

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **SEP 20 1976**
DATE ENTERED **OCT 2 1978**

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC **Ranchos de Taos Plaza**

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Ranchos de Taos

___ VICINITY OF

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
#1

STATE

New Mexico

CODE

35

COUNTY
Taos

CODE
055

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Archdiocese of Santa Fe, various private property owners and

STREET & NUMBER

Village of Ranchos de Taos.

CITY, TOWN

Ranchos de Taos

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

New Mexico

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Taos County Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Taos

STATE

New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties

DATE

March, 1969

___ FEDERAL STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

New Mexico State Planning Office, 200 West de Vargas

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

STATE

New Mexico 87503

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The plaza of the northern New Mexico village of Ranchos de Taos, originally established in 1779, is enclosed by about twenty buildings of frame and adobe construction surrounding the historic mission church of San Francisco de Asís (National Register 4/70). Though little remains of the original structures except the church, the plaza area preserves much of the atmosphere of the late 18th and early 19th centuries when its closely-clustered buildings formed an outpost against the raids of marauding Utes, Jicarilla Apaches and particularly of Comanches. The plaza, now bisected by New Mexico State Highway 68, and the rural community grown up around it are bordered by orchards and fields irrigated by several acequias (ditches) drawing water from the Rio Chiquito (formerly known as Rio de las Trampas de Taos) and the Rio del Rancho which flow from the towering Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the east and converge 1/2 mile south of the village. The green and fertile lands of the cañada, (valley) an historic agricultural area in the Taos Valley, contrast sharply with the arid sage-covered plains extending to the west and south.

At the center of the 800' x 400' plaza stands the imposing bulk of the church originally constructed about 1803, an outstanding example of New Mexico mission architecture and a favorite subject for painters and photographers. Flanked by massive adobe abutments supporting two corner bell towers, the entrance at the south end of the nave contains a folk Gothic doorway under a small window which illuminates the choir loft inside. Buttresses are also located at the corners of the transepts and at the end wall of the apse. The flat roof, replaced in 1930-31, is recessed below the firewalls and slopes from the entrance towards the sanctuary. In recent years the entire structure has been replastered with stucco. A 4' high adobe wall encloses the cemetery which occupies the churchyard.

From 1904 to 1934 an important rehabilitation program was undertaken by the parish members employing local labor under the direction of Father Giraud, the local priest; the concrete coping along the crest of the walls, the adobe lanterns of the towers and the floor were added then. Many of the closely spaced vigas (beams) in the nave and the carved corbels which support them were also replaced at that time. Later, new pews and a new staircase to the choir loft were installed.

Interior decorations include an important 25' high reredos (altar screen) in the east transept created by the early 19th century New Mexico santero (local maker of images of saints) known only as Molleno. This outstanding example of Spanish colonial folk art is the largest reredos of its kind remaining in New Mexico. The screen is composed of eight panels of retablos (painted images of saints) with various representations of Jesus Christ, revered saints and the emblem of the Franciscan Order, arranged in three rows over and around a large crucifix of Our Lord of Esquipulas between two bultos (carved wooden statues) of Our Lady of Sorrows and the Blessed Lydvina of Holland with chiseled Salomonic pillars on either side. Also in situ is the high altar screen, described in the 1818 parish inventory taken by Juan Bautista Ladrón Guevara (as is the Molleno reredos), which consists of more sophisticated oil paintings brought to Ranchos de Taos from Mexico.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first permanent Spanish settlement in the Taos Valley of northern New Mexico was the village commonly known as Ranchos de Taos located on the Cristóbal de la Serna land grant. Throughout the Colonial and Mexican periods, however, it was generally referred to as Las Trampas de Taos. The area had originally been granted to Fernando Durán y Chávez before the Great Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Although the grantee and his son Cristóbal were the only Spaniards to escape from the Taos Valley during that upheaval they chose not to return to their lands after the reconquest of New Mexico by Don Diego de Vargas in 1693-96 and thus forfeited their grant.

