

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 26 1987
date entered JUN 23 1987

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

1. Name

historic Pflueger General Merchandise Store and Annex Saloon

and/or common The Legal Tender

2. Location

street & number N/A not for publication

city, town Lamy vicinity of

state New Mexico code 035 county Santa Fe code 049

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Castle Creek Corp.

street & number General Delivery

city, town Lamy vicinity of state NM 87540

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Santa Fe County Courthouse

street & number Grant Street at West Palace Avenue

city, town Santa Fe state NM

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

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 Pflueger General Merchandise Store and Annex Saloon are attached, one-story, sandstone commercial buildings, rectangular in shape with pitched corrugated metal roofs behind false front facades. Both have symmetrical facades with centered doors and moderately-elaborate, bracketed cornices typical of the provincial interpretations of the commercial Italianate style built in New Mexico during the 1880s and early 1890s. The store facade (to the southwest) has large display windows, while the saloon (to the northeast) has smaller sash windows and rusticated ashlar sandstone walls. The buildings are well maintained and their exteriors are little modified except for the addition in 1953 of a Territorial Revival style porch. Little of the original interior of the store remains. However, the original, elaborate bar and back bar, and other interior wood detailing remain in the saloon.

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7. Description continued.

The Pflueger Store and Annex Saloon are attached commercial buildings. Both are one-story and rectangular shaped; the store measures approximately 26'x 65'6" and the saloon approximately 15'8" x 38'6". The medium-pitch, gable roof of the store drains on its east side onto the shed roof of the saloon (photo 9). The foundation, and side and rear walls of both are roughly-finished, light brown sandstone laid in a random ashlar pattern with some level courses (photos 8,9). Stone for these walls and for the facade of the saloon came from the quarry southwest of town. This quarry also supplied much of the stone for St. Francis Cathedral in Santa Fe.

Slightly recessed double doors with transom windows stand at the center of the symmetrical facade of the Pflueger Store (photos 5-7). Flanking the doors are wooden piers with projecting ornament on the same level as the kick plate, the top of the main windows and the top of the transom windows. The grid of six fixed windows on either side of the entrance are topped by fixed transoms (now covered). The wooden kick plate is divided into three sections by notched and gouged, faintly-Eastlake-style posts which line up with the window mullions above. Stone piers at the edges of the facade rise to wooden brackets which terminate a simple lintel molding cornice. Above the sign panel is a more elaborate, wooden cornice with heavy end brackets, smaller composite cut-out brackets and a dentil course.

The Annex Saloon facade (photos 5-7) has a centered single door with transom, flanked by double-hung windows with projecting sills. The original 2/2 glazing of the windows has been replaced by 1/1 glazing. The rusticated ashlar masonry alternates narrow courses (ca. 6" wide) and wider ones (ca. 10") between a narrow sill course and a wide lintel course. Below and above the window level, the courses are wide. The wooden, lintel molding of the store continues across the saloon facade and terminates with a similar bracket. The center of the wooden cornice above is a semicircular panel flanked by smaller brackets.

The main facades are unaltered except that the transom windows have been covered and a Territorial Revival porch was added in 1953. (The Territorial Revival is the name given to the period revival style developed in Santa Fe in the teens and 1920s based on the provincial Greek Revival style

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buildings erected in mid-19th century, territorial New Mexico.) The porch is attached to the buildings between the main and transom windows of the store, and above the saloon windows; it appears to have caused little or no damage to the original facade. Both structures are in good repair.

The interior of the Pflueger Store was remodeled in the early 1950s by the addition of partitions which carry duct work and wiring, and which define two dining parlors at the front and a grill area at the back. At the same time, a E-shaped balcony was added in the middle section of the interior. The only original interior furnishings still visible are the tongue and groove ceiling with beaded joints, and the wooden door and window surrounds at the front.

The original interior of the Annex Saloon is largely intact (photo 10). It has a tongue and groove ceiling, like the store, with a cove molding between the ceiling and walls. A three-foot high wainscoting made of similar tongue and groove paneling surrounds the room. The front doors and windows have their original wooden surrounds with molding cornices. The thirty-foot-long bar and elaborate back bar were fabricated in Germany and installed in 1894. The only major interior alteration in the saloon is the addition of stairs at the rear which lead up to the balcony dining area in the store.

