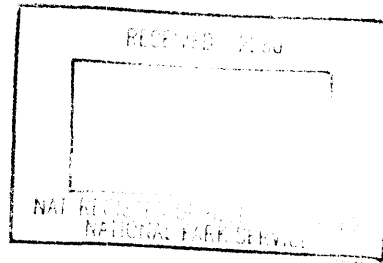


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. NAME OF PROPERTY **OJO CALIENTE HOT SPRINGS ROUND BARN**

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 500 yards North of the western terminus of SR 414 NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A  
CITY OR TOWN: Ojo Caliente VICINITY: N/A  
STATE: New Mexico CODE: NM COUNTY: Taos CODE: 055 ZIP CODE: 87549

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  
 meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally  
 statewide \_\_\_ locally. (\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Kathleen Slick*  
Signature of certifying official

*21 August 2003*  
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): \_\_\_\_\_

*AK Seal*  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action  
*10/6/03*

---

**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:** N/A

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

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:** animal facility

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS: WORK IN PROGRESS:** auditorium

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Other/round barn

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION CONCRETE  
WALLS ADOBE  
ROOF SHINGLE  
OTHER WOOD

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

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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:** Agriculture; Architecture

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1924-1953

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1924

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Unknown

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-12).

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-13).

**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:

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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

**UTM REFERENCES**    Zone Easting    Northing  
                          1 13 406030    4018670

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheet 10-14)

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** (see continuation sheet 10-14)

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

---

**NAME/TITLE:** David Kammer, Ph.D.

**ORGANIZATION:** Consulting historian

**DATE:** August 2003

**STREET & NUMBER:** 521 Aliso Dr. NE

**TELEPHONE:** (505) 266-0586

**CITY OR TOWN:** Albuquerque

**STATE:** NM

**ZIP CODE:** 87108

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS** (see attached Ojo Caliente Quadrangle 7.5-minute series USGS topographic map)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-15)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS** N/A

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**PROPERTY OWNER**

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**NAME:** Thad Avery, Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs Spa

**STREET & NUMBER:** P.O. Box 68

**TELEPHONE:** (505) 583-2233.

**CITY OR TOWN:** Ojo Caliente

**STATE:** NM

**ZIP CODE:** 87549

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

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### Description

The round barn at Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs, constructed in 1924, is a two-story circular building with a concrete foundation, adobe walls and a double pitch, domical roof topped by a hexagonal cupola. The structural framework of the roof consists of six spliced wood columns located at the center of the barn framing a hexagonal atrium rising 65 ft. to the cupola (see Photo 1). Radiating from the top of this framework are a series of laminated rafters, the angle of their juncture determining the roof's two pitches. The lower ends of these rafters are anchored to a bond plate encircling the top of the adobe wall. The barn is approximately 66 ft. in diameter with a double wood door entry located along its southeastern circumference and a single door exit along its northwestern circumference. A gabled dormer located on the second floor above the main entry was added to the opening where hay was loaded into the second story hayloft. The center atrium enabled workers to drop the hay from the mow to the barn floor where it was distributed to livestock held in stalls and rooms located along the outer perimeter of the building. A small shed addition that once served as a milk cooling room is located along the southwestern circumference. Receiving little use in recent decades, the shingle roof of the building had deteriorated, prompting the new owners of the property to restore the entire structure. Recently completed, the project sought to preserve the historic character of the barn so that it retains a high degree of integrity as to setting and location, design, materials and workmanship, as well as feeling and association.