In April, 1710 the Durán y Chávez grant was awarded to the soldier Cristóbal de la Serna by Governor José Chacón Villaseñor, and was later revalidated by his successor Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollón because military duties had prevented de la Serna from taking possession of his property. His sons, Juan and Sebastián de la Serna, sold the land in 1724 to Diego Romero from the region south of Albuquerque, known as "El Coyote" because of his mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry. In 1730 the Pueblo of Taos filed the first of many complaints against Romero and other Spaniards for encroaching on their lands, claims which were upheld by Governor Juan Domingo de Bustamante in the capital at Santa Fe.

Because of the constant danger from Comanche Indian raids during the 1760's and 1770's, most Spanish families in the valley frequently lived within the confines of the Pueblo with consent of the Indians, despite intermittent land disputes. The large Romero family was one of the few who dared to live at any distance from the Pueblo. Drawn to the Taos area by the annual trade fairs licensed by the government, the Comanches frequently raided both Pueblo Indians and Spaniards and menaced northern and eastern New Mexico until the historic victory of New Mexico Governor Juan Bautista de Anza over Chief Cuerno Verde in 1779 which resulted in the famous treaty which lasted until after U.S. Occupation in 1846. In recounting his visitation of 1760, Bishop Pedro Tamarón y Romeral of Durango vividly described one such raid on the Taos area by 3,000 Comanches which forced the Spaniards to take refuge in the hacienda of landowner Villapando, a nephew of Diego Romero. Despite their strong position the defenders were overwhelmed, many of them killed and fifty-six women and children were taken captive. By 1776 most of the settlers were still evidently living within the Pueblo of Taos but were planning to return to their own lands. In a report written that year to Franciscan authorities Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez appraises their situation thus:

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Spanish Archives of New Mexico, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
 Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, Book of Accounts, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
 Adams, Eleanor B. ed. "Bishop Tameron's Visitation of New Mexico, 1760," Historical Society of New Mexico Publications in History, Vol. 15, February, 1954. (See Continuation Sheet #4)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 8 1/2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,3	4,4,5,4,70	4,0,2,36,7,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John O. Baxter, Archivist I

ORGANIZATION

State Records Center and Archives

DATE

June 25, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

404 Montezuma

TELEPHONE

827-2321

CITY OR TOWN

Santa Fe

STATE

New Mexico

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Thomas W. Meador

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

6-30-76

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William Lebovich

DATE

10/2/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST

William Lebovich

DATE

Sept 25, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 & 8 PAGE #1

#7 To the east of the church and forming one side of the plaza is a row of closely spaced one and two-story buildings constructed in traditional New Mexico fashion. Most of them are flat-roofed adobe structures with vigas extending through the thick walls which require deep reveals to accommodate the doors and windows. In various states of repair, it is difficult to determine original construction dates because adobe bricks erode rapidly if unprotected by plaster covering. Occupants include a community clinic, the church rectory, an unused warehouse, a furniture maker's work shop and several residences.

On the opposite side of the plaza are a cantina (bar), an unusual two-story storage building and a general store embellished by a false front with metal facade. A large lot, previously the site of the Alexander Gusdorf flour mill, is now filled with fruit trees, lilacs and decorative shrubbery. Except for occasional cottonwoods, other landscaping in the plaza is minimal, in keeping with the traditional plaza plans, although many residents cultivate tiny vegetable and flower gardens beside their homes. The broad expanse of the plaza itself, originally intended to hold all the livestock of the community during Indian attacks, is alternately dusty or muddy depending on the weather.

Approximately 200' behind the church New Mexico Highway 68, an obvious intrusion, cuts off a line of commercial buildings which form the north end of the plaza. In the 1890's this complex was the residence and general store of a prominent Rancho miller and merchant Squire Hardt. The buildings now house the village post office, a bar and cafe and the local movie theater known for many years as Martínez Hall, the scene of many rowdy Saturday night bailes (dances) and a familiar subject for genre painters of the Taos art colony of the 1920's and 1930's.

#8

But although this is so, it does not mean that they will always live here, but only until the plaza which is being built in the Cañada where their farms are is finished . . . so that when they live together in this way, even though they are at a distance from the pueblo, they may be able to resist the attack the enemy may make.

