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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

MAY 19 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hubbell, James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Chávez, House
Other names/site number: Hubbell House, Gutiérrez-Hubbell House History and Cultural Center, SR 480
Name of related multiple property listing: Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)


2. Location

Street & number: 6029 Isleta Boulevard, SW
City or town: Albuquerque State: NM County: Bernalillo
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide ___ local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>5/26/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Dr. Jeff Pappas, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Jon Edson H. Beall 8.3.15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling
Commerce/Trade: department store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture: Museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Territorial style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Adobe, Wood, Synthetics _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Cháves Hubbell House is a large, one-story center-hall-plan *rancho* constructed in the Territorial style. The house is located on 15 acres on the west bank of the Rio Grande, south of Albuquerque in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The house is oriented to El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, now Isleta Boulevard, north of the village of Pajarito. The main block was constructed from 1855 to 1859 and includes eight rooms organized around a center hall. The three-room rear kitchen ell was constructed in the mid-1860s, followed by the addition of two bedrooms on the north side of the main block in 1867 and, the following year, the mercantile wing was added to the north side of the 1867 bedrooms. The adobe walls of the house are 27 inches thick and the flat roof is supported by vigas and milled planks. Several rooms are heated by fireplaces and three rooms contain *nichos*, a recessed space in a wall in which *santos*, or religious statues, were placed. The property also includes a casita, four agricultural fields, a lateral *acequia*, and the site of the mercantile. The house, which was purchased by Bernalillo County in 2000, was subsequently rehabilitated as the Gutiérrez-Hubbell House History and Cultural Center.

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Narrative Description

The James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Cháves Hubbell House is a large, one-story center-hall-plan *rancho* constructed in the Territorial-style. A *rancho* is a ranch house, sometimes with corrals. The house is located on 15 acres in the village of Pajarito, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, south of Albuquerque in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. The Hubbell property is located between Hubbell Circle, Don Felipe Road, and, to the west, the *acequia madre*. The house is oriented to the east to El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, now Isleta Boulevard. The flat, narrow property includes four agricultural fields separated by tree lines and an abandoned lateral *acequia*.

The house was built in four phases in the 1850s and 1860s. The main block was constructed from 1855 to 1859, with adobe walls that are 27-inches thick and plastered with mud (photos 1-8). A *contarpared*, or concrete apron, was added to the base of the exterior walls in the 20th century. The flat roof is supported by vigas, milled planks, and covered with a water-tight membrane. *Canales* drain water from the roof. The main façade features a full-width shed-roofed *portal* (photo 1). The main façade includes a symmetrical arrangement with a double-door entrance and a window on each side on the south end. A door and window to the north are associated with rooms that were added later. The French doors and transom are not original and the existing two-over-two sash windows replaced earlier six-over-nine sash windows (photos 1-2). Sash windows on the north, south, and west façades are mostly original. The original Territorial-style pedimented surrounds were replaced in the late 20th century.

The interior of the main block includes eight rooms organized around a center hall (photos 12-13). Rooms D-K (see floor plan), include the large parlor (photos 14-15) and six smaller bedrooms (photos 16-20), which average 13 x 16 feet. The parlor is the largest room and the principal public space. The parlor, which includes a fireplace in the center of the west wall, likely served many of the social functions of a *sala*, a large reception room. The center hall, which was heated by a fireplace for year-around use, may have also been used for ceremonial functions.

The interior is finished with walls plastered with mud, wood baseboards, wood-panel doors, and pedimented door and window surrounds. The foyer includes multi-colored transom lights (photo 11). The windows are set to the outside of the thick walls, creating deep interior sills (photo 21). Most of the window- and door jambs are splayed to allow more light to enter the building. The ceilings are supported by exposed vigas and the floors are wood, though some floors have been replaced (photo 13-17). *Nichos* exist in the foyer, the hall, and the northwest bedroom (photos 13, 17-18). These *nichos* were occupied by *santos*, or religious statues, which were an important domestic tradition in Hispanic Catholicism.

In the mid-1860s, the Hubbells constructed the rear kitchen ell on the southwest corner of the main block (Rooms A-C), which includes the kitchen, dining room, and pantry (photos 6-7, 21-

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22). The ell, which is accessed by a shed-roofed portal, forms an L-shaped *placita* behind the house (photo 5). The rear ell is built of adobe with thick walls and covered by a flat roof, which is supported by vigas.

The Hubbells added two bedrooms (Rooms L and M) to the north side of the house in 1867 (photos 8, 17-19). The next year the Hubbells built a mercantile wing on the north side of the house. The northeast room (Room L) later served as an office for the mercantile and has a separate exterior entrance. The mercantile wing, which included a storeroom, carriage house, and mercantile, was demolished by 1929. A low knee wall delineates the perimeter of the mercantile wing (photos 8-9).

In 1926, James Hubbell built a three-room casita north of the Hubbell House (photo 23). The casita, which measures less than 1,000 square feet, was built of *terrones*, or blocks cut from sod. A fourth room was added in 1929. The cottage currently has six rooms, including an enclosed front porch. The one-car casita garage was built between 1973 and 1999.

The Hubbell House property includes 15 acres of agricultural fields (photos 24-27). Chavez Field, North Field, Middle Field, and South Field are separated by tree lines. The Middle and South fields are also divided by an abandoned lateral *acequia*, which is controlled by a head gate on the *acequia madre*. In addition, five more head gates indicate the locations of lateral *acequias* that served the Middle, North, and Chavez fields, but which no longer exist. Currently, the head gates are used to flood the fields, which are leased for agriculture. Chavez Field, the northernmost field, includes in its southwest corner a ranch house and garage, which were built between 1991 and 1996. The Hubbell House and casita are located at the east edge of the Middle Field.

In 2000, the house was purchased by Bernalillo County and was subsequently rehabilitated as the Gutiérrez-Hubbell House History and Cultural Center. The history of the Gutiérrez and Hubbell families as well as architecture, agriculture, and commerce in the mid-19th century are interpreted. Most of the rooms feature mid-19th-century furniture and historical displays. Rooms H and I are used as offices (photo 20), Room J is used as the media room, and Room A serves as the museum archives (photo 22). Room L is interpreted as the mercantile, with counters, display cases, shelves, and sundry dry goods (photos 18-19). In addition, the county built a bathroom building west of the kitchen ell and a *ramada* (photos 6, 10), which, in the absence of the corral, provides a sense of the historic enclosure that surrounded the *placita* (see figure 5).

Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

The Hubbell House is counted as one contributing building.

The casita is counted as one contributing building.

The lateral *acequia* on the property is counted as one contributing structure.

The layout of the four fields and associated roads is counted as one contributing site.

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The site of the mercantile is counted as one contributing site.

The restroom building is counted as one noncontributing building.

The garage is counted as one noncontributing building.

The ranch house and garage on the Chavez Field are counted as two noncontributing buildings.

The *ramada*, or covered walk, west of the main house is counted as one noncontributing structure.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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 values, 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Transportation

Period of Significance

1855-1965

Significant Dates

1855-1859—Hubbells construct the core of the house (Rooms D-K).

Mid-1860s—Hubbells construct the kitchen ell (Rooms A-D).

1867—Hubbells construct north-side bedrooms (Rooms L and M).

1868—Hubbells construct mercantile, storeroom, and carriage house.

