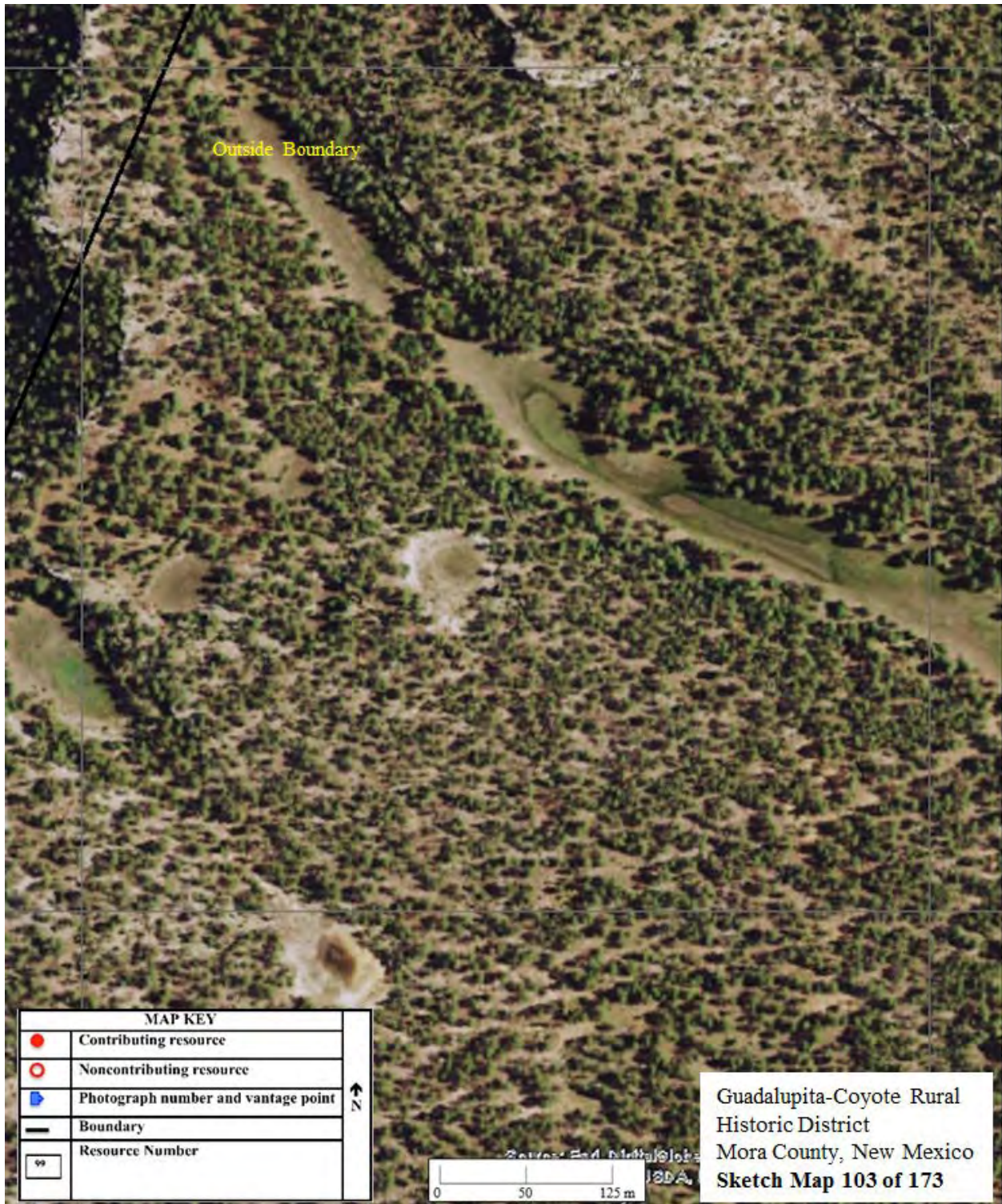
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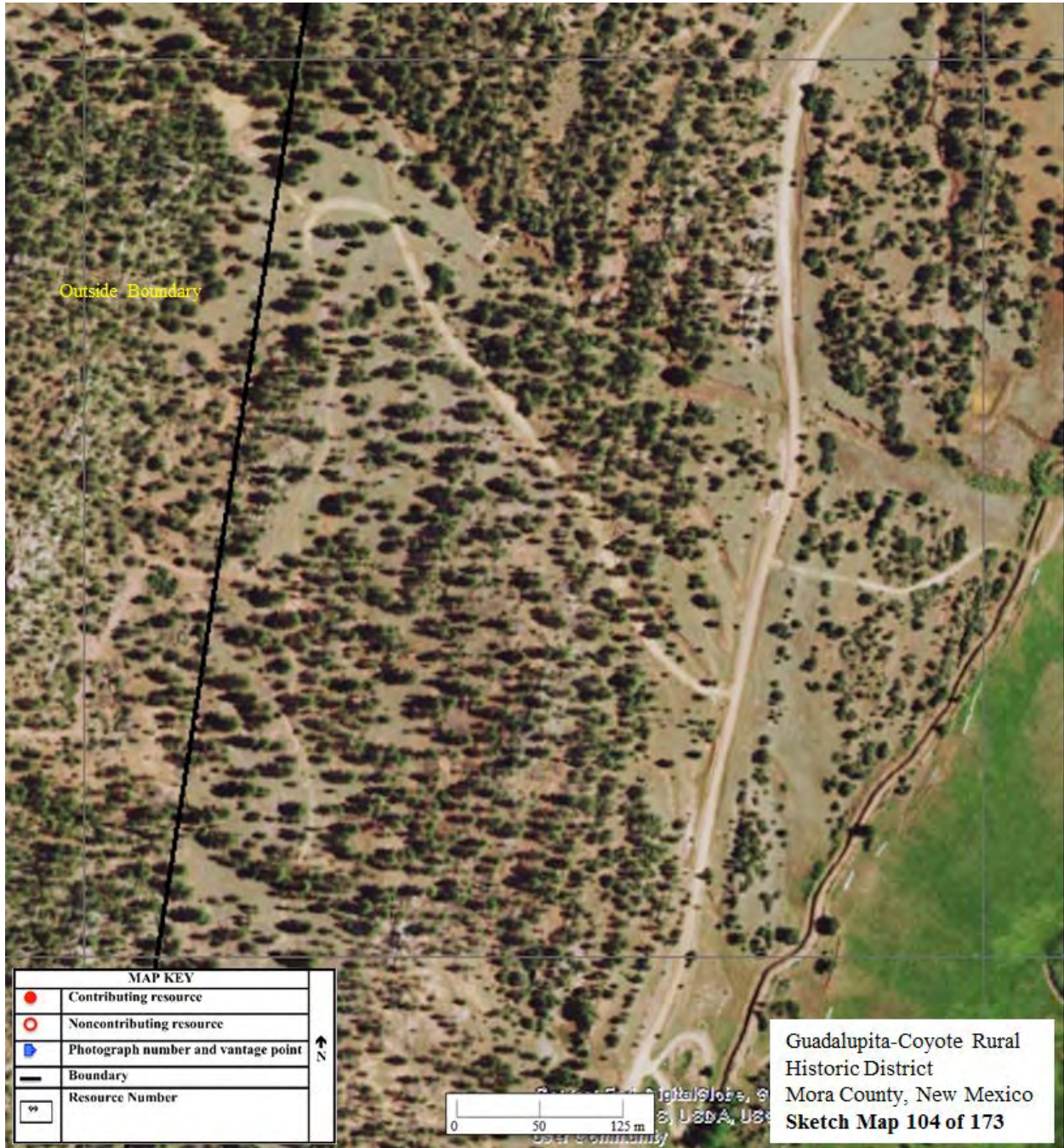
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Guadalupeita-Coyote Rural Historic District
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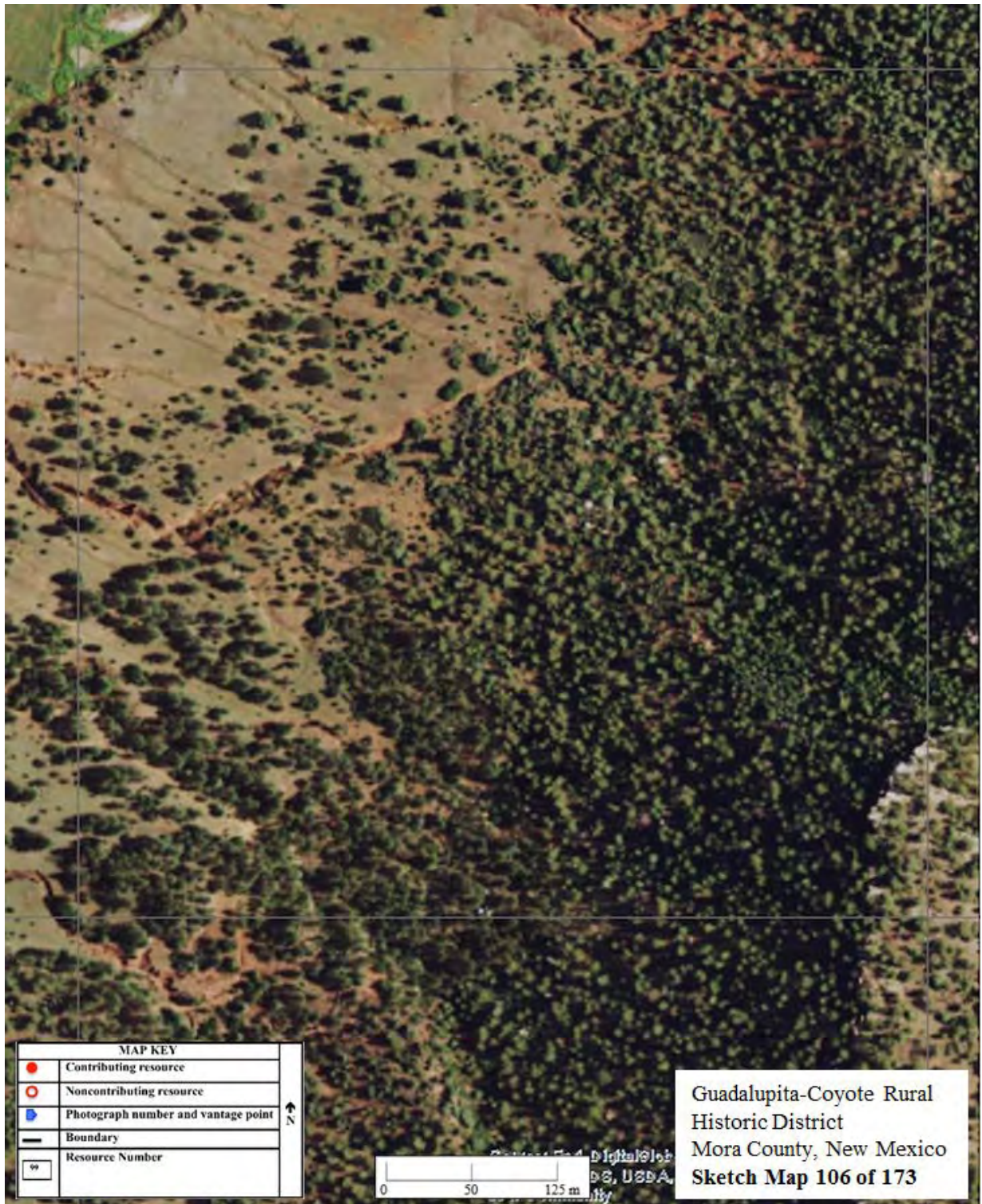
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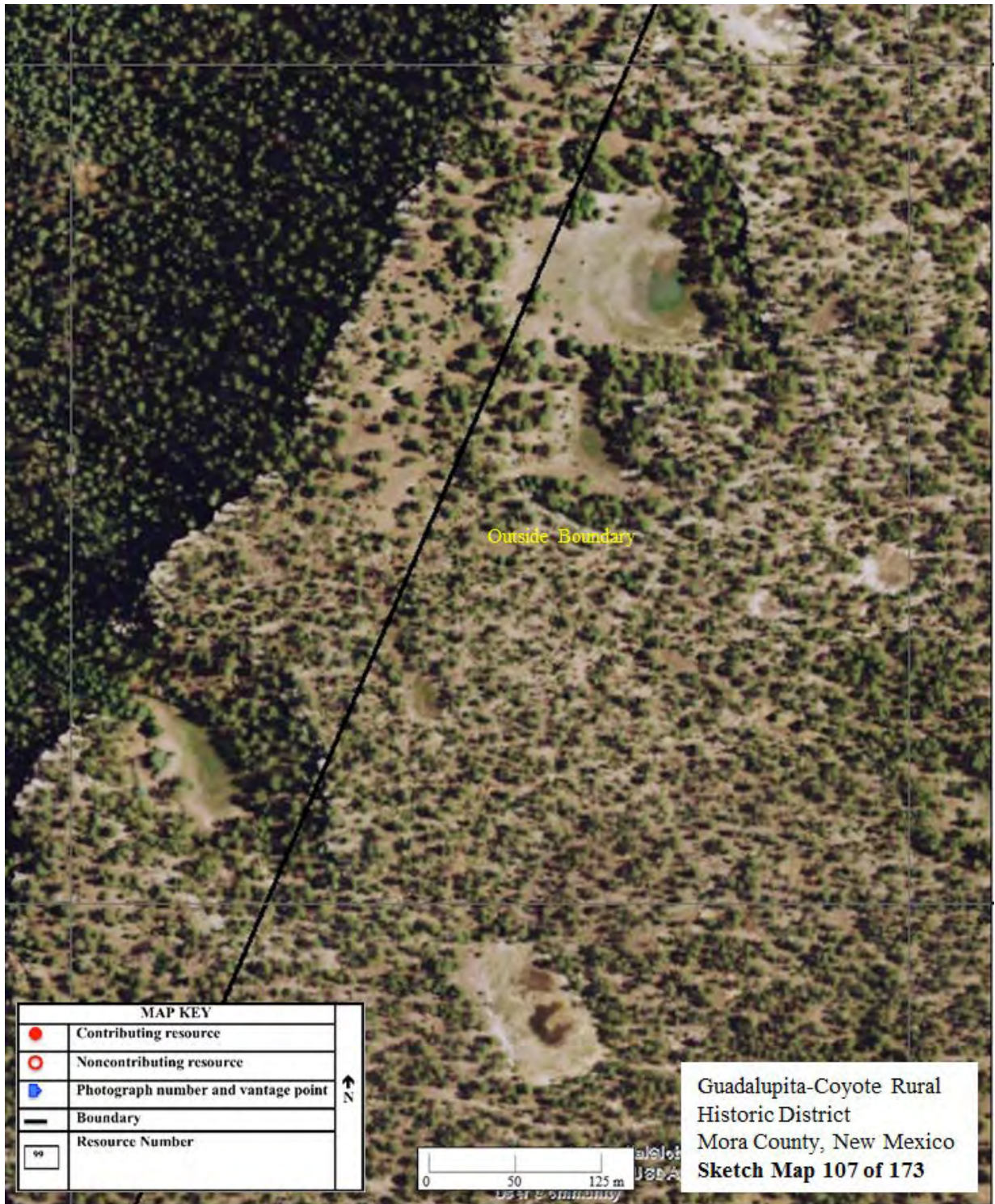
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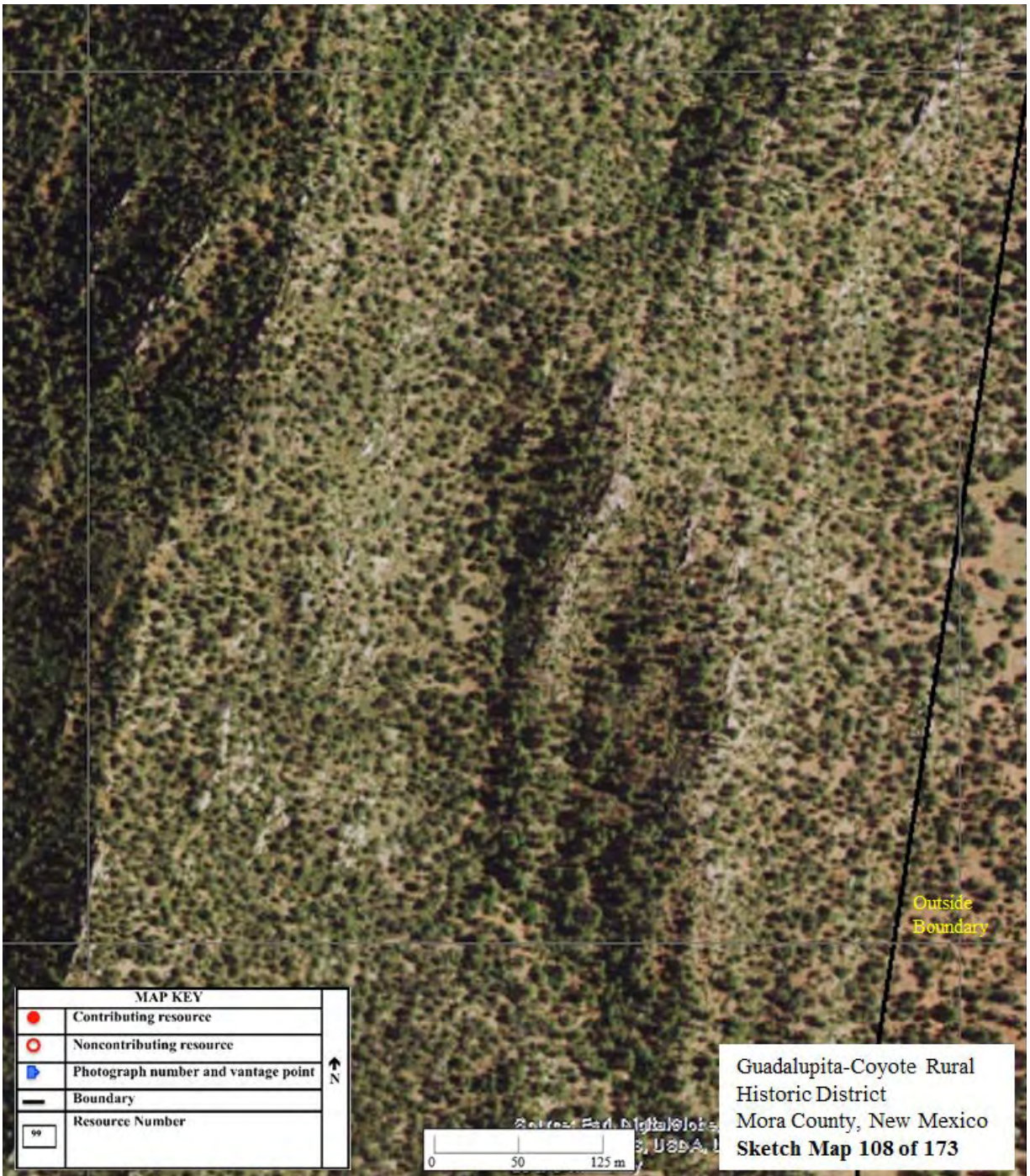
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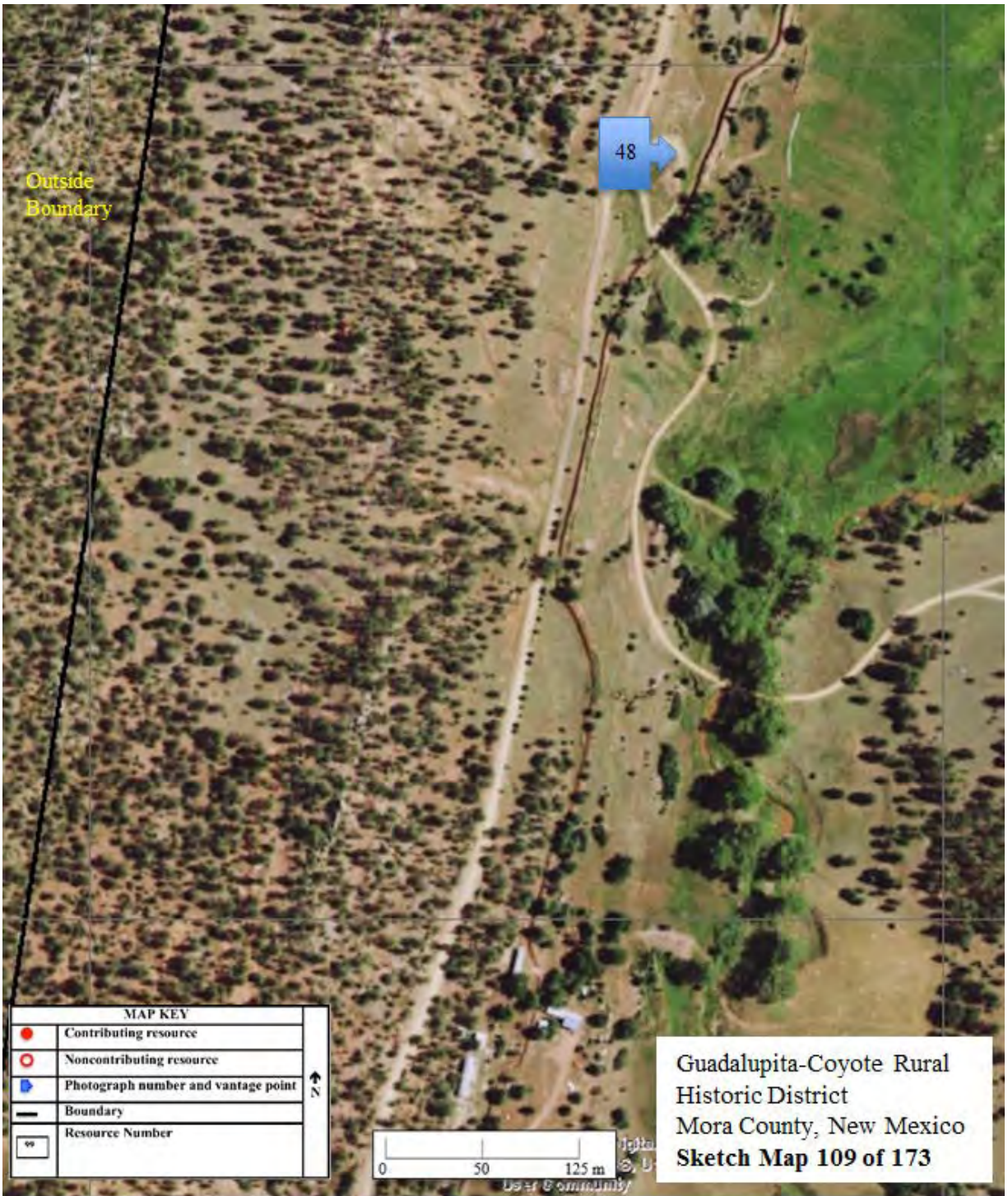
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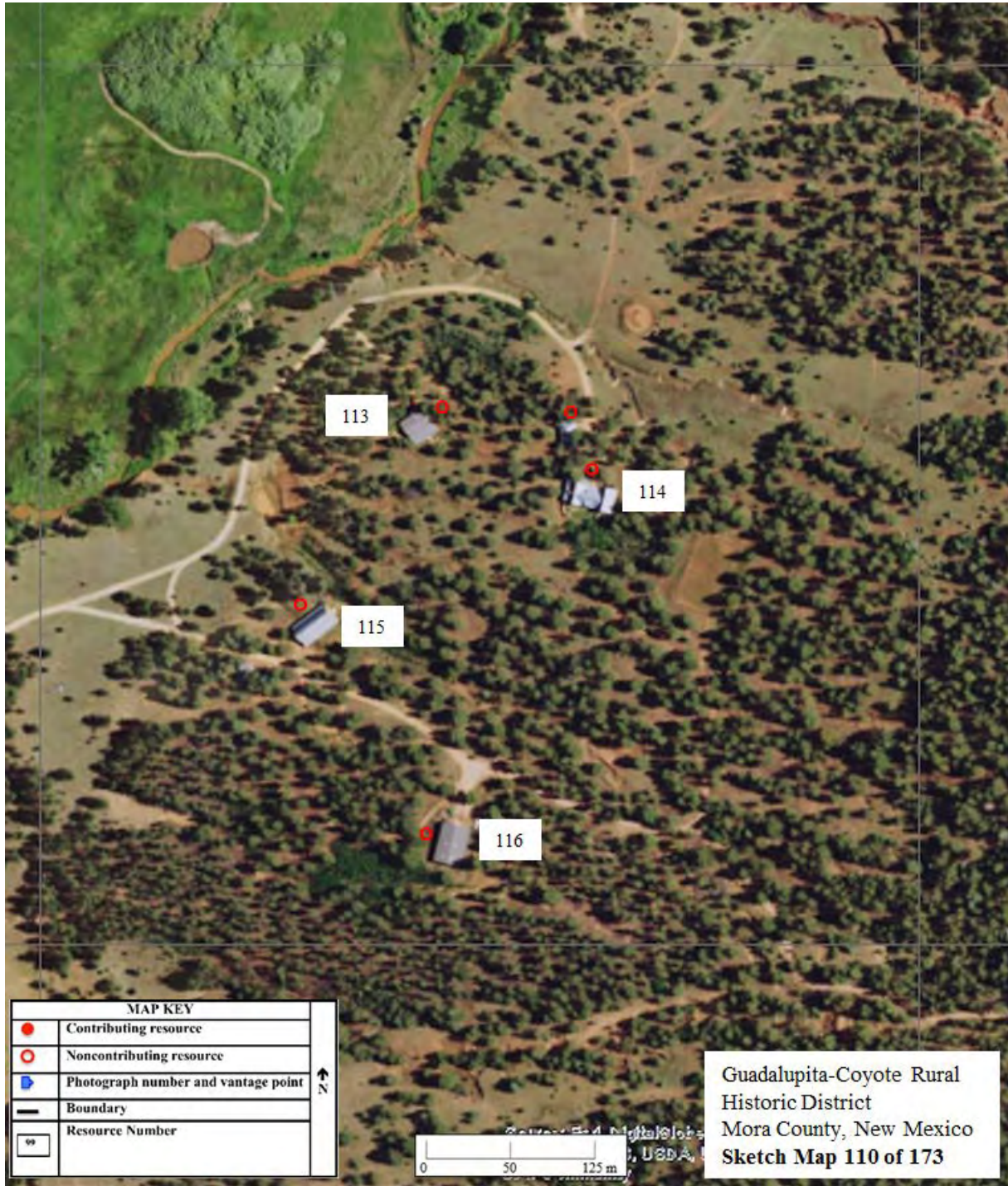