More recent additions to the rear and sides of the store and saloon are excluded from this nomination. To the north are the kitchen and rest rooms added in the early 1950s. These additions connect with the manager's quarters, a nondescript building further northeast, erected sometime between 1910 and the mid-1930s. To the west (left), set back approximately 30', is the Americana Room built in 1969-70 (photo 4).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates 1881, 1894;
1881-1937

Builder/Architect Not known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pflueger General Merchandise Store (built sometime between 1881 and 1894) and Annex Saloon (built 1894) meet National Register Criterion A. They directly reflect the spread of mercantile capitalism following the arrival of the railroad in New Mexico in 1880, and the importance of Lamy as a local commercial center from 1880 to 1940. As the best preserved 19th century buildings in the community, and as well preserved examples of the type of commercial buildings erected in the state following the arrival of the railroad, they also meet Criterion C. Typical of this building type, the side and rear walls are of utilitarian construction while ornament and finished materials (notably the rusticated stone of the saloon) are reserved for their symmetrical facades. Stores, such as Pflueger's, normally had large display windows while saloons, such as the Annex, generally had more limited fenestration. Like all varieties of commercial buildings, the store and saloon have ornate, bracketed, wooden cornices--typical of the modest realization of the Italianate commercial style often seen in New Mexico.

As nominated for their architectural qualities (under Criterion C), the store and saloon achieved significance at their construction, more than fifty years ago. Lamy enjoyed its greatest commercial significance between the arrival of the railroad in 1880 and the beginning of the pull out of Santa Fe railway employment in 1940 which would cut the town's population in half by 1950. Although this period of significance extends within the last fifty years, 1937 has been listed under "specific dates" as the end date of this historical development because the nominated building achieved significance as a center of local commercial activity (under Criterion A) more than fifty years ago.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Galisteo

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	3	4	2	0	1	7	0	3	9	2	6	5	3	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chris Wilson, Consulting Architectural Historian

organization For NM State Historic Preservation Division date November 5, 1986

street & number 219 Cornell SE telephone (505) 266-0931

city or town Albuquerque, 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 *Chris Wilson*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 2-17-87

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

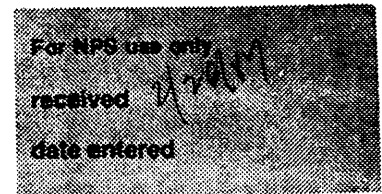
Bob Grosvenor date 6/23/87
for Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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8. Significance continued

Lamy was established in 1880 at the junction of the new main line of the Santa Fe Railroad and a spur line which ran 18 miles to the northwest to the capital city, Santa Fe. A small round house was located here to house and service the pusher engines which helped trains over the steep grades in Glorieta Pass to the northeast. A depot and a Fred Harvey railroad hotel were also constructed, as well as a few commercial buildings which served Lamy, nearby farming villages and the surrounding ranching area. A quarry operated one-half mile southwest of town in the 1880s and 1890s, and a charcoal works supplied the Harvey Company dining cars.

After reaching a population of over 2,000 during the construction of the railroad, Lamy settled back to a population of approximately 200 in 1890 and grew gradually to a peak of 384 in 1940. That year the Santa Fe Railway closed the Harvey House. When they completed the switch from steam to diesel locomotives in the late 1940s, the pusher engines were no longer needed and the roundhouse was closed. Lamy lost over half of its population by 1950 and currently has approximately 80 residents.

The store and saloon are among the few well-preserved 19th century buildings in Lamy. The other notable example is the Browne and Manzanares Store and Hotel. One moderately modified residence remains from the 1880s, approximately one-half mile to the east of the Pflueger Store on the north side of the old highway. All other early buildings appear to have been destroyed in the series of large fires which occurred between 1894 and 1909. The only other substantial historic buildings remaining in Lamy are the 1909 depot and the 1926 Catholic church.

The chain of title for the nominated property, along with business directory listings, indicate a mercantile store and saloon were operated on the site from 1881 onward. Documentation for the precise date of construction of the current buildings is sketchy and somewhat contradictory. According to Pflueger family tradition as reported by Hanzel Pflueger (who was born in 1896) the current Annex Saloon was built in 1894 by John Pflueger, who imported the bar and back bar from his native Germany that same year. Again according to Hanzel, the current Pflueger Store building already

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existed at the time the Annex Saloon was built. Whether it is the original 1881 store building or was built slightly later is uncertain.

