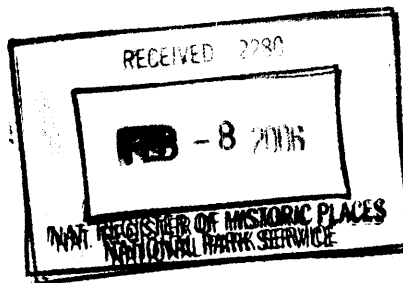


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Beimer, Bernard J., Residence  
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 215 Beimer Avenue  
CITY OR TOWN: Taos VICINITY: N/A  
STATE: New Mexico CODE: NM COUNTY: Taos CODE: 55 ZIP CODE:

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    nationally  
   statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Lachrima Slich*  
Signature of certifying official

02 February 2006  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*Edson H. Ball*  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

3-22-06

---

**5. CLASSIFICATION**

---

**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Private

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** Building

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

**NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER:** 0

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** N/A

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** DOMESTIC: single dwelling

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** DOMESTIC: single dwelling; COMMERCIAL/TRADE: professional

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Other

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION STONE  
WALLS WOOD; EARTH  
ROOF ASPHALT  
OTHER N/A

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9).

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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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**APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

- 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 VALUE, 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:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Architecture

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1920-1955

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1920

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Bernard J. Beimer

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-13).

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-14).

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

- 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 #

**PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:**

- State historic preservation office (*Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University  Other -- Specify Repository:

---

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** less than one acre

**UTM REFERENCE**      Zone Easting    Northing  
                          13    448750    4030127

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheet 10-15)

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** (see continuation sheet 10-15)

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

---

**NAME/TITLE:** Catherine Colby

**ORGANIZATION:** Catherine Colby Consulting

**DATE:** June 15, 2005

**STREET & NUMBER:** 906 Don Miguel Place

**TELEPHONE:** 505-989-7838

**CITY OR TOWN:** Santa Fe

**STATE:** NM

**ZIP CODE:** 87505

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS** (see attached *Taos, NM* U.S.G.S. quadrangle map)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo 17 through Photo 18).

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS** N/A

---

**PROPERTY OWNER**

---

**NAME:** Kevin and Alice Zangara

**STREET & NUMBER:** P.O. Box 1359

**TELEPHONE:** 505-758-0262

**CITY OR TOWN:** Taos

**STATE:** New Mexico

**ZIP CODE:** 87571

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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### Description

The Bernard J. Beimer property is located in the Taos Valley, north of the Taos Downtown Historic District, Taos, New Mexico. The house sits on the back of a large lot landscaped with mature elm trees. The two-story, side-gable-roof house has dark brown wood trim applied to the exterior plaster, suggesting a simplified version of half-timber construction. The wood panel doors and wood casement windows are original features of the house, built in 1920. The dwelling is distinct from the majority of buildings in Taos in terms of construction as well as form. When adobe bricks or wood frame were the common materials in Taos in the 1920s, Bernard J. Beimer employed a highly unusual combination of wood stud framing with poured mud in the interstices for both exterior and interior walls. Another unusual feature in this location is the full-height stone masonry basement. Beimer later enclosed the full-width front porch with large multi-light wood window panels. The current property owner restored the Beimer residence, reestablishing the period shingle roof. Despite the addition of a new dormer window on the south elevation, the house retains integrity of location, design, feeling, and association of the period of Bernard J. Beimer's residency.