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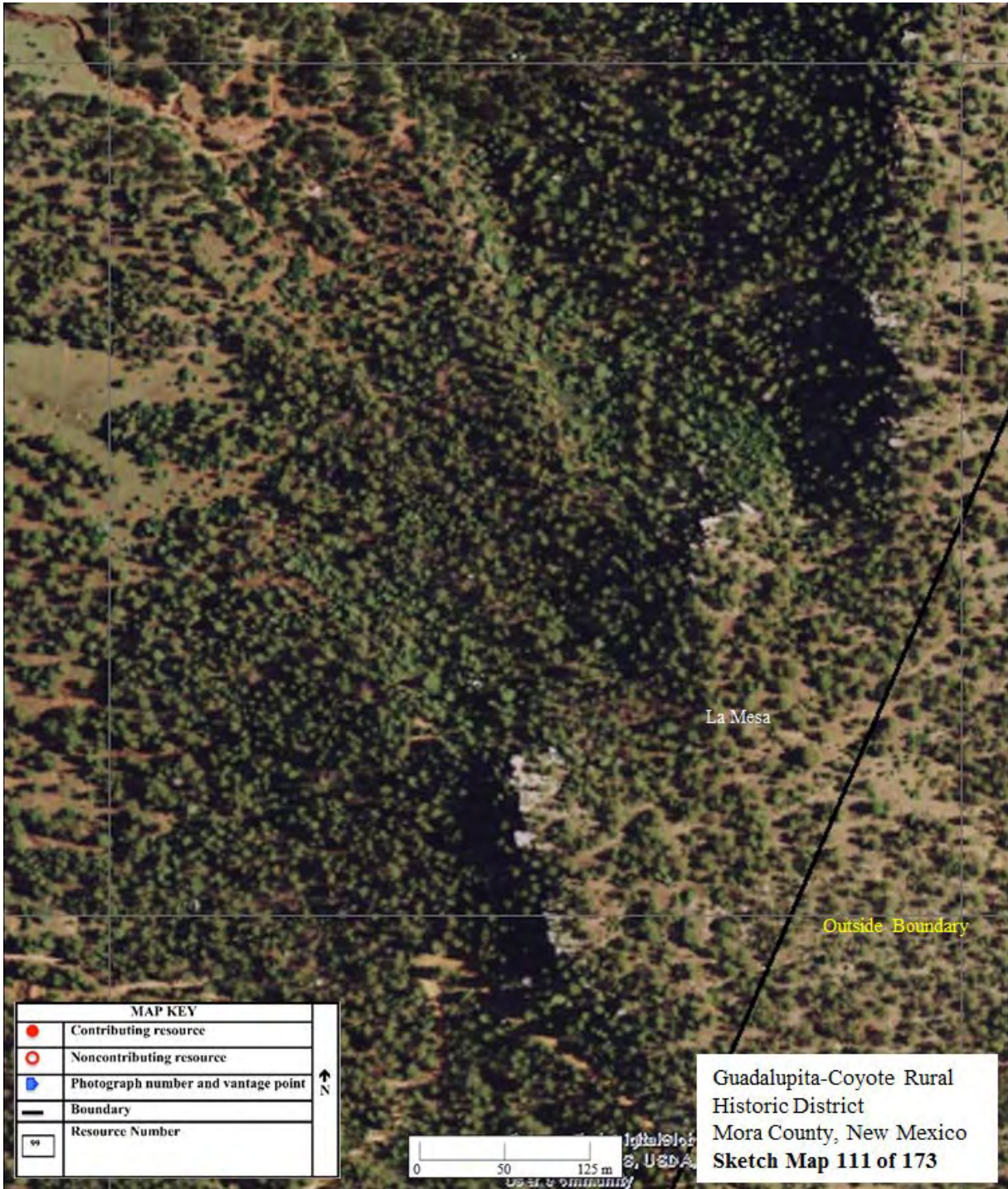
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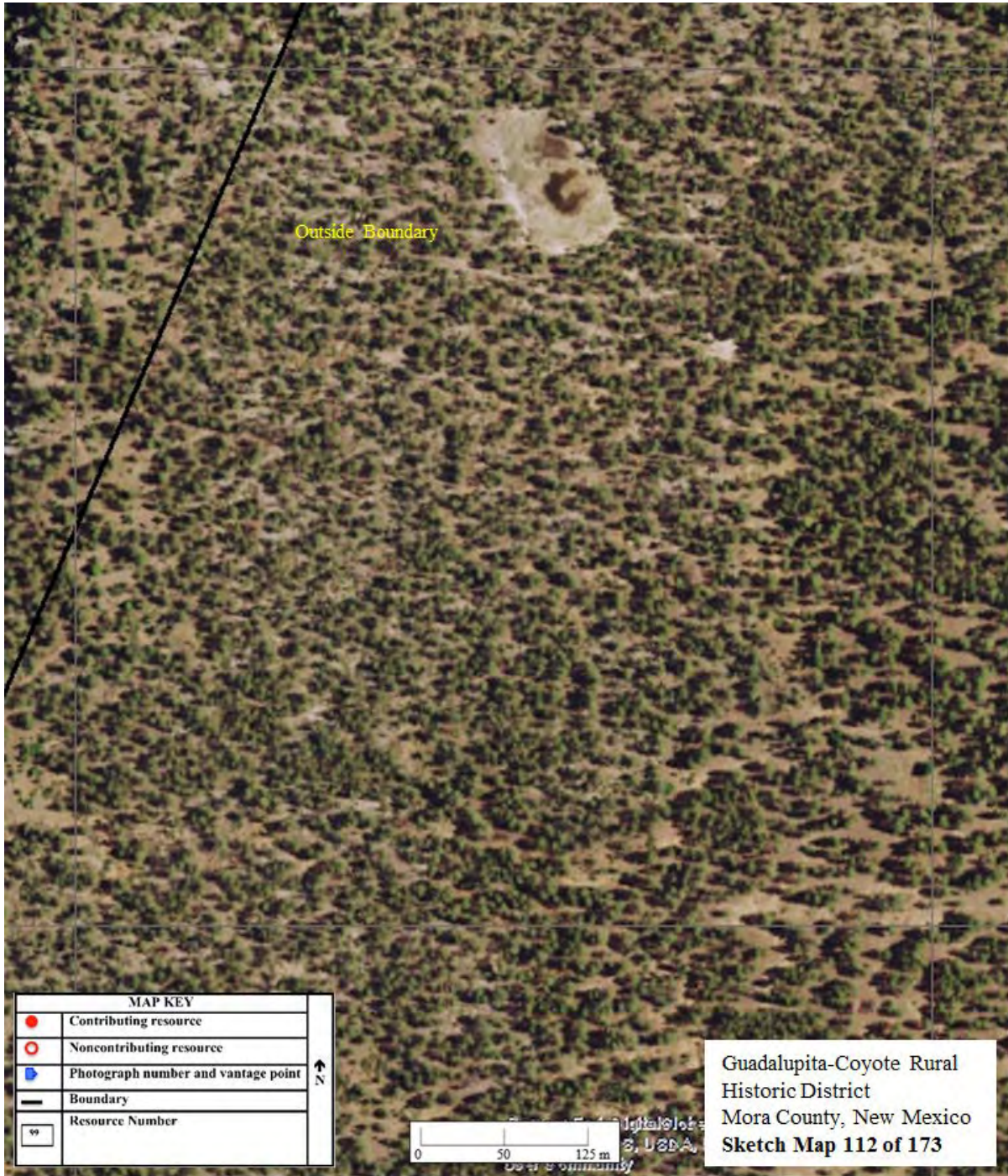
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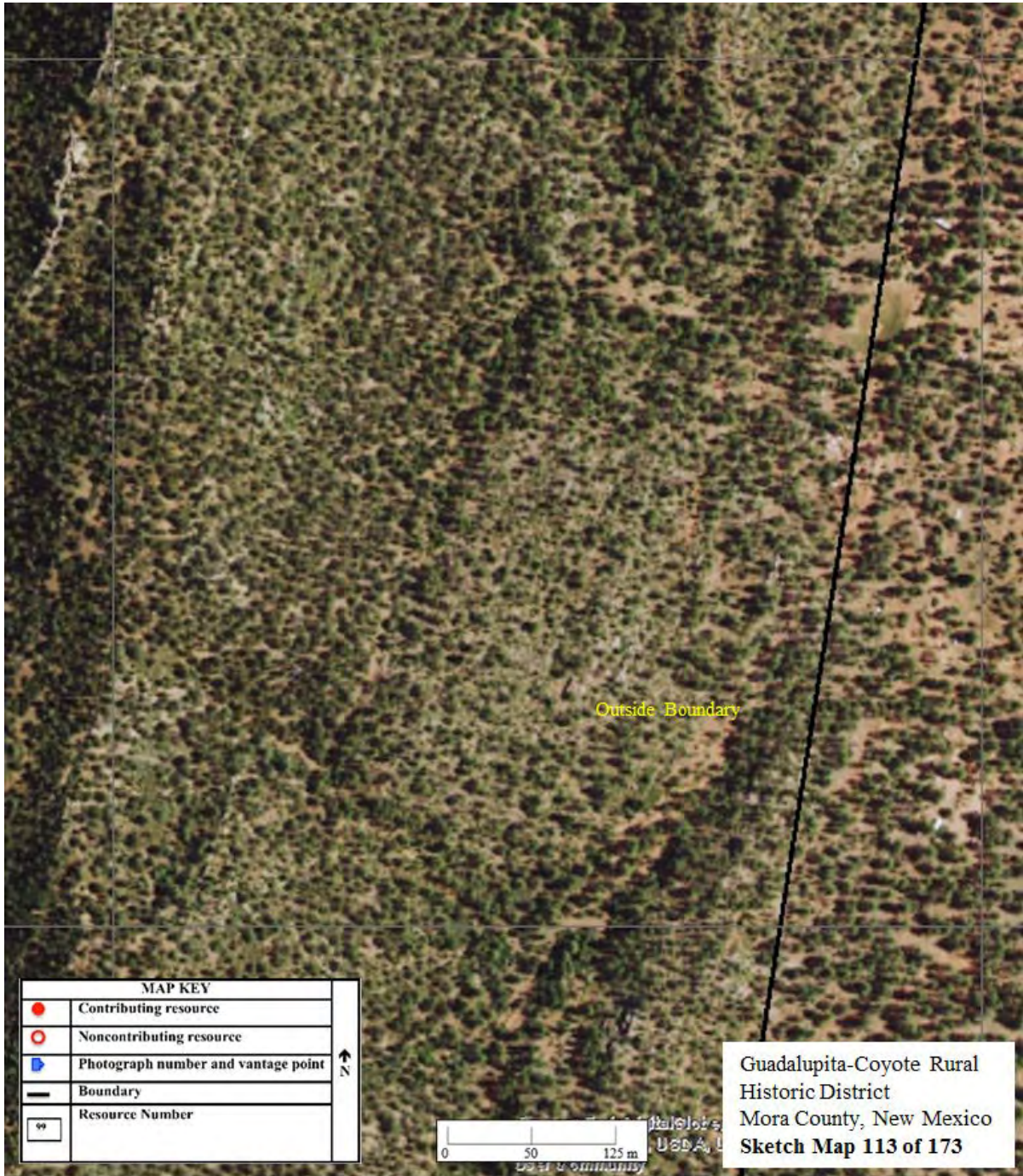
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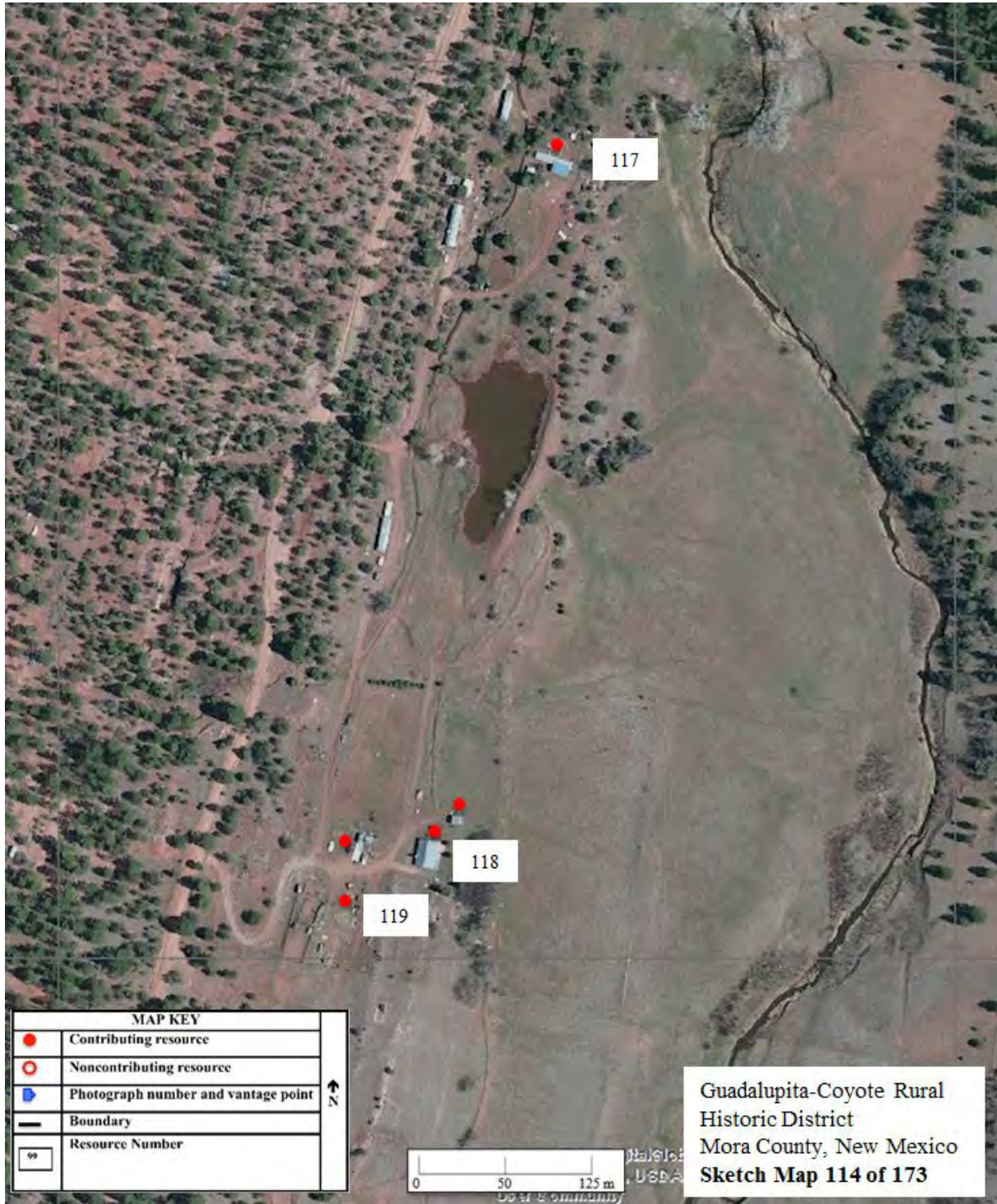
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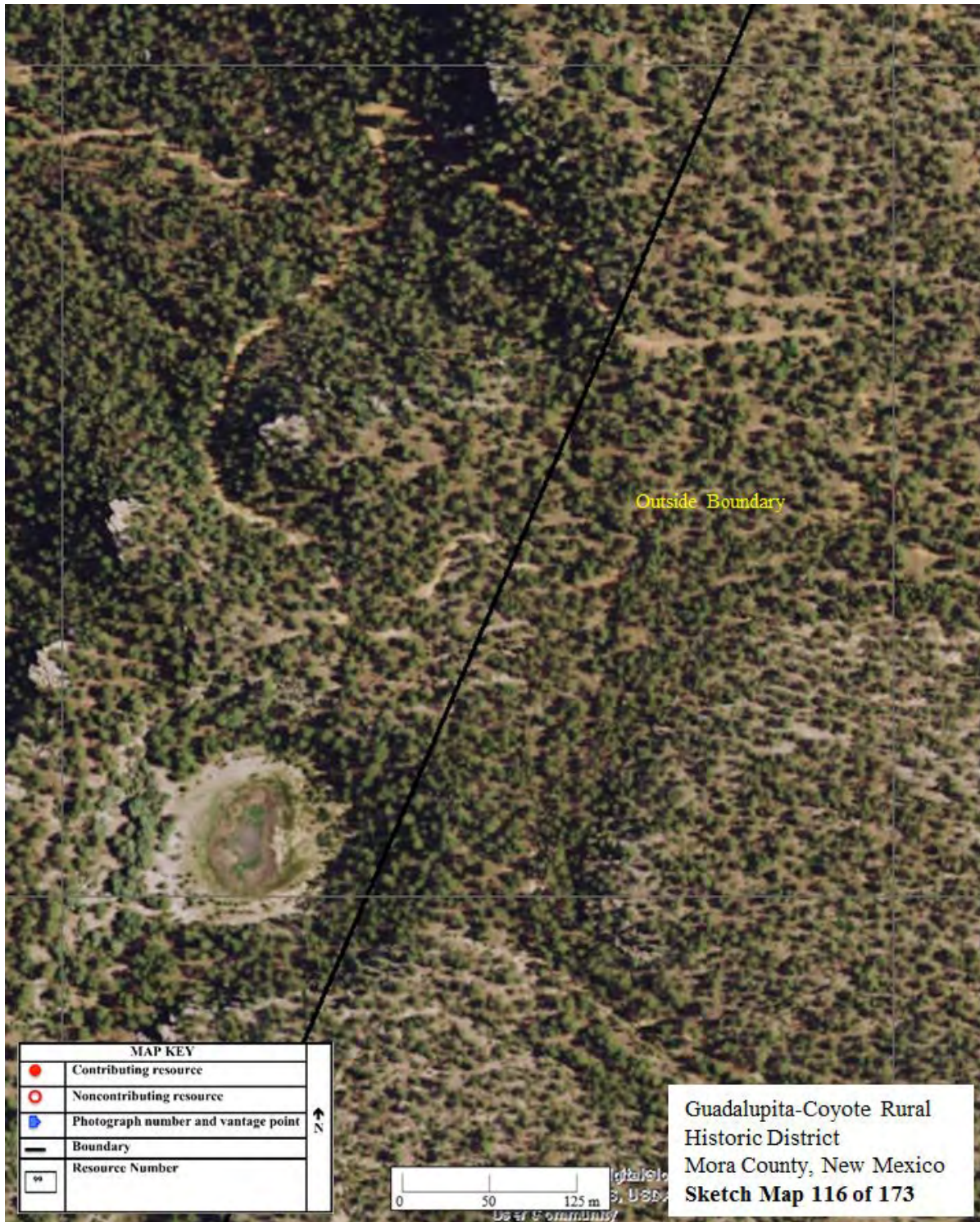
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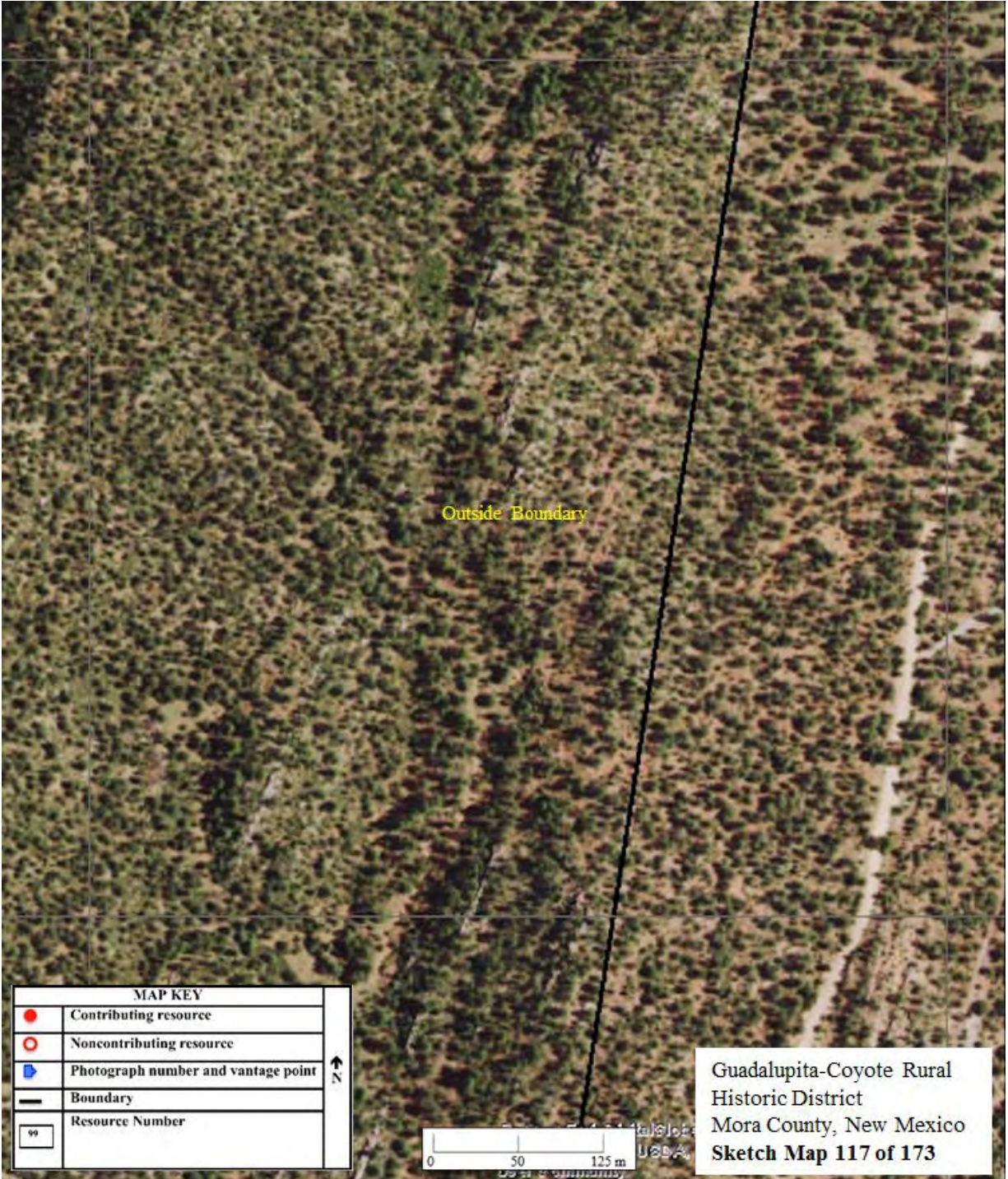
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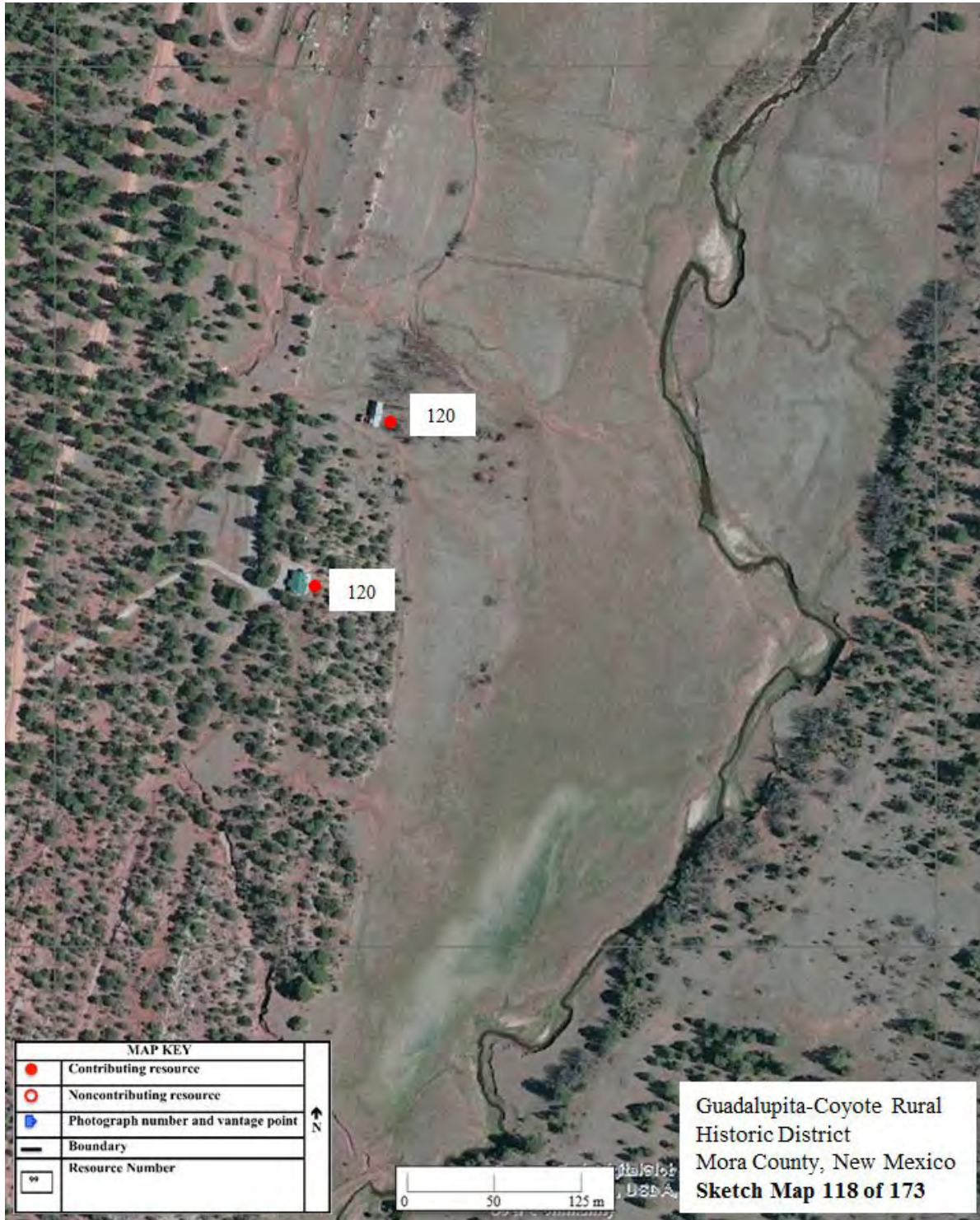
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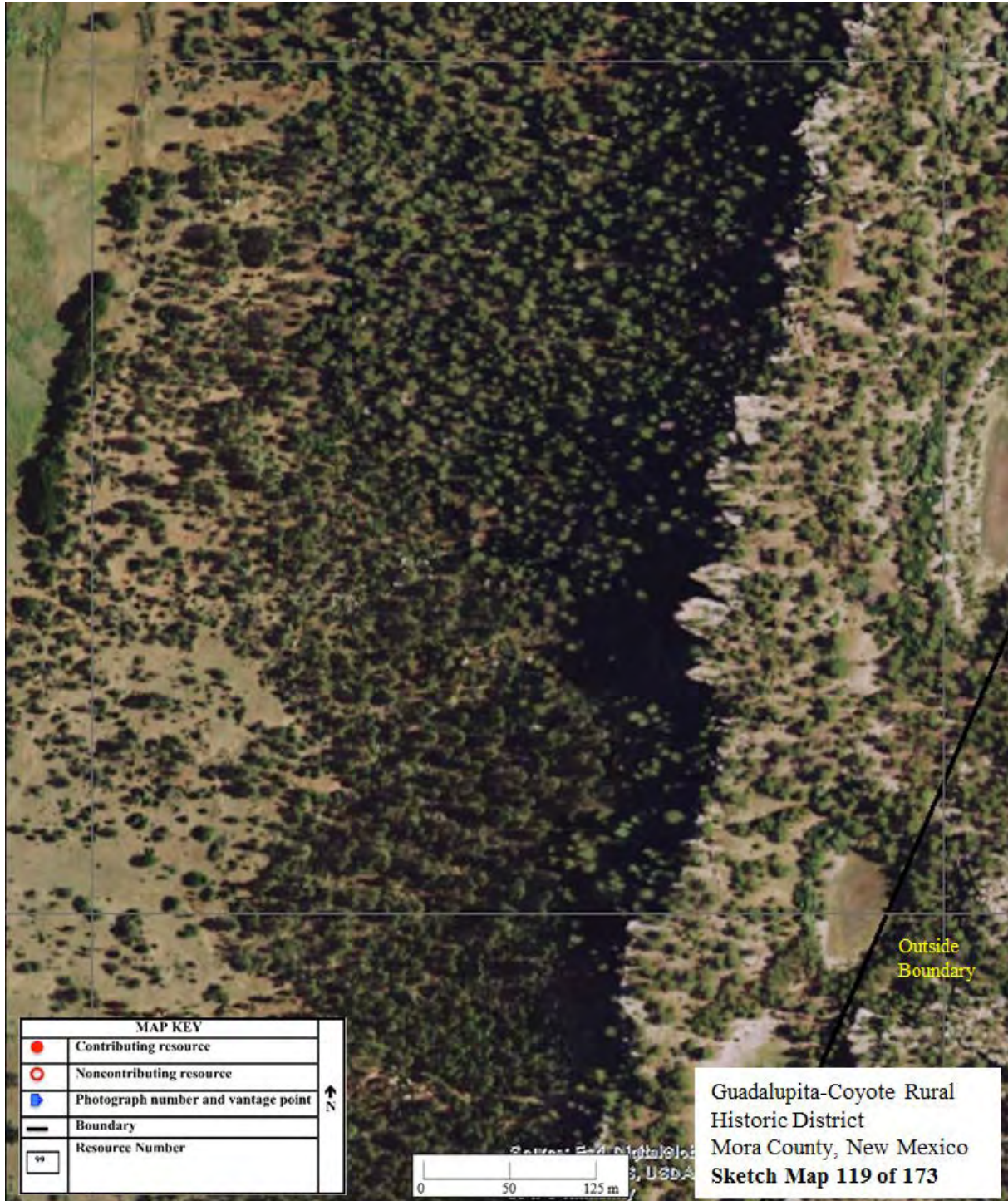
