

5/23/73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Mexico ^{MAX} '73	
COUNTY: Santa Fe ST	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUL 23 1973	

1. NAME

COMMON:
Santa Fe Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe

STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35 COUNTY: Santa Fe CODE: 049

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Private property owners and City of Santa Fe

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Santa Fe County Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties

DATE OF SURVEY: Sept. 29, 1972 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
200 W. DeVargas

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe, STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:

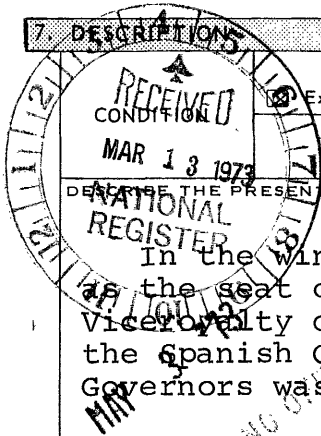
COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

MAR 23 1973



7. DESCRIPTIONS

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In the winter of 1609-10, La Villa de Santa Fe was founded as the seat of government for the northern frontier of the Viceroyalty of New Spain (Mexico) one of the major divisions of the Spanish Colonial empire. Construction of the Palace of the Governors was begun and the Plaza was laid out.

Basically, Santa Fe has had three types of architecture all of which are still present. The Spanish - Pueblo style resulted from a combination of architectural forms developed in Spain and brought by the colonizers with the indigenous structures of the neighboring pueblo Indians and was the dominating pattern for New Mexico buildings until after the Civil War. Massive adobe structures consisted of rectangular rooms with earth floors. The flat roofs were supported by vigas (logs) placed on top of the walls about 30 inches apart. Small branches or slats (latias) were placed diagonally or at right angles to the vigas to form the ceiling. On the exterior of the roof, weeds or grass were placed covered by tamped earth. Roofs were slightly graded so that water would drain into wooden spouts in the fire walls (parapets) which crowned the walls. Unbroken large wall surfaces in relation to doors and window openings prevented temperature loss. The houses were usually built around an inner patio which was surrounded by portales (porches). The outer walls contained few doors and windows for easier defense. Santa Fe still has many houses of this type, although they have been slightly modified over the years, which create a "collective facade" in the older portion of the city.

After United States occupation in 1846 and especially after the Civil War, the Territorial style evolved from the earlier Spanish-Pueblo. Fired bricks which were produced locally were used as coping for the exposed adobe fire walls. The bricks were often arranged so as to form a decorative pattern along the tops of the roofs. Commercially milled windows and door frames, often with a double hung sash, replaced handmade ones. The round posts formerly used to support the portales were replaced by rectangular wooden columns and often painted. The exterior walls were covered with lime and later cement stucco was applied.

In the latter half of the 19th century, stone was increasingly used in the Santa Fe area in the construction of new buildings which represented architectural trends popular in the eastern and midwestern sections of the United States as well as in European countries. Much of this influence was due to the importation of European artisans to Santa Fe by Archbishop John B. Lamy for the building of St. Francis Cathedral. After completing the construction of the Cathedral and Loretto Chapel, many of these artisans remained in Santa Fe (See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

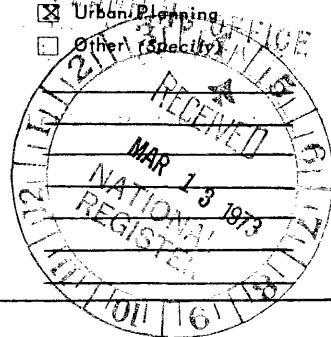
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |

MAY 3 '73

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A proposed historical district for the city of Santa Fe is extremely vital for many reasons. Established in 1610, Santa Fe is the oldest capital city in the United States. The ready availability of federal and other matching funds for such undertakings as highway construction, model cities, urban renewal necessitates a comprehensive historical preservation plan to protect the sites, buildings and street patterns so that the integrity of Santa Fe will not be lost. In recent years, several projects have seriously altered portions of the city. An historical district which will encompass the entire portion of the city which has had a continuity of three centuries of development is much more protective than a building by building preservation activity.

The proposed district in general includes the area of the Lt. J. F. Gilmer map of 1846 and encompasses the region of the earliest known map of Santa Fe, that of Joseph de Urrutia, in 1766. The district also contains the original extant twisting, narrow street pattern developed during the Spanish period. Major routes into the Santa Fe Plaza, all of which were designated on the Gilmer map, are included in the proposed district. These consist of 17th century Camino Real (Royal Road) from Mexico City through Chihuahua (Agua Fria); the road to the Galisteo basin; continuation of the Camino Real to Taos; the Santa Fe Trail and Canyon Road which was originally the old Indian trail through the mountains to Pecos Pueblo.

