UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Santa Fe

FOR N	PS USE	ONLY					
		JUN	20	1978			
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New Mexico

SEE II	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (1S
1 NAME				
HISTORIC				
Pendaries Gri	st Mill			
AND/OR COMMON				
Rociada Mill				
2 LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
One mile (1.6	km) East of Rociad	a off N.M. 105	NOT FOR PUBLICATIO	
CITY, TOWN	×		CONGRESSIONAL DIS O ciada	TRICT
STATE	<u>~-</u>	VICINITY OF K	COUNTY	CODE
New Mexico		035	San Migu e l	047
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION	- · · · · · ·		
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRE	SENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	
BUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE			PARK
XSTRUCTURE	ВОТН		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	XENTERTAINMEN	ITRELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
·	BEING CONSIDERED	XYES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER
4 OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
NAME		•		
Mr. and Mrs. R	ichard Fisher			•
STREET & NUMBER				
General Delive	rv	•		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Rociada		VICINITY OF	New Mexic	0
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE,				
STREET & NUMBER	^{TC.} San Miguel County	v Courthouse	•	
CITY, TOWN Las Vegas			STATE New Mexic	0
	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		<u> </u>
	co State Register of (Cultural Propert	ies	
DATE			· ·	
December	9, 1977	FEDERAL	XSTATECOUNTYLOC	AL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS H	listoric Preservation	Section New Mey	ico State Planning	Office
CITY, TOWN	to correstervation	SECTION, NEW MEX	STATE	



CONDITION		CHECK ONE	NE CHECK ONE		
EXCELLENT _XGOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED	XORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The "Old Grist Mill" near lower Rociada is a three-story structure currently used as a lounge, general store and entertainment facility. The building, which has been altered several times since its construction in the mid-1870's, measures 80 ft. 6 in. x 27 ft. The first floor is comprised of a game room on the northwest end, restrooms and hallways in the center, a lounge area, bar and refrigeration compartment at the south corner, and the inside central wheel of the mill in the east corner. A stairwell situated near the east entrance leads to the two upper floors.

The second floor is divided into three large rooms. A small general store is located at the southeast end, flanked on the south corner by two large millstones. The stairwell leads to the center section which is used intermittently as a dining area. The greater portion of the second floor (on the northwest side) has been converted into a sizeable dance floor. A bandstand is situated in the north corner.

The mill equipment, conveyor belts, chutes and wheels, are housed on the third floor. This machinery, intact except for many of the belts, is located on the southeast end of the floor while the opposite side is used as a storage area.

The structure has a gable roof, a rock floor at ground level, and wooden floors in the upper stories. The exterior walls, constructed of adobe brick, were stuccoed in the 1950's. At the same time, a large picture window was added at the northwest end on the second floor.

With regard to the mill machinery, the most imposing mechanism is the large inside wheel located in the east corner adjacent to the lounge area. The wheel frame measures 7 ft. x 7 ft. with outside timbers of 1 ft. 4 in. x 1 ft. 6 in. and inside timbers of 7 in. x 1 ft. 3 in. The concrete foundation supporting the inside wheel frame is 1 ft. 10 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. The top of the wooden wheel measures 7 ft. in diameter.

The original water wheel was 18 ft. in diameter and constructed entirely of wood. The octagonal drive shafts still intact were hand crafted by skilled artisans. The original power shaft extends to the second floor where two mill stones, each weighing three hundred pounds, ground flour in two grades -- a fine and a coarse consistency. The mill stones were brought overland by oxen team from Westport Landing (Kansas City). Production output at the mill amounted to approximately eight thousand pounds of flour in twenty-four hours. The flour ranged between 45 and 60 percent of the weight of the grain, depending on the quality of the wheat. The silk milling screens employed at the Pendaries operation were imported from St. Louis, Missouri.

From the third story raw wheat was funneled to the second floor milling section by means of a chute hinged to rotate from one stone to the other, subject to the consistency of the grinding process. It is believed that the finished product was sacked on the second floor and then carried by hand to wagons outside the building. This is indicated by the heavily worn planks on the stairwell steps leading from the first floor to the second floor. Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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It is also presumed that the spacious northwest end of the third story was used as a grain storage area. Laborers who worked at the mill were given quarters at the northwest, or non-operational, end of the structure on the first and second floors. At the present time these areas are utilized primarily for recreational purposes; the first floor as a game room and the second story as a dance floor.

The machinery at the Pendaries Mill is in remarkably good condition. Though the mill race and water wheel have been replaced, the internal components remain intact as they were installed a century ago. The third floor equipment lacks only the belts that turned the machinery for feeding wheat into the second floor milling operation.

Major alterations of the structure occured in the 1950's when the owner, C.D. Leon, placed a large window in the second floor (dance area) at the northwest end. He also repaired the adobe walls and replaced the water wheel. Richard and Dixie Fisher, the present owners, hope to make the mill operational on a limited basis in the near future.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	·· AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	х.
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	_XAGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	XENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	XCOMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	1875 - 1876	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Jean Pendaries
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pendaries Mill is perhaps the best preserved nineteenth century grist mill in the state of New Mexico.

Built by Jean Pendaries, a Frenchman who immigrated to the United States in the mid-1850's, the mill served as the primary agricultural and commercial center of the Rociada-Sapello area for three generations.

Jean Pendaries was born on July 4, 1825, in the French village of Villebrumier, Department of Tarnet Garronne. He married Marguerite Gaillaguet in Montauban on May 18, 1850 and the couple left France for the New World toward the close of the Crimean War. Within two years after arriving in the United States in 1856, the Pendaries' moved to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where Jean Pendaries built the Plaza Hotel in Old Town. In the 1860's Pendaries sold his Las Vegas holdings in order to purchase a sizeable ranch near Rociada. Subsequent land acquisitions in the area expanded his sheep operations to an extent of more than five thousand acres by the mid-1870's.

WORDE COPERTY OF FREE AND ROLL

In an effort to provide commercial grain produce for this vast agricultural area, Pendaries constructed a grist mill in 1875-76. The first miller employed at the operation was José Maria Trujillo, who was born and raised in Rociada. Upon Pendaries' death in 1909, the mill and property passed into the hands of Jean Pendaries' daughter and son-in-law, José and Marguerite Baca. José Baca later served as the Lieutenant Governor of the state, and in 1931 Marguerite Baca was appointed Secretary of State of New Mexico.

Shortly following Mrs. Baca's political appointment, the couple vacated the ranch. In 1935 they sold the mill and surrounding property to Mr. J.D. Smith of Texas. In the early 1950's C.D. Leon acquired the land from Smith and carried out a number of alterations on the mill, including construction of the water wheel and mill race. By the mid-1970's Leon had sold parcels of the land, most of which now comprises the Pendaries Recreational Development area. The mill, however, was acquired in 1976 by Richard and Dixie Fisher, a young couple who moved from Michigan to operate a general store and lounge in the mill building.

Traditionally, the mill has served as the social center of Rociada. Weekly dances, held on the third floor of the building, continue to attract local inhabitants and a number of tourists.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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Interview with Mr. Richard Fisher, property owner, Pendaries Mill, by William L. Cumiford and Wendell G. Bell, June 24, 1977.

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Interview with Mrs. Josephine Baca, 1904 Bryn Mawr Place, N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico, by William L. Cumiford and Wendell G. Bell, July 30, 1977.

(Interview notes on file at History of Engineering Program, Texas Tech University)