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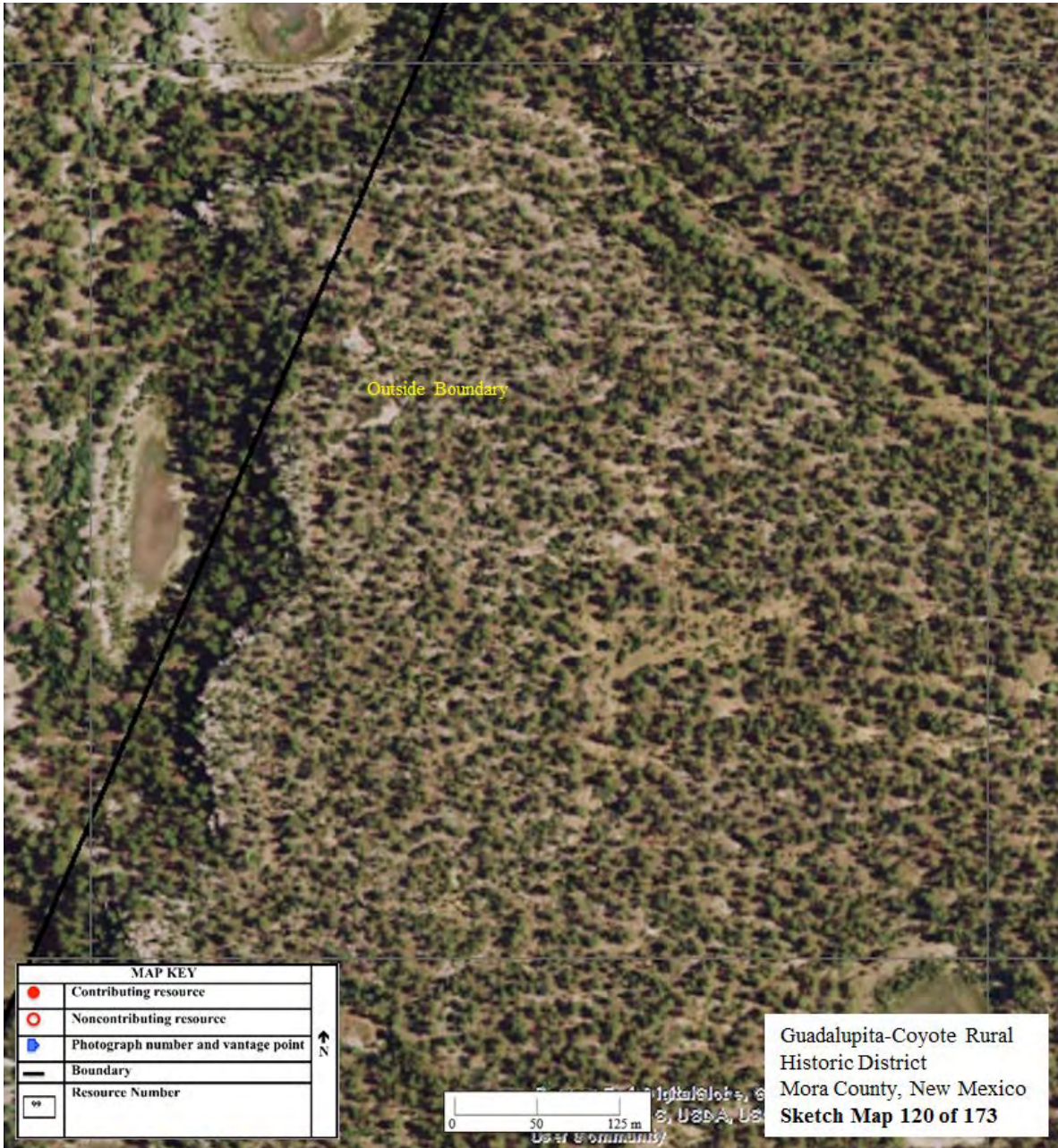
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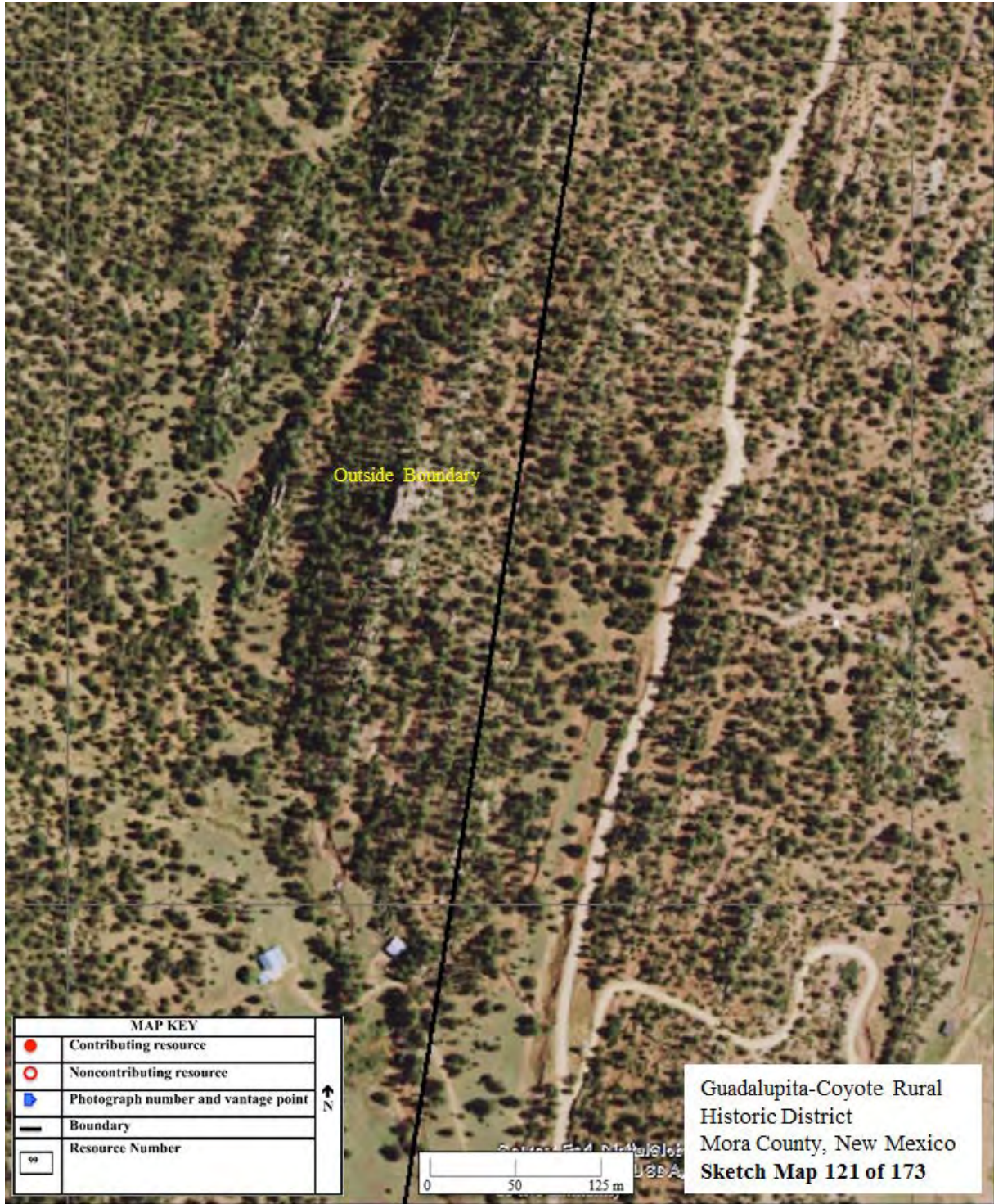
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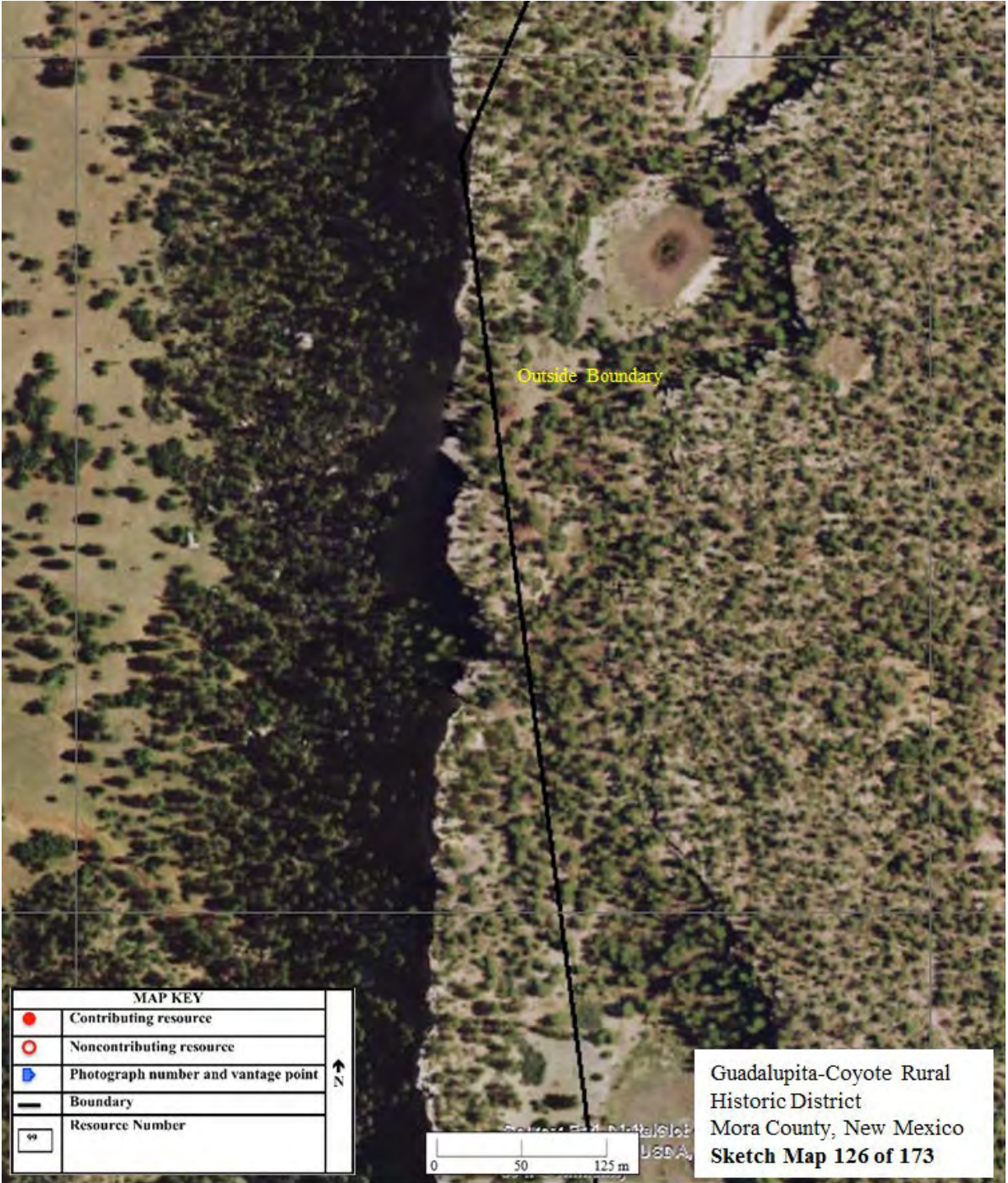
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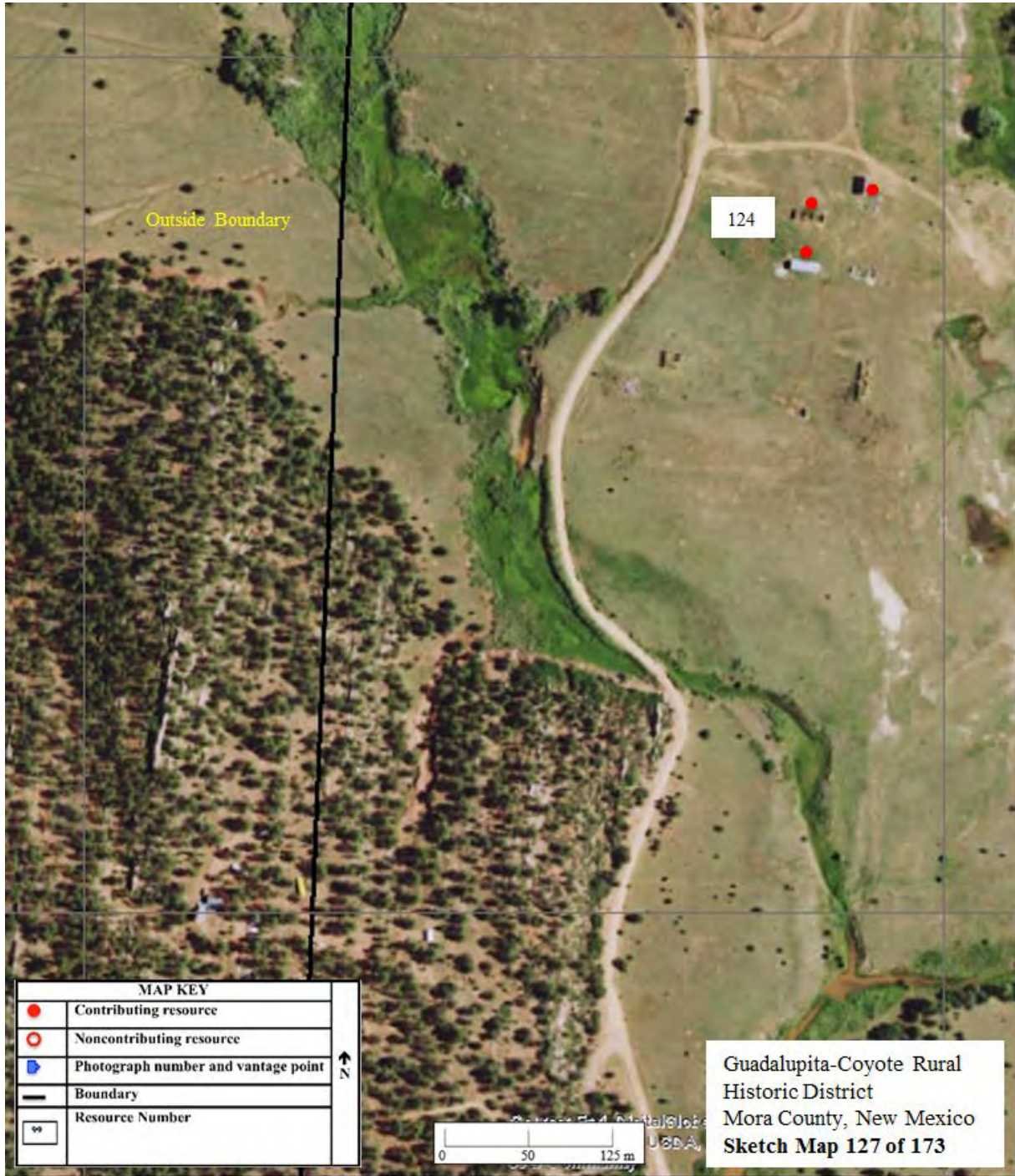
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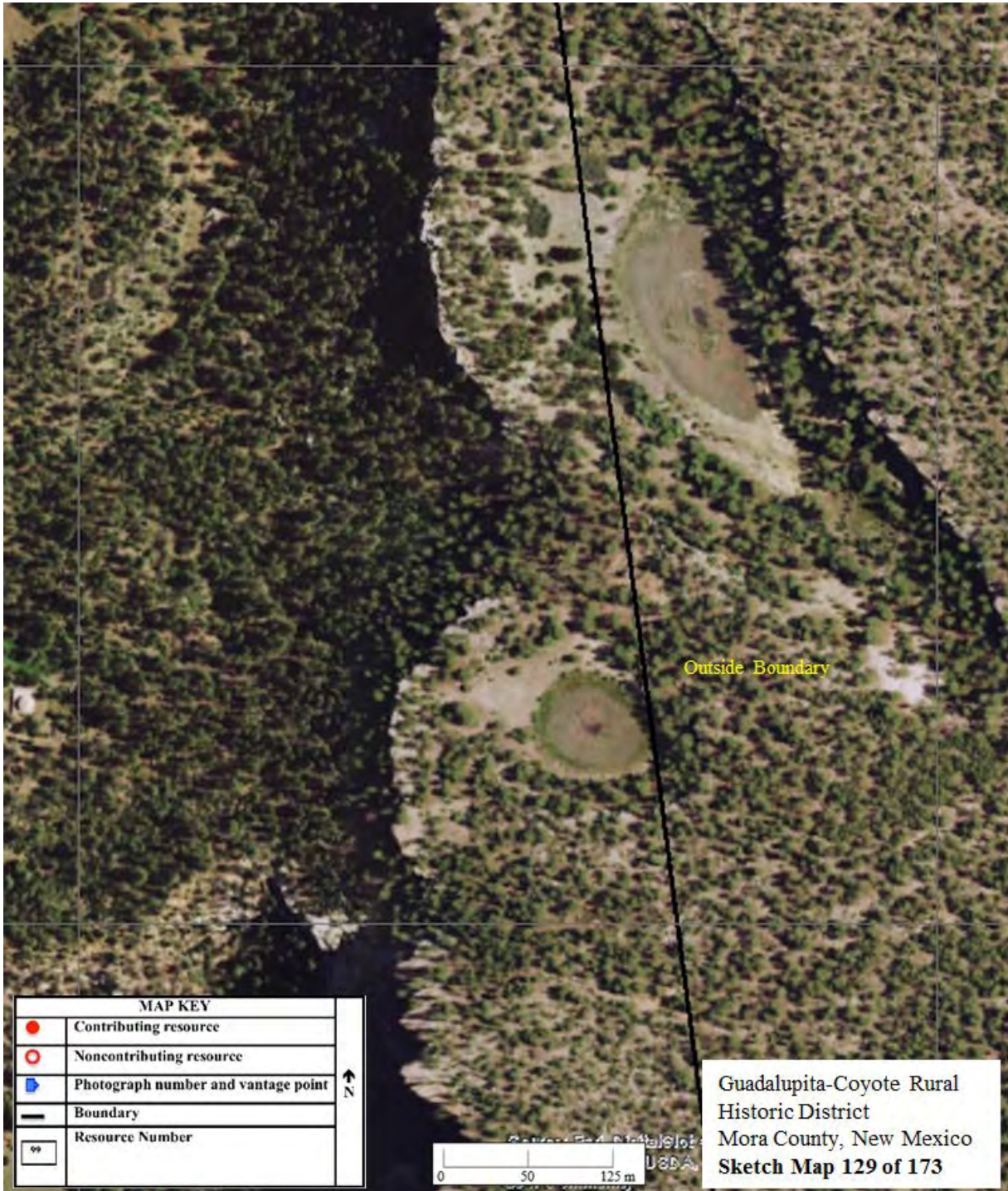
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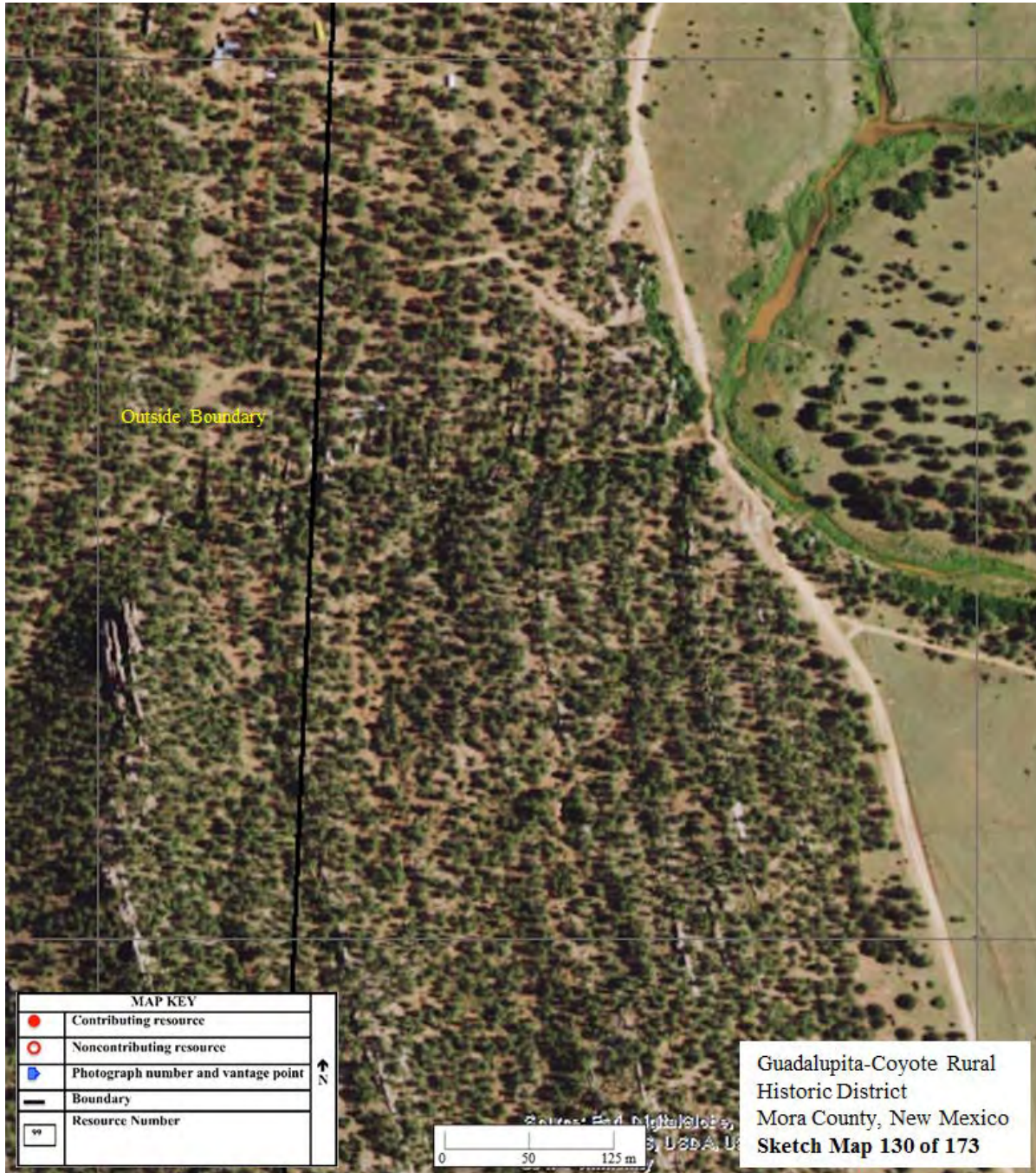
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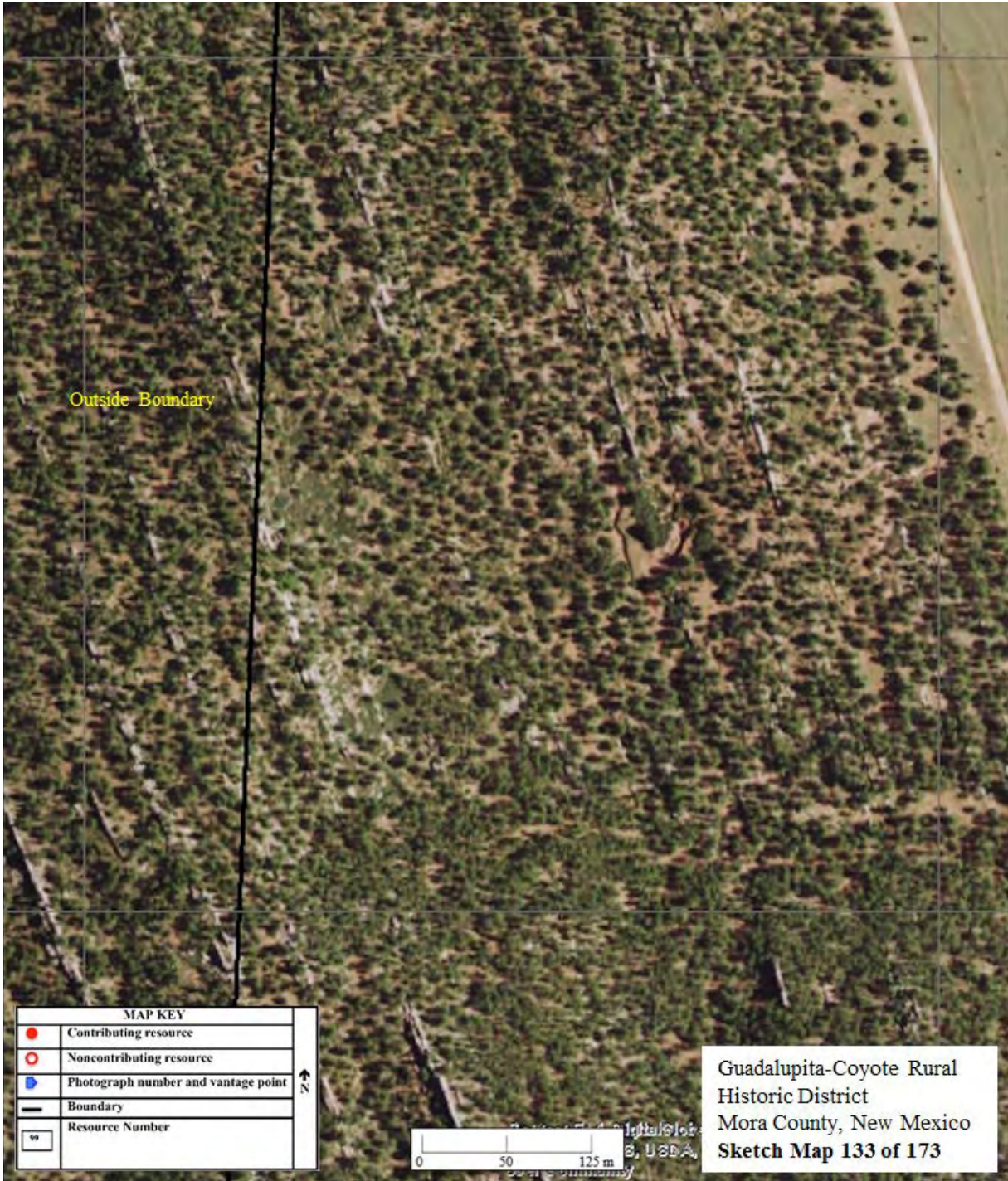
