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1. Name: Tierra Amarilla Historic District
2. Location: Generally bounded on the NE by the water tanks, bounded on the S by Rito de Tierra Amarilla, bounded on the W by Escalante High School, and bounded on the N by an EW line approximately 3800' N of the Courthouse (roughly the Ensenada Road intersection).

4. Owners: more than fifty.

7. Description: The village of Tierra Amarilla has a T-shaped plan formed by the Old Highway and La Corridera or La Puente Road. It covers approximately eighty-one acres. Of the remaining structures erected before 1935, sixty-six are houses, seven are commercial buildings, twelve are barns and outbuildings, one a church, one a school, and one the Rio Arriba County courthouse. Thirty of these appeared between 1870 and 1900, forty-two between 1900 and 1920, and another twenty-two between 1920 and 1935. Approximately eighteen new buildings have been built in the district since 1935. The vast majority of the historic buildings are in good repair and little modified; only one has been significantly remodeled, and another three have deteriorated to the point that they are no longer viable structures and, therefore, are considered non-contributing. The houses and commercial buildings are largely one or one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed structures of adobe or log construction, covered with cement, stucco or mud plaster. The majority follow the Hispanic tradition of self-contained rooms arranged in single file or L-shaped. However, several others do incorporate some Anglo-American design elements, such as facade symmetry and center hall plans. Buildings generally line either side of the major roads (ills. 79, 80, 85, 86), set back at distances varying from five to one hundred feet; the great majority lie twenty to forty feet from the road. In the downtown area, designated on a 1921 State Engineer's map as the "plaza of Tierra Amarilla," settlement is denser with a secondary line of houses paralleling the Old Highway one hundred feet to the west (ill. 113, left).

Located three miles east of Plaza Blanca, Tierra Amarilla lies three hundred feet above the Chama River valley floor on a gently sloping plateau, called Los Llanos by the early settlers, extending from the foothills of the Conejos Mountains down to a lower, narrower plateau overlooking the one hundred foot cliffs above La Puente (ill. 78). To the south of the plateau lies the Rito de Tierra Amarilla, source of the village's **acequia** (ills. 79, 80). The first roads coming north from Abiquiu entered the southeast corner of the valley at Tierra Amarilla. From there,

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roads radiated to the other villages of the valley, providing spokes for a linear settlement pattern.

The Hispanic building tradition and its local variants (described in Part I, pp. 4-5) account for most of Tierra Amarilla's 66 houses: 30 have simple single-file or L-shaped plans, 15 employ the half-story wall and another 6 employ the half-story wall and a gable balcony. The remaining houses which further elaborate the Hispanic tradition and incorporate elements of Anglo-American house design are among the village's most prominent structures because of their size and location on the main highway in the heart of Tierra Amarilla. Three employ the half-story wall and balcony, but add a broader two-room-deep massing (ills. 102, 105). Another two (ill. 98) add a side, shed-roofed porch and raise the half-story wall to the point it approaches a full second story. Of the four two-story residences, one has a side gable roof, two (ill. 81) have hipped roofs, symmetrical facades and center hall plans (see also Part I, p. 5 and ills. 37, 55), and one (ill. 104) combines asymmetrical massing with classical details in what has been characterized elsewhere in New Mexico as the Free Classic Style. Finally there are four examples (ill. 106) of the previously-defined Hipped Cottage type (see Part I, p. 5; ills. 39, 40). All of these houses, nevertheless, are built of adobe by local craftsmen.

This trend of local builders incorporating Anglo-American elements into the Hispanic tradition extends to commercial structures as well. The Archuleta store provides a striking example of Territorial Style applied to a two-story commercial structure (ill. 103). Its facade resembles a widened gabled end of a residential building, even presenting a balcony porch. Yet, with large symmetrical fixed windows, double recessed door with a transom, numerous milled features and a second-story central hall floor plan, it clearly announces its commercial nature. The Santo Nino Church also reflects the local builders' tendency to combine old practices with imported ornamentation styles. Built in 1907, during a two-decade period in which many churches and *capillas* were built throughout the increasingly populated upper Chama region, Santo Nino combines the New Mexico Vernacular Style with Gothic Revival ornamentation (ill. 108). A more radical departure from local tradition is the Neo-Classical Rio Arriba County Courthouse, constructed in 1915. With its projected arched entry portico with Ionic columns rising above to a modillioned and dentiled cornice and then to a parapet with a classical balustrade, the building stands as an architectural anomaly among the community's folk adobe structures (ill. 107). Set today in a context of adobe and stucco houses, wooden outbuildings, and a few