The oldest building in Santa Fe, although modified at various periods, is the Palace of the Governors construction of which was begun in 1610. Numerous structures erected during the three and one half centuries reflecting Spanish - Pueblo, Territorial and non-indigenous architecture still exist within the proposed Santa Fe Historical District. The following structures and sites have already been placed in both the National Register of Historic Places and the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties: The Plaza (17th century); Donaciano Vigil House (19th century); Palace of the Governors (17th century); Barrio de Analco (17th century). Also within the proposed district, the following structures and sites have (See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Adams, Eleanor B. (trans) and Fray Angelico Chavez (trans.). The Missions of New Mexico 1776; A Description by Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez With Other Contemporary Documents. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1956.

Barker, Ruth Laughlin. Caballeros. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1931.

J. F. Gilmer Map of 1846.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

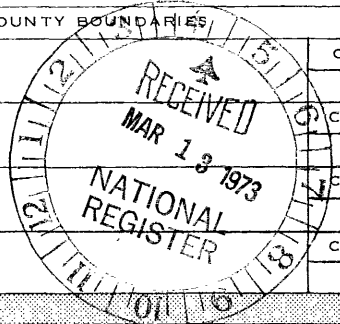
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	35° 41' 54"	105° 57' 16"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	35° 41' 54"	105° 54' 57"				
SE	35° 40' 31"	105° 54' 57"				
SW	35° 40' 31"	105° 57' 16"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1,113

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
James H. Purdy, Archivist I

ORGANIZATION: **State Records Center and Archives** DATE: **Oct. 31, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
404 Montezuma

CITY OR TOWN: **Santa Fe** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35**

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: David W. King
David W. King
State Historic Preservation
Title: Officer

Date: March 7, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Robert Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 7/23/73

ATTEST: Dee A. Rogers
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 7/19/73

NW 1/4 660
SW 1/4 660
NW 1/4 100
SE 1/4 100
SW 1/4 100
NW 1/4 100
SE 1/4 100
SW 1/4 100

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	2 3 1973

(Number all entries)

No. 7. DESCRIPTION continued

and continued to build in their native style. Representatives of this architectural period are such structures as the U. S. Court-house, St. Francis Cathedral, Hesch House, Spiegelberg-Spitz House, Francisca Hinojos House and the Loretto Chapel. These structures have added to the rich architectural history of Santa Fe and possess an historical integrity of their own. Thus, they too are justifiably worthy of preservation.

No. 8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

been placed in the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties and have been nominated for entry in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Gregorio Crespín House (18th century)
- Acequia Madre (eastern section to Garcia St. - 17th century)
- Spiegelberg-Spitz House (19th century)
- Loretto Chapel (19th century)
- Fort Marcy Ruins (19th century)
- United States Courthouse (19th century)
- La Conquistadora Chapel (18th century)

The following Santa Fe Historic District properties have been placed in the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties:

- Felipe B. Delgado House (19th century)
- Site of La Castrense (18th century)
- Nicolas Ortiz House (18th century)
- Chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe (18th century)
- Stone Warehouse (19th century)
- Roque Tudesqui House (19th century)
- Chapel of San Miguel (18th century)
- St. Michael's Dormitory (19th century)
- Boyle House (18th century)
- Juan Jose Prada House (18th century)
- El Zagan (19th century)
- Borrego House (18th century)
- Cristo Rey Church and Reredos (20th & 18th centuries)
- Juan Rodriguez House (18th century)
- Francisca Hinojos House (19th century)
- Sena Plaza (19th century)
- St. Francis Cathedral (19th century)
- Padre Gallegos House (19th century)
- Roque Lobato House (18th century)
- Pinckney R. Tully House (19th century)
- Rosario Chapel and Cemetery (19th century)
- Hesch House (19th century); Prince Plaza (19th century)



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 23 1973

(Number all entries)

No. 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation. Old Santa Fe Today, 1972.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries 1830-1898; The Santa Fe Trail. G.P.O., National Park Service, 1963.

Twitchell, Ralph Emerson. Old Santa Fe. Chicago: The Rio Grande Press, Inc., 1963.

Joseph de Urrutia Map 1766.



STATE PLANNING OFFICE
MAY 3 1973

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Santa Fe Historic District, Santa Fe County, NEW MEXICO

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
APPROVAL

Keeper Beth Boland 5/29/89

Verbal Boundary Description
as originally submittedEast Boundary

Intersection of Camino San Acacio and Camino Cabra; north on Camino Cabra to Cerro Gordo.