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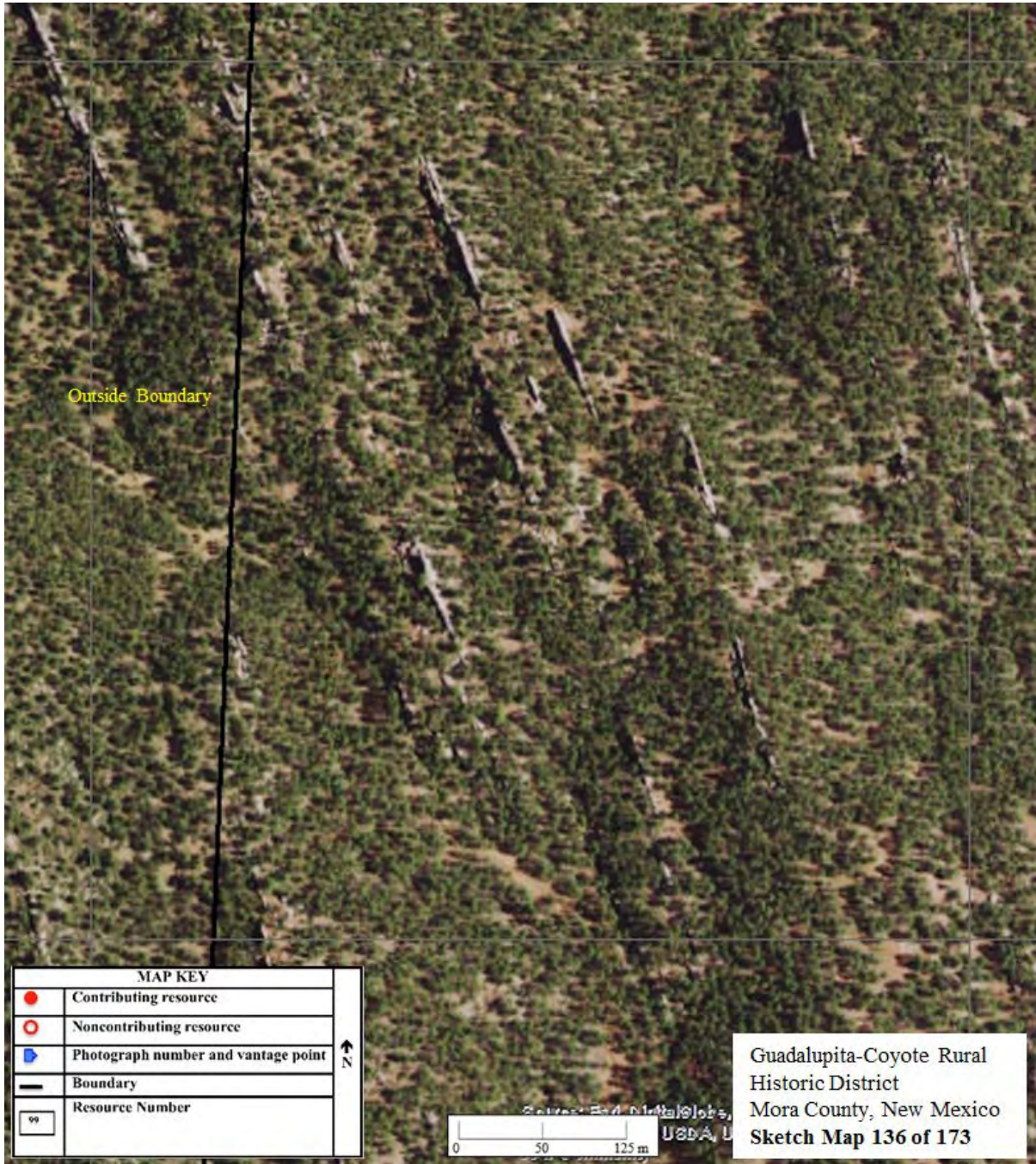
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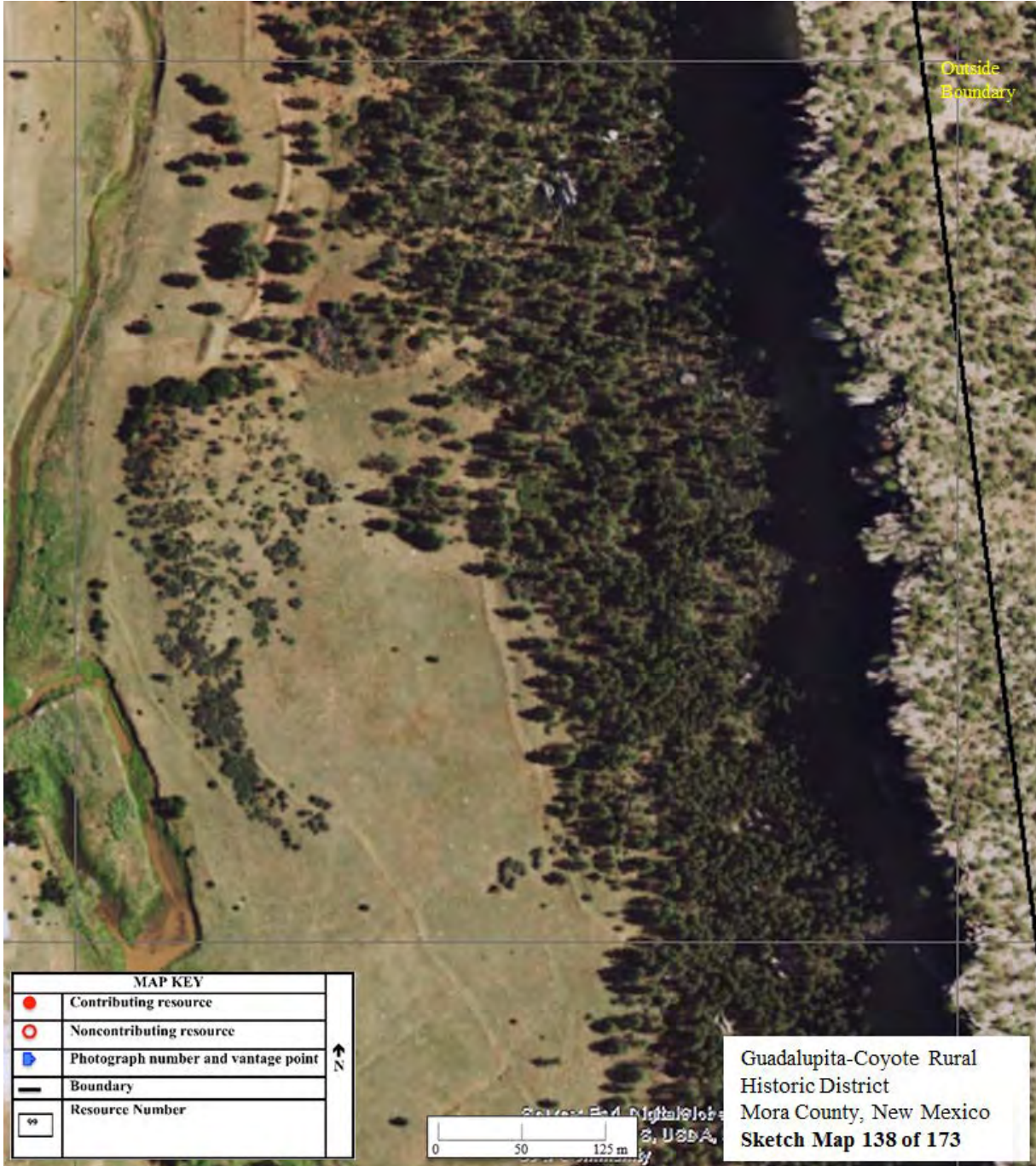
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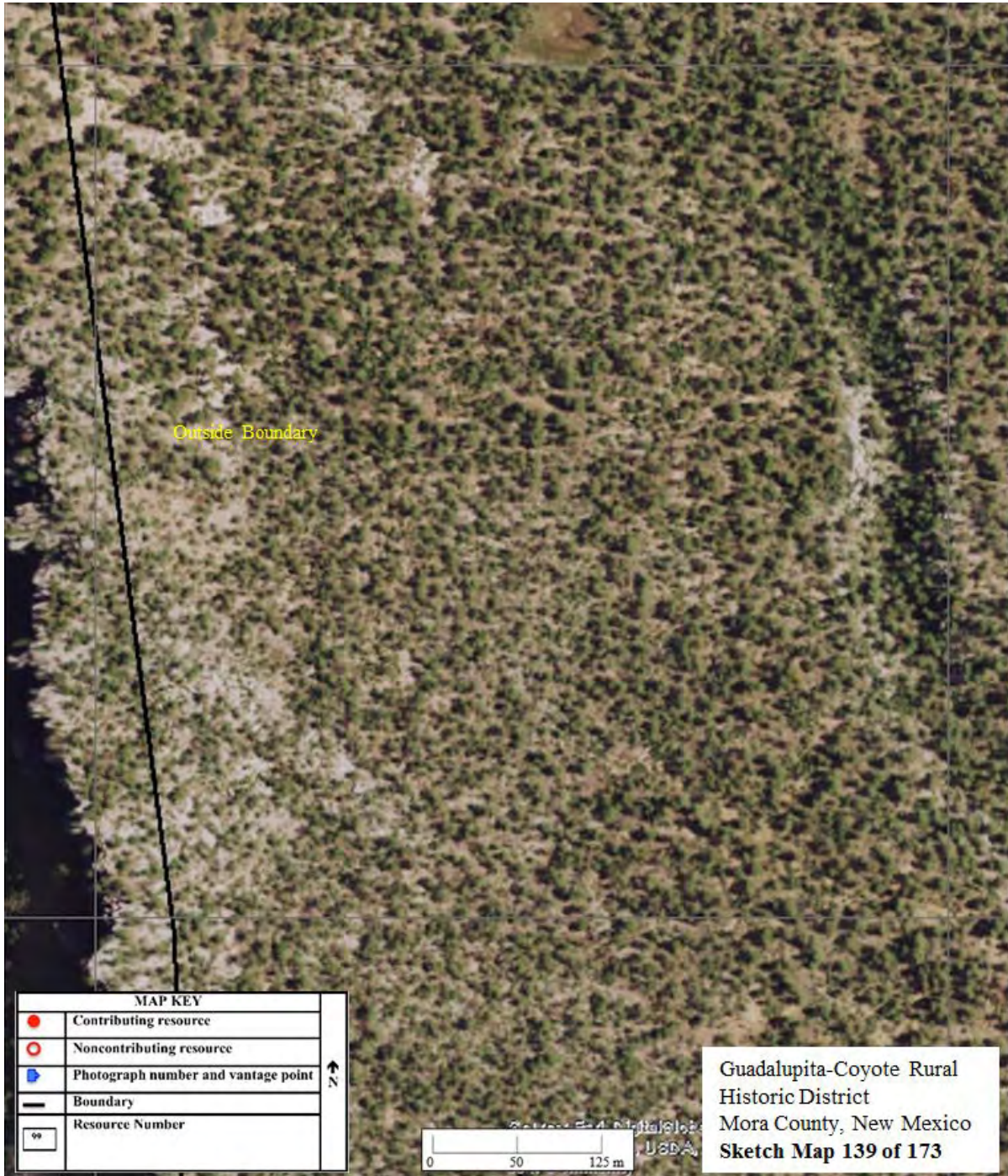
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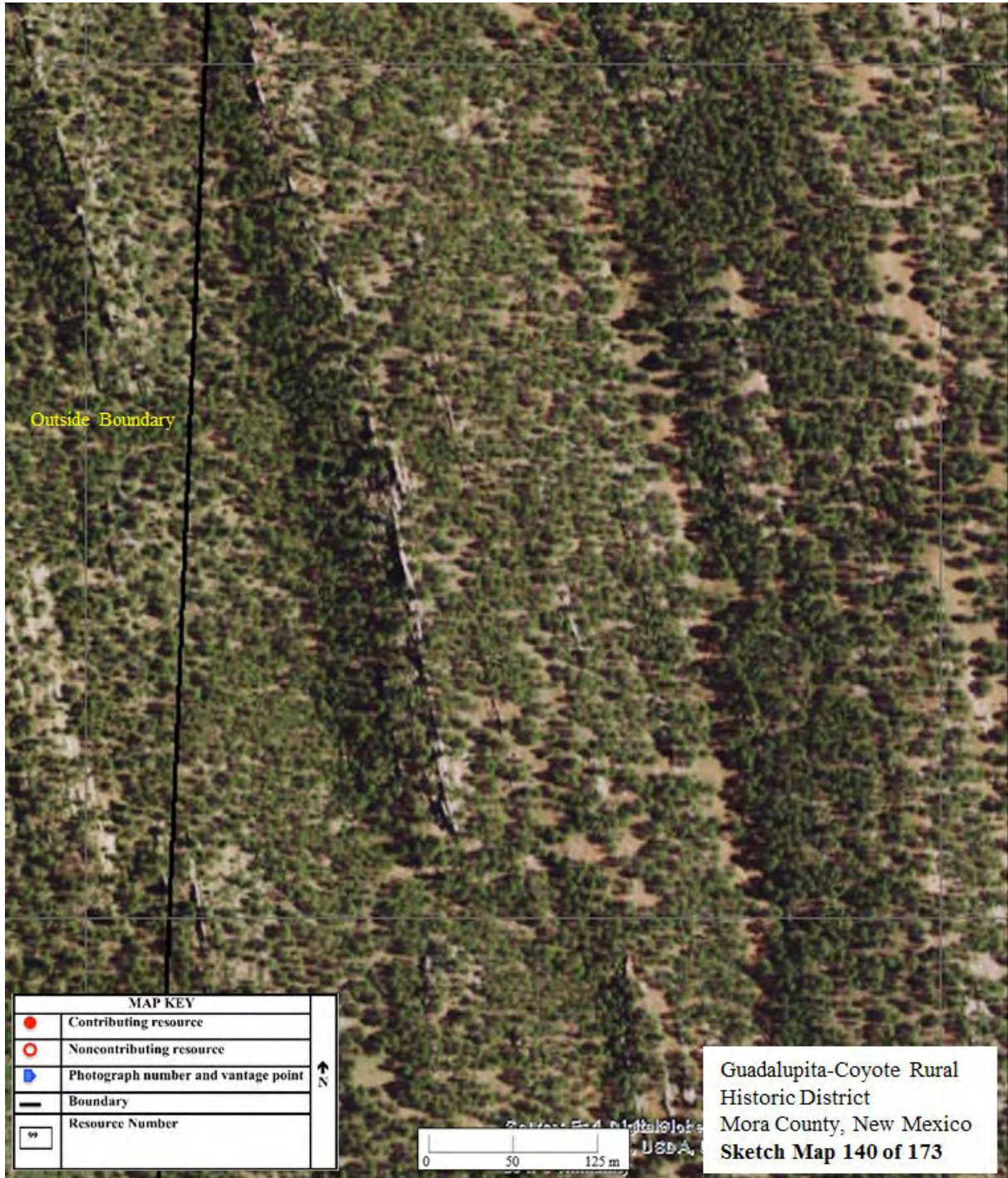
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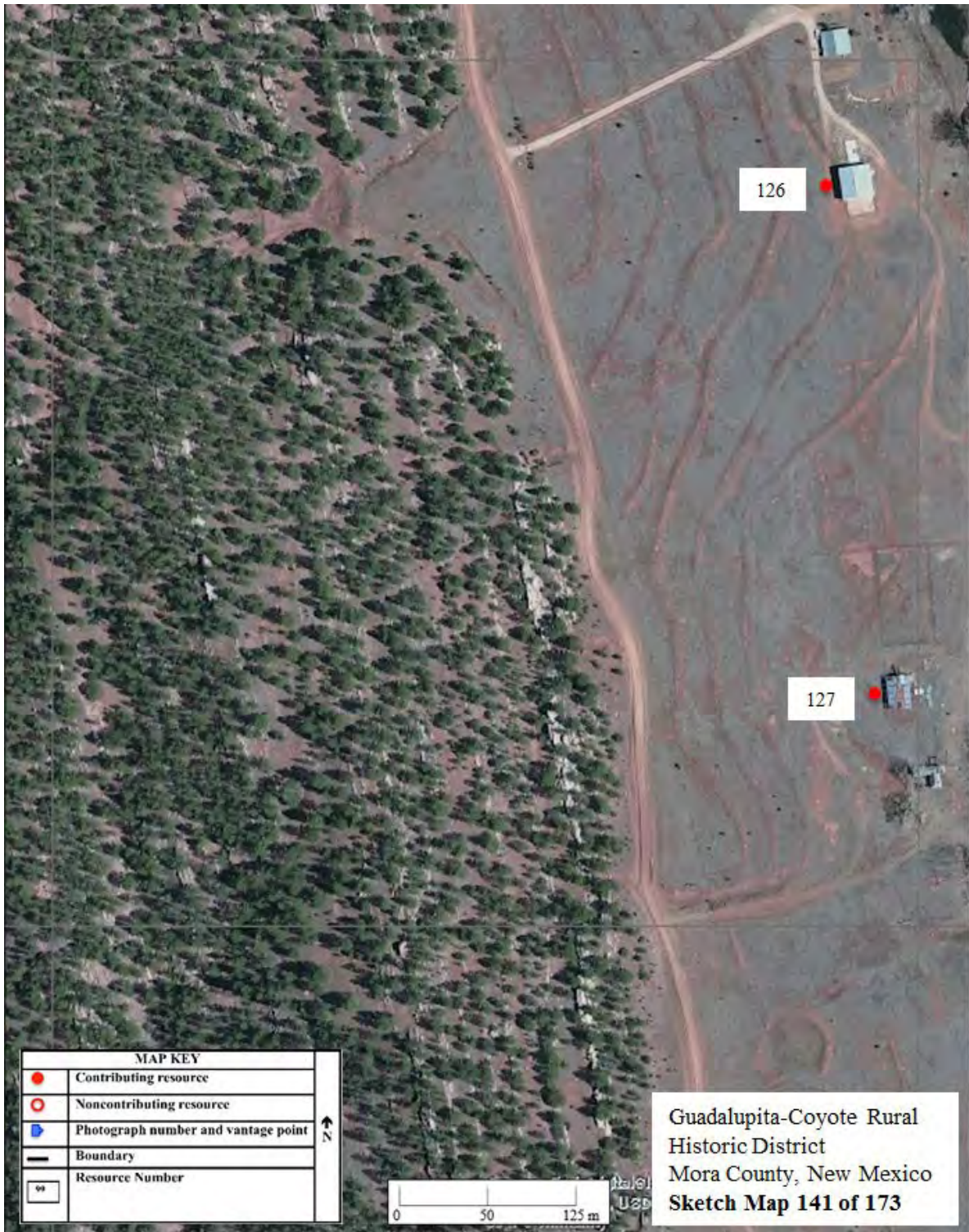
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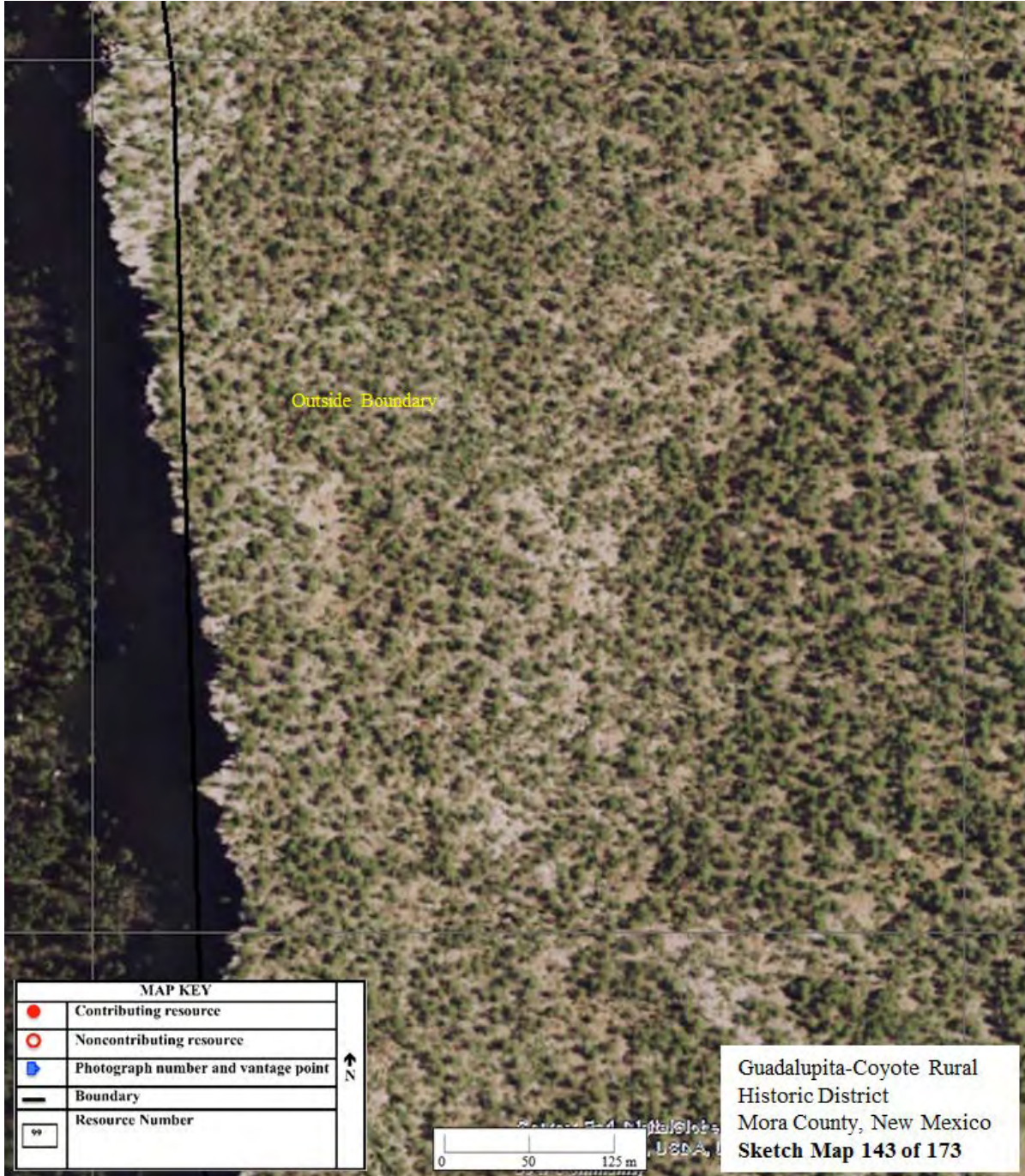
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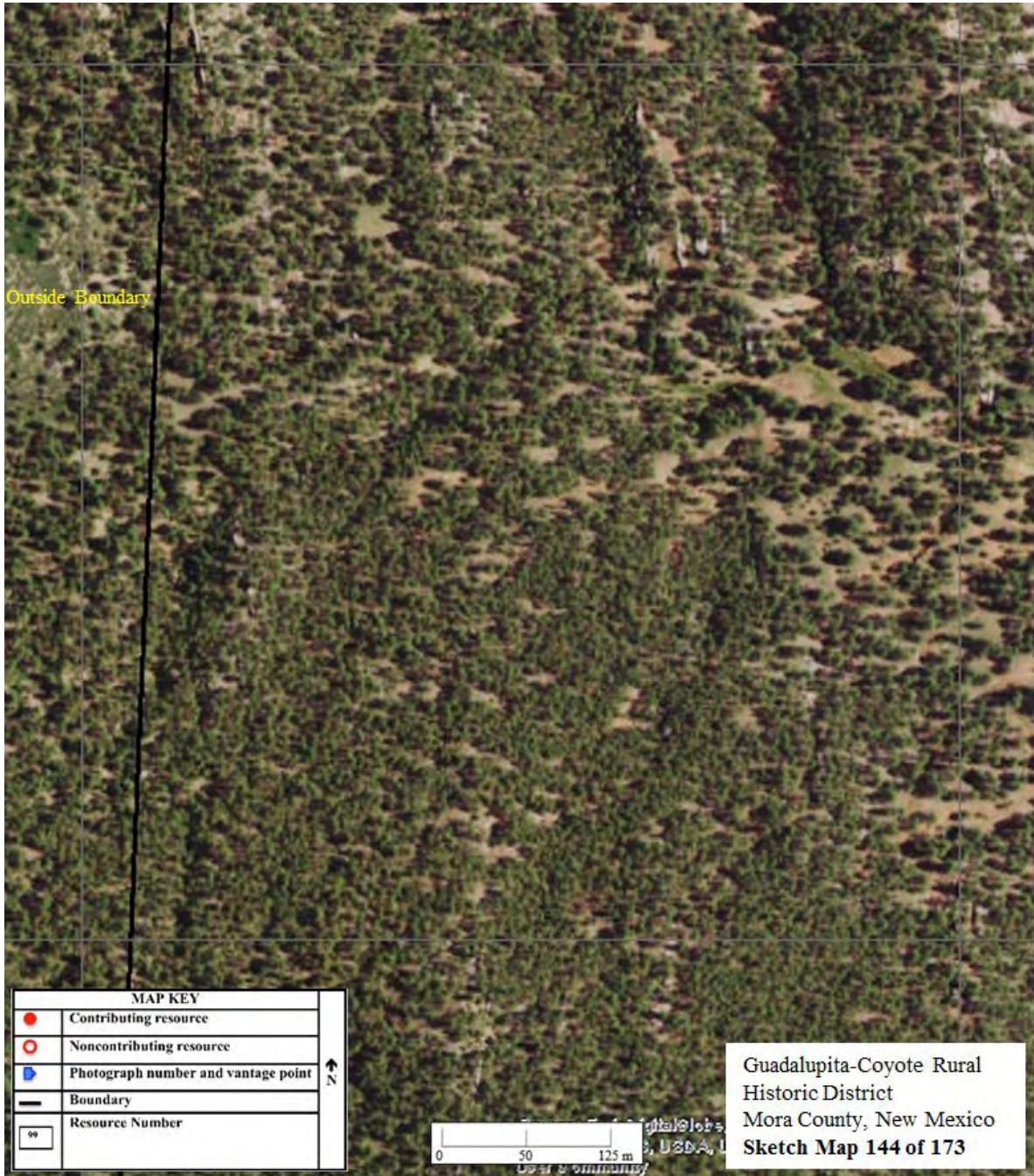
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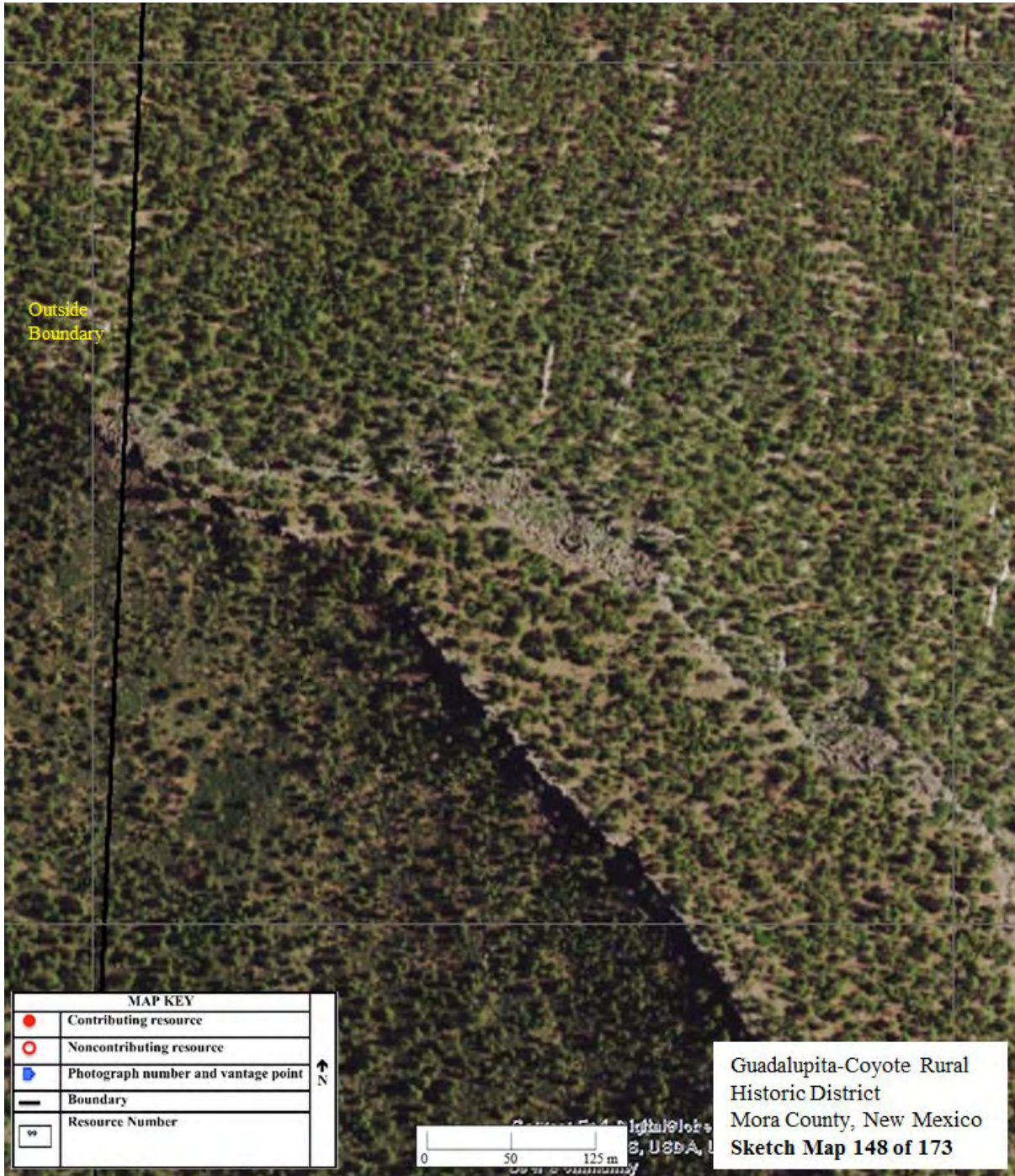