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### Setting

Taos valley is a wide, flat plain at an elevation of 6,950 feet above sea level. The Sangre de Cristo Mountains, with higher elevations of 9,000 feet above sea level, frame the east edge of the valley. The flat plain is about three miles wide with a narrow gorge cut through it by the waters of the Rio Grande. The historic semi-rural character of the Beimer property persists despite the adjacent residential development. A row of mature cottonwood trees and the large front yard mark the transition from the open field to the west and the twentieth century residential neighborhood east of the property. The approximately one third of an acre, level site is on the north side of Beimer Avenue at the intersection of Camino de la Placita. The edge of Beimer Avenue is only five feet from the building (see Figure 7-1.) The large cottonwoods at the west and large Siberian elm trees and lilacs on the east and west sides of the property give a sense of enclosure to the grass-covered front yard (see Photo 1.) Three large evergreen trees at the north side of the front yard and numerous elm trees provide shade. Lilacs and elm trees also grow north of the house and in the side yard north of the house, which is about 20 feet wide. At the east side of the house are three small fruit trees and a large graveled parking area.

### Massing and Construction

The symmetry of the side gable form of the house is varied by the roof extending at the same pitch to cover the enclosed front porch at the north. The expanse of roof is interrupted by two shed dormers above the porch. The massing of the house is further manipulated by inset corners at the east and roofed, shallow projections from the first floor at the sides. A window covered with a shed roof juts out at the west side. At the southeast corner an entry porch and bay-windowed breakfast nook with a gable roof extend out to the east at the first floor, (see

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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Figure 7-2 and Photos 3 and 4).

The exterior walls are framed with 2 by 8 full dimension studs, which are doubled at openings and partitions. Forms were placed at both sides of the stud wall to enable successive batches of mud to be poured or "puddled" between them, rising about eight inches high at a time. The exterior side of the walls was then covered with one coat of mud plaster with straw in it, and the final exterior coat of cement stucco (see Photo 2.) Dark stained wood trim is set vertically at the exterior corners, a decorative treatment that suggests exposed full-height corner timbers. The dark stained trim at the corners and under the eaves contrasts with the light stucco, producing a decorative scheme that suggests an exposed timber frame.

### Exterior Elevations

The long, sloping roof dominates the primary, or north elevation of the house. Two shed-roof dormers, each containing three square, fixed wood sash with four lights, interrupt the roof slope (see Photos 1 and 3). The dormer walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The glazing of the enclosed porch comprises large, wood multi-light glazed sash panels set between the six pairs of 4 by 4 posts supporting the originally open porch (see Photo 3). Access to the enclosed porch is through a single leaf French door at the south end and a pair of French doors at the main entrance on the west side. The porch, a long, rectangular space, has bead board ceiling and floor currently covered with linoleum. All the wood members and the muntins of the panels are stained dark brown. The four porch foundations are massive three feet square stone piers, and wood lattice panels are set between them (see Photo 3). The front steps are simple wood, without a railing or any decorative treatment.

The east elevation comprises the main two-story gable end of the house, varied by a nook projecting forward, a small inset porch at the south end, the side of the enclosed porch and the sidewalls of the dormer window jutting up above the roof at the north (see Photo 3). Above the glazing of the porch is vertical wood siding, stained brown. The set of three double-hung windows of the upper floor are centered under the gable. The two windows at the north end are square single-light, and the remaining two are 1/1 wood double hung. The gable-roofed, five-sided nook projects eastward at the south end of the east elevation, and has vertical wood boards under the gable end and three 1/1 wood double hung sash (see Photo 3). The basement walls of dressed, coursed basalt masonry are exposed about three feet above grade, and contain four wood sash with the same spacing as the windows of the first floor above them. All openings have white trim, the porches are brown stained wood, and the beige stucco has a pink-tone.

At the south side of the house the small porch at the east end is in the same plane as the main mass of the house (see Photo 4). At the west end a small projection is set back about 8 feet, and the roof is notched to correspond to the inset. The two corners at the west end are emphasized with applied wood boards. Parking and the back door are at this side of the house. Three wood double hung windows are in separate punched openings, and one small square window is near the west end.

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

The street-facing west elevation is identical to the east side only at the upper floor and the two small square windows at the north end. A shallow, shed-roofed bay with a pair of wood double hung windows projects out, and the south end is set back about 5 feet, forming an indented corner (see Photo 5). This has created two one-story corners and two two-story corners, and each is ornamented with applied wood boards suggesting a timber frame. The concentration of five dark vertical corners gives the strongest reminder of the tradition Beimer drew on for his house, the German timber-frame.