Hanzel's account is called into question by a newspaper report of the December 27, 1898 fire which indicates that John Pflueger's "general mercantile store, stone house adjoining, brick residence and small warehouse ... were totally destroyed." However, the newspaper makes no mention of the saloon being burnt. In addition Hanzel claims that the current store and saloon buildings survived the fire. Hanzel Pflueger's statement is supported by the buildings' Italianate style, a style which normally dates in New Mexico from the arrival of the railroad in 1880 up into the early 1890's.

(This researcher is inclined to believe Hanzel Pflueger's account. But even if the buildings were constructed or reconstructed shortly after the fire of 1898, they would lose little of their architectural or historic significance and would still qualify for National Register designation.)

In their symmetrical facades and moderately ornamented cornices, the Pflueger Store and Annex Saloon are comparable to typical one-story commercial buildings erected during the 1880s in New Mexico's major cities--Santa Fe, Las Vegas and Albuquerque. Four to six similar, well-preserved, one-story examples exist in Las Vegas, but none remain in either Santa Fe or Albuquerque.

Historically, the store and saloon were the headquarters for the village's leading businessmen. J.L. McBeth who began operations on the site in 1881 sold the property to Charles Haspelmath two years later. He in turn sold the building to his daughter, Louise and her husband William Sayles in 1889. Sayles was killed in a hold up at the store the following year and Louise married again in 1894 to John Pflueger. Besides operating the store and saloon, the Pfluegers kept the local post office in the store and managed their charcoal business from the building. In 1909, the Pfluegers sold their store and saloon to Thomas Hanna before moving to Santa Fe to take over Charles Haspelmath's mercantile store which continues in the family today as Pflueger's Shoe Store.

A 1917 biography of Thomas Hanna indicates that he employed fifteen people in the charcoal pits and five in the store, which made him the largest local employer after the railroad. Hanna also added a feed store to the west side of

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the building, which mimicked the Annex Saloon facade (photo 3), but which was destroyed by fire in the 1940s. From the mid-1930s until 1953 Leo Pick managed the store.

When the buildings were remodeled in 1953, the new owner, Frank Teal, sought to capitalize on their history by adding the Territorial Revival porch and renaming them the Pink Garter Saloon and Restaurant. In 1966, a New York Times travel reporter described them:

There, in summer, two swinging doors lead the way into the dark, cool recesses of one of northern New Mexico's most unusual entertainment establishments.

There was a time when a visitor would have to elbow his way through the grimy railroaders who, their shifts ended, had mounted a bar stool to remove the New Mexico dust from their throats. Occasionally, one can still meet a brakeman or switchman drinking alone, at the end of the bar...

The trappings of the Pink Garter are about as close to the genuine as will be found in any saloon in the West today. The cherrywood bar is a huge, mirror-clad and ornately trimmed structure that stretches virtually the length of the main saloon area; it was made in Germany and shipped to America in three sections.

The name of the business was changed to the Legal Tender in 1969 when it became one of the network of Tinne's restaurants housed in historic buildings around the state and owned by Robert O. Anderson, a well-known supporter of historic preservation. Although no longer owned by Anderson, the Legal Tender name continues. The identification of the buildings as historic has continued in the public mind since 1953.

Historically, there was no porch fronting the buildings. The 1953 porch resembles those built onto commercial buildings during the 1870s--a half generation before the construction of the Pflueger Store and Annex Saloon. The porch, however, has not damaged the buildings facades which retain their architectural integrity.

The current owners actively educate the public about the actual history of the buildings. The front porch and the Americana Room added to the side in 1969-70 have been painted white (the typical Territorial style color) to distinguish

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them from the nominated, historic portions of the buildings which are black and dark green. Notebooks with historic photographs and documents, and a floor plan showing the phases of construction are regularly circulated among the patrons of the saloon. Post cards of historic photographs of the buildings (without the 1953 porch) are also offered for sale.

The current owners intend to reopen the transom windows. They are also considering moving the air lock entrance to the side of the saloon, repainting the saloon facade stone in the original, light-brown color, and repainting the rest of the facades in a lighter, two-tone color scheme to better highlight the ornamental details.