1926—James M. Hubbell builds casita

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Chávez Hubbell House is significant at the state level of significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because it is an early example of a Territorial-style *rancho* that incorporates elements of classical symmetry in its original three-bay façade and its center-hall floor plan. Built in 1855 to 1859, the Hubbell House includes key elements of Hispanic architecture with its adobe walls, vigas, and *placita*. The Hubbell House is significant at the state level of significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of commerce because the Hubbell family operated a mercantile from 1868 to 1929, which was the center of commercial life in Pajarito and served travelers along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. The Hubbell House is significant at the state level of significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of transportation because the house is an excellent example of a *rancho*, a ranch house often built around an enclosure or corral, which served as a stopping and resting places for caravans of travelers. *Ranchos* were frequently used as way stops and informal inns where travelers could rest and sometimes resupply

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Chávez Hubbell House is significant at the state level of significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because it is an early example of a Territorial-style *rancho* that incorporates elements of classical symmetry in its original three-bay façade and its central-hall floor plan. Built in 1855 to 1859, the Hubbell House is characteristic of Hispanic architecture with its adobe walls, vigas, and *placita*. The house was built in the stylish Territorial style, which included Greek-style pediments above the windows and a transom above the door. Traditional Hispanic dwellings during the mid-19th century developed in a linear progression of small, interconnected rooms, with later additions constructed to form L- or U-shaped plans organized around a *placita*. The Hubbell House is unusual because eight rooms were constructed in one building campaign and because it is an early example in New Mexico of a house organized around the center hall. The interior symmetry is reflected on the main façade with its symmetrical center entrance.

This plan is very close to plans for center-hall and Georgian and Neoclassical houses, which had been popular in the Eastern United States since the beginning of the 18th century. In New Mexico, the center hall was not widely popular until after the Civil War, when officers' houses with center halls were constructed by the U.S. Army outside Las Vegas at Fort Union and in Santa Fe at Fort Marcy. In southern New Mexico in the village of Mesilla, center halls were also

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used in the 1860s and 1870s in a number of homes by traders and former Anglo military officers. James Hubbell, a wealthy trader who traveled frequently, would likely have seen fashionable houses in the Neoclassical and Greek Revival styles in his travels, and he would have had access to publications on architecture that would have been scarce in New Mexico in the mid-19th century.

The James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Chávez Hubbell House is significant at the state level of significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of commerce because the Hubbell family operated a mercantile from 1868 to 1929 that served as a center of commercial life in Pajarito and served travelers along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, also known commonly as the Chihuahua Trail. In 1868, James L. Hubbell built a wing on the north side of his Pajarito house that included a mercantile and storeroom and, by 1885, a post office. The Hubbell family continued to trade in the 20th century as James Hubbell led trains of freight wagons to Kansas, Missouri, Arizona, California, and Chihuahua, Mexico. Mercantiles in the 19th and 20th centuries, such as the Hubbell mercantile, sold an endless variety of goods, including cloth, clothing, shoes, tools, farm implements, kitchen utensils, coffee, sugar, fruit, candy, and cigars. When cash was in short supply, customers bartered for merchandise, including cattle, sheep, wool, corn, wheat, beans, fruit, and other produce. Some customers worked for the family, or exchanged finished goods they had made, such as woven blankets or pottery, for credit in the stores.

The James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Chávez Hubbell House is significant at the state level of significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of transportation because the house is an excellent example of a *ranch*, a ranch house often built around an enclosure or corral, which served as a stopping and resting places for caravans of travelers. *Ranchos*, according to the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881," were frequently used as stopping places and informal inns where travelers could rest and sometimes resupply or buy livestock, corn, eggs, and other products (MPDF, Section F: 79). El Camino Real that passed in front of, and adjacent to, the Hubbell House property was used extensively to transport produce from the irrigated fields around Pajarito.

In some urban areas, automobile roads and highways follow the established route of El Camino Real. These roads, which have evolved from the period of continuous use of El Camino into the modern era, follow the exact route of the historic Camino Real (MPDF Section F: 72). Isleta Boulevard (State Route 314) is one such route. The Hubbell House fronts this asphalt-paved two-lane section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in the village of Pajarito. Its location, eight miles south of Albuquerque, meant that travelers on their way to points south could purchase supplies from the Hubbell mercantile. The Hubbell House also served as a way stop for travelers heading north toward Albuquerque along El Camino Real. (A parallel, and possibly

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older route of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, passed to the east approximately one and three quarter miles across the river along the foothills, just above the flood plain.)

The location of the Hubbell House and El Camino Real are inextricably linked. As travelers were coming north, many preferred to cross the river at Isleta Pueblo and come up the firm valley floor approximately 12 miles north to Atrisco to avoid a sandy stretch on the east side of the river. This route on the west side of the river had considerably more use during the 19th century when the Hubbell trading business was at its zenith. Travelers passed through the settlements of Los Padillas and Pajarito. They re-crossed the river at El Vado de Barelás and followed Barelás Road to the plaza of Albuquerque (see MPDF, Section E: 12).

Historically, travelers have frequently noted the cultural landscape associated with El Camino Real in the vicinity of the Hubbell House. A few examples follow:

Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez, 1776, in Adams, Eleanor, and Fray Angelico Chávez, trans. *The Missions of New Mexico, 1776: A Description by Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez with Other Contemporary Documents*. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1956), 207:

A very large number of settlers are administered by this mission, [reference to Isleta] and they are as follows:

Pajarito is located 2 leagues north of the pueblo on the same plain and meadow along the road from Albuquerque to Isleta. It consists of ranchos with arable lands, mostly sandy like those at Atlixco of Albuquerque. They are irrigated from the aforesaid river through deep irrigation ditches (this is also true of other places I shall describe below) taken from it, and they produce reasonable crops of everything. The owners of this Pajarito are mostly Spaniards, with servants of low class, and all those here use the regional Spanish. Here is their Census 37 families with 214 persons.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. *An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the Western Parts of Louisiana, to the Sources of the Arkansaw, Kansas, La Platte*. (Philadelphia: C. & A. Conrad, & Co.; Vels & Conrad, Petersburg. Bonsal, Co., 1810. Nineteenth Century Collections Online):

7th March, Saturday [1807]. Marched at nine o'clock through a country better cultivated and inhabited than any I had yet seen. Arrived at Albuquerque, a village on the east side of the Rio del Norte. [...] (p. 222). Both above and below Albuquerque, the citizens were beginning to open the canals, to let in the water of the river to fertilize the plains and

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fields which border its banks on both sides; where we saw men, women, and children, of all ages and sexes, at the joyful labor which was to crown with rich abundance their future harvest and insure them plenty for the ensuing year. ... The cultivation of the fields was commencing and everything appeared to give life and gayety to the surrounding scenery. We crossed the Rio del Norte, a little below the village of Albuquerque where it was 400 yards, wide, but not more than three feet deep and excellent fording (pp. 223-24)... On our arriving at the next village a dependency of father Ambrosio, we were invited into the house of the commandant; [p. 224]... The troops proceeded on to the village of Tousac, that evening.

8th March, Sunday—Marched after taking breakfast and halted at a little village, three miles, distance called Tousac [could be referring to Pajarito; see *From Mexico City to Santa Fe*, pp. 228-229], situated on the west side of the Rio del Norte. The men informed me that on their arrival over night, they had all been furnished with an excellent supper, and after supper, wine, and a violin, with a collection of the young people to a dance. When we left this village the priest sent a cart down to carry us over, as the river was nearly four feet deep.