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The barn is located on a narrow, slightly tilted plateau lining the west bank of the Rio Ojo Caliente. Cottonwoods and Russian olives are scattered across the river's floodplain filled with gravel and small rocks eroded away from the alluvial fans comprising the foothills along the west side of the Rio Grande Rift. Viewed in summer from U.S. 285, the highway passing through the village of Ojo Caliente a half mile away on the east side of the river, the barn appears as a brown dome briefly visible through a cottonwood canopy. In sharp contrast, the reddish brown foothills rising in back of the barn have only a sparse covering of cholla and prickly pear cactus, Apache plume and low clumps of grasses. Extending along these eroded slopes is a barbed wire fence marking the western boundary of the property as well as the boundary between Taos and Rio Arriba counties. Some forty yards southwest of the barn is a bunkhouse once used by farm employees (see Photo 2). Deteriorating and of more recent construction, the building is not included in this nomination. Although none of the pens or corrals around the barn evident in earlier photographs of the barn remains, debris from those structures and the former dairy operation appears in the wood lot north of the barn. A road through the cottonwood bosque from the mineral springs and guest facilities, a quarter mile to the south, offers access to the barn.

The 10 ft.-high circular adobe brick wall rests on a concrete foundation (see Photos 3 & 4). The foundation is slightly raised on the east side and at grade on the west side, a result of the ongoing erosion that brings earth and gravel from the nearby alluvial fans to the west side of the building. The exterior of the wall was replastered during the restoration project. Lining the wall at approximately eight ft. intervals are six-light awning windows with deep wood surrounds. The double door entry at the southeast corner is approximately 12

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

ft. wide and nine ft. high and is topped with a wood beam lintel. The doors' iron hinges, as well as the timber washers and square head lags used in the interior structure, were fabricated especially for the restoration project and designed to be appropriate to the period during which the barn was built.

Topping the adobe wall is a bond plate, consisting of 1 x 8 laminated beams. Together with a webbed band encircling the bottom of the 2 x 6 laminated rafters extending from the top of the dome, the bond plate anchors the base of the domed roof. The roof is comprised of the rafters encircled by concentric circles of 1 x 4 roof sheathing that is faced with 28,000 cedar shingles. The sheathing and shingles overhang the roof, creating a 16-inch eave. The change in the domed roof's pitch occurs approximately 20 ft. above the second story floor where the rafter beams are laminated, resulting in the steeper declination of the lower roof. The only break in the barn's domical roof appears above the main entry where an eight ft.-wide dormer was constructed sometime after 1934 to cover the opening through which hay was loaded into the second-story loft. At first, simply an open rectangular mouth cut in the building's lower roof, the opening was covered with a protective gable dormer. During the restoration of the barn, a balustrade was added at the opening and double doors with two fixed lights set six ft. inside the dormer replaced the earlier doors.

Providing the center support for the dome and making possible the great unbroken open space of the surrounding hayloft is the center framework. Consisting of six 3 x 6 spliced wood columns rising approximately 65 ft. to the top of the roof and supporting the cupola above, the six columns are braced with 1/4 inch steel cables with fittings and turnbuckles attached with steel plates. Approximately 12 ft. across, the hexagonally shaped airshaft, or atrium, permitted the dropping of hay from the mow to the center of the barn's ground floor for distribution to livestock in the pens and stalls surrounding it. Combined with open cupola, now enclosed with six fixed windows, the open shaft provided the necessary ventilation for fresh cut hay, lowering the danger of internal combustion in the mow.

The plan of the ground floor further reflects the structural elements of the round barn. Located 13 ft. beyond the perimeter of the hexagonal airshaft is a second ring of wood columns. Many of these columns are mounted on small tapered concrete piers ranging in height from one to several inches, which were added during the refurbishing project to compensate for the uneven plane of the original floor. Similar to the laminated beams encircling the inner hexagon, the columns of the middle ring support a second ring of laminated beams. In concert with the beams atop the adobe wall, the three concentric rings support the 2 x 8 floor joists, 54 in the inner ring and 75 in the outer ring, supporting the second story wood floor. In order to adapt the barn to a variety of anticipated new uses, builders added a 10 ft.-wide wood stairway with a chamfered balustrade located in the outer ring just north of the main entry. The stairway replaces the ladder located in the airshaft formerly used to reach the second floor.