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9. Bibliography.

"Destroyed by Fire...Lamy Nearly Wiped Out." Daily New Mexican. December 27, 1898. p. 4, col. 3.

Ellis, Bruce. Bishop Lamy's Santa Fe Cathedral. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1985. pp. 32-33.

Lynch, Dudley. "Lamy: Railroad Junction." New Mexico Magazine. October, 1966. pp. 2-6.

----- "Station Stop For Santa Fe." New York Times. April 24, 1966. Section 10, p. 1+.

Stanley, F. The Lamy (NM) Story. Pep, Texas: np, 1966.

Taylor, Raymond. "The Annex Saloon and McBeth Property/The Pflueger General Store, Lamy, New Mexico, Request for Historic Designation." MS, 1986. NM Historic Preservation Division files.

Twitchell, Ralph. Leading Facts of New Mexico History. Vol. IV. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Torch Press, 1917. pp. 59-60.

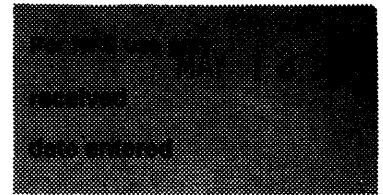
U.S. Census. Census of Population, 1890, 1900, 1930, 1940, 1950. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, each 2 to 5 years after date of census.

Wallis, Michael. Lamy: The Town the Railroad Built. Santa Fe: Esperanza Publications, 1972.

"A Century in New Mexico." The Santa Fean. November, 1980. pp. 44-47. (Profile of Pflueger family from interview with Hanzel Pflueger.)