Six years later, in 1782, a third ecclesiastical chronicler Fray Juan Augustín de Morfi described the Rancho village as follows:

At three leagues (south) from the pueblo is a ranch with abundance of arable lands even more fertile than those of the pueblo . . . The settlement frames a square plaza very capacious. Its houses were almost finished in 1779 with towers at proportionate distances for their defense.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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ITEM NUMBER #8

PAGE #2

#8

By the turn of the century the community had chosen St. Francis of Assisi as patron saint and was sufficiently well established for the residents to ask permission to build a church. A license for the chapel of "Nuestro Padre San Francisco en el puesto de las Trampas" was issued September 20, 1803. However, there is no record of construction or other activity related to the chapel until 1815 when Ignacio Durán in a petition to the authorities of the Franciscan Order, which then supervised church affairs in New Mexico, requested the ministrations of Fray José Benito Pereyro, the priest assigned to the Pueblo church at Taos. Durán and his neighbors agreed to pay Pereyro in grain.

Although the threat of Comanche depredations declined during the last years of Spanish rule in New Mexico the settlers at Ranchos de Taos, continued to be harassed by the attacks of Utes and their allies the Jicarilla Apaches. In the first half of the 19th century the various branches of the Apache tribe raided widely on both sides of the Rio Grande throughout several Mexican states. Attempting to control the situation José María de Irigoyen, governor of Chihuahua in the late 1830's, established La Sociedad de Guerra Contra los Barbaros (The Society for War against the Barbarians) to administer a 100,000-peso bounty fund collected from taxes and contributions. James Kirker, an experienced Anglo frontiersman and relentless Indian fighter, was hired to enlist a brigade of freebooters and conduct a search and destroy campaign against the Apaches. An intimate of the footloose Mountain Men who made the Taos Valley their headquarters during the fur trapping era, Kirker hurried north soon after his employment to recruit his "army" and discovered the Apaches had been terrorizing the Taos area. Determined to retaliate immediately, Kirker turned out a herd of untended horses near Ranchos, a bait soon taken by a band of 120 Apaches who headed the herd towards a narrow defile in the nearby Sangre de Cristos where they were ambushed by Kirker and his men. Quickly routed by Kirker's sharpshooters the Apaches, sustaining heavy casualties, retreated towards Ranchos hoping to take refuge within the church, but soon discovered the plaza area to be more of a trap than a sanctuary. The Indians lost over forty men and all of the stolen horses before making their escape.

After United States occupation of New Mexico and the short lived Taos Rebellion of January, 1847, American troops were stationed in the turbulent Taos Valley both to discourage further dissident activity and to make good pre-occupation promises by the military to protect the citizens from continuing harassment of Utes and Apaches. Garrisoned at first in the village of Don Fernando de Taos and later at Cantonment Burgwin, built in 1852 six miles south of Ranchos de Taos on the Rio del Rancho, supplies for
(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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#8

the horses and men of these small detachments provided welcome markets for the cash-short farmers in the area. In 1850 Col. George A. McCall, touring New Mexico as U.S. Army Inspector General, reported to his superiors that both corn and wheat were readily available priced from \$3.50-5.00 a fanega (2 1/2 bu.); hay and other fodder were more difficult to obtain. In the previous years Lt. J. H. Whittlesey blamed high flour prices on the large amount of wheat used to manufacture whiskey "of a most deleterious nature" (the famed Taos Lightning) and hoped that legislation would be enacted "to stop the pernicious traffic."

As the 19th century progressed wheat production and flour milling continued to be the most important economic activities at Ranchos. In 1871, Alexander Gusdorf, a young German Jewish immigrant, came from the nearby hamlet of Peñasco to manage a mill and general merchandising business owned by his uncle Zadoc Staab, an affluent Santa Fe merchant. Gusdorf quickly established himself as a leader in the community introducing to the Taos Valley such mechanical innovations as the self-tieing binder and an impressive J. I. Case threshing machine. In 1879 he purchased Staab's interests and the following year constructed a new three-story steam powered flour mill, the first of its kind in New Mexico, which he operated until 1895 when it was destroyed by fire. Following this disaster, a serious blow to the village economy, Gusdorf moved his headquarters to Don Fernando de Taos.