North Boundary

West on Cerro Gordo to Palace Ave.; west on Palace Ave. to Armijo St.; east on Armijo St. to Tony St.; north on Tony St. to E. Marcy; west on E. Marcy to Harkins St. (dead end street) and then an imaginary line is drawn from the northern end of Harkins St. to the southeast corner of the City of Santa Fe property (Fort Marcy area); north on the property line until it intersects Prince Ave.; west on Prince Ave. to Kearney Ave.; west on Kearney Ave. to Bishops Lodge Road; south on Bishops Lodge Road to N. Federal; west on N. Federal to Taos Highway; north on Taos Highway to Rosario Blvd.; northwest on Rosario Blvd. to Griffin St.; north on Griffin St. to Rosario St. and then south on Rosario St. to Jefferson St.

West Boundary

East on Jefferson to the Loop; west on the Loop to St. Francis Drive and then south on St. Francis Drive to W. Manhattan Ave.

South Boundary

East on W. Manhattan to the Santa Fe Railroad property; at this point, an imaginary line is drawn across the Railroad property to continuation of W. Manhattan; east on W. Manhattan to the southeast corner of the Arthur Ulibarri property line; north on the Ulibarri property line to Read St.; west on Read St. to Guadalupe St.; north on Guadalupe St. to Aztec St.; east on Aztec St. to Sandoval; northeast on Sandoval St. to W. DeVargas St.; east on W. De Vargas St. to northeast corner of state of New Mexico property line (the facades of buildings on the south side of W. DeVargas St. are also to be included); south then east on the state property line to the Santa Fe Trail (formerly College St.); south on the Santa Fe Trail to the loop; south and southeasterly following the west line of zones C-2 and RAC to the southern most point; northeast from this point to its intersection with Camino De Las Animas; east along Camino de Las Animas to a footbridge; east across the footbridge and continued east on Camino De Las Animas to Garcia St.; north on Garcia St. to Acequia Madre; east on Acequia Madre to Abeyta St.; south on Abeyta St. to Camino Del Poniente; east on Camino Del Poniente to Acequia Madre; east on Acequia Madre to Camino Don Miguel; southeast on Camino Don Miguel to Camino San Acacio; east on Camino San Acacio to Camino Cabra.

R-1

R-5

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number _____ Page 1SANTA FE HISTORIC DISTRICT: CLARIFICATION OF THE SOUTH BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

In the course of the 1985 Historic Structures Survey of the Santa Fe Historic District, it was found that a small section of the south boundary of the District, as accepted to the National Register in 1973, had been described in such a way as to pass through a building, the former Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse, which contributes to the district and should have been included in it. A resurvey in 1988 revealed that the boundary also passed through a small building, the former Nuckolls Packing Company, adjacent to the west side of the warehouse which, although of sufficient age, is noncontributing to the district because of alterations.

The following information is provided to clarify the description of this section of the south boundary.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

As originally described, the south boundary of the district included an imaginary line connecting two sections of West Manhattan Avenue. In as much as this line passes through two buildings, that section of the verbal boundary description should be amended to the following:

East along West Manhattan Avenue to the point where the south edge of West Manhattan Avenue meets the railroad property. From this point proceed east along an imaginary line which joins the two sections of West Manhattan Avenue to the point where this line meets the west perimeter of the former Nuckolls Packing Company building. Then proceed south and east along the perimeter of the building and continue east to the point where this line meets the west perimeter of the former Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse. Then follow the perimeter of that building south, east, and north to the point where it intersects the imaginary line joining the two sections of West Manhattan Avenue. Follow that line east across the railroad property to the point where the south edge of West Manhattan Avenue meets Guadalupe Street. (The boundary as described around the perimeters of the two buildings is understood to include all exterior features, such as concrete loading docks, concrete steps, and foundation extensions.) Proceed east along West Manhattan to the southeast corner of the Arthur Ulibarri property line.

See Section 10 as amended for the complete boundary description.

USGS MAP

The amended boundary lies within the polygon drawn on the USGS map as originally submitted.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 2

BUILDINGS INCLUDED WITHIN THE CLARIFIED BOUNDARY

Historic Name: GROSS, KELLY AND COMPANY WAREHOUSE

Survey No. 051613508

Contributing

The building to be included in its entirety in the district was built in 1913, and is contributing not only by virtue of its age, style, and integrity, but also by virtue of its place in the history Spanish Pueblo Revival architecture and in the history of commerce in the Southwest.