While the structural elements, including most of the materials, retain a high degree of integrity, the plan of the first floor has undergone necessary changes. Most of the wood partitions creating the stalls, mangers, calving rooms, and storage and supply rooms located along the outer circle of the barn have been removed, and

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# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 7

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

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the concrete floor has largely been replaced with a sealed adobe plaster. The interior adobe walls, formerly mud-plastered and whitewashed were replastered with a micaceous adobe plaster using mica attained from nearby mines at Petaca. In order to provide visitors with an understanding of the building's earlier function, designers chose to retain the former milking parlor. Within that pie-shaped section of the outer ring, the milking parlor remains with its cement floor drain, wood stalls, with their head lock pegs and the Dutch door.

The recently completed restoration project has been carried out in a manner sympathetic to the character-defining elements associated with the round barn. The footprint of the building, the structural elements, and most of the original materials remain, and the barn retains its rural setting and location. In those instances in which shingles, metal furnishings, doors and windows were replaced, the new materials were selected with regard to their historic appropriateness. The retention of the milking parlor with its historic furnishings and materials also continues to imbue the now largely open space of the first floor with a feeling of its former function.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

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### Statement of Significance

The round barn was constructed in 1924, when Anthony F. Joseph was the owner and manager of the Ojo Caliente Hot Springs. An innovative farm structure, the only known round barn in New Mexico and the only known adobe round barn in the nation, it was built to enable the small business associated with the mineral springs resort to meet a growing demand for dairy products. Although the Joseph family's association with the mineral springs dated to the 1860s, and Antonio Joseph's ownership of the property was confirmed in 1894, it wasn't until after Antonio Joseph's death in 1910 that his widow and heirs undertook a more extensive development of the property. During the 1910s and early 1920s they built a new hotel, bottled and sold mineral water, and expanded their farming and dairy operations to supply the resort's patrons and the sanitarium's store with fresh farm products. With no known precedents for round barn construction in New Mexico nor any pertinent circulars published by the state's Dairy Extension Service, the motivation for Joseph's selection of a round barn design is unclear. Well into the 1920s, however, the design attracted builders in the Midwest, and agricultural extension service pamphlets in other states and popular farming magazines offered plans and extolled the benefits of the design. Most likely such publications or personal experiences may have inspired the barn at Ojo Caliente. Significant as a singular farm structure in New Mexico's dairy history and for its unique use of adobe brick construction in a round barn design, the property is eligible for National Register listing at the state level under Criteria A and C.

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As discussed in the National Register nomination of the Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs (1985), a quarter mile south of the round barn, the thermal mineral waters along the west bank of the Rio Ojo Caliente had drawn healthseekers dating to prehistoric times (Caufield 1985:8-1). During the Spanish colonial period, the springs had been included in the Ojo Caliente Grant of 1793, a community grant issued to Luis Duran and 52 others. As he traveled southward in 1807 in the custody of Spanish soldiers, Zebulon Pike termed the warm springs a "natural curiosity," and prior to the Mexican-American War of 1846, James Webb had noted efforts to impound the thermal waters. Following the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848, a period during which many Spanish and Mexican land grants were alienated from their heirs and fell under the control of newcomers, portions of the Ojo Caliente Grant, including the mineral springs came under the control of Antonio Joseph.

Born in St. Louis of Portuguese and Anglo parents, Antonio Joseph de Tevis traveled down the Santa Fe Trail with his parents, arriving in Taos in 1846 where his father developed an extensive mercantile business. Educated in Santa Fe and St. Louis, he soon dropped his Portuguese surname and became known as Antonio Joseph. Inheriting his father's business, Joseph also began to engage in land speculation, moving from Taos to Ojo Caliente in 1880 where he opened a hotel and mercantile store (*Gazetteer and Business Directory* 1884-85: 340). Joseph also became involved in territorial politics, serving as Territorial Delegate to Congress from 1885 to 1895, and was identified with the Santa Fe Ring. Within this political and economic context, Joseph acquired a large portion of the Ojo Caliente Grant, his ownership of the land confirmed in 1894.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