Hughes, John Taylor, et al. *Doniphan's Expedition and the Conquest of New Mexico and California*. (Topeka: Published by the Author, 1907), 68:

2 miles below Albuquerque, grazed—Melons, grapes, apricots, &c. —cranes, geese, brants & other water fowl in the Rio Del Norte—Reptiles, frogs, turtles as in the Missouri bottoms—Burrs and Spanish-needles—soil good but sandy; irrigated by aqueducts—no rain in this country—crowds of Spaniards & women follow the Army to sell fruits, &c.—crowd around the Gen. About 8 miles below Albuquerque we encamped on a piece of ground totally destitute of wood & very scarce of grass—Mountains on east Bank of the Rio Grande—16 miles march to-day” [The next day they marched 5 miles to Isleta on the “Southwest side of the river.] c.1847.

Wislizenus, Frederick A. *Memoir of a Tour to Northern Mexico, Connected with Colonel Doniphan's Expedition in 1846 and 1847*. (Washington, DC: Tippen and Streeper, 1848):

The country around Albuquerque appears to be well cultivated. Though the soil is sandy, and apparently not fertile, by irrigation they produce abundant crops, often twice a year. They cultivate mostly maize, wheat, beans, and red pepper (*chile colorado*). The fields are without fences. A canal by which water from the river is led into the plain, provides by its ramifications the whole cultivated ground with the means of irrigation. How quick

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this sandy, apparently sterile soil in the valley of the Rio del Norte is by affluence of water changed into the most fertile, is astonishing; and the granite character of the surrounding mountains....[July 12 Reaches Albuquerque] (pp. 33-34).

July 19.—Following the usual road along the river, we travelled about three miles in the forenoon, and but two in the afternoon. The caravan of Mr. Speyer had increased to about 40 Wagons; and the larger the caravans, the more delay is commonly produced. The country on the left side looked very barren and sandy, while opposite, on the right bank of the river, we saw several line ranchos and haciendas—Padillas amongst them. (p. 35).

Twitchell, Ralph Emerson. *Historical Sketch of Governor William Carr Lane, Together With Diary of His Journey From St. Louis, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M., July 31st to September 9th, 1852* ... [Santa Fe], 1917.

Friday, 15th Oct' [18]52—after a cup of chocolate rode out to Lunas [Los Lunas] and upon invitation of Mr. Sachs, a German trader, took breakfast at his house.

Visited Capt. Ewell, U.S.A., at his headquarters and took lunch, went on my way and delivered my letter to Don José Chávez at his ranch at Padillas. Halted for the night at the house of Don [Juan N.] Gutierrez, father-in-law of Mr. [James L.] Hubbell. At supper and at breakfast has the company of Mr. Hubbell and Mad. Gutiérrez.... (p. 57).

Fords were located north and south of the Hubbell House. According to the MPDF, “At the Barelás crossing, three miles south of Albuquerque, southbound caravans and military expeditions crossed from the Camino Real east of the river to avoid the deep sands from here to Isleta Pueblo. Wagons traveling upriver could avoid the sands by crossing at Isleta Pueblo or further south, then returning to the west bank at the Barelás ford. Upriver there were smaller fords at Bernalillo, Santa Ana Pueblo (after the early 1800s), Kewa (Santo Domingo), San Felipe, and Cochiti” (Section E: 15-16).

Developmental history/additional historic context information

**The following history and developmental history derives from Cornerstones Community Partnerships, “Historic Structure Report: Gutiérrez-Hubbell House,” 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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The Gutiérrez Family

The Gutiérrez family owned substantial tracts of land in Pajarito, a small village along the Rio Grande south of Albuquerque, by the middle of the 18th century. Josefa Baca's will in 1746 included "un sitio [ranch] en Pajarito." Her son, Antonio, consolidated much of the Pajarito lands that were willed to his siblings. His holdings were, in part, passed on to his daughter Apolonia Josefa, who, in 1755, married Clemente Gutiérrez, a Spanish merchant from Mexico City.

Clemente Gutiérrez's business acumen and his ownership of large tracts of agricultural and ranch lands enabled him to become one of the largest sheep ranchers in New Mexico, with flocks in excess of 25,000 head. His mercantile business centered on taking raw materials to present-day Mexico and returned with finished goods. His business connections with merchants in Chihuahua and Durango, Mexico allowed him and the other wealthy businessman to control much of the import and export trade that was vital to the colony of New Mexico. By the time he died in 1785, Don Clemente owned three sheep ranches, including Sitio de Pajarito, San Clemente, and the large Sitio de Navajo grant on the Rio Puerco. The 1785 inventory of his estate at Pajarito listed a 16-room house, which included a chapel and sacristy, and a house lot.

Clemente Gutiérrez's son, Lorenzo, is listed in the 1790 Spanish census as a rancher. He was also a captain at the military post at Pajarito, and he participated in military actions against the Navajo. He later served as *alcalde* mayor of Albuquerque and was a delegate to the Mexican Cortez, or parliament (Dreesen, 1979). Among Lorenzo's children listed in an 1802 census was Juan José, also known as Juan Nepomuceno Gutiérrez, who was born in 1796. In 1821, Juan Nepomuceno married Barbara Chávez, a daughter of Francisco Xavier Chávez, the first governor of New Mexico under the Mexican Republic, and Ana Mariá Alvarez del Castillo. Barbara Chávez was born in 1805 in Belen, New Mexico. The Chávez family was prominent in New Mexico as members of the "upper crust of the Rio Abajo (who) formed a powerful clique that easily dominated political, economic, and social life between Bernalillo and Belen" (Simmons, Albuquerque, 1982: 133).

In 1825, Juan Nepomuceño bought land in Pajarito from Lorenzo, although Lorenzo kept a "walled field of grapes and fruit trees" in Pajarito (Title Abstract, Tracts 14 & 15, Hubbell Acres Tract A: 9, private collection). Nepomuceño oversaw the digging of the Pajarito Ditch in the 1830s to irrigate his fields south of the Hubbell House property (Title Abstract, Tracts 14 & 15, Hubbell Acres Tract A: 59, private collection). In an 1829 document, Juan Nepomuceño states he inherited from his father a dwelling house, land, livestock, a garden, a saddle, a silver-hilted sabre, pistols, and debts owed to his father (Blue, 2000: 8). His house in Pajarito is described as "18 rooms including the chapel and sacristy excluding 5 rooms belonging to Don José Mariana de la Pefía and an equal number belonging to Don Francisco García" [Dreesen, Early Settlers of

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New Mexico, Clemente Gutiérrez file]. This is likely the same house referenced in the 1785 inventory of Clemente Gutiérrez's estate. Nepomuceño continued to purchase land in the vicinity of Pajarito.

James Lawrence "Santiago" Hubbell and the Hubbell Family

James Lawrence "Santiago" Hubbell was born in 1824 in Salisbury, Connecticut, and arrived in Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1846, perhaps as a trader on the Santa Fe Trail (Invoice to L.S. Hubbell from Northrup and McDowell, 9/16/57; IOU from Hubbell to Northrup & McDowell 9/18/57, Steck & St. Vrain to "James Hubble" 2/17/1857; IOU from James Hubbell [from Santa Fe] to J. W. Folger, 9/18/1948 Hubbell Papers, Albuquerque Museum, Box 99.76). Hubbell served as a private in the Army of the West in Missouri during the Mexican-American War. He traveled 800 miles of the Santa Fe Trail with the Second Regiment of the Missouri Mounted Volunteers and arrived in Santa Fe in 1846. On March 31, 1849, Hubbell married Juliana Gutiérrez y Chávez, daughter of Juan Nepomuceño and Barbara Chávez Gutiérrez (McNitt, 1972: 172; Blue 2000: 6, 9; Bancroft, 1962: 420).