DESCRIPTION

The Gross, Kelly, and Company Warehouse is a former wholesale company warehouse which lies next to the railroad tracks in the Santa Fe railroad yards. It is a long, rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed building constructed of stuccoed brick in the Spanish Pueblo Revival style. It includes a small plastered brick extension in the same style which was added on the south before 1930 and slightly enlarged before 1942. A Quonset hut was added at the rear of that addition before 1954. With the exception of cosmetic problems such as some peeling paint and plaster, the building is in excellent condition and is being well maintained by its present owners. It has not been significantly altered.

The design of the facade was inspired by the mission church at Acoma Pueblo, and is symmetrical with identical short towers on either side of the recessed portal, and three windows above it. The portal is supported by two round posts topped by corbels. Under the portal the original symmetry has been altered by the replacement of one of two doors by a window. The roof is flat and surrounded by a parapet. On both sides of the building loading docks originally stretched which were built in the shape of portals, supported by posts and corbels. On the east, the loading dock was enclosed by the original owners, on west all but a small portion was enclosed by the present owners. In addition to the portals, and towers, other typical features of the Spanish Pueblo Revival Style are the application of stucco to imitate the contours of adobe construction in battered walls and rounded parapets, the exposed ends of vigas (in this case on three sides and decorative), and projecting canales. Most of the original metal sash, 6/6 and 8/8, double-hung windows are in place. Under the portal, two of four original metal windows and one of two doors have been replaced by three wooden, 1/1, double-hung windows. The first

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 3

addition to the building, an extension at the south (rear), is built of brick and penitentiary tile, in the same style as the original but with a lower roof line. To this was added a Quonset hut, again at the rear of the building.

The interior of the building consists of a section for offices in the north (front) end of the building and a large, originally open warehouse in the remainder of the building. Used as a warehouse with front offices until 1983, the building has undergone little interior modification. Wood plank floors, exposed brick walls, and five skylights which originally lit the warehouse are still in place. The present owners have installed lighting and heating, as well as some partitions in the back of the office section and the warehouse itself. The original warehouse has been divided into two large spaces and the first addition closed off from it and divided into three spaces. The brick sections of the building have a full basement which has been divided into smaller spaces. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is supported by ten-inch beams.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse contributes to the district by virtue of its age, style, and integrity. Moreover, as an early work of one of the creators of the Spanish Pueblo Revival style, Isaac Hamilton Rapp, it is of landmark significance in the history of that style which has become one with the architectural identity of the city of Santa Fe. It has additional importance for its association with one of the large wholesale companies which played a major role in the history of commerce in the Southwest.

Built in 1913, this building is thought to be the earliest extant commercial building of its type in the Spanish Pueblo Revival style and the first to be built in that style in New Mexico. One earlier example by the same architect and based on the same prototype, the Colorado Supply Company Warehouse in Morley, Colorado, has been torn down. The architect, Isaac Hamilton Rapp, had for over a decade received major commissions in Colorado and New Mexico, such as the New Mexico Territorial Capitol and Governor's Mansion, numerous courthouses, and other major civic and commercial projects, which he executed in a variety of styles then current in the rest of the United States.

Based on the Spanish mission church at Acoma Pueblo, Rapp's design for the Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse demonstrated the practical possibility of adapting local, Spanish traditional styles to contemporary commercial use, at a time when a vigorous campaign was being mounted in Santa Fe, under the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 4

leadership of artists and archaeologists, to convince the business community of the value of a return to historic styles. That effort was eminently successful and led to the present predominance, mandated by city ordinance, of the Revival styles in Santa Fe. The Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse makes a unique contribution to the historical record of the city's architectural development.

Rapp continued to develop the possibilities of the emerging Pueblo Revival Style, then called the Santa Fe Style. He returned to Acoma and other pueblo missions for the building representing New Mexico at the Panama California Exposition in San Diego in 1915, a design which was recreated in the heart of Santa Fe for the Museum of Fine Arts, dedicated in 1917. After designing such other milestones in the Pueblo Revival style as two buildings for Sunmount Sanatorium (1914, 1920) and La Fonda Hotel (1920), Rapp ended his professional career in 1920, just as the Revival movement was reaching its stride, leaving it to others to make it the ubiquitous presence it is today.

In addition to being architecturally significant, the Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse represents the establishment by an important wholesale mercantile firm of an outlet in the capital of New Mexico shortly after statehood. The forerunner out of which Gross, Kelly and Company developed had been established in 1869 in Kansas and had followed the railroad across the plains into Colorado and New Mexico establishing warehouses at important distribution points along the line. The company played a crucial role in bringing the benefits of the railroad to the frontier by providing an outlet for local products and bringing in goods from elsewhere. Santa Fe, connected by a spur to the main route, had been bypassed by large wholesalers until the coming of statehood, in 1912. The presence of Gross, Kelly and Company brought back to the city some small measure of its former role as a hub of commerce that it had enjoyed in the days of the Santa Fe Trail and had lost when bypassed by the railroad.