### Interior

The interior is symmetrically organized with the stair in the hall at the center of the house (see Figure 7-2). The primary entrance is through the enclosed porch and into the large living room, which occupies the entire north side of the house. A large, stepped fireplace dominates its south wall. The living room is separated into two spaces by a large framed opening with square posts and beams built up of wood boards. Solid panels constructed of wood frame and wood lath flank the large opening, which is capped with a box beam. This formal wood feature is stained dark. Exterior wood panel doors originally comprised two "front doors," and one each at the southwest and southeast corners. The opening of the west door has been in-filled.

The remainder of the interior was divided into three bedrooms, two bathrooms, the kitchen and hall. All interior doors and the interiors of the windows have white wood casing with projecting crowns are generally of a five-panel design. The joints of the wood panels forming the ceiling were defined by a four-foot grid of narrow, applied wood trim. Interior partition walls, though of 2 by 6 framing are constructed in the same way as the exterior walls, poured mud between wood framing (see Photo 6). The flooring material is narrow fir tongue-and-groove boards. Each of the three stories is approximately 1920 square feet, totaling 5,760 gross square feet plus the 480-square-foot enclosed porch. A large open attic contains a single room and bath. The attic remained unfinished during the period of significance.

The house and its landscape continue to represent the period of the Beimer family's occupation of the property despite some alterations and deterioration in areas of the house. The exterior plaster and the asphalt roofing were in poor condition in when the current own purchased the property. In 2005, the owner restored the exterior and interior of the house. This included replastering the entire exterior and reroofing with cedar shingles. One addition made is a small shed-roof dormer added to the south, or rear elevation. This alteration has not greatly changed the house's original exterior character. The interior was equally restored to preserve its original character. Original doors and finishes were retained. The ceiling on the first, which had generally deteriorated beyond repair, was replaced with fiberboard board and battens. As a whole, the integrity of the property is fairly high because of the lack of additions and the presence of all the wood windows and doors, along with the character of the front yard.

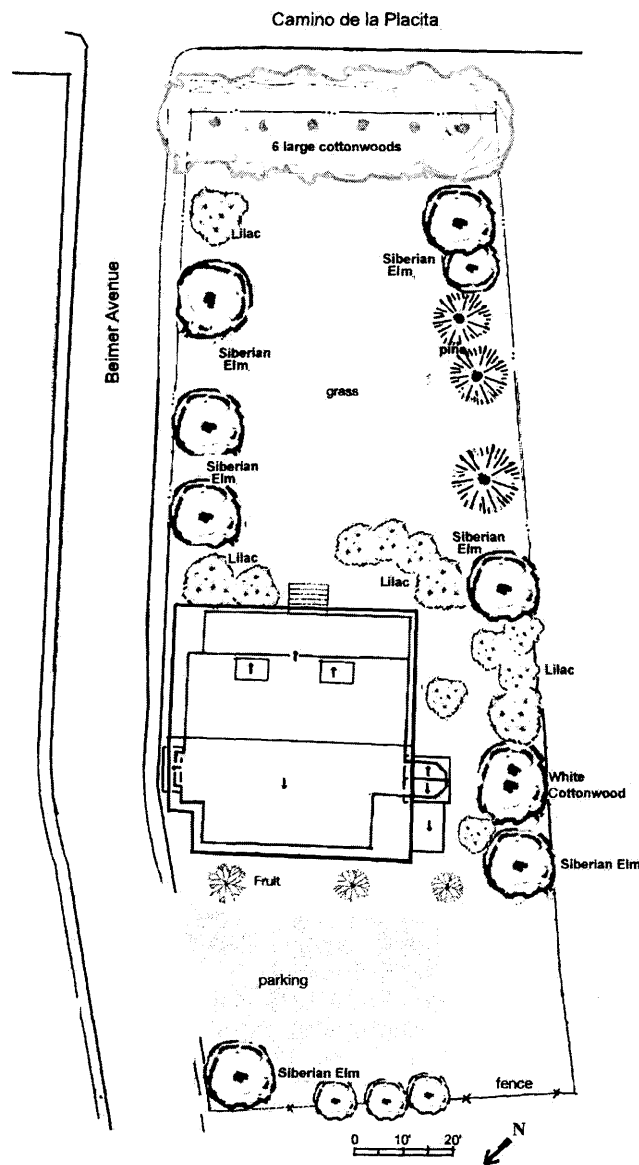
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