By 1851, Hubbell was a deputy U.S. Marshal. During the Civil War, Hubbell raised a volunteer company to oppose a Confederate invasion from Texas. He left the army at the rank of Captain (Hubbell to "Doctor," Jan 20, 1862, NMSRCA, Hubbell Papers, 1975: 45). In New Mexico, he received the nickname, Santiago.

James and Juliana Hubbell had 12 children: Santiago Francisco (1850), Marina (1852), who died before she was three, Juan Lorenzo (1853), Marina Luisa (1855), Carlos (1856), Barbara (1858) who died before she reached one year, José Felipe (1861), Francisco Alarico (1863), Tomas (1864), who died before he was two months old; Roman (1865) who died at age 3, Tomas Strachen (1866) and Barbara (1868) (HUTR Journal III. 119171-8/25/75: 41). James, who was a trader frequently away on business, relied on his young wife to manage the ranch. A family photo from 1867 includes Juliana and James Hubbell, Juliana's parents, Juan Nepomuceño Gutiérrez and Barbara Chávez, her siblings, Ana Mariá and Roman Gutiérrez, and eight of the Hubbell children.

James, a successful stock raiser and merchant, was among the most successful traders in the territory. In 1858, he owned more than 100,000 sheep (Blue 2000:9; NMSRCA, Hubbell Papers, 1975-045, Box 1, Folder 16-18). Juliana was active in local affairs and was the "matriarch" of the Pajarito community, someone to whom the local people came for help and advice (McNitt interview with Philip Hubbell, NMSRCA, 1972: 7). Son Juan Lorenzo left for Arizona, where he began a long career as an Indian trader. He established the Hubbell Trading Post in Ganado,

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Arizona, which is operated by the National Park Service as the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site.

In the 1870s, Juliana's parents died, leaving vast holdings to be divided among their children. In 1885, James Hubbell died without a will. Juliana continued to reside in the house in Pajarito until her death in 1899. She left the property to her son José Felipe (called Felipe). In 1892, Felipe married May Helene Kelly. Felipe was a farmer rather than a trader like his father and brothers. Felipe did not raise large herds of sheep, but cultivated the large orchard at the farm, which produced a variety of fruits, including ten types of apples. Felipe managed the farm, mercantile, and post office (NMSRCA, post office records).

When Felipe died in 1910, the house and property were left to his wife, May Helene Kelly Hubbell. A statement of her assets c.1925 records "285 acres of the best land in the Rio Grande Valley," with 40 acres in vineyards and orchards, 165 acres in alfalfa and hay, 10 acres in truck gardens, 70 acres in pasture, 20 horses, 200 cattle, farm implements, and 2 automobiles. Improvements were listed as "store building, warehouse, residences, barns, etc." and valued at \$10,000 (NMSRCA, Hubbell Papers, Box 2, Folder 47, 1975: 45).

In 1929, May Helene Kelly Hubbell died, leaving her estate to her children, Philip, May, Louise, and Harold to "share and share alike." Daughter May continued to live in the house, Harold managed the narrow lot east of Isleta Boulevard, which was planted in grapes, and Philip managed the family farm. May Hubbell resided in the Pajarito house until 1971. After May's death in 1974 and Philip's death in 1975, Louise Hubbell and her husband, Clifford Erdal, inherited the house. Louise, the last Hubbell descendent to reside in the Pajarito house, died in 1996.

Developmental History of the Gutiérrez-Hubbell House

The main block of the Hubbell House was built from 1855 to 1859. James and Juliana Hubbell acquired the property in the late 1840s from Juliana's parents, Juan Nepomuceño and Barbara Chávez Gutiérrez. By 1850, construction of the Hubbell House was underway. James purchased windows for the house that same year.

Two Hubbell family photographs taken in 1867 are among the earliest photos of the house (figures 1-2). The windows and doors of this elevation match those of the east facade of the Hubbell House. The vertical-paneled front doors and diamond-patterned transom no longer exist. The photo in figure 2 includes the mercantile to the north, which no longer exist.

By 1868, the house was complete and included six rooms organized around a center hall. A large dining room was located on the south side with bedrooms and a store room making up the

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balance of rooms in the main block. The mercantile wing was located to the north and the rear kitchen ell was built to the west, forming a *placita*. The *Santa Fe Gazette* reported on the Hubbell House on May 28, 1868:

Pajarito— This town, situated on the west bank of the Rio Grande, about eight miles south of Albuquerque, is being improved more than any other place we know of in this section. Captain Santiago L. Hubbell has finished there one of the largest, most convenient and comfortable buildings for a residence that we know of in New Mexico. As far as utility is concerned, his house cannot be excelled anywhere. He is now having finished a large storeroom for mercantile purposes. His corral is well walled in, large and has good and extensive sheds and stabling...

A mortgage deed from 1871 describes the house as:

a big residence of 19 rooms including a wagon shed and a furnished storeroom, a back room, a small-yard, two corrals, with 3371 grape vines planted in said land; also another house of 7 rooms, a small yard and corral in said premises; all of said land and houses being in the premises now occupied by said parties of the first part as their home (Title Abstract, Tracts 14-15, Hubbell Acres Tract A: 24, private collection).

The Hubbell family operated a mercantile from 1868 until 1929, which served as the center of commercial life in the village of Pajarito (figures 3-4). The store, with its post office (after 1885) and adjoining warehouse, was located on the north side of the house. In the 19th century, the store was the latest innovation for a family whose trading activities dated back to the 1700s. Antonio Baca had been one of the first New Mexicans to travel in caravans on El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro carrying goods to present-day Mexico for trade. Along with necessities like tools and foodstuffs, he brought back fine furnishings and clothing from Spain to appeal to the tastes and status of the *ricos*, or wealthy landowners. Generations of the Gutiérrez and Hubbell families continued to caravan and trade in the 20th century as James Hubbell led trains of freight wagons to Kansas, Missouri, Arizona, California, and Chihuahua, Mexico along El Camino Real.

From the beginning of the Territorial period in 1846 until the establishment of the railroad in 1880, trading families, such as the Hubbells, expanded their houses to accommodate a growing retail business. Typically, a store sign and larger display windows flanked double doors to distinguish the commercial space from the private space of the home. Historic photos show that the Hubbell mercantile followed this pattern with a low adobe wall, and later a screened porch,

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helping to separate the house from the store. The store, warehouse, and carriage house were demolished by 1929. Philip Hubbell removed the remains of the adobe walls between 1970 and 1971. The commercial wing on the north side of the house, including the mercantile, is delineated by a low, knee wall that traces the perimeter of the commercial wing. The loss of the commercial wing leaves the house with its present 13 rooms.

By c.1900, Felipe Hubbell, who managed the farm after Santiago's death in 1885, probably added the long front porch and replaced the earlier nine-over-six windows on the south end of the east façade with the two-over-two sash windows. His son Philip indicated that in the 1890s the interior rooms were whitewashed and that the *placita* was almost entirely enclosed by the main house, kitchen ell, storerooms, and the corral (Dave Brugge interview with Philip, 1970). The family built *hornos* for baking bread in the center of the *placita* (see figure 5). The small adobe casita located north of the main house was built by Felipe's son, James M. Hubbell, in 1926 (Interview with Kathleen Wilson, January, 2002).

By the time of May Helene Kelly Hubbell's death in 1929, she owned an estate that included 131 acres, a large adobe house, garage, stable, barns, corral, and a four-room adobe casita. In 1934, the children subdivided Tract 60 as far west as the Los Padillas Drain with the exception of approximately ten acres around the house, where May Hubbell (daughter of May Helene Kelly Hubbell) lived until 1971. Harold grew grapes on the east lot across Isleta Boulevard. Some fields were planted in hay and wild cherries and grapes grew along the *acequias*.