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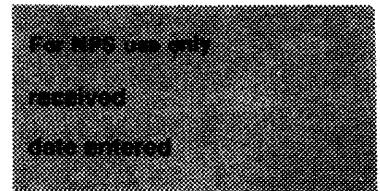
commercial structures catering to automobile travelers, and a patchwork of fields, the building is the hub of village activity and is surrounded by cars and pickups the entire working day (ills. 85, 86).

As in the other villages of La Tierra Amarilla, barns, sheds, well houses and other outbuildings are generally situated in back of homesteads in Tierra Amarilla. However, because of the several commercial and public buildings, they are not as obvious here as they are in the other villages. Nor does agriculture play as prominent a role in Tierra Amarilla as it does in the other villages. Nevertheless, there remain twelve barns and outbuildings, including two barn-corral complexes. Seven of the buildings are of hewn horizontal log construction, employing dovetail, double saddle or double box notching. Four other outbuildings are **jacal**, and there is one adobe barn (ill. 114). Several outbuildings bear additions employing board and batten and vertical plank construction. One of the barn-corral complexes is typically located just in back of its owner's home; however, the other is uncharacteristically located on the Rito de Tierra Amarilla floodplain well away from the owner's home (ills. 113, 114).

As in the case of Plaza Blanca and its **acequia**, the Tierra Amarilla Ditch is an integral part of the village landscape. However, while the Plaza Blanca Ditch parallels the village houses, flowing just below them, the Tierra Amarilla Ditch winds its way through the village itself, splitting twice to form its two major **contra acequias** (ill. 87). The result is that the village appears much greener than some of the other villages set apart from their ditches. Where the ditch and its laterals wind their way through yards and under roadways there are strands of lush greenery capped by impromptu stands of seasonal flowers. The waters also sustain several tall cottonwoods and stands of red willow, breaking lines of sight and creating an extensive canopy above many of the homes, especially those along the secondary line west of the Old Highway.

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8. Significance: From its founding in 1860-61, Tierra Amarilla has been one of the two major settlements in the area, the other being Los Ojos, which was the early commercial and religious center. While Tierra Amarilla began as a farming village, the decision of T. D. Burns to build his home there in 1876 and later a store, and the territorial legislature's decision to relocate the county seat there in 1880 led to the emergence of the village as the commercial and governmental center of the area. Although the Burns house and store have been demolished, several two-story residential and commercial structures and the courthouse built in 1915 serve as reminders of the village's prominence. Tierra Amarilla's houses include some fine examples of the basic New Mexican Hispanic folk tradition and of the local folk architecture which incorporated Anglo-American elements such as gable roofs with balconies, milled ornamentation, and local inventions such as the half-story wall. Six hipped-roof houses, four two-story structures, three buildings with center hall plans and facade symmetry, and the area's sole Free Classic Style building illustrate the far greater degree with which Tierra Amarilla builders embraced Anglo-American styles than did builders in the other villages. Additionally, several roadside commercial structures built in the Southwest Vernacular Style signify the importance of the village during the pre-World War II highway era. With its varied architecture and courthouse, its central commercial area and its radiating residential spokes, Tierra Amarilla mirrors the area's early settlement and adaptations to outside forces on the local landscape and culture.

First known as Las Nutritas, for the beavers which were once prevalent along the small creek of the same name, Tierra Amarilla, the name given it in 1880 when it became the county seat, was one of the first permanent settlements of the area. Its **acequia** system dating back to 1862 is the oldest one in the area that is recorded in the State Engineer's Office. Situated at the southeast entrance to the valley and with a broad plateau extending away to the west, nearby timbered slopes to the east, and a creek providing a steady stream of water to the south, the site was ideal for settlement. Although it is unclear to what degree the area designated in the 1921 State Engineer's map of the Tierra Amarilla as the "Plaza of Tierra Amarilla" was actually the early nucleus of the village, linear settlement patterns quickly emerged along roadways extending to the other villages. La Corridera or La Puente road provides a fine example of a line of homesteads placed along the lower edge of the fields system. Dating back to the 1860's and lined by houses uniformly employing the local folk architecture of linear self-contained rooms, gabled

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roofs, many with balconies, this spoke illustrates the readiness of mid-nineteenth-century Hispanic settlers to live near their fields and to derive a building style based on tradition and newly available materials such as corrugated sheet metal and lumberyard wood ornamentation.