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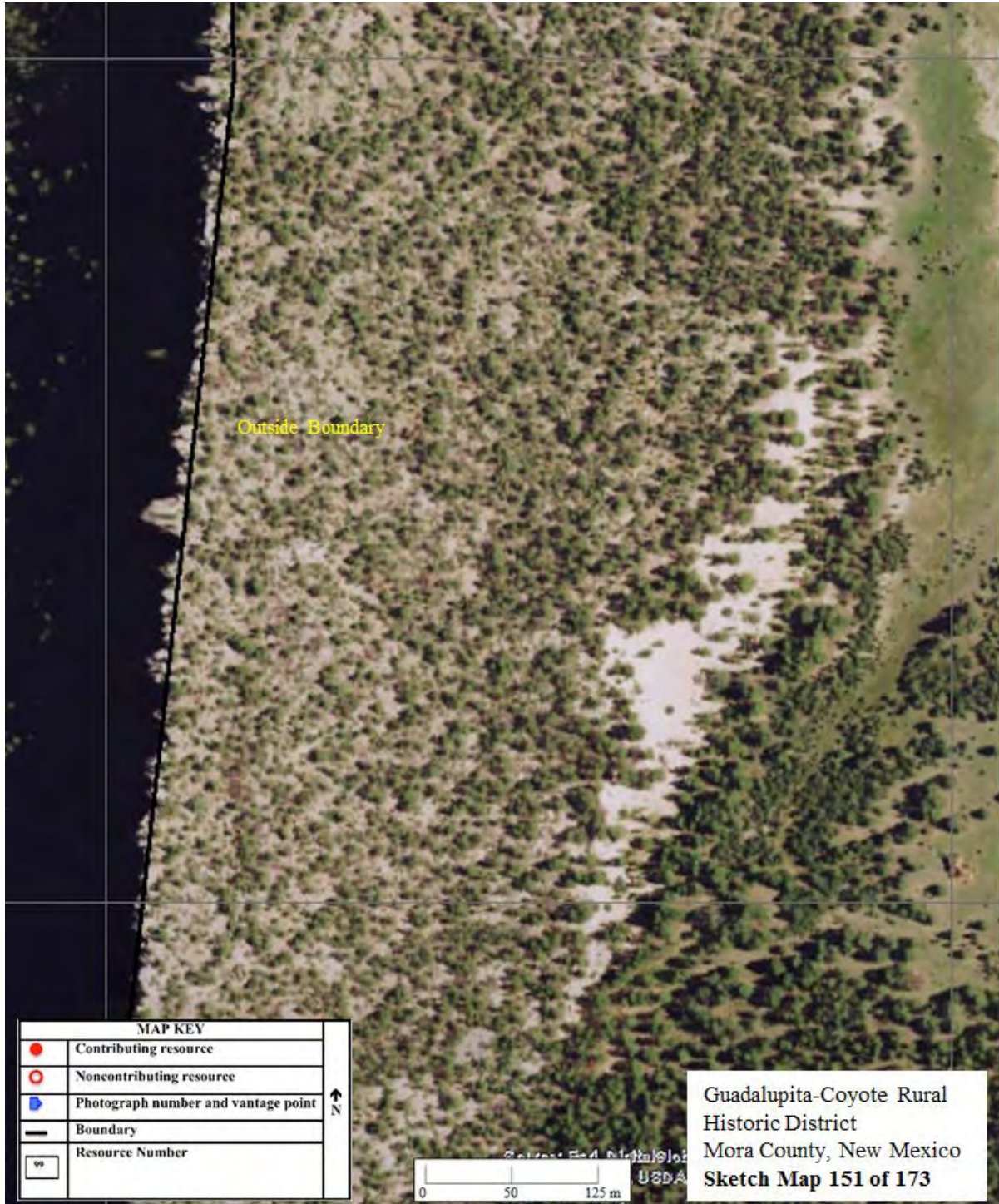
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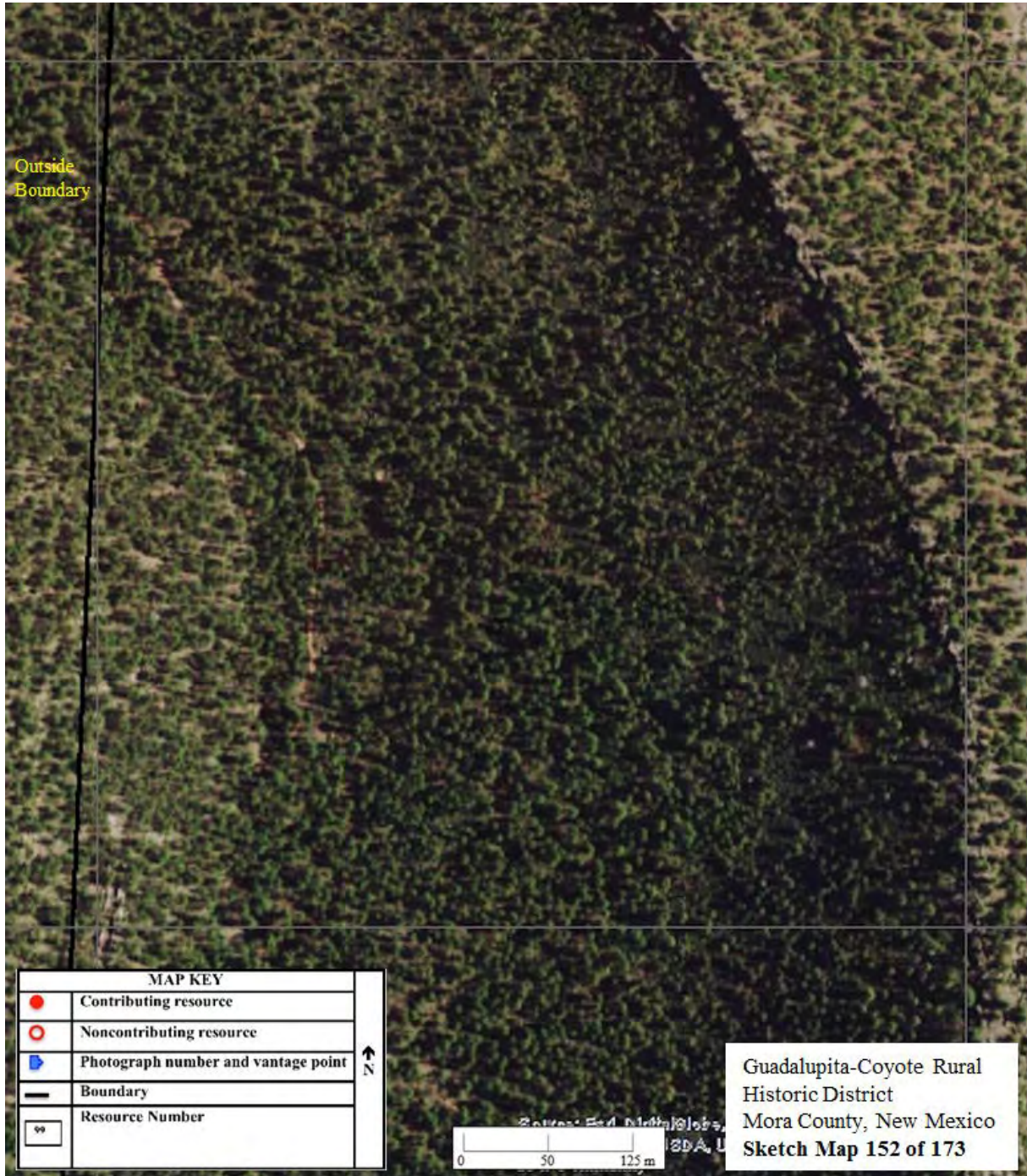
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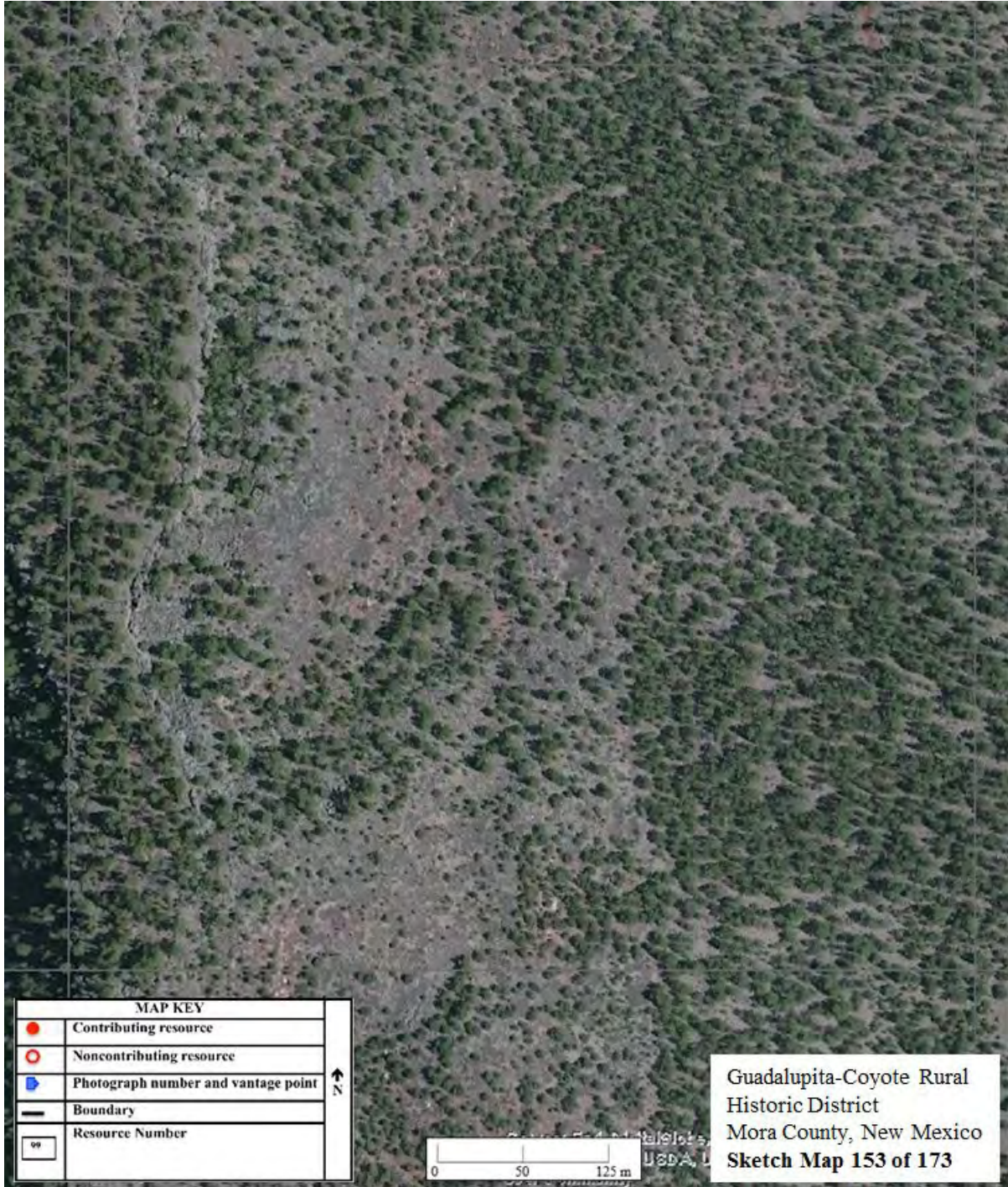
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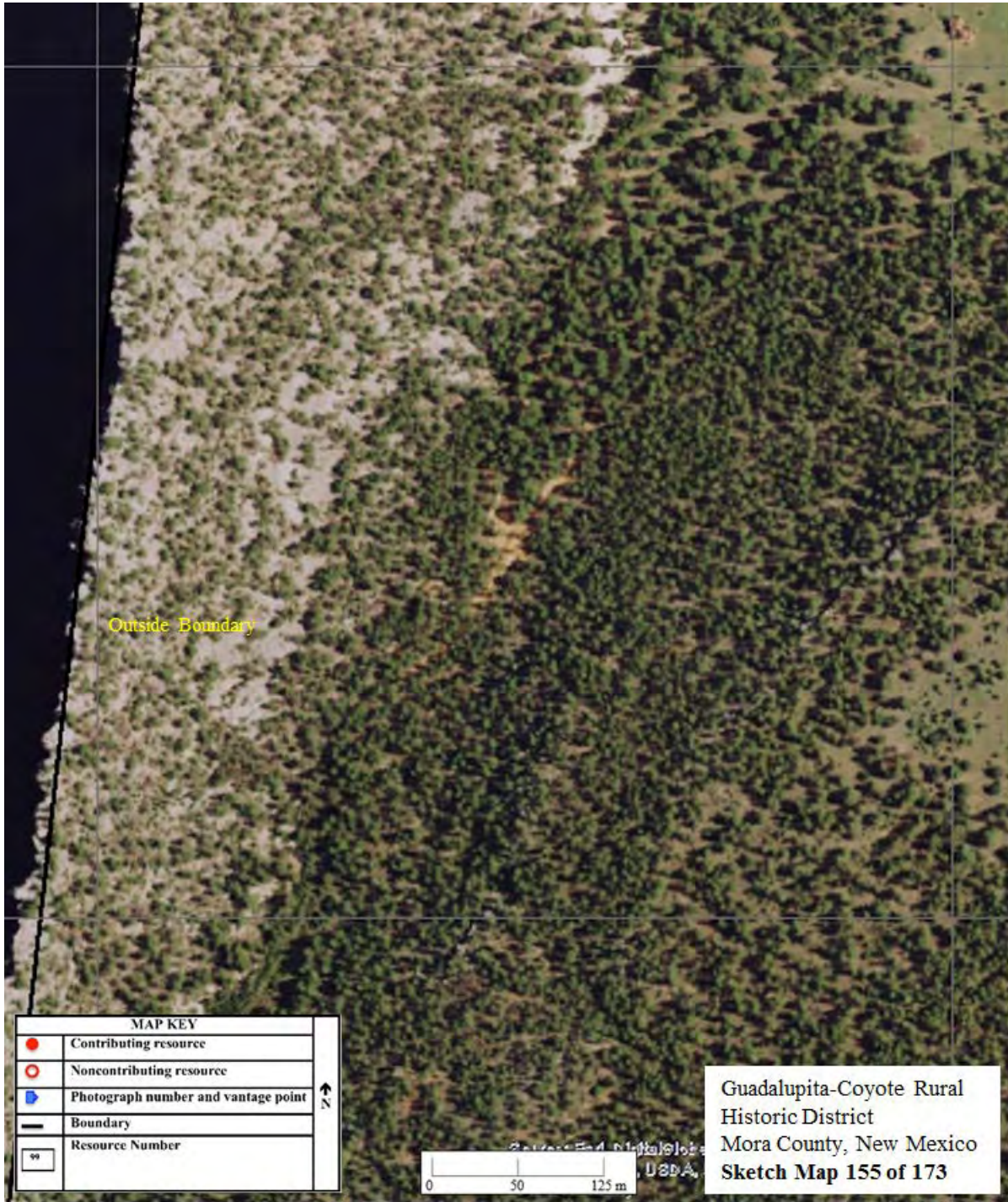
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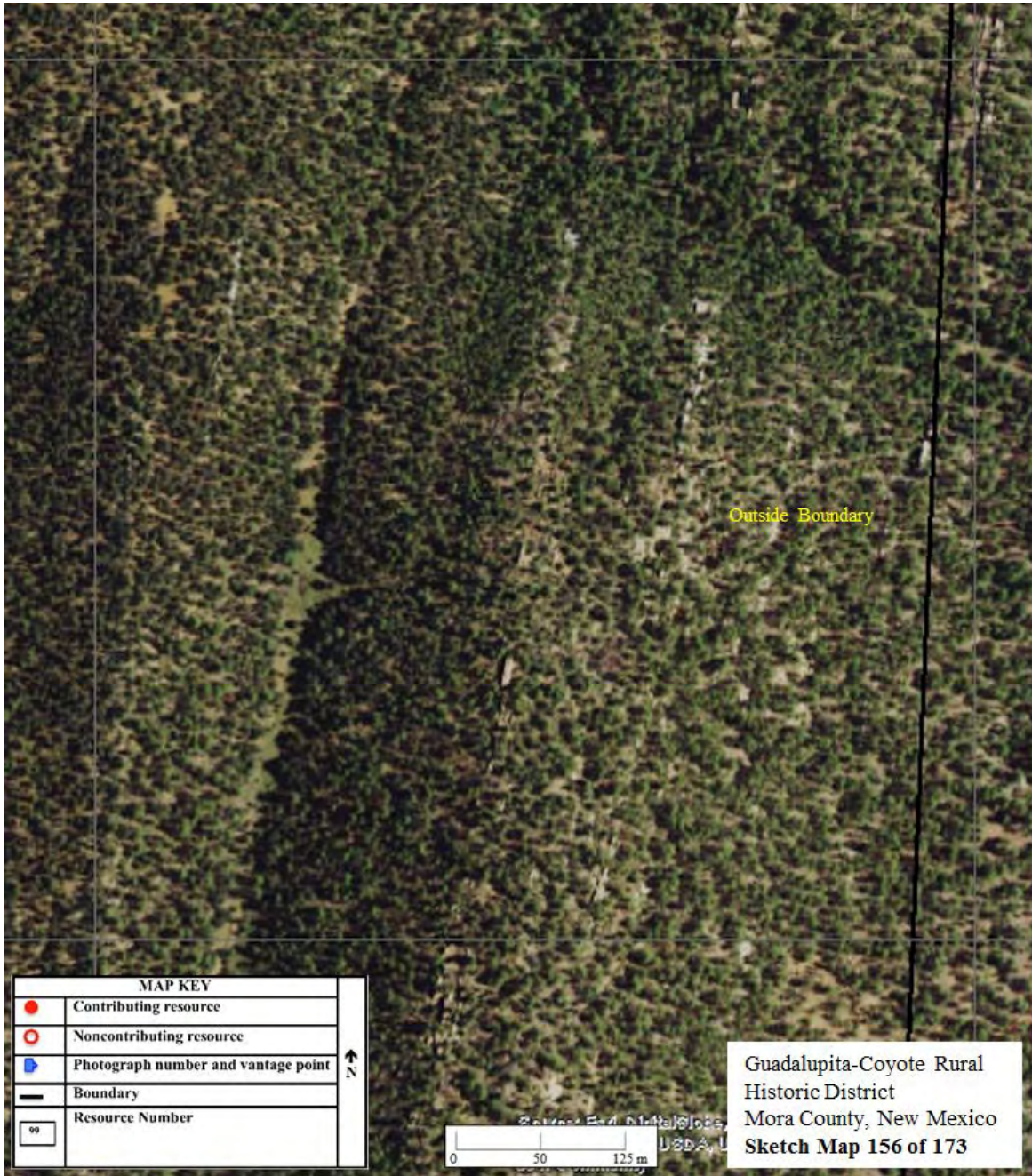
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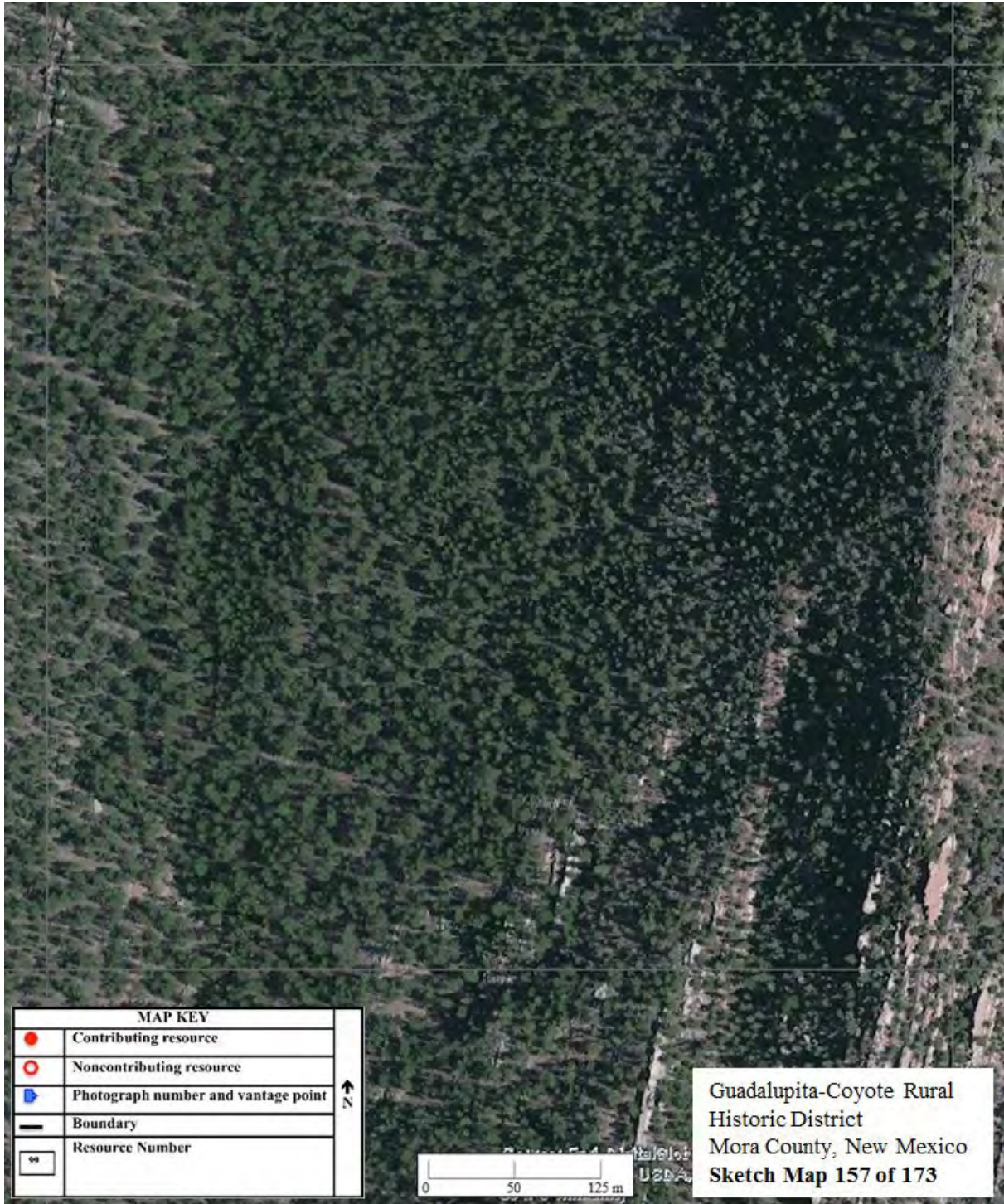
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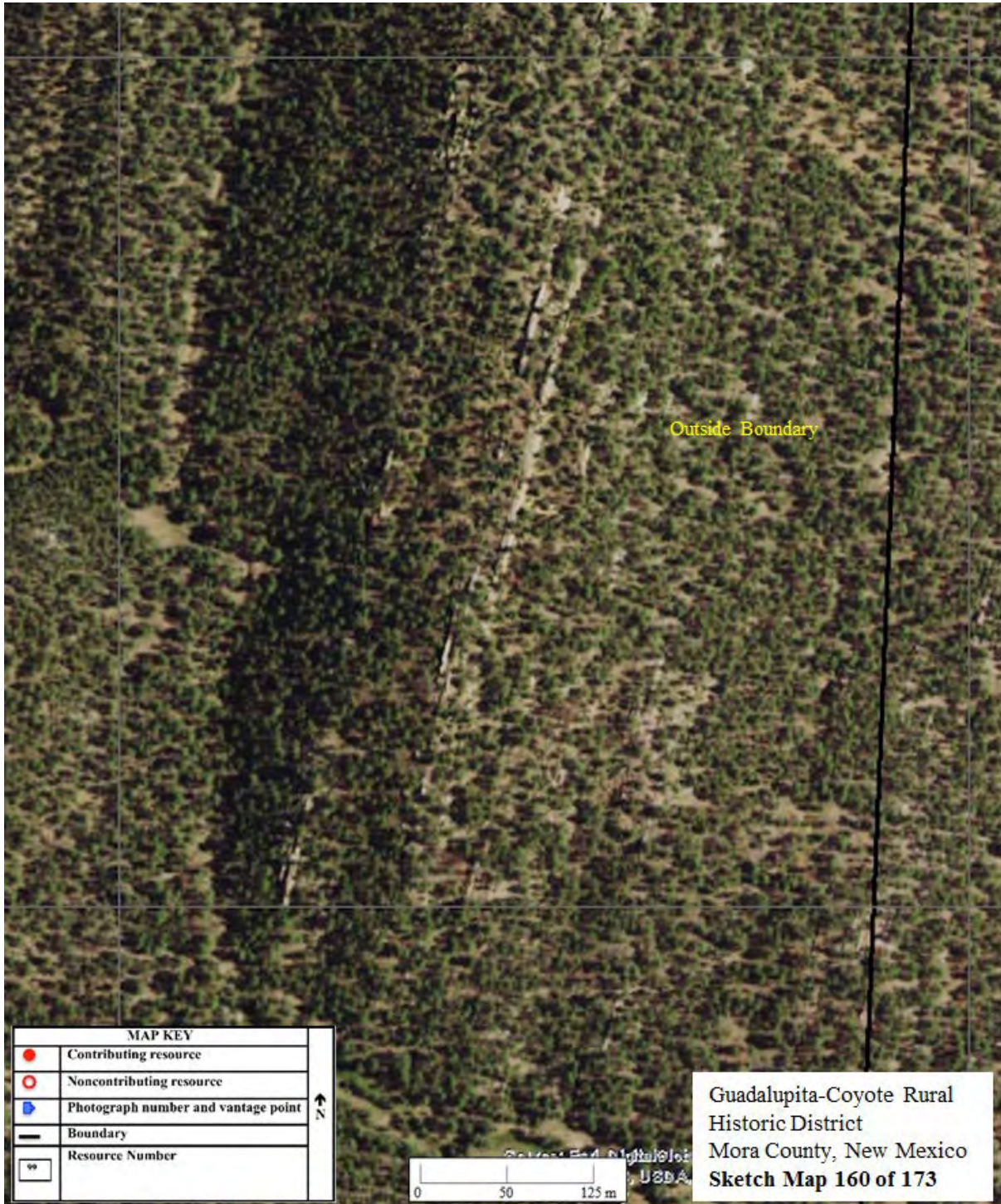