By the early 1970s, the house was in poor condition and in need of renovation. Parts of the roof were missing and unvarnished wood ceilings suffered deterioration due to moisture penetration. The roof of the front porch was sagging and the balustrade was loose and missing balusters. The walls were mostly white-washed mud plaster and the windows were in need of repair. The electrical system was composed of knob-and-tube electrical wiring. Philip Hubbell stated in 1971 that "during the past ten years the place became quite run down and I am trying to get it fixed up now" (Brugge interview, HUTR Journal III. 1/9/71-8/25/75: 46).

Between the time May left in 1971 and her younger sister Louise and her husband, Clifford Erdal, inherited the property in 1975, the house had been unoccupied for several years. The house continued to deteriorate and much of the furniture was stolen. In 1976, the Erdals began extensive renovations that included rebuilding the porch, adding the *contrapared*, a cement sill or apron around the exterior walls (M. Blue, notes on 1992 visit to house, M. Davis collection), adding a bathroom (residents had previously used a privy), modernizing the kitchen, replacing the windows at the west end of the center hall, and applying a new coat of stucco to the entire house. The front yard, which had included large lilac bushes, was landscaped with junipers and mulberry trees (Interview with Kathleen Wilson January 2002). The Erdals, when repairing the windows, replaced the deteriorated Territorial-style window surrounds with similarly styled

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surrounds. In 1976, the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee listed the Hubbell House in the State Register of Cultural Properties.

After Louise's death in 1996, Clifford Erdal put the property up for sale. At the urging of the Committee to Preserve the Hubbell Property, it was purchased with open space funds by Bernalillo County in November, 2000. The next year, the Hubbell House Alliance was formed with the purpose of assisting in the funding, planning, programming, and managing the Hubbell House for both historic and adaptive reuse. In 2002, Cornerstones Community Partnerships completed a historic structure report for the Hubbell House, which included a developmental history of the house, assessment of conditions, and alternatives for treatment. In 2006 and 2007, Cornerstones rehabilitated the house to serve as the Gutiérrez Hubbell House History and Cultural Center. Cornerstones restored the house in a manner that retains the integrity of the building. In particular, Cornerstones removed the cement stucco from the exterior walls, which trapped moisture, and replaced it with a "breathable" mud plaster. The back wall in the southwest corner room collapsed during the rehabilitation and was rebuilt. The rehabilitation also included new plumbing and electrical systems, transforming the interior rooms into museum spaces and offices, and adding a public restroom building west of the kitchen ell. In addition, a *ramada* was built west of the house where the corral had been located to create the appearance of an enclosed *placita*. In 2010, Bernalillo County purchased Chavez Field. The Hubbell House property now includes 15 acres, which are, in part, leased for agriculture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.29 acres _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
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Bernalillo, New Mexico

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- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.992325 | Longitude: -106.696197 |
| 2. Latitude: 34.992211 | Longitude: -106.694740 |
| 3. Latitude: 34.988117 | Longitude: -106.696177 |
| 4. Latitude: 34.988632 | Longitude: -106.698003 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary appears on a map as a thick red line drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary includes the remaining intact property historically associated with the Hubbell House.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steven Moffson, State and National Register Coordinator
organization: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
street & number: 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
city or town: Santa Fe state: New Mexico zip: 87501
e-mail steven.moffson@state.nm.us
telephone: 505.476.04444
date: February 5, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
Chávez Hubbell House

Name of Property

Bernalillo, New Mexico

County and State

Name of Property: James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Chaves Hubbell House

City or Vicinity: Albuquerque vicinity

County: Bernalillo

State: New Mexico

Photographer: Steven Moffson

Date Photographed: August 15, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 27. Main house, main (east) façade, photographer facing west.
- 2 of 27. Main façade, detail of main entrance, photographer facing west.
- 3 of 27. Main house, main and south facades, photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 27. Main house, south façade from south field, photographer facing north.
- 5 of 27. Main house, rear (west) façade from kitchen ell, photographer facing northeast.
- 6 of 27. Main house, kitchen ell from *ramada*, photographer facing south.
- 7 of 27. Main house, rear and north facades, photographer facing southeast.
- 8 of 27. Main house, main and north facades with site of mercantile (right), photographer is facing southwest.
- 9 of 27. Site of mercantile with casita garage, photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 27. Main house complex, with main house (left), kitchen ell (center), and corridor (right), photographer facing south.
- 11 of 27. Main house, interior, foyer (Room F), photographer facing east.
- 12 of 27. Main house, interior, center hall (G), photographer facing east.
- 13 of 27. Main house, interior, *center hall*,(G)photographer facing southwest.
- 14 of 27. Main house, interior, parlor (D), photographer facing west.
- 15 of 27. Main house, interior, parlor (D), photographer facing east.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
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- 16 of 27. Main house, interior, bedroom (E), photographer facing south.
- 17 of 27. Main house, interior, bedroom (M), photographer facing southeast.
- 18 of 27. Main house, interior, bedroom (L), photographer facing east.
- 19 of 27. Main house, interior, bedroom (L), photographer facing south.
- 20 of 27. Main house, interior, storage (H), photographer facing southeast.
- 21 of 27. Main house, interior, kitchen (B), photographer facing west.
- 22 of 27. Main house, interior, pantry (A), photographer facing south.
- 23 of 27. Casita, main (west) and south facades, photographer facing northwest.
- 24 of 27. Chavez Feld, photographer facing southwest.
- 25 of 27. North Field, photographer facing northwest.
- 26 of 27. Lane between North Field (left) and South Field (right), photographer facing east.
- 27 of 27. South Field with main house, photographer facing northeast.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y Chávez Hubbell House