Today the magnificent church and historic plaza of Ranchos de Taos remain as cultural and architectural symbols of the Spanish Colonial era for visitors and residents alike. Tradition and folk ways persist in the lives of the latter, however; St. Francis Day October 4 continues to be the occasion for fiesta and on January 25 the villagers join with their neighbors from Llano Quemado to perform the folk-drama "Los Comanches." Presented on horseback with costumes similar to the traditional Comanche war garb, the pageant reenacts the rescue of two children captured by their enemies of 200 years ago. The performance concludes with a procession into the church for a service of thanksgiving.

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OCT 2 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

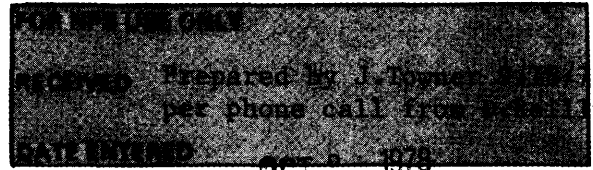
ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE #4

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Rancho de Taos Plaza Historic District, NM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point 10' from the southwest corner of the Fiesta Bar, proceeding in a northwesterly direction for a distance of approximately 1000', along the east side of a certain unnamed dirt street and the west side of an adobe wall, crossing State Highway, to a point 20' from the northwest corner of the village postoffice;

thence in a northerly direction for a distance of approximately 150' to a point 10' from the west corner of Martinez Bar/Hall;

thence northeast for a distance of 175';

thence in a southeasterly direction for a distance of 1000', crossing State Highway 68 and generally following the rear line of the buildings on the northeast side of the Plaza, to a point 20' from the east corner of the Tafoya Furniture Shop;

thence westerly for a distance of approximately 400' to the point of beginning.

JFT

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 1978

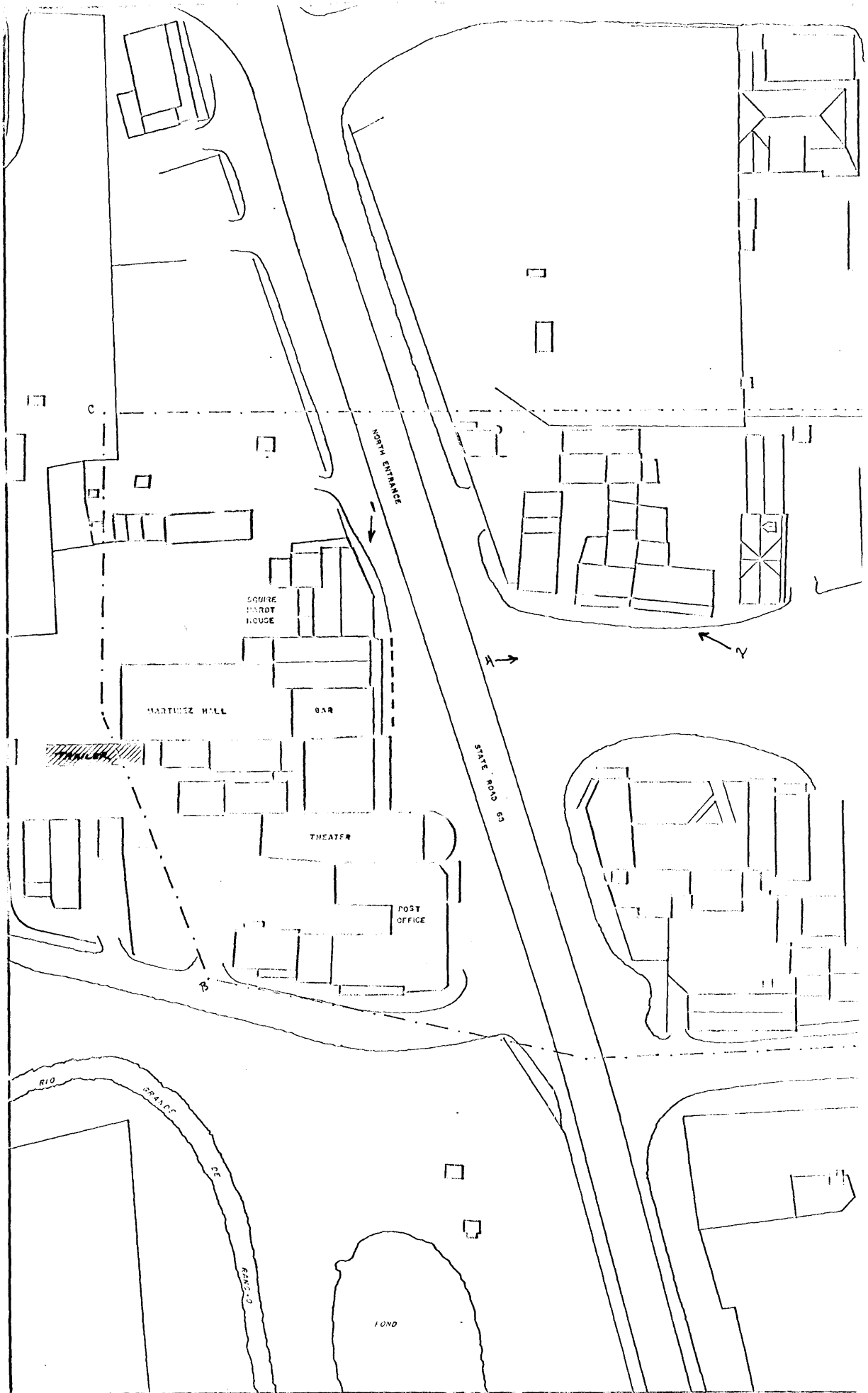
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ITEM NUMBER