Historic Name: NUCKOLLS PACKING COMPANY

Noncontributing due to alterations

This small, rectangular building lies adjacent to the west side of the Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse. It was built between 1921 and 1930 and served as a wholesale meat warehouse. By the early 1940's it was being used by Gross, Kelly and Company as a produce warehouse.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 5

The building has been judged noncontributing due to alterations which consist of a door having been added to the north facade and an addition on the west facade.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Kelly, Daniel T. The Buffalo Head: A Century of Mercantile Pioneering in the Southwest. Santa Fe: The Vergara Publishing Company, 1972.

Kelly, Daniel T. "Frontier Merchants: A Brief Sketch of Gross, Kelly and Company," El Palacio 65 (1958): 7-15.

Kessel, John L. The Missions of New Mexico Since 1776. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1980.

Reeve, Frank D. History of New Mexico, vol. III. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, Inc., 1961.

Sheppard, Carl D. Creator of the Santa Fe Style: Isaac Hamilton Rapp, Architect. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1988.

Twitchell, Ralph Emerson. Old Santa Fe: The Story of New Mexico's Ancient Capital. Chicago: The Rio Grande Press Inc., 1963 (orig. 1925).

Newspapers

Santa Fe New Mexican, 7/8/1913, 3/25/1913.

Photographs

Museum of New Mexico

Interview

Lynn Mann 7/22/88

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

East Boundary

Intersection of Camino San Acacio and Camino Cabra; north on Camino Cabra to Cerro Gordo.

North Boundary

West on Cerro Gordo to Palace Ave.; west on Palace Ave. to Armijo St.; east on Armijo St. to Tony St.; north on Tony St. to E. Marcy; west on E. Marcy to Harkins St. (dead end street) and then an imaginary line is drawn from the northern end of Harkins St. to the southeast corner of the City of Santa Fe property (Fort Marcy area); north on the property line until it intersects Prince Ave.; west on Prince Ave. to Kearney Ave.; west on Kearney Ave. to Bishops Lodge Road; south on Bishops Lodge Road on N. Federal; west on N. Federal to Taos Highway; north on Taos Highway to Rosario Blvd., northwest on Rosario Blvd. to Griffin St., north on Griffin St. to Rosario St. and then south on Rosario St. to Jefferson St.

West Boundary

East on Jefferson to the Loop; west on the Loop to St. Francis Drive and then south on St. Francis Drive to W. Manhattan Ave.

South Boundary

East along West Manhattan Avenue to the point where the south edge of West Manhattan Avenue meets the railroad property. From this point proceed east along an imaginary line which joins the two sections of West Manhattan Avenue to the point where this line meets the west perimeter of the former Nuckolls Packing Company building. Then proceed south and east along the perimeter of the building and continue east to the point where this line meets the west perimeter of the former Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse. Then follow the perimeter of that building south, east, and north to the point where it intersects the imaginary line joining the two sections of West Manhattan Avenue. Follow that line east across the railroad property to the point where the south edge of West Manhattan Avenue meets Guadalupe Street. (The boundary as described around the perimeters of the two buildings is understood to include all exterior features, such as concrete loading docks,

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

APR 14 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

concrete steps, and foundation extensions.) Proceed east along West Manhattan to the southeast corner of the Arthur Ulibarri property line; north on the Ulibarri line to Read St.; west on Read St. to Guadalupe St.; north on Guadalupe St. to Aztec St.; east on Aztec St. to Sandoval; northeast on Sandoval St. to W. De Vargas St.; east on W. De Vargas St. to northeast corner of state of New Mexico property line (the facades of buildings on the south side of W. De Vargas St. are also to be included); south then east on the state property line to the Santa Fe Trail (formerly College St.); south on the Santa Fe Trail to the Loop; south and southeasterly following the west line of zones C-2 and RAC to the southernmost point; northeast from this point to its intersection with Camino de Las Animas; east along Camino de Las Animas to a footbridge; east across the footbridge and continued east on Camino de Las Animas to Garcia Street.; north on Garcia St. to Acequia Madre, east on Acequia Madre to Abeyta St.; south on Abeyta St. to Camino del Poniente; east on Camino del Poniente to Acequia Madre; east on Acequia Madre to Camino Don Miguel; southeast on Camino Don Miguel to Camino San Acacio; east on Camino San Acacio to Camino Cabra.