Although Los Ojos emerged as the first commercial center of the area, Tierra Amarilla began to surpass it by the 1880's (see Part I, p. 12). From 1872 to 1880 the Ute Indian Agency was located there. T. D. Burns, who had come to the area as a settler in 1867, supplying beef to the agency and who, by 1900, would establish a network of stores ranging up into southern Colorado, built an elaborate home in Tierra Amarilla in 1876 and later added a store to the front of it (ill. 84). This, combined with the arrival of the railroad in Chama in 1880 and the availability of shipped goods and milled lumber, began a building boom in the village in which a number of prosperous Hispanic merchants built homes incorporating Anglo-American elements into the local tradition. The Martinez house with its cupola, central hall plan, and cut wood ornaments, and the Archuleta store, a widened two-story gabled structure with an Anglo-American commercial facade and second story central hall exemplify the trend (ills. 100, 101, 103).

Furthermore, placing the county seat in Tierra Amarilla brought a wide variety of government jobs to the village. Combined with the agricultural and commercial elements, so strong were these influences that by 1890 Max Frost would note that the entire area was "depending on Tierra Amarilla" for its direction.<sup>1</sup> So important was this bureaucratic element to the local population that in Twitchell's survey of the area's leading citizens in 1912 most of the Tierra Amarilla entries are either government employees or connected with the area's newspaper.<sup>2</sup>

Coupled with this boom was the overall prosperity affecting American farmers in the years prior to and during World War I. Tierra Amarilla was described in 1911 as the center of a "great agricultural country" in which the people had "money and plenty of desire to enjoy the comforts of life."<sup>3</sup> To what degree this assessment of prosperity applied to the entire population is unclear, but the architectural evidence suggests that building in Tierra Amarilla continued at a more vigorous pace in the teens than in the nearby villages. Eight homes with shed dormers, a popular stylistic feature during that era, the rosette-windowed Santo Nino church with its large rectory, and finally the current courthouse built in 1915 further attest to the village's vigor. The result is an architectural variety unique to the area. To make room for this growth, barns and other wooden buildings were

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often relocated away from the downtown area to the field periphery, suggesting that the village was shifting from agriculture to residential and commercial concerns. This diversification remains apparent, for Tierra Amarilla offers fewer examples of the traditional Hispanic **casa-corral** arrangement located behind houses.

The Rio Arriba County Courthouse is a significant building remaining from the village's boom period and one symbolizing many of the forces of change in the area. Its Neo-Classical style signifies the presence of a distant state government, a two-day train and buggy ride away, north through Chama and Antonito, Colorado and then south through Espanola to Santa Fe. It also signifies the presence of a legal system that by 1912 had effectively stripped the descendants of the original settlers of their common lands used for herding and timber. On the other hand, it also signifies an institution providing jobs to a people facing chronic unemployment since the 1920's. Offering these mixed messages, it was the object of the Reies Lopez Tijerina-led courthouse takeover in 1967 in which Tijerina and several followers, having seceded from the United States, seized the building, shot a deputy, took the district judge into custody and proclaimed their intent to redress the wrongs they felt they had suffered in the loss of the land grant properties. Although many of the area residents are quick to condemn the action as impulsive and misdirected, they nevertheless share the frustrations which led to the takeover and maintain ambivalent feelings about outside institutions.

Recent economic decline is more evident in Tierra Amarilla than it is in the other villages and is evidenced in several deserted downtown commercial buildings and a less active ditch association. Ironically, the outside forces which once brought a boom have also brought a more pronounced depression to the village. At first the old gravel highway passed through the village bringing with it the various roadside businesses catering to the passing motorist. Gas stations, garages, a ballroom, bar and cafe complex, and the area's only motel punctuated the road as it wound through Tierra Amarilla. The old highway was paved in the late 1940's, and then in the early 1960's a bypass was constructed. New roadside businesses along the bypass supplanted those in the village. Soon the downtown commerce was virtually dead. Stepped-parapet facades replete with stylized stucco vigas and faded signs, once meant to catch the motorist's eye, are the reminders of that earlier prosperity (ills. 109, 110).