Figure 7-1 Property Sketch Map (2005)





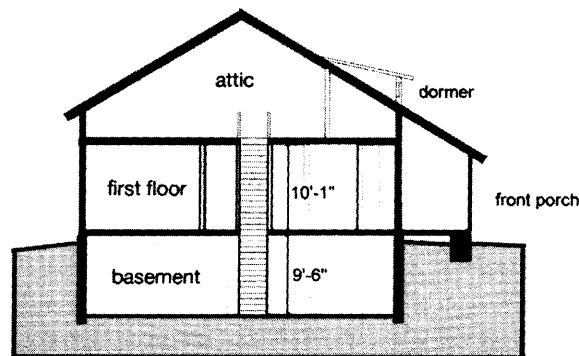
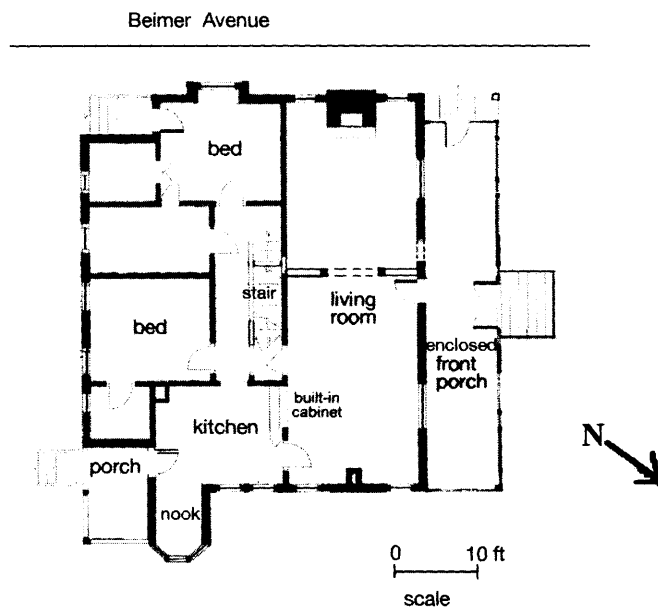
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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**Figure 7-2: Floor Plan and Section (2005) (note section view does not show dormer added to east elevation in late 2005).**



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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### Significance

The property Bernard J. Beimer developed for his family home in Taos is significant because of its uncommon architecture. The house represents a variation of the distinctive characteristics of a German tradition of construction that is rare in New Mexico, and was seldom employed in the twentieth century in German-American communities in other states. The construction system used by Beimer is a simplified derivation of the ancient *fachwerk* tradition, a wood framework with a different material used to fill the interstices (nogging), similar to half-timbering. The rarity of the side-gable roof form in Taos, the quality of construction, and the scale of the front yard lined by mature trees also add to the distinction of the property. The Bernard J. Beimer Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Architecture) at the local level of significance.