Section 8 Page 9

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Following his defeat for re-election in 1894, Joseph retired to Ojo Caliente, where he resided until his death on April 19, 1910. Shortly following his death, the 1910 Census Schedules listed his widow, Elizabeth, as 48-years old, born in Kentucky, and occupied as a retail merchant. The schedule also listed Anthony F. Joseph as her only living son and occupied as a steam railroad conductor. While Antonio Joseph had made improvements at his resort including the construction of pools, a recreation hall, and a wood frame hotel, it wasn't until after his death that his heirs began to develop the resort, or "sanitarium" as they termed it. They did so, in part, because improved roads made the springs more accessible, enabling motorists to drive to the resort or secure a ride in a "large comfortable car" from Taos Junction on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad ten miles to the east ("Ojo Caliente Hot Springs" nd:21). By the mid-1910s, the resort entered a period of growth and increased popularity with a brochure for the resort dating to around 1920 including photographs of the new hotel completed in 1917, swimming pool and hot baths. The pamphlet also includes numerous testimonials submitted by guests whose ailments had disappeared as a result of time spent at the sanitarium and assurances that fresh vegetables were available in season and fresh meats and milk were always available.

The resort's ability to produce sufficient dairy products to sell and serve guests was part of a trend in dairy farming signifying the first step away from subsistence home production toward a commercial dairy industry. Occurring in locales throughout New Mexico around the time of statehood, surplus dairy products appeared in local markets, providing a modest but steady income for small dairy operations with as few as ten cows (Jensen 2000:157-159). At Ojo Caliente Hot Springs with its hotel dining room and store catering to a steady stream of healthseekers, having local dairy products available was both a convenience and a reassurance to guests. Responding to an inquiry regarding the availability of "Cowsmilk fresh daily" from perspective visitors from Oklahoma in 1926, the management advised that "Cows milk is to be had fresh each morning at 15c a quart." Later, the 1930s would see the emergence of small-scale commercial dairies, creameries and small cheese factories that collected milkfats and cream from a network of farmers with small dairy herds and then distributed the fresh dairy products to stores and restaurants. The previous decades, however, in which the Josephs developed a dairy herd and then constructed the round barn were part of an earlier economic era in which an on-site dairy was not only an amenity at a health resort but a wise step toward diversification for small farms.

No archival material offers an explanation as to the specific reasons leading to the selection of a round barn design. In all likelihood, the rising demand for fresh dairy products and the need to build a sufficiently large barn for milking and calving, storing supplies and feed, and having ample enclosed hay storage required by a three-season climate prompted the need for a large barn structure. While there is no evidence that that the Dairy Extension, a section of the Home Economic Extension Service at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (now NMSU) in Las Cruces, ever published a circular on round barn construction, other popular sources may have inspired the barn's design.

Imported from Europe, the tradition of round agricultural buildings dates to at least the late 18<sup>th</sup> century when George Washington designed a sixteen-sided barn in Fairfax County, Virginia in 1793. A notable early

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

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precedent was the Shaker Barn, a massive 90 ft.-diameter masonry structure, constructed in 1826 near Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Popularization of the innovative design began, however, with Orson Fowler's publication of *A Home for All; of the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building* in 1848. Underlying Fowler's enthusiasm for the design was his belief that curving stalls into a circle so that livestock faced the center of the barn facilitated feeding the animals and removing their waste. Moreover, the anatomy of cattle with their narrower heads and broader hind ends supported his logic.

Fowler's ideas resurfaced four decades later when researchers and progressive farmers, seeking to bring greater scientific-based efficiencies to dairy farming in order to increase its profitability, popularized round barn design beginning in the 1890s and continuing through the 1920s. Elaborating on Fowler's ideas, Elliot Stewart, a farmer and agricultural researcher in New York, refined plans for octagonal barns in the 1890s, contributing the feature of a self-supporting roof that would free greater space for a mow unobstructed by beams and rafters. Conceding that a true round barn offered greater space savings, he continued Fowler's use of octagonal walls, afraid that a true round building was too difficult for builders to construct (Martin 1986:7-5). Adding to Stewart's contributions were researchers at several Midwestern agricultural schools, notably Franklin H. King at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and H.E. Crouch at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Both experimented with self-supporting roofs that sought to adapt them to true-round barn designs (Jacobsen and Peterson 1986:7-2).