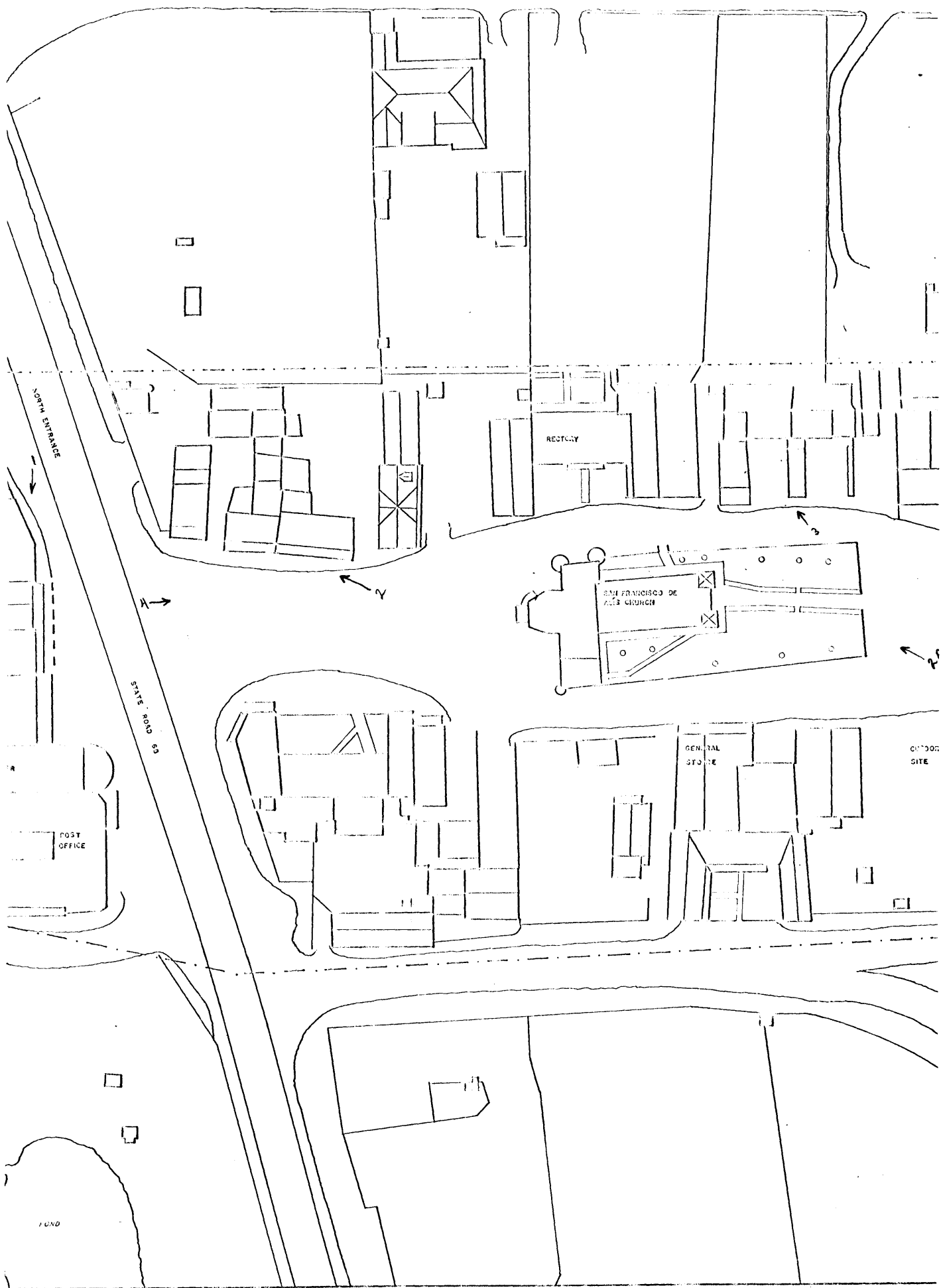
PAGE

Requested Supplementary Information

Still a viable community after two centuries, the Ranchos de Taos Plaza is an outstanding example of a fortified Spanish Colonial village. Composed of contiguous adobe buildings surrounding the famous mission church of San Francisco de Asís, the original defensive plan is readily apparent today. As detailed in the nomination form, its history covers New Mexico's three administrations - Spanish, Mexican and U.S. Attracted by the picturesque setting, nationally known artists and photographers, members of the Taos art colony, have often depicted the church and nearby structures. Because of its long settlement and the significance of its traditional architecture, the plaza is a location of outstanding importance.