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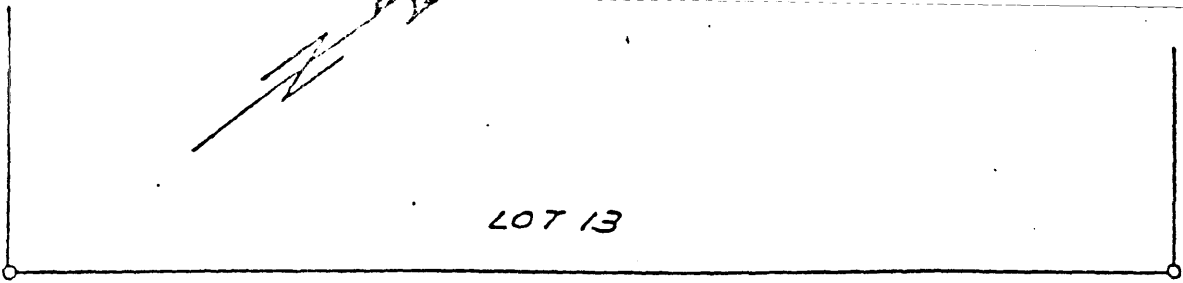
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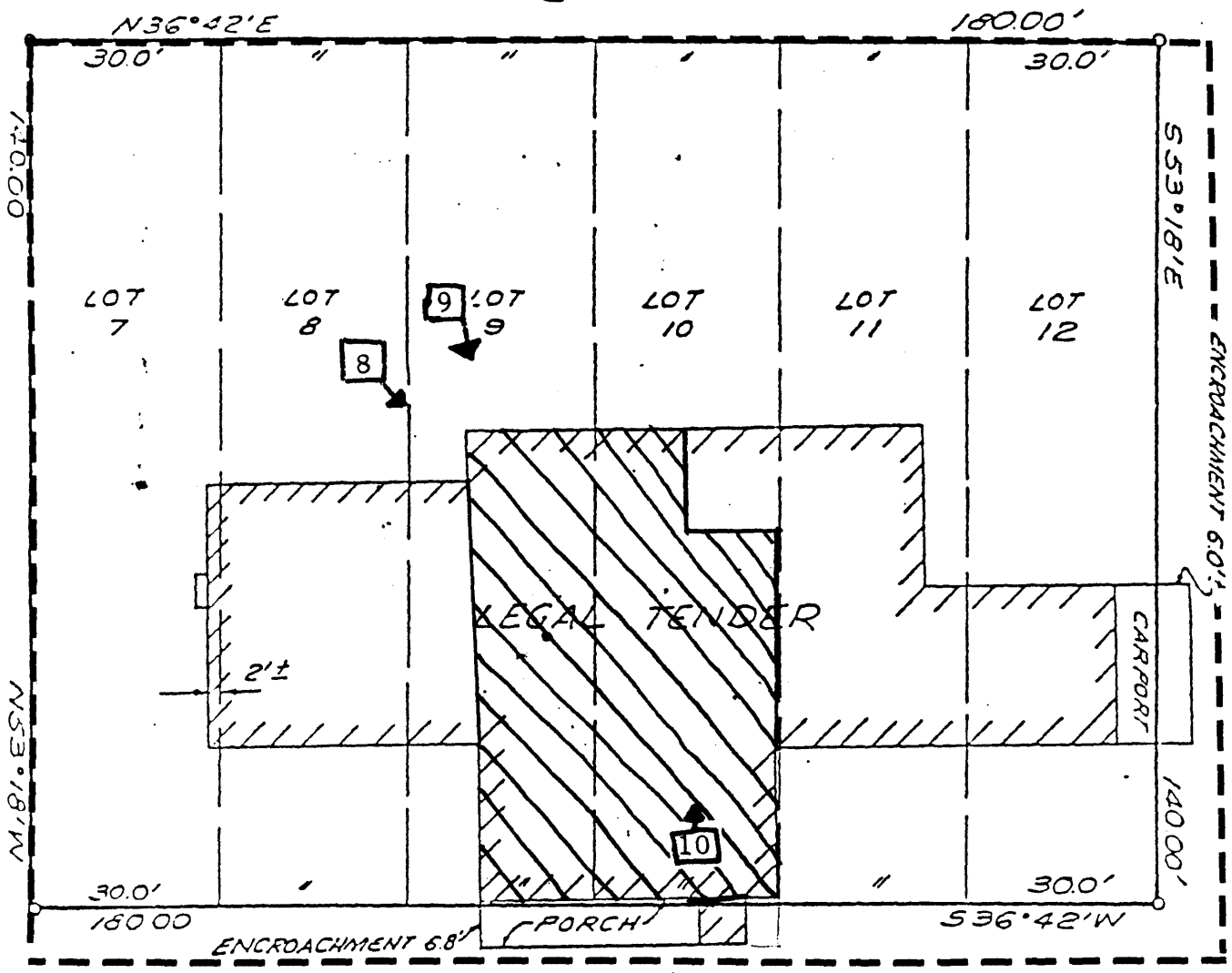
Lots 7-12 of block 12 of the Lamy, New Mexico Townsite, and an additional seven feet on the southeast side of these lots, and an additional seven feet on the northeast side of these lots, as shown in Map 2. Lots 7-12 represent the property which has been historically tied to the nominated buildings. The additional property on the southeast and northeast enclose a porch and a car port which have been added to the buildings. The location of the store and saloon are identified on Map 2. The remaining later additions are considered non-contributing elements.

20



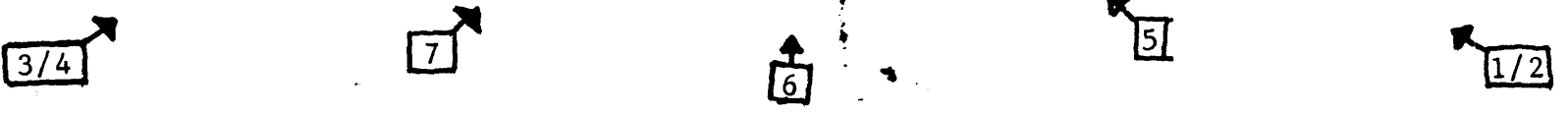
LOT 13

3.00K (12) 20' ALLEY



ROBLE STREET

LA JUNTA AVE.



Map 2.

Pflueger Store and Annex Saloon

Lamy, N.M., 1986

N ↗ Photos □ →

Store and Saloon ▨

Boundary - - - - -

Scale 1" = 30'

GALISTEO QUADRANGLE
NEW MEXICO-SANTA FE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4855 III SE
(GLORIE TA)

55' 417

419

610 000 FEET

105°52'30"

35°30'

Map 1. Galisteo Quad

Pfluger Store and Annex
Saloon, Lamy, New Mexico,
1986.

UTM Reference:
13 420170 3926530

Pflueger Store and Annex Saloon