Success in shifting to a true-round barn came with the introduction of new materials and integration of the round silo into many of the round barn designs. As the round silo gained popularity over the earlier octagonal silo in the 1880s, researchers began to experiment with new materials beyond the wood stave construction of early silos. While pre-fabricated metal silos would appear early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, vitrified clay tile and, later, concrete, proved easy to work with in circular plans. Soon similar tile began to appear not only in silo construction but also in the construction of round barn walls (Jacobsen and Peterson 1986:7-3). In many instances a silo was located at the core of the barn, offering a means of anchoring the roof of the barn to the silo. Across sections of the Plains states, where nearby wood was rarely available and octagonal barn design was often balloon frame with stud walls, tile proved to be an especially welcome addition. In North Dakota, for instance, true-round barn construction replaced octagonal barns after 1909 with silos appearing in about half of the new barns built over the next 15 years (Martin 1986:7-8). These innovations resulted in round barns employing a variety of materials and roof designs with laminated rafters continuing to appear in many round barns. In addressing this range of designs, Martin suggests that while similar roof types within an area suggests the familiarity of local builders with local precedents, "the appearance of two very similar barns in two distant locations suggests the influence of printed sources of plans, elevations, and perspectives" (Martin 1986:7-6).

In the absence of specific details regarding the construction of the round barn at Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs, it is likely that the plans for the barn may have derived from such printed plans or from the skills an experienced carpenter familiar with round barns brought to the project. The use of adobe bricks for the wall is analogous to the clay tile in that both materials lent themselves to true circular arrangement and both offered a

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 11

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

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good footing on which laminated bond plates could be fixed to anchor the base of the domical roof. Rather than relying on a central silo to attach the rooftop, the builder designed the hexagonal framework, framing the airshaft, or atrium, in the center. The spliced vertical wood columns, reinforced with steel cables fitted on steel plates and crowned with laminated beams, anchored the top of the rafters and provided the base for the cupola. The great open space within the dome and the open shaft provided a large mow and the convenience of dropping hay to the center of the barn floor below. When the cut in the roof used for loading the loft proved too exposed, later owners decided to enclose it with the addition of a gabled dormer or hay hood.

Sketches of the round barn made some 20 years ago by Myrtle Stedman, a proponent of preserving historic agricultural buildings in the Southwest, offer evidence as to the organization of the barn's spaces and how they functioned (Stedman 1989: 70-74). The larger entrance and narrow exit are located opposite each other, facilitating easy movement through the barn. The three stalls and milking parlor were located along the outer ring with a gutter near the perimeter enabling the removal of manure. Mangers were located along the inner wall of the stalls as were the head lock pegs in the milk parlor so that workers could easily dispense hay to livestock. Providing a framework for the mangers and inner walls was a second ring of columns, supporting the joists on which the loft floor rested. While one wonders about Stedman's speculation that the barn "was probably built by a wandering Shaker," the design, workmanship, and detailing of materials validates her assertion that the building "bears the mark of a master builder and perfectionist."

Time has also validated Stedman's assertion. When the new owners of the Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs undertook restoration of the round barn, they replaced the windows, entries, cupola, and shingles—items exposed to the elements that had deteriorated over three quarters of a century. The original structural elements of the barn remain, however, testimony to the soundness of its original construction. Since the intent of the restoration is to use the building for events related to the mineral spring's business, the interior was necessarily altered with the stairway added and much of the concrete floor replaced. The milking parlor has been retained with plans to interpret the historic use of the barn included in its presentation to the public.