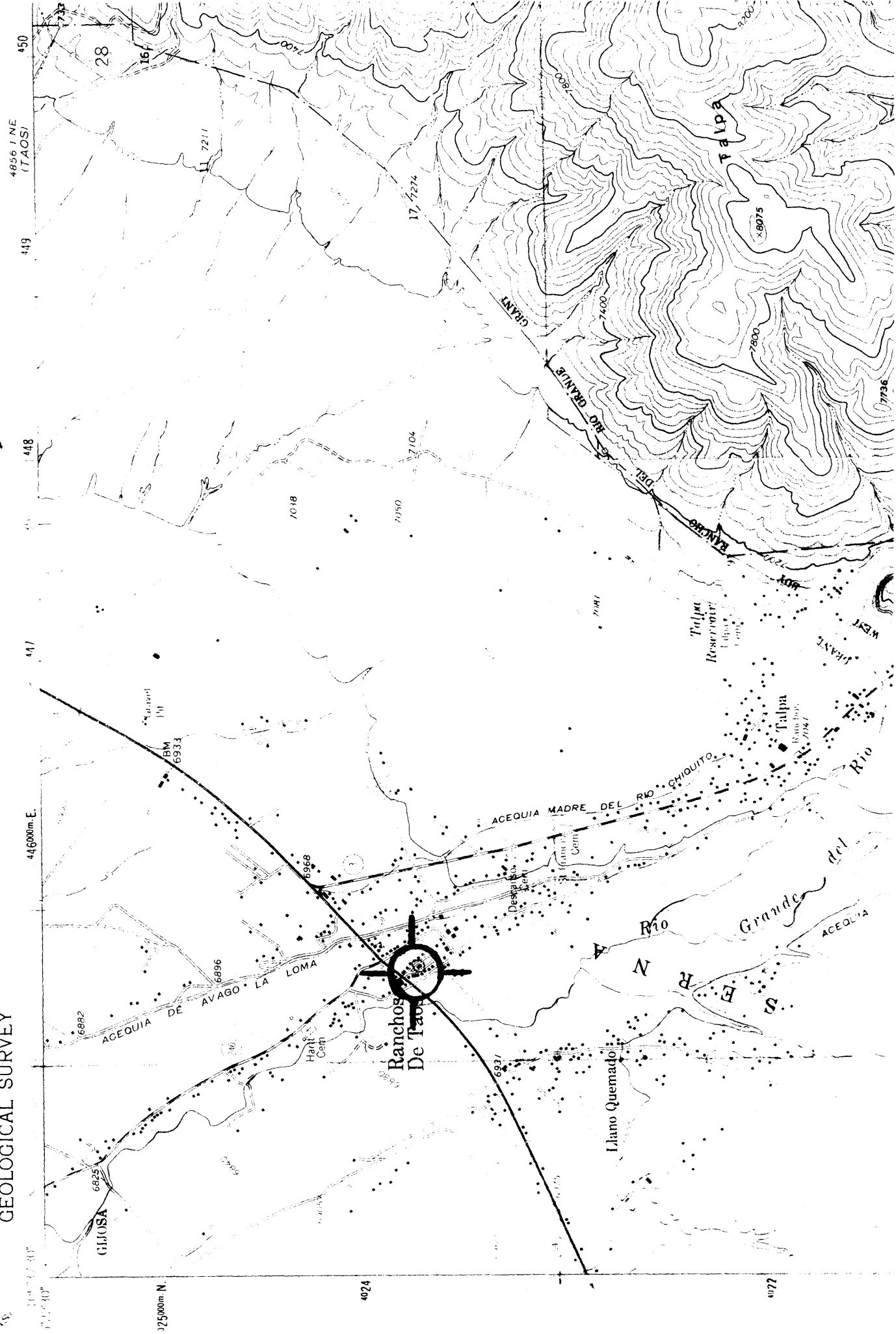


RANCHOS DE TAOS PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT
 TAOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO



RANCHOS DE TAOS PLAZA RANCHOS DE TAOS, NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



RANCHOS DE TAOS PLAZA

Bernabe & Dolores M. Struck
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Pita Lovato
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Reuben Martinez
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Edith Antonie Haegler
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Lendeo Valerio, Jr.
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Juan Ramon Salazar
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Edmundo Vigil
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Gilbert Gallegos
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Salvador Martinez
 P.O. Box 413
 Mimitera, Colorado 81645 87557

Harold Brown
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Jacobo Aragon
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Claude Hartt
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Sally G. Sanchez
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Flossie O. Canas
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Manuel Juan Duran
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Edward Duran
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Felipe Trujillo
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Victor Carlos Trujillo
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Arcenio & Carmen Romo
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Raymundo Trujillo
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Casimiro Gallegos
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Pete Tafoya
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Angelica Struck
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Juan Salazar
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Timoteo Aragon
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Melton Struck
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Rutello Sanchez
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Marcelina Tafoya
 General Delivery
 Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

RANCHOS DE TAOS PLAZA
CONT'D

Edmundo Tafoya Jr. T336
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Kenneth A. Henold
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Eugene & Teresa Brown
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Teodoro Casias
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Richard S. Tafoya
Box 21
Denver, Colorado 80236