Bernalillo County, New Mexico

National Register boundary ———

USGS Quadrangle: Isleta, NM NAD 83

Approximate scale: 1 inch = 1,800 feet



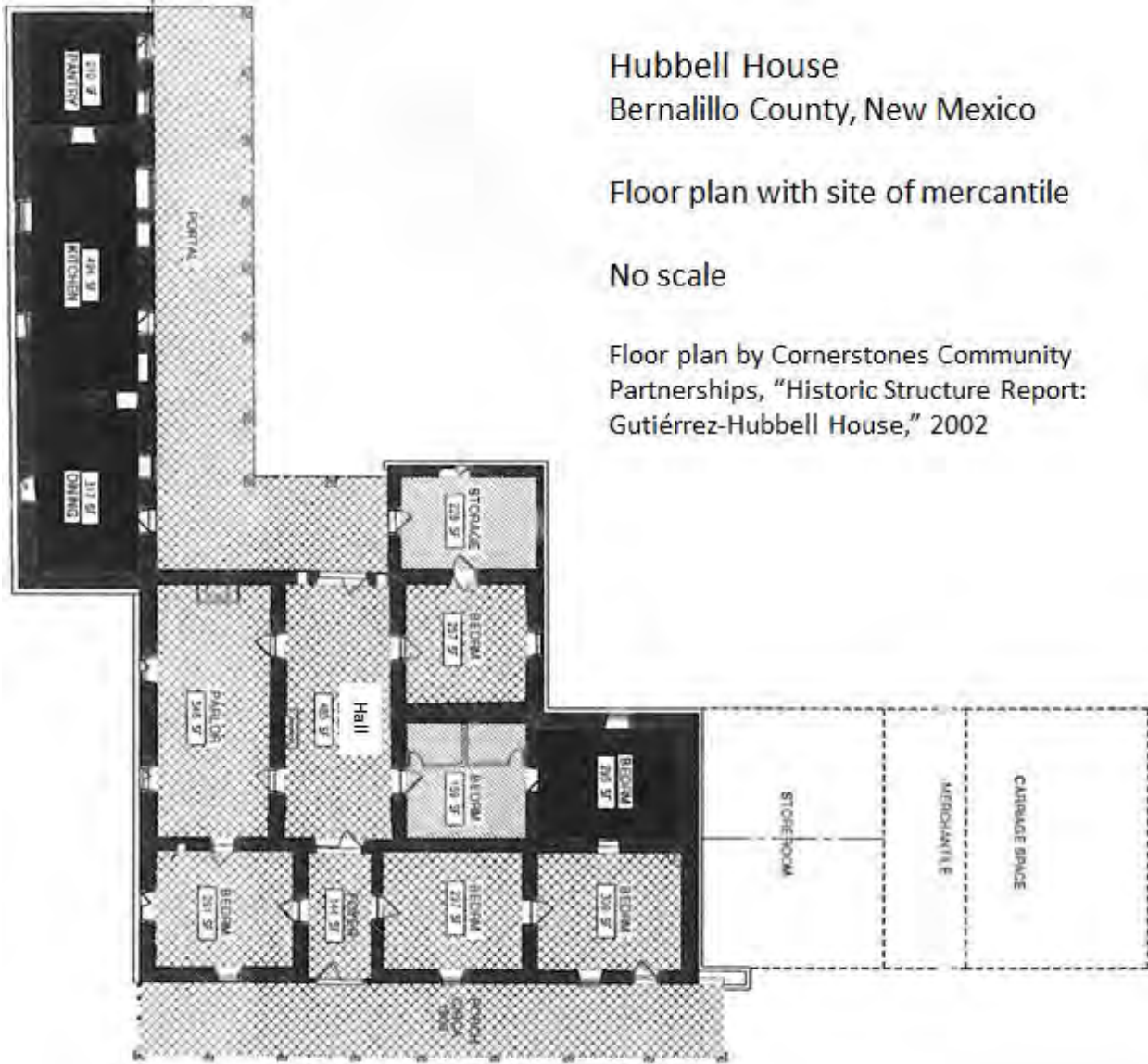
James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
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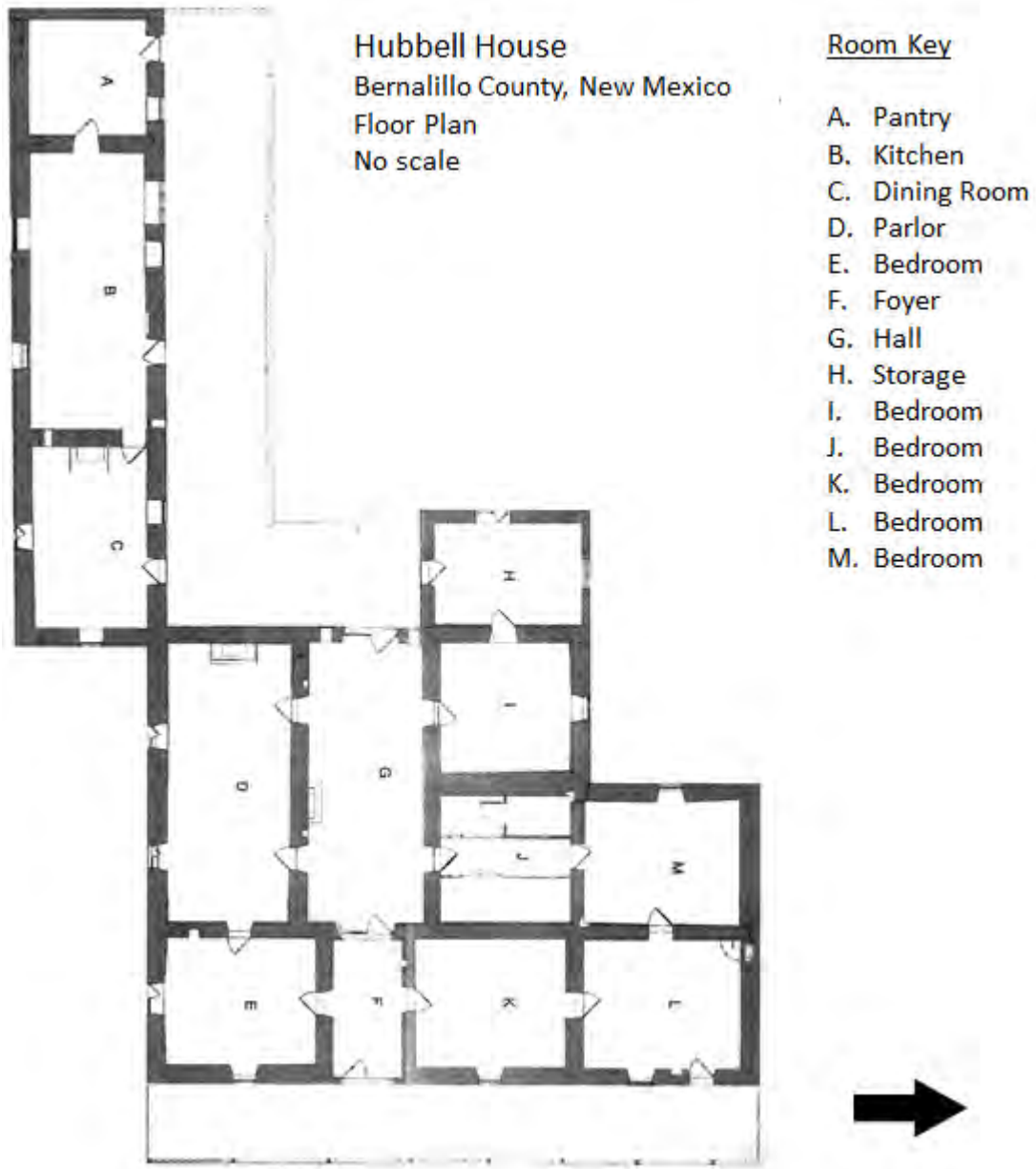
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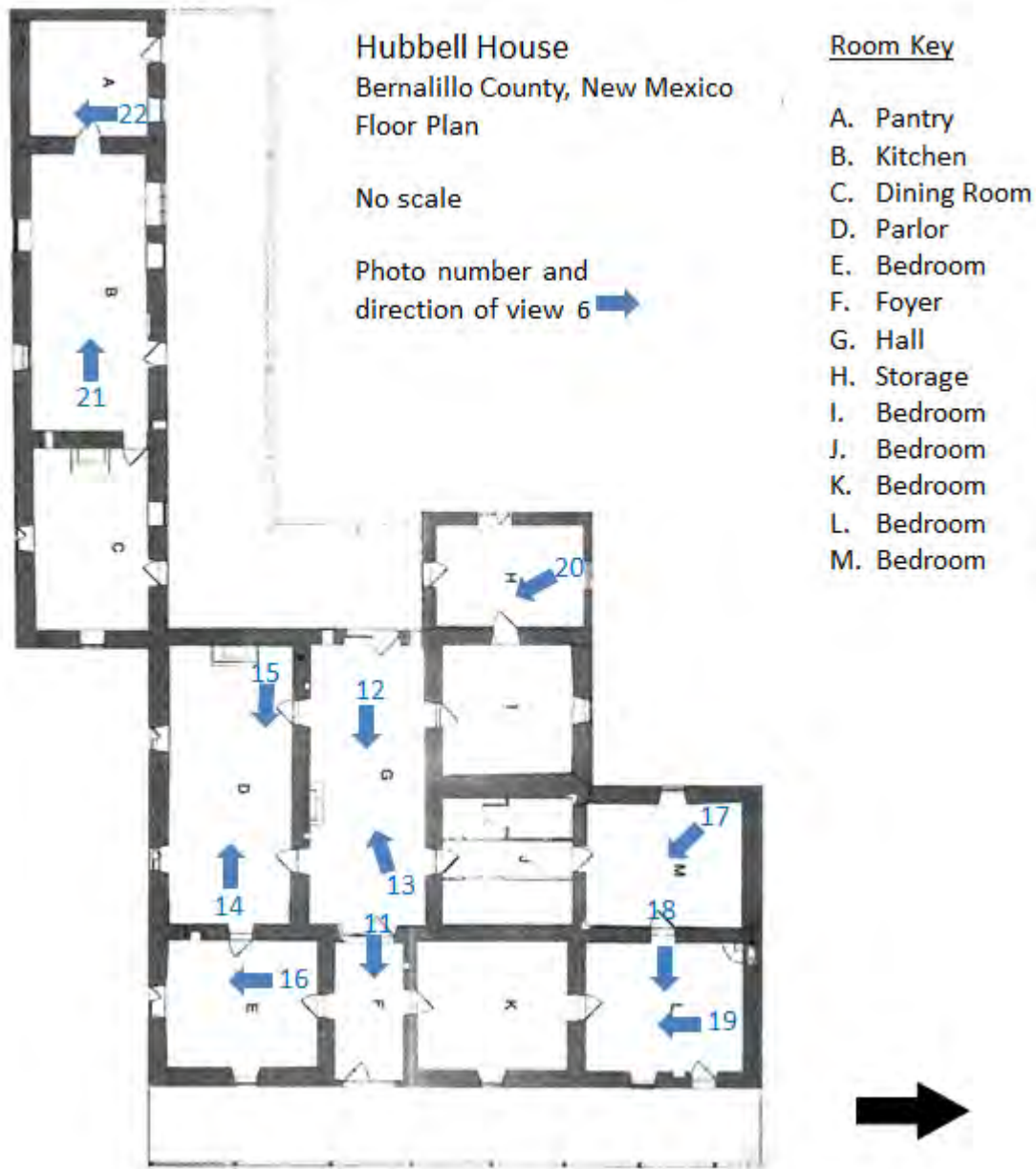
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Floor plan by Cornerstones Community Partnerships, "Historic Structure Report: Gutiérrez-Hubbell House," 2002