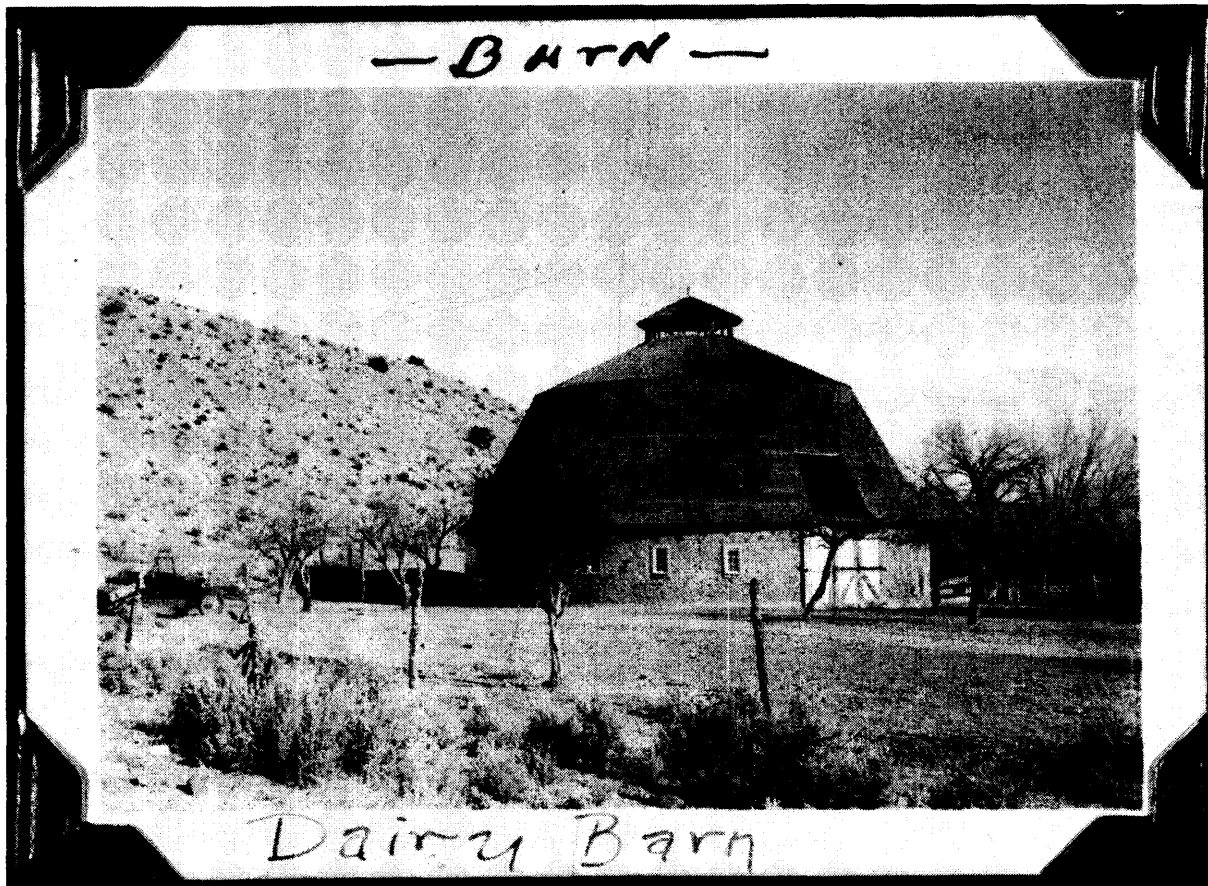
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

Figure 8-1 1934 Image of Dairy Barn



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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 13

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 14

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

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### Verbal Boundary Description

A 90 ft. square located in the west central section of Tract 2-A, NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 13, Township 24, Range 8, Ojo Caliente Mineral Springs, Taos County, New Mexico.

### Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the historic footprint of the round barn and a 10 ft. buffer around the building.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

Section      Photo      Page  15

Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn  
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

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### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

#### **Ojo Caliente Hot Springs Round Barn**

Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

David Kammer

May 2003

Negatives on file with Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs

Photo 1 of 4

Front Elevation

Camera facing northwest

Photo 2 of 4

Setting

Camera facing north

Photo 3 of 4

Front Elevation and hay hood

Camera facing southwest

Photo 4 of 4

Detail of foundation and wall

Camera facing north