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### Historical Background

The Taos Valley has been home to the ancestors of Pueblo Indians since approximately 900 A.D., and the valley was long part of a major trade and travel route between the Rio Grande Valley and the Great Plains. The Taos people built the pueblo in the mid fifteenth century, and at the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, farmlands surrounded Taos Pueblo. After Spanish and then Mexican administration, New Mexico officially became a territory of the United States in 1850. During the territorial period Spanish and Mexican land grant residents were guaranteed the rights of American citizenship. The Territorial Supreme Court of New Mexico acted in 1869 to confirm lands granted to the Pueblos under the Spanish regime. However, land grant controversy was rampant as many claimants were unable to prove the legitimacy of their title. In 1891 Congress established mechanisms for quieting title to the grants via the Court of Private Land Claims.

After New Mexico statehood in 1912 the U.S. government surveyed the land surrounding Taos Pueblo. The U.S. Survey, which occurred in 1916 and was known as the Joy Survey, included a parcel claimed by José and Mariquita Montaner named the Montaner's Addition. José Montaner was born in Spain, and had become the editor of the weekly Spanish Newspaper.<sup>1</sup> The Montaner parcel was an addition to the then-Village of Taos, which had been established before the turn of the nineteenth century. Since land title continued in dispute for decades, the Pueblo Land Acts of 1924 and 1933 were passed to ameliorate the situation.

The Montaner Addition was surveyed in July of 1933, showing it subdivided into three blocks dissected by Montaner Street and Theodora Street. On April 6, 1936 Bernard J. Beimer and his wife Marie signed a subdivision plat of the Montaner Addition as "proprietors" along with Mariquita Montaner, who was by that

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census, 1930, Taos, Precinct 1. Theodora Street xxx was named after his daughter, born in 1913 in Taos.

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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time widowed. Only one structure, the Beimer house is shown on the 1936 plat, and what is now Beimer Avenue is shown as an unnamed strip that goes no further east than the house.

Taos remained predominantly Spanish speaking and relatively unknown until around the turn of the twentieth century when New Mexico was recommended to Easterners as a place to treat tuberculosis. Many Americans found their way west seeking a cure. Artists, writers and then tourists also “discovered” New Mexico after the turn of the twentieth century.

Two eastern artists traveling between Denver and Mexico on a sketching trip in 1898 came to Taos because of a broken wheel. Ernest Blumenschein and Bert Phillips chose to stay, and news of the attractions of Taos turned it into a magnet for artists. By 1917 they were joined by fellow artists Joseph Sharp, Oscar Berninghaus, E. Irving Couse, W. Herbert “Buck” Dunton and Victor Higgins. The Taos Art Colony and figures such as Mabel Dodge Lujan, who arrived in 1918, increased the national recognition of the area. Mabel Dodge Lujan wrote the following about Taos houses:

“Taos brings out the particularity in people. It is the most individuating place in the world, I think. There is no standardization here, no social structure. People do not live according to a single pattern. Every house one enters is different in character from every other, and the occupants resemble no one else.”<sup>2</sup>

Though Bernard J. Beimer came to Taos during the era of the artists and new national recognition, he came from the Midwest via southern Colorado and was not associated with the dominant social group.<sup>3</sup> Beimer, instead, found his way to Taos after living briefly in several communities northeast of it, including La Junta, Colorado and the mining center, Elizabethtown, New Mexico.

### **Bernard J. Beimer, 1883-1956**

Bernard J. Beimer’s grandfather, Anton Beimer came to America from Hosman, Westphalia, Germany in 1842 and died in 1896.<sup>4</sup> Germany was not yet consolidated as a country, and Westphalia was among thirty small administrative units. For immigrants to America, the identification with Germany as a country thus developed after they had reached America. When Anton Beimer arrived in 1842, Iowa was still a U.S. Territory four years away from statehood. The fort that the U.S. government established on the Mississippi River in 1808 had grown into the town of Fort Madison by 1840, when the entire Iowa Territory contained about 40,000 residents according to the 1840 census. One of Anton Beimer’s five sons was Henry Beimer, the father of Bernard J., born 1883 in Fort Madison, Iowa.

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<sup>2</sup> Weigle, Marta, and White, Peter, *The Lore of New Mexico*, University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1988, p. 104.