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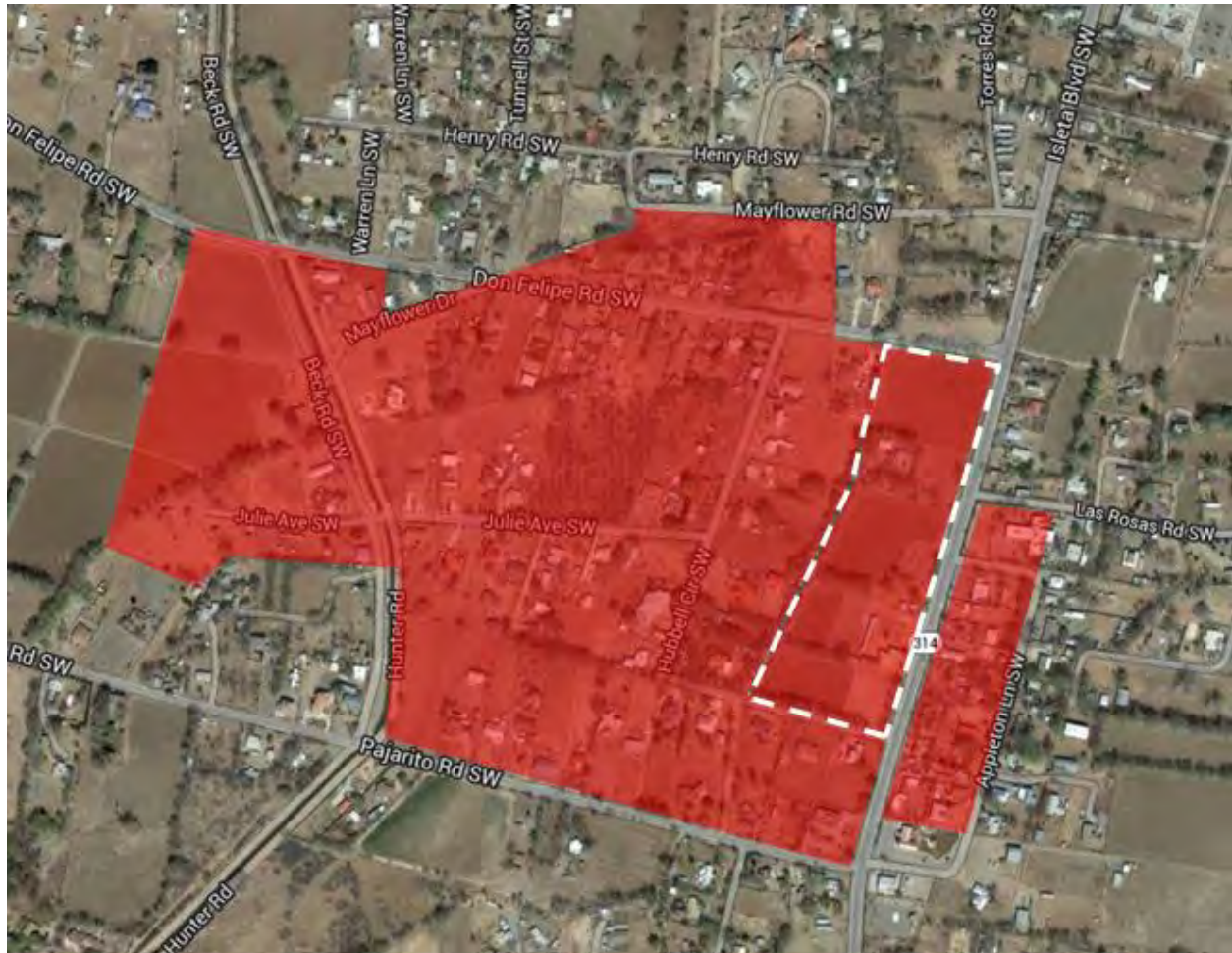
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Floor plan by Cornerstones Community Partnerships, "Historic Structure Report: Gutiérrez-Hubbell House," 2002

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Roughly 170 acres of the 285 acres owned by May Hubbell in the mid-1920s.

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Figure 1. Hubbell family photograph, 1867.

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Figure 2. Hubbell Family and servants in front of main (east) façade, 1867.

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Figure 3. Hubbell House, main façade, c.1900. Sign reads: J. Felipe Hubbell
General Merchandise.

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Figure 4. Hubbell House, main façade, 1900-1920.