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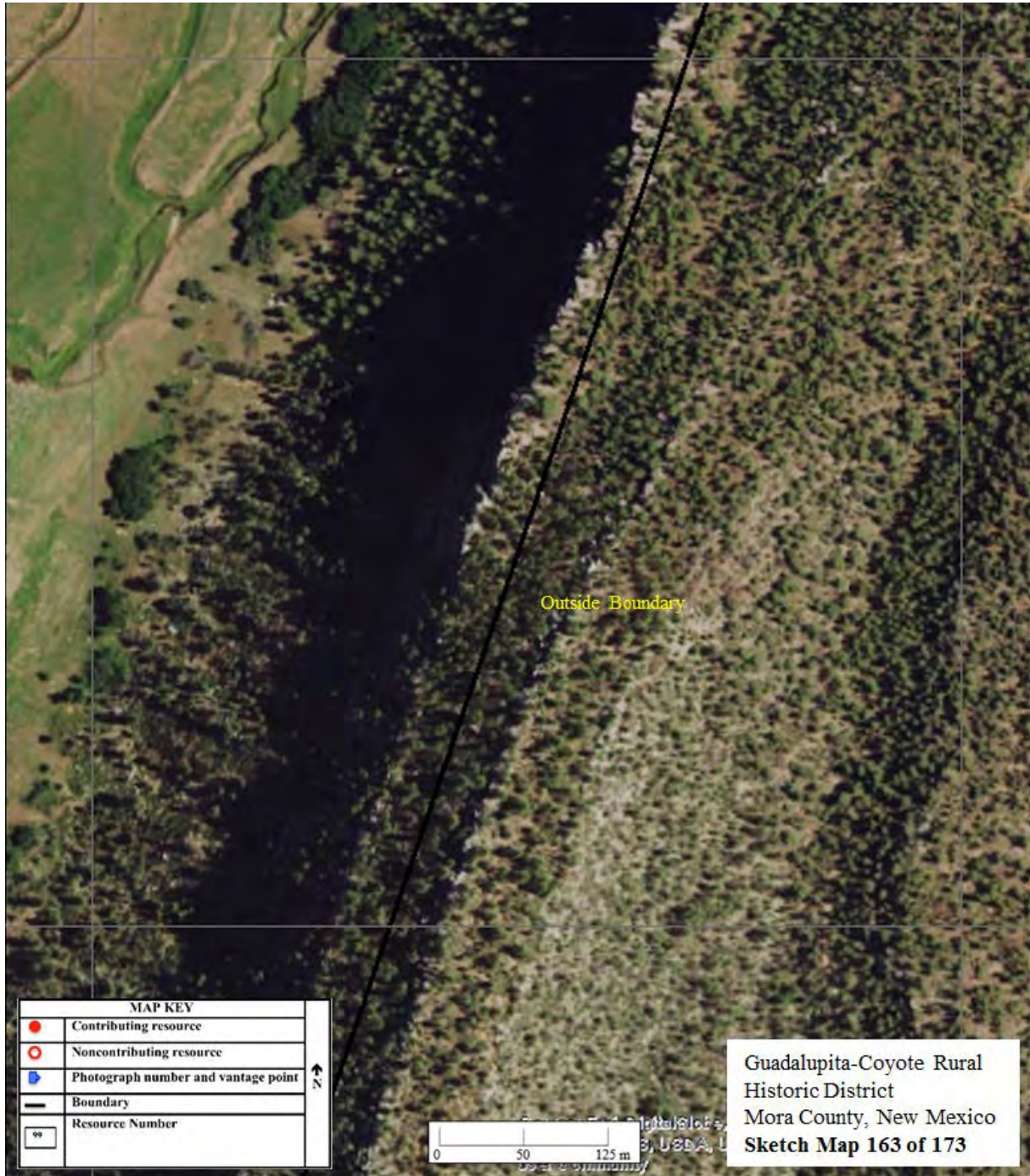
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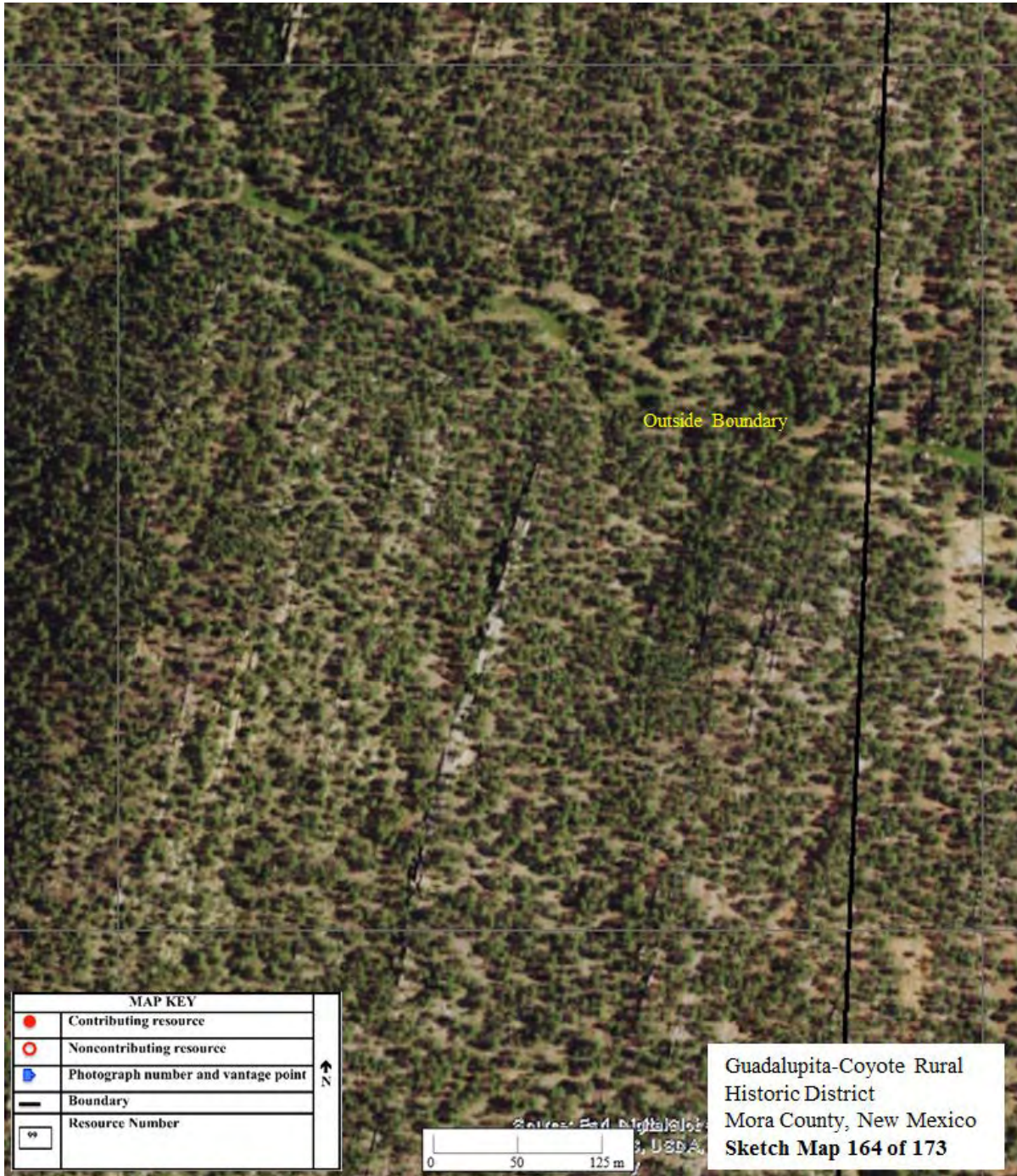
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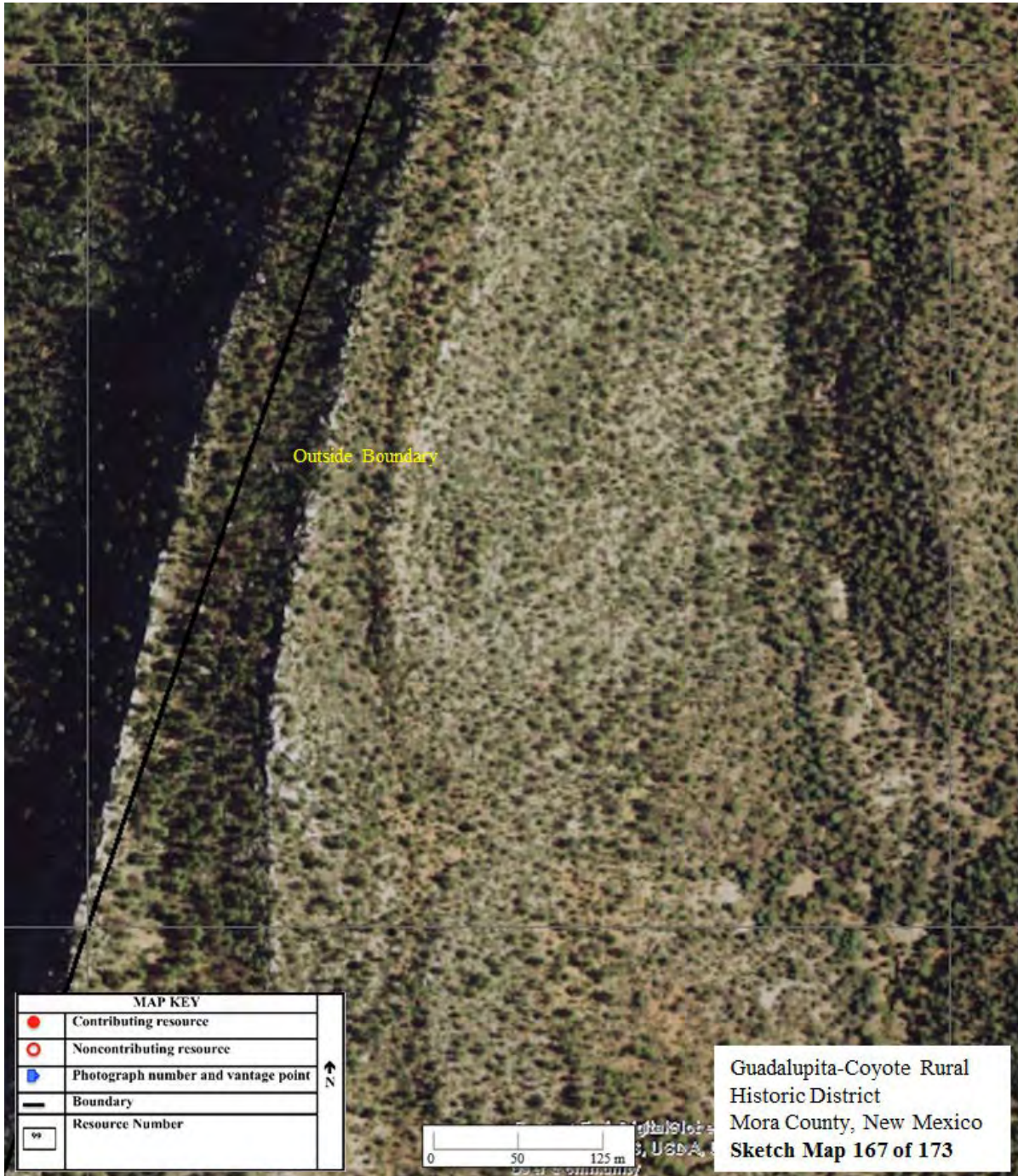
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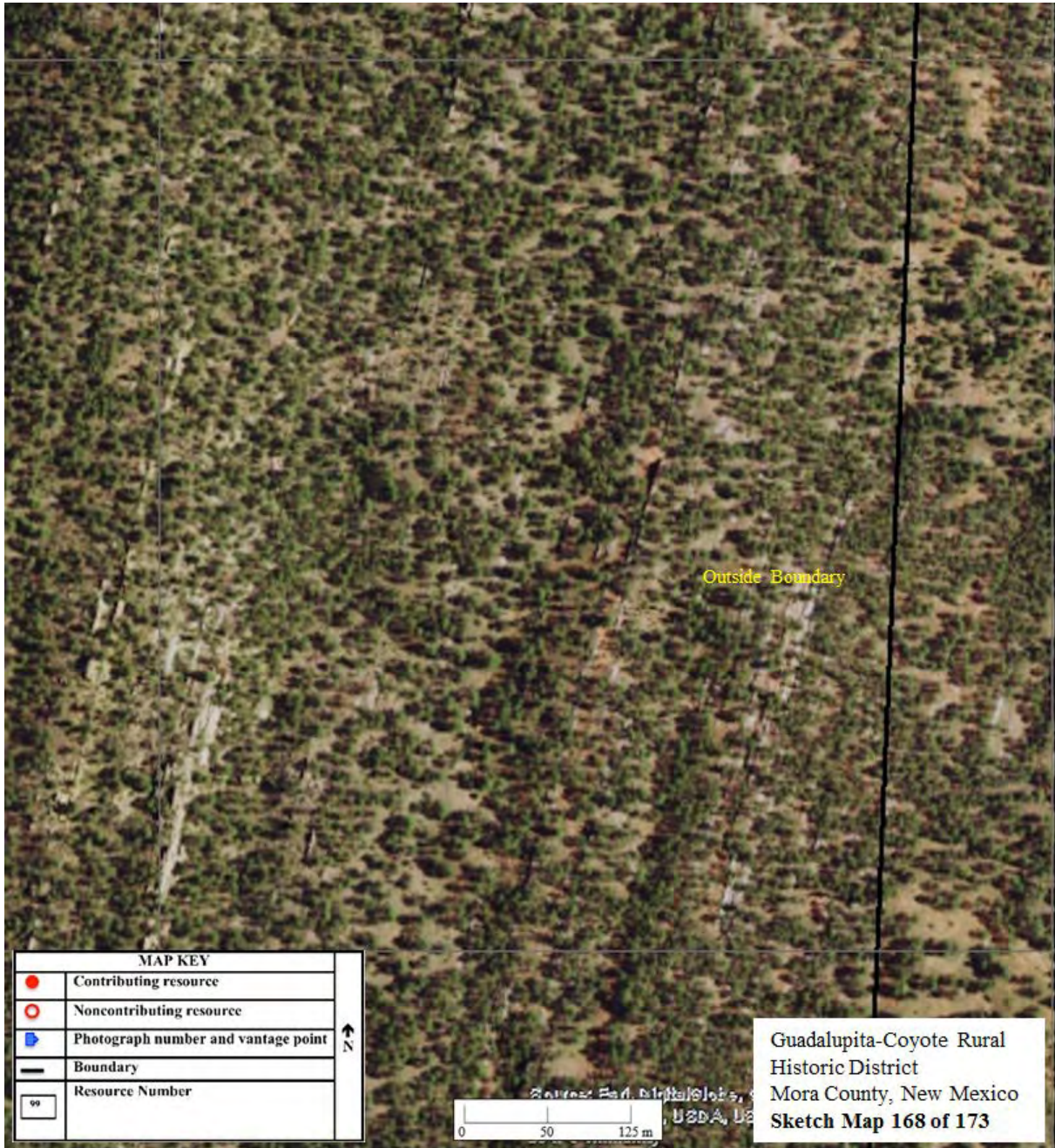
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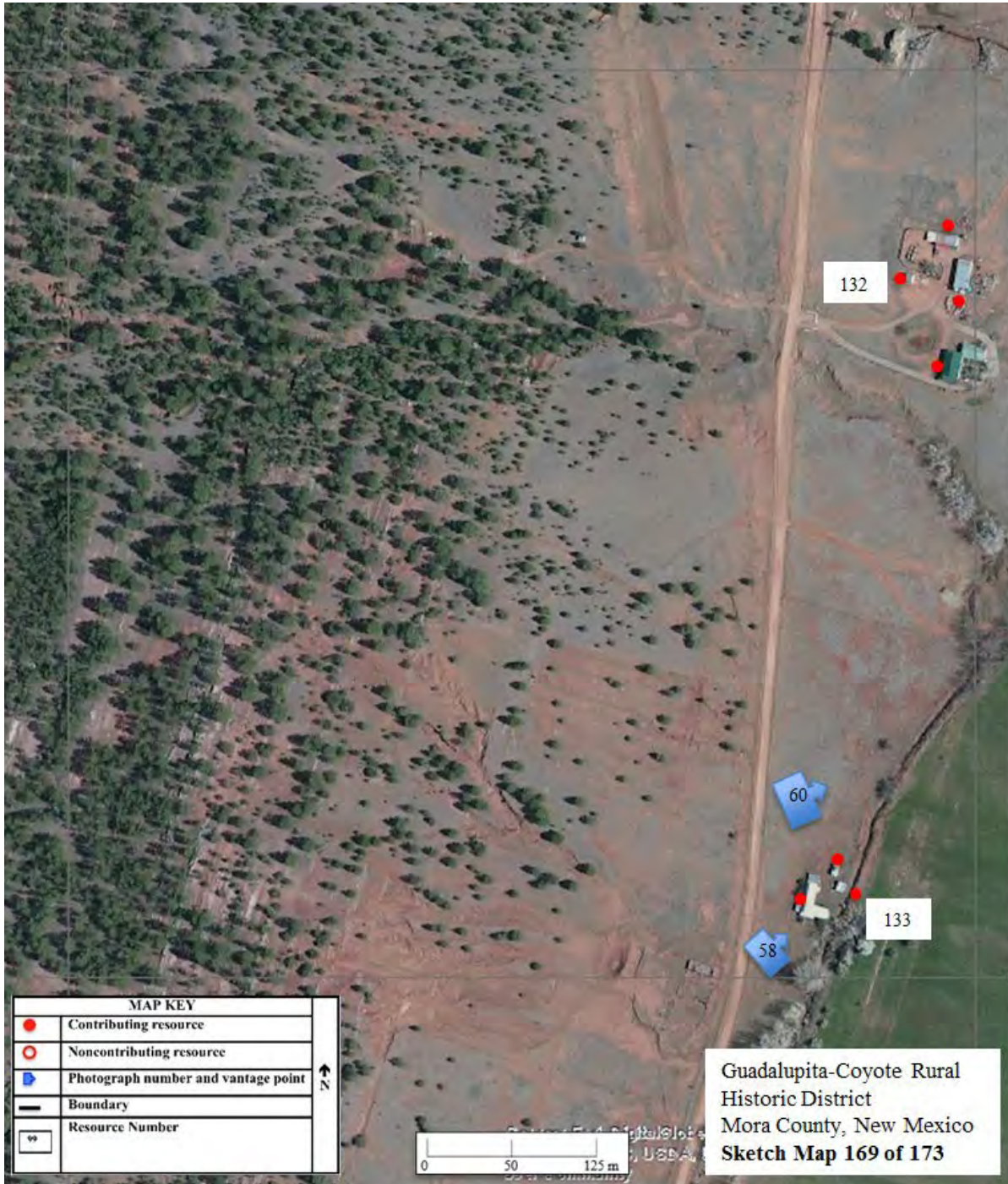
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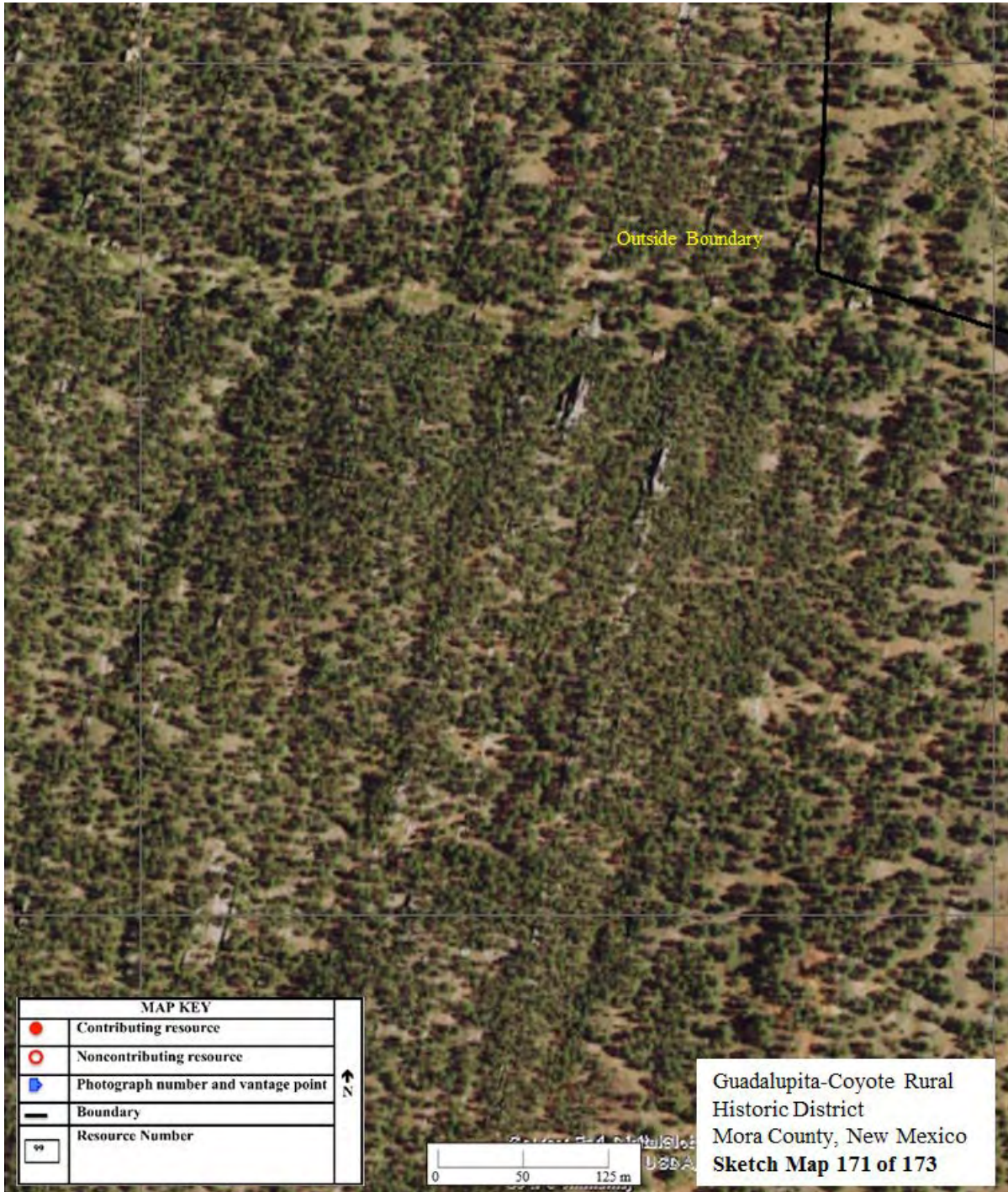
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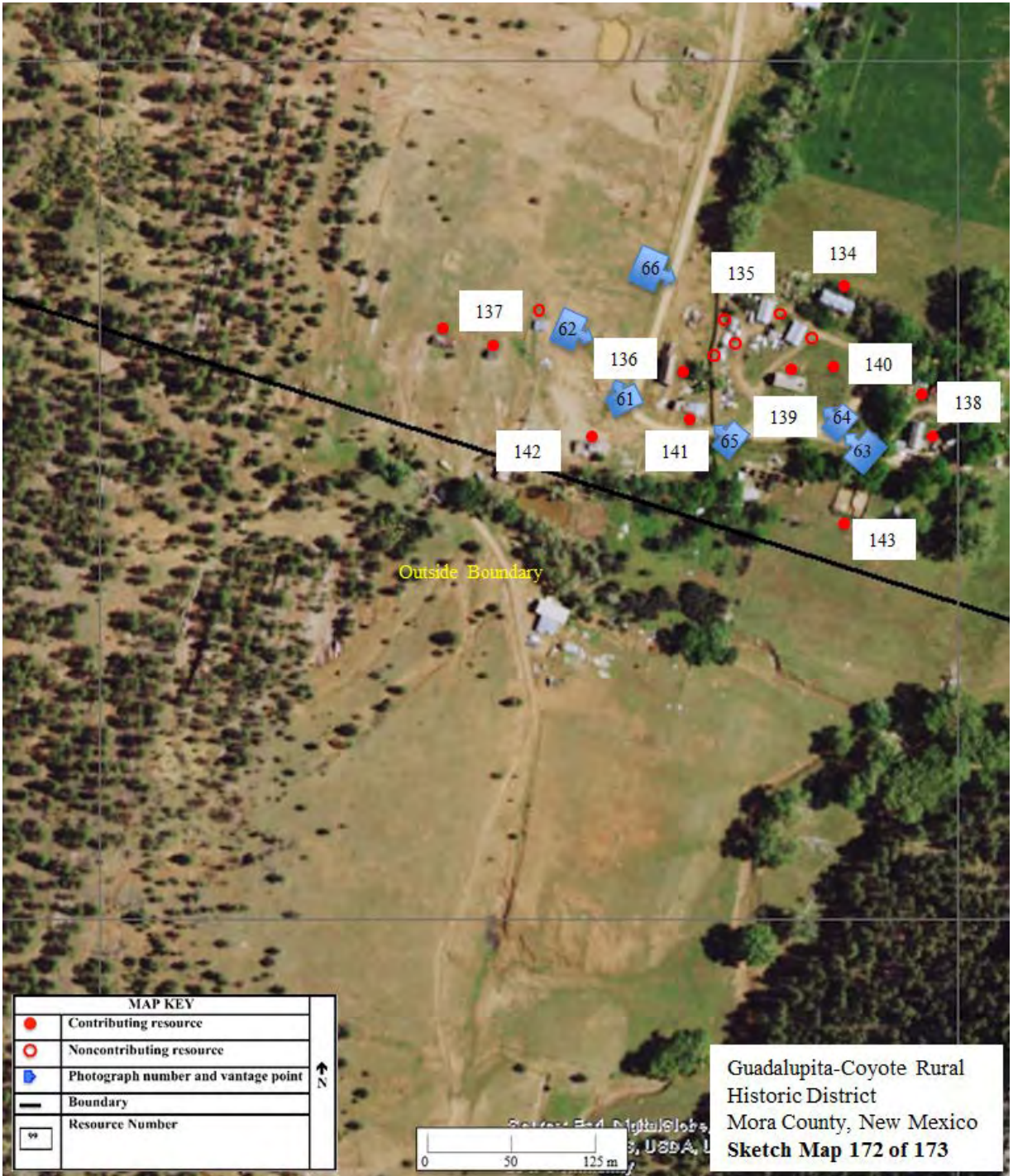
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Photographs