Cordella Romero
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

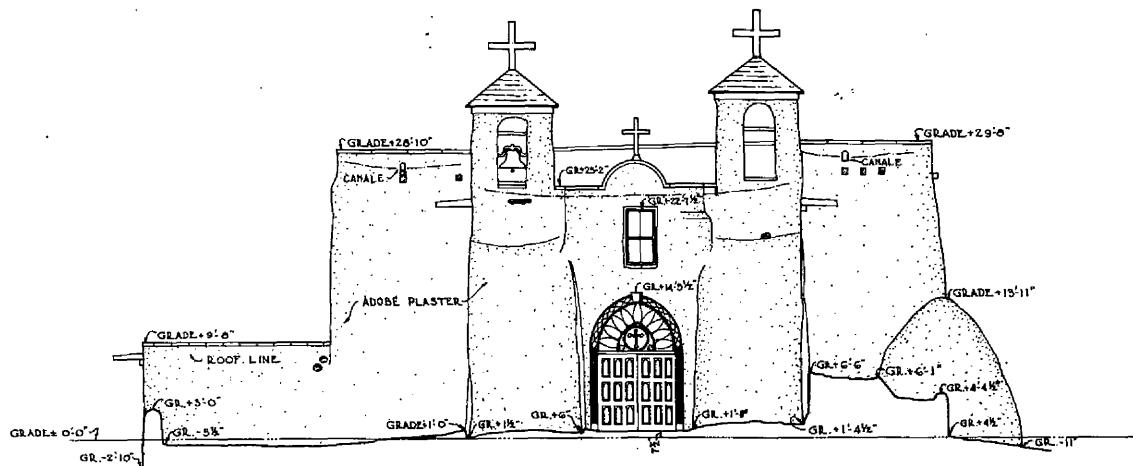
Frank Gusdor
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Joe Frank Hammer
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Luis Duran
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

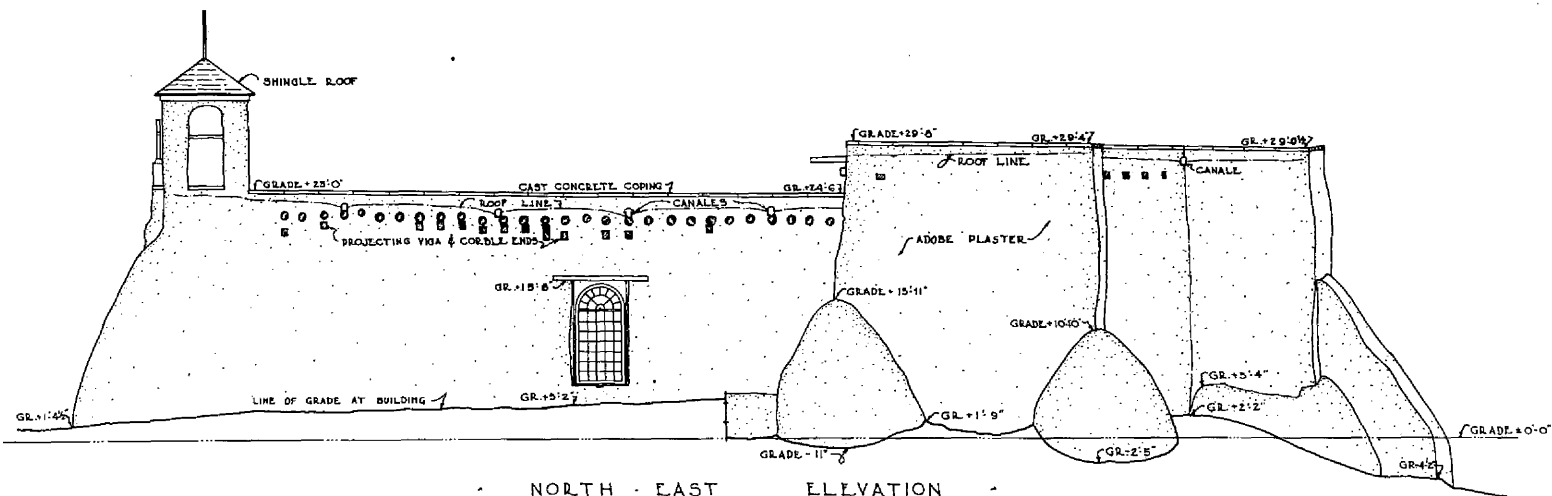
Jose Gonzales
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

Cordelia & George Sahn
General Delivery
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557



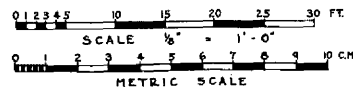
SOUTH - EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH - EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



JOHN J. THOMPSON, D.L.L.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
MISSION CHURCH AT RANCHOS DE TAOS
TAOS COUNTY - N.M. - NEW MEXICO

SURVEY NO.
36NM-7
MAR. 30, 1934

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 9 OF 32 SHEETS

INDEX NO.
N. P. 1.
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