<sup>3</sup> B.J.’s sons George and Joe worked for Kibbey Couse, the son of Taos Artist E. Irving Couse, a co-founder of the Taos Society of Artists in 1915. (Taos News, March 28, 2002)

<sup>4</sup> Correspondence from the Beimer’s granddaughter, Noreen B. Mazelis to Kevin Zangara, November 10, 2004.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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By 1906, at the age of 23, Beimer had made his way to southern Colorado and was employed as a fireman by the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.<sup>5</sup> That year he married nineteen-year-old Marie Christine Swanson, who also lived in La Junta, Colorado.<sup>6</sup> Marie had spent most of her life in La Junta, after emigrating with her parents from Sweden. The newly married couple moved to Elizabethtown, where they began a family.<sup>7</sup> Now a ghost town, Elizabethtown was a mining center near the Colorado border where gold was discovered in 1866.

By 1920 when Beimer began construction of the Taos residence for his growing family, he and Marie had five children, Carl B. (Jack), Sam, George, Blanche, and Joe Anthony. Thirteen years after the house was built, Bernard and Marie signed their names as proprietors of the property. The U.S. Census indicates that Beimer was employed at a coal yard in 1930. However, one of his descendants remembers his grandfather as a builder, using pumice block that he produced.<sup>8</sup> Only for his own house did Beimer express his ties to the traditions brought to this country by German immigrants, known as *fachwerk* in German and translated literally as framework.

### Architectural Significance

The construction type utilized in the Beimer house derives from a centuries-old tradition of wood frame construction in which various materials were used as “nogging” to fill the openings between a framework of notched, heavy wood timbers. Some of the traditional materials used for filling the spaces between the framing members included stone chips set in mortar, brick, rubble, wattle-and-daub, sun-dried mud bricks or tightly packed clay and straw.<sup>9</sup> The proper historic *fachwerk* nogging was and is un-plastered brick, resulting in a distinct effect from other forms of half-timbered nogging, particularly stucco.<sup>10</sup>

In the prototype system, very similar to half-timber construction, square heavy timbers serve as continuous posts and girts. The joints of the vertical and horizontal timbers were notched. These joints plus diagonal knee braces formed a static frame. Generally a heavy timber sill was placed on fieldstone foundations. Full height posts at the corners continued from the sill to the rafter plate. End panels were braced diagonally, and at the second floor level a girt was mortised into the continuous posts. The second floor beams were notched into the girt. No metal nails were employed in the frame, and joints were mortise and tenon, secured with wood pegs.

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<sup>5</sup> La Junta Tribune, June 13, 1906.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Photograph from The Taos News, March 21, 2002 of the Beimers and their five children: Sam, George, Carl, Blanche, and Joe Anthony.

<sup>8</sup> Gary A. Beimer, as told to Dorothy Beimer, *A legacy from my grandfathers: the secret of newspaper insulation* in Good Old Days, pp7-9.

<sup>9</sup> Van Ravenswaay, Charles, *Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, a Survey of a Vanishing Culture*, University of Missouri Press, Columbia, 1977, p.147.

<sup>10</sup> Sickels-Tves, Lauren B. and Allsopp, Philip D., Making a mark in America: The Architectural Ingenuity of Germanic Settlers” Material culture, Vol.37 (2005) No. 1 p. 95.