1 of 68. Guadalupita Canyon (left) and Williams Canyon (center) with the village of Guadalupita (center, mid-ground), photographer facing south. (Paul Knight, 2007)



2 of 68. Guadalupita Canyon with traditional Hispanic long lots, Photographer facing southeast.

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3 of 68. State Route 434 in Guadalupeita Canyon, with Santo Tomás Acequia no. 1 (right), not visible, photographer facing north.



4 of 68. Coyote Creek Club (former), State Route 434, Guadalupeita Canyon, Photographer facing west.

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5 of 68. United States Post Office—Guadalupita, New Mexico, Guadalupita Canyon, photographer facing west.



6 of 68. Ranch, outbuilding complex, photographer facing northwest.

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7 of 687. Billy Ortega Lumber Mill near State Route 434, photographer facing west.
(Karla McWilliams 2015)



8 of 68. Billy Ortega Lumber Mill near State Route 434, photographer facing north.
(Karla McWilliams 2015)

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9 of 68. Billy Ortega Lumber Mill near State Route 434, photographer facing northeast.
(Karla McWilliams 2015)



10 of 68. Senobio Salazar House and Store, State Route 434 at Rincon Road,
photographer facing west.

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11 of 68. Rincon Road, photographer facing northwest.



12 of 68. Garcia-Candelario House, Rincon Road, Photographer facing northwest.

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13 of 68. House and coyote fence, Rincon Road, Photographer facing east.



14 of 68. Rincon Road farms and orchards, photographer facing southeast.

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15 of 68. Delfino Griego House and Meeting Hall, Gaudalupita, photographer facing north.



16 of 68. Delfino Griego House and Meeting Hall, Gaudalupita with view to Coyote Creek Valley (left), photographer facing southeast.

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17 of 68. Regensburg House and Garcia-Herrera Store, Guadalupe, photographer facing north.



18 of 68. Elias and Angie Martinez House, Guadalupe, photographer facing west.

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19 of 68. La Ran-Herrera House, Guadalupita, photographer facing east.



20 of 68. Campo Santo de Guadalupita, cemetery gates, State Route 434, Guadalupita Canyon, photographer facing east.

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21 of 68. Campo Santo de Guadalupita, wood and stone markers, State Route 434, Guadalupita Canyon, photographer facing west.



22 of 68. Coyote Loop Road with view toward to Coyote Creek Valley, Guadalupita, photographer facing southeast. (Karla McWilliams 2015)

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23 of 68. Coyote Creek at the mouth of the Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing south.
(Karla McWilliams 2015)



24 of 68. Guardian Rock at the north end of the Coyote Creek Valley,
Photographer facing southeast.

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25 of 68. Coyote Creek at head gate to Acequia de los Cocas, photographer facing south.



26 of 68. Blas Medina, Jr., House, photographer facing north.

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27 of 68. Blas Medina, Sr., House, photographer facing northeast.



28 of 68. Blas Medina, Sr. Houses and shed, photographer facing northwest.

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29 of 68. Coyote Creek, photographer facing northwest.



30 of 68. Acequia de los Cocas, photographer facing northwest

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31 of 68. Johnson Ranch with main house, outbuildings, and pastures, Photographer facing north. (Karla McWilliams 2015)



32 of 68. Johnson Ranch with (left to right) shed, main house, house, barn, pole barn, photographer facing northeast.

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33 of 68. Johnson Ranch with (left to right) main house, barn, and pole barn, photographer facing northeast.



34 of 68. Johnson Ranch, barn, photographer facing northeast.

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35 of 68. Johnson Ranch pole barn and corral, photographer facing northeast.
(Karla McWilliams 2015)



36 of 68. Johnson Ranch, shed built within adobe ruins, photographer facing northwest
(Karla McWilliams)

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37 of 68. Johnson Ranch, privy, photographer facing north. (Karla McWilliams 2015)



38 of 68. Joseph Ranch, main house and privy, photographer facing southeast.

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39 of 68. Joseph Ranch, main house with rear courtyard that serves as a space for domestic work, photographer facing northwest.



40 of 68. Joseph Ranch, corral and barn, photographer facing northeast.

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41 of 68. Joseph Ranch, pole barn, photographer facing north.



42 of 68. Joseph Ranch, jacal shed, photographer facing northeast.

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43 of 68. Joseph Ranch, shed, photographer facing northeast.



44 of 68. San Isidro de las Cocas Morada, photographer facing northeast.
(Malcolm Ebright, 2012)

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45 of 68. San Isidro de las Cocas Morada and cemetery, photographer facing south.
(Malcolm Ebright, 2012)



46 of 68. Los Cocas Hill, with barb-wire fences indicating traditional
Hispanic long lots, photographer facing southeast.

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47 of 68. School, photographer facing northeast.



48 of 68. Earthen berms along Acequia de los Cocas, photographer facing northwest.

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49 of 68. Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing north.



50 of 68. Los Cisneros Cemetery, Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing east.
(Maclolm Ebright, 2010)

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51 of 68. Coyote Creek Valley pasture, photographer facing north.



52 of 68. Montoya Cemetery, photographer facing southeast.

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53 of 68. Montoya Cemetery, photographer facing east.



54 of 68. Coyote Creek Valley pasture with cedar-post barb-wire fence, photographer facing north.