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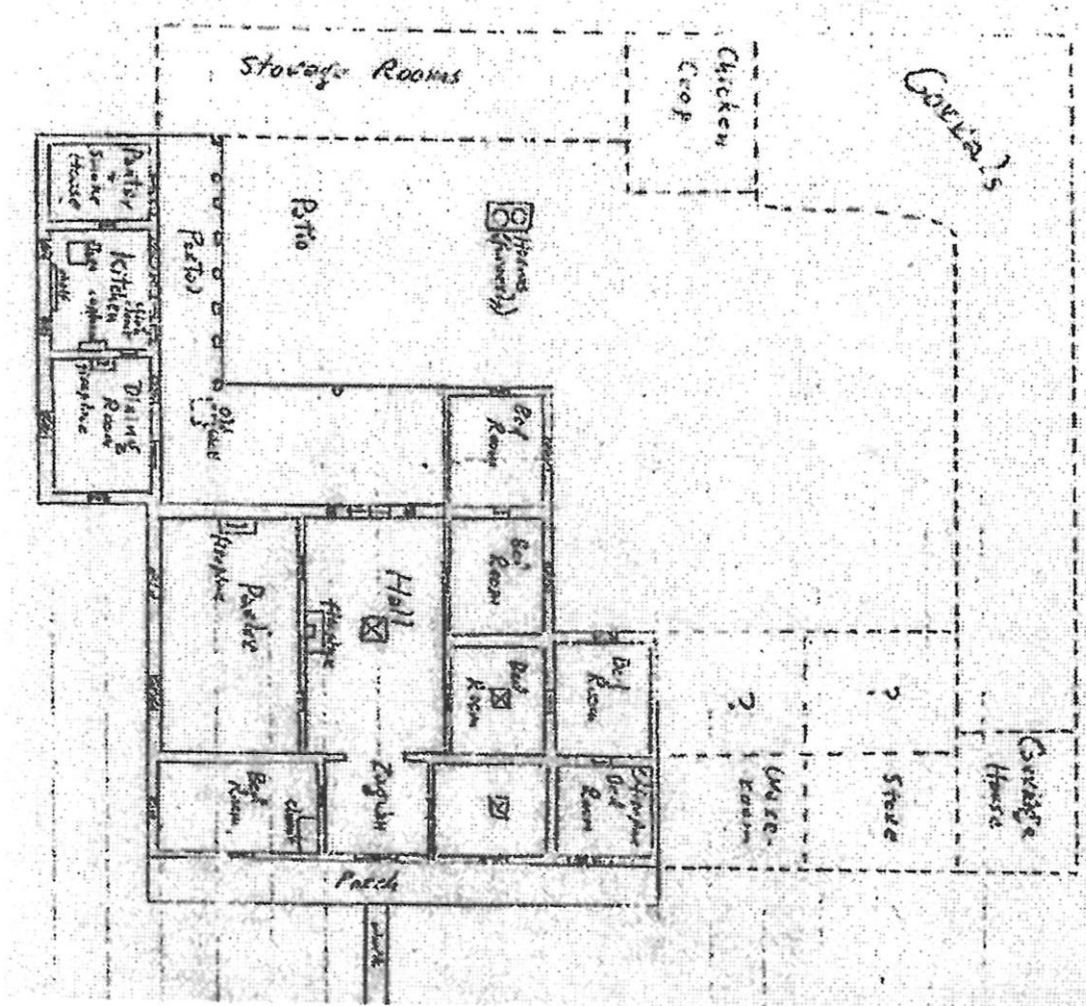


Figure 5. Site Plan of Hubbell House in the early 20th century as recalled by Philip Hubbell.
Prepared by Dave Brugge, 1971.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
Chávez Hubbell House
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Select Photographs



1 of 27. Main house, main (east) façade, photographer facing west.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
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3 of 27. Main house, main and south facades, photographer facing northwest.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
Chávez Hubbell House
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8 of 27. Main house, main and north facades with site of mercantile (right),
photographer is facing southwest.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
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12 of 27. Main house, interior, center hall (G), photographer facing east.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
Chávez Hubbell House
Name of Property

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14 of 27. Main house, interior, parlor (D), photographer facing west.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
Chávez Hubbell House
Name of Property

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18 of 27. Main house, interior, bedroom (L), photographer facing east.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
Chávez Hubbell House
Name of Property

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21 of 27. Main house, interior, kitchen (B), photographer facing west.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
Chávez Hubbell House
Name of Property

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23 of 27. Casita, main (west) and south facades, photographer facing northwest.

James Lawrence and Juliana Gutiérrez y
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Name of Property

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26 of 27. Lane between North Field (left) and South Field (right), photographer facing east.





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EXIT

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Timeline of the Gadsden Purchase
La compra de los terrenos Gadsden en el sur de los Estados Unidos

The Gadsden Purchase of 1853 was a significant event in the history of the United States, as it added a strip of land to the southern border of the country. This land, which is now part of the states of Arizona and New Mexico, was purchased from Mexico for \$10 million. The purchase was named after James Gadsden, the American minister to Mexico at the time.

Timeline of the Gadsden Purchase
La compra de los terrenos Gadsden en el sur de los Estados Unidos

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La compra de los terrenos Gadsden en el sur de los Estados Unidos

The Gadsden Purchase of 1853 was a significant event in the history of the United States, as it added a strip of land to the southern border of the country. This land, which is now part of the states of Arizona and New Mexico, was purchased from Mexico for \$10 million. The purchase was named after James Gadsden, the American minister to Mexico at the time.







MAKING A LIVING = GANARSE LA VIDA



The men in the photograph are engaged in a traditional activity, likely related to the historical context of the exhibit. The text below the photograph provides a detailed account of the scene, discussing the cultural and economic aspects of the activity. The exhibit is presented on a stand with a decorative wooden top.



A glass display case containing two large, cylindrical wooden barrels, possibly used for storage or transport. The barrels are made of dark wood and feature metal bands. A small informational card is placed in front of the barrels. The case is mounted on a dark wooden base. Above the case is a white arched window.



An empty wooden display board with a decorative arched top, standing on a dark metal frame. The board is currently blank, suggesting it was intended for additional information or artifacts.







EXIT

FIRE
EXTINGUISHER

THE ROASTING PROCESS
THE ROASTING PROCESS

BUCKLES
COFFEES





PLEASE
STEP
UP!
Thank you.

Amount
\$2.00
\$1.00

FIRE



A long, rustic wooden dining table with a natural wood grain finish, surrounded by black chairs. The table is positioned in the center of the room, extending from the foreground towards the background.

A wooden hutch or shelving unit mounted on the right wall, displaying various glassware and dishes. It has a decorative top edge and open shelves below.

A white cabinet or built-in unit at the far end of the room, featuring four doors and a decorative top. It is positioned against the back wall.

A wooden sideboard or buffet table on the left side of the room, with a dark finish and decorative panels. A framed picture or menu is leaning against it.

A window on the right wall, providing natural light to the room. The window has a simple frame and is set into a light-colored wall.

A ceiling fan with white blades and a light fixture, mounted on the ceiling. The ceiling features exposed wooden beams.

A second ceiling fan, similar to the first, located further back in the room, also with white blades and a light fixture.

A red exit sign mounted on the wall above a doorway on the left side of the room.

A fire extinguisher mounted on the wall to the left of the sideboard.

A wooden bowl containing green fruit, possibly lemons or limes, resting on a ledge or counter on the left side of the room.

Please do not
enter ...

Thank you,
The Habitat Home Alliance and
Riverside County Open Space





NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME



SPEED
LIMIT
45







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hubbell, James Lawrence and Juliana Gutierrez y Chavez, House

MULTIPLE NAME: Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881 MPS

STATE & COUNTY: NEW MEXICO, Bernalillo

DATE RECEIVED: 6/19/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/07/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/22/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/04/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000491

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.3.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STATE OF NEW MEXICO
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

RECEIVED 2280

JUN 19 2015

Susana Martinez
Governor

BATAAN MEMORIAL BUILDING
407 GALISTEO STREET, SUITE 236
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87501
PHONE (505) 827-6320 FAX (505) 827-6338

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

May 26, 2015

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Hubbell House in Bernalillo County, New Mexico to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s) in hard copy
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations:

Sincerely,

Steven Moffson
State and National Register Coordinator

Enclosures