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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The true heavy timber system was never absorbed into the American building tradition.<sup>11</sup> Instead, the more common variations employed lighter vertical posts and omitted corner braces and notched joints. Various derivations of the *fachwerk* technique are found in German immigrant communities in Missouri, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Wisconsin. As immigrants moved westward and southward the materials changed according to the type of local resources. Frame and nogging materials vary according to geography and available resources in the United States. For example, in the closest state with substantial German communities, Texas, when forms of *fachwerk* construction appeared, limestone blocks served as nogging in a frame of cedar.<sup>12</sup>

Bernard J. Beimer's house in Taos includes a common variation of a German house type found in the Midwest. This Midwest variant form is a one-and-a-half story house with a long sloping roof extending over a porch that extends across the entire width of the façade. A notable feature of the Midwestern adaptations of the *fachwerk* tradition is the treatment of the front entrance, comprised of either an off-center doorway or of two doors side by side. Though one has been filled in and covered, two door openings originally existed in the front wall of the Beimer house. Interior features of the house that are characteristic of the Midwestern tradition are the boxed-in stairs in a straight run and the built-in cabinets. The Beimer house in general form, and the porch, the door openings, and the interior woodwork, is a clear descendent of the variation.

The time and place were far from Beimer's grandfather's immigration in 1842, which begs the question of why Beimer incorporated suggestions of the old tradition into his house in the twentieth century. The answer may lie in a process called "cultural rebound," which was common among immigrant groups in America in the nineteenth century.<sup>13</sup> Only after gaining some prosperity were European immigrant families able to return to the perceived older ways of doing things. In the nineteenth century *fachwerk* was indicative of increased prosperity. Building with references to the German timber frame tradition, Beimer exemplified the cultural rebound process, even if decades later than most examples in this country. Beimer's incorporation of the dormer windows and the bay-windowed nook, however, indicates his readiness to add features that were outside the German tradition.

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<sup>11</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> Sickels-Tves, Lauren B. and Allsopp, Philip D., Making a mark in America: The Architectural Ingenuity of Germanic Settlers" Material culture, Vol.37 (2005) No. 1 p. 95.

<sup>13</sup> Zeitlin, Richard H., *Germans in Wisconsin*, Wisconsin Historical Society, 1977.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 14

Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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### Major Bibliographical References

- Beimer, Gary A. (as told to Dorothy Beimer). "A Legacy From My Grandfathers: the Secret of Newspaper Insulation." *Saving Energy in the Good Old Days*. Publisher and place of publication, unknown, 1981: 7-9+.
- Mazelis, Noreen B. Correspondence to Kevin Zangara, November 10, 2004.
- Sherman, John., *Taos, A Pictorial History*. Santa Fe: William Gannon, Santa Fe, 1990.
- Van Ravenswaay, Charles. *Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, a Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977.
- Weigle, Marta, and White, Peter. *The Lore of New Mexico*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988.
- Williams, Jerry L. and McAllister, Paul E., ed. *New Mexico in Maps*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1979.
- Zeitlin, Richard H. *Germans in Wisconsin*. Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society, 1977.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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### Geographical Data

### Verbal Property Description

Property is legally described as Lot 7 and part of Lots 8, 15 and 16 of the Montaner's Subdivision, Taos, Taos County, New Mexico. Commencing at the westerly corner of Lot 5 of the Montaner's Addition; thence North 40° 04' East 92.70 feet; thence N39° 34' E, 34.75 feet, to the true point of beginning, thence N42°32' E, 61.09 feet; thence S53°36' E. 176.97 feet; thence S56° 00' E 26,24 feet; thence S37° 57 W72.81 feet; thence N58° 42 W67.15 feet; thence N46° 45 W 141.86 feet, to the true point of beginning.

### Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property coincide with its legal lot description and include all the property historically associated with the Bernard J. Beimer Residence.

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Beimer, Bernard J. Residence  
Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

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### Photographs

*The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:*

#### **Beimer, Bernard J., Residence**

Taos, Taos County, New Mexico

Photographer Name: Catherine Colby

Date:

Location: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe

Photo 1 of 6

Cottonwoods and front yard

Camera facing southwest

Photo 2 of 6

Detail of exterior wall construction

Camera facing east

Photo 3 of 6

North and east elevations

Camera facing southwest

Photo 4 of 6

South and west elevations

Camera facing northeast

Photo 5 of 6

West elevation

Camera facing east

Photo 6 of 6

Detail of interior wall construction

Camera facing west