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55 of 68. Coyote Creek Valley, photographer facing southeast.



56 of 68. Coyote Road, Santa Rita Acequia, and Coyote Creek, photographer facing north.
(Malcolm Ebright, 2012)

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57 of 68. Gap at south end of Coyote Creek Valley with Adams-Montoya House (right),
photographer facing southeast.



58 of 68. Adams-Montoya House, Lucero, photographer facing northeast.

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59 of 68. Cedar-post barb-wire fence, Lucero, photographer facing west.



60 of 68. Cedar-post barb-wire fences divide traditional Hispanic long lots, Lucero, photographer facing northeast.

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61 of 68. Adobe ruin and cedar-post barb-wire fence, Lucero,
Photographer facing northwest.



62 of 68. Montoya-Casias House and barn (left), Lucero, photographer facing north.

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63 of 68. Santa Rita Church and Cemetery and Marcelino Montoya House (right), Lucero, photographer facing northwest.



64 of 68. Santa Rita Church and Cemetery, Lucero, photographer facing west.
(Malcolm Ebright 2012)

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65 of 68. Santa Rita Acequia, Lucero, photographer facing north.



66 of 68. Woven-wire fence, Lucero, photographer facing north.

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67 of 68. Mill ruins, Lucero, photographer facing northwest.



68 of 68. South end of the Coyote Creek Valley, Lucero, photographer facing north.











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Gardnerville, NV 89722























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MISSION

SANTA RITA
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1886









National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

GUADALUPITA/COYOTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mora County, NM

National Register of Historic Places - Return Comments:

The current nomination is being returned for technical and substantive revisions. The overall nomination appears to document a unique New Mexico cultural/agricultural landscape worthy of listing in the National Register. With many discrete individual resources and small groupings scattered over a broad area, however, the nomination needs to provide a stronger discussion of the full complement of resources defining the agricultural landscape. For what is essentially a rural agricultural district, the narrative is written more as a collection of old houses and communities.

Final National Register consideration will be completed upon correction of the items noted below and resubmission of the nomination to the National Register

Location

Even in cases where there is no specific address, there should be at least a brief descriptive location. (e.g. *Coyote Creek (Rio Coyote) Valley between Guadalupita and Lucero.*)

Certification/Ownership

The block for Public-Federal is checked under ownership of property, but the nomination form does not contain a certification signature from the appropriate Federal Preservation Officer (FPO). Is the only federal property in question the Guadalupita Post Office (G15, North Guadalupita Hwy 434)? If so, was the FPO actually notified? Not the local postal official? Was there any response from the FPO? In such cases, the nomination submission must contain either the signature of the FPO, a copy of the FPO response to the SHPO's notification letter, or a copy of the official notice provided by your office to the FPO, if there was no response.

Description

The summary paragraph in the description section contains information regarding the Resource Count that differs from the numbers found in Section 5. In addition, the inventory log records 42 noncontributing resources, while the introduction says 38, and the Resource Count lists 30. Once the nomination is revised (see below), please provide a single consistent resource count.

The physical description does not sufficiently document the full range of resources located within the historic district:

* The current documentation appears to focus almost exclusively on the main residences found in the district, excluding mention of most of the adjacent and outlying agricultural outbuildings. While the houses may be the most prominent, pivotal resources found on the landscape, when nominating a rural district largely significant for its agricultural history and development patterns it is important that the discussion includes solid information regarding the core agricultural resources. Any resource of substantial scale—barns, equipment storage, animal facilities—

places. (see R13 Rio Coyote, C10 Ocate Mesa, ...)

7.5 Vegetation. What about the agricultural fields? (form, types of crops historic/current).

Fauna. What about the farm animals? What do the current farmers/ranchers do in this landscape? How has the “natural” landscape been manipulated by man over the period of significance?

7.6 The narrative discusses the cultural landscape as made up of buildings, fence lines, fields, families etc. Yet the description really contains very little discussion regarding the fence lines and fields. Again, in a nomination for a rural agricultural district the physical elements of the agricultural landscape are often equally as important as the extant buildings.

Inventory List. It is sometimes useful to identify either in the inventory log or in the body of the narrative which category of property--building, structure, site—corresponds to what resources or resource types. (e.g. for purposes of this nomination all cemeteries are treated as sites for purposes of the resource count; canals and irrigation ditches are considered singular structures, incorporating all small scale control devices.)

Archeological sites. There is only scant information regarding the physical character of the majority of the archeological sites, which brings into question their eligibility under Criterion D.

Significance

Period of Significance. Although the initial land grant was established in 1835, none of the current identified resources date from before 1875 at the earliest and in fact the majority of the extant resources date from the early twentieth century. Unless the documentation can highlight specific features (cemeteries, field patterns, etc.) of the cultural landscape that can convey the 1830s era or the initial 1850 settlement activities, the period of significance may be better served as running from circa 1875 to 1960/1962. The narrative can fully discuss the entire period of local history, but the extant cultural landscape best conveys the era 1887-1962. In addition, the form gives the end date as 1960, while the narrative states 1962.

Significant Dates. The dates should refer to specific events or activities rather than broad eras. Drop 1880s and 1890s; these periods are covered under the broader period of significance. If the larger period is also reduced then 1835, 1837 and 1851 may also need to be removed.

Section 8 page 27. The narrative speaks of field patterns, but very little of that discussion is found in Section 7 to tie the nomination together.

Section 8 page 35. Agriculture. The discussion here provides excellent context and history. What is really needed are better ties between this contextual material and the current extant features, beyond just the last sentence. Is there an example of one or two farm clusters that can relate extant physical features and landscape patterns that can convey this history?

Section 8 page 36. Mining. Similarly, is there a way to tie this history with extant sites? How is this theme at all conveyed in the current landscape? Site C1? What is really there now? The lack of any detailed, or even general, description of this archeological (?) resource makes

evaluation difficult.

Section 8 page 37. Logging. (See mining above.)

Section 8 page 37-39. There is a large amount of detail on St. Vrain, but very little connection to extant resources and too much speculation on the distillery. The emphasis on anecdotal information and the lack of direct ties to current resources is out of balance.

Section 8 page 38. The first real mention of horses is found on page 38. Was it really an important element of ranching in the district? What specific resource types, if any, were built in association with this theme? Are any extant?

Criterion B. George Gold, Jacob Regensberg, et. al. Unless the nomination can establish specific sites associated with the individuals, Criterion B may not be appropriate. There really is no need to use Criterion B at all when documenting and evaluating a district as large as this one, where numerous individuals may have played various roles in the general patterns of growth and development. In most cases these types of associations can be equally well covered under Criterion A. *[When it is difficult to pinpoint the specific significance of individual residents because significance rests more in the cumulative importance of the collection of many prominent citizens, Criterion A is more appropriate because the district reflects a "broad pattern" of community development by having evolved historically into a neighborhood where this "class" of citizens resided. Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties Associated with Significant Persons]*

Criterion D. The "research questions" identified under the Criterion D discussion are rather general in nature- "...better understand migration and settlement of rural Northeast New Mexico..." Justification of Criterion D would be better served by tying more specific research questions to more specific extant resources or building types. What specific aspects of migration and settlement can be better served by resources found in this particular area than from resources found in other areas? Just the mere existence of archaeological sites or ruins does not automatically equate to NR significance under Criterion D. The nomination should strive to provide a stronger, more focused justification for archaeological significance.

Verbal Boundary Description

The narrative could be augmented by noting that the bounds outlined with the UTM points largely follow "the **top** of the mesa as it rises steeply on the east and the **ridgeline** of the western hills, defining the physical topography directly visible from the district valley floor.

How was the northern boundary determined? Is there a simple justification that can be provided for the selected area?

A list of the UTM points defining the district should be provided on a separate continuation sheet as well as on the USGS maps themselves. (On disk, but not provided in nomination form.)

Photographs/Figures

The nomination form notes a list of Figures 1-10. These were not provided in the original nomination package. - (On disk, but not provided in nomination form.) Are there any current

day photos taken from the same vantage point as the historic prints that might convey integrity of resources?

Maps

The maps, which are an excellent device for conveying the character of the rural district, bring to light a potential problem with the documentation. First, almost none of the non-contributing resources are identified on the sheet maps, making it impossible to identify the location of these resources. Second, not all contributing resources appear to be marked. And finally, the maps clearly reveal significant building clusters and individual resources that do not appear to have been surveyed as part of the project. These include unidentified, isolated clusters, homesteads, and farmsteads, as well as secondary buildings (likely agricultural buildings) that are component parts of the inventoried historic sites for which no information has been provided. Such lapses in documentation raise issues regarding the comprehensive nature of the inventory records, the relative integrity of the district, and the overall character for the larger district. Again, the focus on isolated houses rather than entire farm complexes appears to run against the concept of a cohesive rural agricultural landscape.

[For example: Sheet 1-No location marker for GS3 (NC), GS8-10, 12; G6 listed as house site but the complex looks to include 3-4 additional buildings; G7 unidentified cluster of buildings along the road to G7 site; G11 house with at least one barn of substantial scale; significant number of other unidentified buildings.]

As with any district, if you are going to capture the entire “neighborhood,” the nomination must document all of the inclusive resources, contributing and non-contributing, and the inventory must be comprehensive, not just based on isolated historic building or pivotal features.

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me directly at the number or e-mail listed below.

Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(for) Keeper of the National Register
(202) 354-2229
Paul_lusignan@nps.gov

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RETURN

SEE ATTACHED COMMENTS

From: [Lusignan, Paul](#)
To: [Moffson, Steven, DCA](#)
Subject: Fwd: Guadalupita/Coyote Historic District
Date: Thursday, September 01, 2016 12:04:31 PM

Here are some of the later comments/discussion we had in addition to the formal Return Comments.

Paul R. Lusignan
Historian, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
202-354-2229, fax 202-371-2229

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Moody, Terry, DCA** <Terry.Moody@state.nm.us>
Date: Fri, Jul 26, 2013 at 5:41 PM
Subject: RE: Guadalupita/Coyote Historic District
To: "Lusignan, Paul" <paul_lusignan@nps.gov>
Cc: "Pappas, Jeff, DCA" <Jeff.Pappas@state.nm.us>

Hello Paul,

Thank you for your personal note. We are hoping that my replacement is someone who is already familiar with the process, but I will be pleased to say good things about your assistance with complicated nominations.

I spoke with Jeff, and will forward these on to the preparer. At this time, we think these are quite clear and do not anticipate the necessity of a conference call.

Thanks again for everything,

Terry

Terry Moody

State and National Register Coordinator

NM Historic Preservation Division

407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236

Santa Fe, NM 87501

Terry.Moody@state.nm.us

(505) 476-0444 Voice

(505) 827-6320 General Information

(505) 827-6338 Fax

From: Lusignan, Paul [mailto:paul_lusignan@nps.gov]

Sent: Friday, July 26, 2013 3:24 PM

To: Moody, Terry, DCA

Cc: Pappas, Jeff, DCA

Subject: Re: Guadalupita/Coyote Historic District

Terry,

I'm sorry to hear that you will be leaving the office, particularly under those circumstances. Our thoughts will be with you.

Say good things about me to your replacement and I promise to go easy on them...

With regard to the Guadalupita-Coyote HD I am available either day next week to talk.

Re: Agricultural building descriptions.

I think pulling out a few "typical" farmstead/ranch complexes to be described in detail would be a fine way of conveying information regarding the typical building types, building forms, and orientation of component pieces that are commonly found in the larger district. This assumes that there is a "typical" Coyote Canyon ranch form to convey. It might entail pulling out a sufficient number of typical farmsteads to show the diversity of types if there are variations based on length of use or farming type. That will be determined by your survey. Once these "type ranches" are identified and described in a little more detail, then all you have to do for the other ranch complexes in the district is mention briefly that they contain a typical barn, typical horse shed, typical hay barn, etc. Perhaps citing this in the inventory list or as one line

should be individually identified and noted in the inventory log. The physical description of these resources may be provided: 1) on an individual basis, 2) as part of a broader discussion of individual farmstead clusters, or 3) by grouping similar property types and providing general information regarding shared forms, materials, designs, orientation, etc. where these forms are common across multiple sites. If the focus of the nomination is only on the main residences, then perhaps an MPS approach to listing these individual resources is more appropriate. But if the intent is to show the larger landscapes as a cohesive area, the nomination must provide sufficient material to fully understand the dynamics of the broader cultural landscape.

* Understanding that many of the farm/ranch buildings may be smaller in scale, and not worthy of individual inclusion in the resource count, there is still a need to address the respective building types and forms that may typify these small agricultural clusters. What physical, spatial, and associative characteristics define the typical farm/ranch operation within the rural district?

A better description should be provided regarding the general character of the irrigation system ditches, including such things as average dimensions, materials, ground profile, adjacent service roads/paths (if any), overall condition, control devices, etc.

Likewise, the discussion of typical agricultural field arrangement (size, orientation, crop variation, fence line demarcation systems, and general farming methods) should be augmented. How are the typical farmsteads arranged? What are the minimal requirements for productive use? How have these changed over the years? Does the landscape reflect a pristine 19th century landscape or an ever evolving one with layers of historic development?

[If a detailed discussion of each of the discrete farm clusters is impractical, it might be useful to take one or two primary farms/ranchos and hold them up as exemplary of the common patterns found in the district. Each of these selected farms could then be described in more detail than the others.]

The inventory pages commonly refer to additional (vaguely defined) resources, which in many cases appear to be sufficient in scale to merit individual categorization. (For instance: L2 notes 2 sheds and pole barn; L6 & C16 note adjacent cemeteries; L9 a shed, corral, 3 sites; L26 lists a bunkhouse, hangar, airstrip and barn.) In each case these undocumented outbuildings and sites appear to represent substantial resources that grouped together really define the look and feel of the rural landscape. There needs to be some methodology to identify the more substantial resources and document these as individual resources and provide some reasonable discussion of the more common minor outbuildings. (Are these outlying resources documented on state inventory forms that could be attached to the nomination?)

G30 & G31 are mobile homes marked as non-contributing, but elsewhere in the nomination it is noted that these types of resources were not going to be counted? Unless their scale or location dictates different treatment, similar resources should all be addressed in a consistent manner.

L9 is listed as dating to 2008, but is listed as contributing. Please clarify.

Rivers and natural features that define the general topography of an area are generally not counted unless they represent sites associated with a specific event or are traditional cultural

in the site descriptions. You will still need to identify that the extant buildings exist, but we don't need full blown physical descriptions of these as long as we know they reflect a common physical type.

The description of the irrigation ditches can be fairly simple, conveying their overall character and physical condition rather than a foot by foot, mile by mile description. (e.g. The system of irrigation ditches vary in size from main canal to small laterals; the main ditch averages approximately 15 feet in width and 8 feet deep. Sides are made of raised earth berms/ with narrow service paths atop the berms. Concrete is used at major turnouts with hand-operated metal gates at field locations... concrete linings? monitoring stations? access roads?

The revised map is fine. Keeping the new number tags as small as possible will allow the underlying images to still be readable. What we need is for the building inventory (contributing and non-contributing properties) to match up with the maps and for everything visible on the maps to be accounted for. (If the aerials show something no longer standing, so note.) So if someone goes to look at the map and wants to find out what this cluster represents they can use the map number to go to the inventory and description to find it, and if someone want to pinpoint the location of something they read in the narrative they can go to the map and find it. The use of a single number for a farmstead cluster is fine, as long as the narrative description or inventory for that number identifies all of the substantial-scale buildings. You will probably want to provide a blown-up sketch map (or aerial) for each of the few agricultural clusters you identify as a "typical" model in the work outlined under the first paragraph above. Nothing fancy, just enough to show the common patterns of building orientation within a complex

Let me know if these comments make sense. If you want to schedule a meeting let me know.

Paul

On Fri, Jul 26, 2013 at 4:43 PM, Moody, Terry, DCA <Terry.Moody@state.nm.us> wrote:

Hello Paul,

I would like to thank you again for taking the time to talk with me about the Guadalupe-Coyote Historic District nomination revisions a couple of weeks ago. I have relayed our conversation about addressing the comments to the preparer. He has some questions in relation to the following set of comments you sent below regarding the description section and maps (your comments in blue— bold font for areas of focus for questions, and in black font, Malcolm's actions to revise or questions about approach).

The physical description does not sufficiently document the full range of resources located within the historic district:

* The current documentation appears to focus almost exclusively on the main residences found in the district, excluding mention of most of the adjacent and outlying agricultural outbuildings. While the houses may be the most prominent, pivotal resources found on the landscape, when nominating a rural district largely significant for its agricultural history and development patterns it is important that the discussion includes solid information regarding the core agricultural resources. Any resource of substantial scale—barns, equipment storage, animal facilities—should be individually identified and noted in the inventory log.

The physical description of these resources may be provided: 1) on an individual basis, 2) as part of a broader discussion of individual farmstead clusters, or 3) by grouping similar property types and providing general information regarding shared forms, materials, designs, orientation, etc. where these forms are common across multiple sites. If the focus of the nomination is only on the main residences, then perhaps an MPS approach to listing these individual resources is more appropriate. But if the intent is to show the larger landscapes as a cohesive area, the nomination must provide sufficient material to fully understand the dynamics of the broader cultural landscape.

*** Understanding that many of the farm/ranch buildings may be smaller in scale, and not worthy of individual inclusion in the resource count, there is still a need to address the respective building types and forms that may typify these small agricultural clusters. What physical, spatial, and associative characteristics define the typical farm/ranch operation within the rural district?**

A better description should be provided regarding the general character of the irrigation system ditches, including such things as average dimensions, materials, ground profile, adjacent service roads/paths (if any), overall condition, control devices, etc.

Likewise, the discussion of typical agricultural field arrangement (size, orientation, crop variation, fence line demarcation systems, and general farming methods) should be augmented. How are the typical farmsteads arranged? What are the minimal requirements for productive use? How have these changed over the years? Does the landscape reflect a pristine 19th century landscape or an ever evolving one with layers of historic development?

[If a detailed discussion of each of the discrete farm clusters is impractical, it might be useful to take one or two primary farms/ranchos and hold them up as exemplary of the common patterns found in the district. Each of these selected farms could then be described in more detail than the others.]

Malcolm is working on your comments regarding the irrigation system ditches in consultation with the Mayordomo to get the information you requested above. He is also working on the agricultural field arrangement comments, and descriptions of agricultural buildings and structures.

He would like to consider your suggestion of discussing a couple of primary farms/ranchos as noted above and describing them as exemplary of the common patterns found in the district, with each described in more detail than the other agricultural resources. We would like to know if this approach will be acceptable? He is working towards focusing his efforts.

Maps

The maps, which are an excellent device for conveying the character of the rural district, bring to light a potential problem with the documentation. First, almost none of the non-contributing resources are identified on the sheet maps, making it impossible to identify the location of these resources. **Second, not all contributing resources appear to be marked. And finally, the maps clearly reveal significant building clusters and individual resources that do not appear to have been surveyed as part of the project.** These include unidentified, isolated clusters, homesteads, and farmsteads, as well as secondary buildings (likely agricultural buildings) that are component parts of the inventoried historic sites for which no information has been provided. Such lapses in documentation raise issues regarding the comprehensive nature of the inventory records, the relative integrity of the district, and the overall character for the larger district. Again, the focus on isolated houses rather than entire farm complexes appears to run against the concept of a cohesive rural agricultural landscape.

[For example: Sheet 1-No location marker for GS3 (NC), GS8-10, 12; G6 listed as house site but the complex looks to include 3-4 additional buildings; G7 unidentified cluster of buildings along the road to G7 site; G11 house with at least one barn of substantial scale; significant number of other unidentified buildings.]

As with any district, if you are going to capture the entire "neighborhood," the nomination must document all of the inclusive resources, contributing and non-contributing, and the inventory must be comprehensive, not just based on isolated historic building or pivotal features.

Malcolm is also working with the county assessor to verify all the properties noted on the inventory and identified on the maps. This process will take sometime to cover each of the sections of the district, so will not be completed for a while. I have attached an example of one of the maps that they have completed verification of for your review and comments. He would like to know if his approach is what you were expecting.

If it would be easier for you to answer these questions via conference call, the preparer would like to join in. If so, would you be available late next week on Thursday morning 9:00am MT (11 am EST) or Friday morning 9 am MT (11 am EST).

On another note, I will be leaving my position with HPD on August 2nd, to return to Virginia to be closer to my daughter who is undergoing treatments for breast cancer. Her support system has changed in the past month and I feel the place for me is to be with her during this crucial time of her treatments. I will be forwarding a number of nominations before I leave. I'll provide contact information on how you can reach me if you have questions.

Thanks so much for all of your help the past three years; your guidance has been very valuable in understanding the nomination process to a fuller extent. Thank you also for your patience.

Best regards,

Terry

Terry Moody

State and National Register Coordinator

NM Historic Preservation Division

407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236

Santa Fe, NM 87501

Terry.Moody@state.nm.us

(505) 476-0444 Voice



Susana Martinez
Governor

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

BATAAN MEMORIAL BUILDING
407 GALISTEO STREET, SUITE 236
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
PHONE (505) 827-6320 FAX (505) 827-6338

February 5, 2017

Mr. Daniel B. Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer
United States Post Office
475 L'Enfant Plaza W, SW Room 6670
Washington, DC 20260-1862

Dear Mr. Delahaye:

We are pleased to inform you that the Gaudalupita—Coyote Creek Rural Historic District in Mora County will be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee at their next meeting. This meeting will take place on April 5, 2017 at 1:00 p.m., in the Bataan Memorial Building at 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236 in the Old Senate Chamber in Santa Fe. You are cordially invited to attend. You may view a copy of the nomination thirty days before the meeting on our website: www.nmhistoricpreservation.org.

The United Post Office at 1447 New Mexico 434, Guadalupita, New Mexico, 87722 is located in Gaudalupita—Coyote Creek Rural Historic District. It was built in 1984 and is identified in the nomination as noncontributing to the historic district because it is less than fifty years of age and because of its undistinguished design.

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition of important prehistoric and historic places, and assists in preserving New Mexico's cultural heritage. *Listing in the National Register does not restrict the private use of property by the owner or restrict the property owner's ability to sell, transfer, or develop the property.*

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing, in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and Federal regulations 36 CFR Part 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property may object to listing in the State or National Register. If you choose to object, send a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of private property, as appropriate. Submit objections to Jeff Pappas, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer, at the address given above, before the CPRC reviews this nomination.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (505) 476-0444 or steven.moffson@state.nm.us

Best regards,

Steven Moffson
State and National Register Coordinator

From: [Delahaye, Daniel B - Washington, DC](#)
To: [Moffson, Steven, DCA](#)
Subject: Guadalupita Post Office - Guadalupita-Coyote Rural Historic District
Date: Thursday, March 30, 2017 8:01:20 AM

My records show a modular unit at 1447 State Highway 434, occupied in 1996. Google is the only map reference I have and there is no building at that location in their program.

USPS records also show the Guadaupita Main Post Office, a leased facility, at Hwy. 38, land acquired in 1995.

That's it for Guadalupita and zip code 87722.

Your thoughts?

Daniel Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer

USPS Facilities HQ
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Rm. 6670
Washington DC 20260-1862
(202) 268-2782
daniel.b.delahaye@usps.gov



Susana Martinez
Governor

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION**

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April 20, 2017

J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Guadalupe-Coyote Creek Rural Historic District in Mora County, New Mexico to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s) in hard copy
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations: Note that this property is significant at the national level.

Please note that this nomination was submitted for listing in the National Register in 2013 and was returned to the Historic Preservation Division with a National Register Return Comment Letter (see correspondence) that addressed a broad range of problems from the eligibility of a particular resource to unjustified areas of significance, incomplete sketch maps, and the incomplete count of contributing and noncontributing properties.

This revised nomination addresses and corrects each of the comments in the Return Comment Letter. This nomination was recommended for consideration by the National Register by the New Mexico

Cultural Properties Review Committee on April 5, 2017. This revised nomination focuses on the historic district as a rural historic district, which examines the natural systems and features of these high-mountain-valley communities and how these natural systems shaped patterns of human settlement. We have omitted unjustified areas of significance under Criteria B and D, included current photos that emphasize the landscape and historic resources in their settings, provide an expanded and comprehensive table of historic resources, and included 173 large-scale sketch maps that provide sufficient to detail to depict contributing and noncontributing resources for the entire nine-mile-long, 8,000-acre rural historic district. Thank you for your consideration of this nomination.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Steven H. Moffson", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

Steven Moffson
State and National Register Coordinator

Enclosures