Besides draining the old village center of its commercial vitality, the new highway also bisected many of the area's

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traditional long, narrow fields. This further decreased the size of many fields which had already been subdivided through inheritance to the point of inefficiency. Modern wheat harvesters simply are not designed for such small fields. The result has been a greater curtailment of farming in Tierra Amarilla than in the other villages where field systems are more intact. Only fifty percent of the irrigated acreage is cultivated, with many fields lying fallow or leased for grazing a few horses.

This evidence of change contributes to the significance of Tierra Amarilla, for unlike the other villages offering a more uniform example of late nineteenth-century Hispanic settlement patterns, Tierra Amarilla offers an example of those patterns subjected to a greater degree of outside influence. The presence of the county seat and the region's leading merchant enabled the village to grow and prosper, resulting in some of the finest examples of the incorporation of Anglo-American building elements into local traditions in the state. The passing of that merchant and the highway bypass have caused an economic decline and loss of some important historic buildings. Nevertheless, most of those important structures and the historic character of the village remain intact.

1. Max Frost, ed., New Mexico: Its Resources, Climate, Geography and Geological Condition, (Santa Fe: New Mexico Printing Co., 1890), p. 129.
2. Twitchell, III, pp. 505-548.
3. "Tierra Amarilla Looks Prosperous," Santa Fe New Mexican Dec. 4, 1914.

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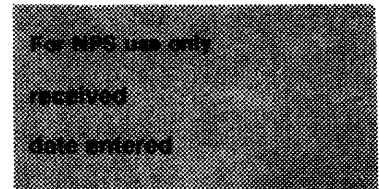
Significant Structures

- #136 Espiridon Martinez House; ill. 91; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1880; stucco over adobe; corrugated metal gabled roof; ornamental brick chimney; 1/1, 2/2 double hung windows; 4 x 4 sliding windows; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts; door in NW gable. Outbuildings: hewn log with double box notch and corrugated roof; plank with corrugated roof.
- #143 Clara Martinez House; ill. 97; N.M. Vernacular; ca 1890; stucco over adobe; L-shaped; half-story wall; corrugated roof with gabled dormer; symmetrical gabled balcony with door, boarded windows and stick balustrade; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts; scored stucco addition to rear. Outbuilding: vertical plank with post frame.
- #151 Anselmo Espinoza House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; half-story wall; corrugated roof; gable balcony with door and stick balustrade to S; 4/4 double hung windows; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts. Outbuilding: lattice work gazebo.
- #163 Solomon Luna Stock Barn; ill. 114; ca. 1885; two-thirds horizontal hewn log with double saddle and double box notching; one-third wood frame with board and batten walls; corrugated roof. Barn opens into corral complex of double post and rail fences and faces S to #164.
- #164 Solomon Luna Hay Barn; ill. 114; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; adobe with vertical plank half-story wall; corrugated roof; 3 pairs of wide doors; board and batten shed addition to W; only adobe outbuilding in area.
- #171 Jose R. Martinez House; ills. 81-83, 100, 101; Territorial; pre-1885; rubble foundation; stucco over adobe; two story; corrugated hipped roof with hipped cupola; ornamental brick chimneys; square interior with center hall plan and stairs; 2/2 double hung windows; recessed doors with transoms; chamfered and fluted porch and balcony posts and engaged pilasters with molding capitals; frieze boards under eaves resting on side lintels; incised end boards. Shed addition to W.
- #175 Jose R. Martinez Building; ills. 83, 95; Territorial; ca. 1885; half-story wall; L-shaped; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof with dormers, one with a double door; frieze band under front eaves; 2/2, 4/4, 6/6 double hung windows; double door to front; loading door and dock to rear; N and W door and windows with cornices; chamfered porch posts with scalloped terminations, molding capitals and friezes; concrete walk with bankers under front porch. Important as commercial building, saloon and hotel; local newspaper La Voz de Rio Arriba was published here.



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- #176 Archuleta Store; ill. 103; Folk Territorial; ca. 1880; two story; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; central hall plan on second floor; large fixed commercial windows; double door with transom; lathed balustrade; symmetrical gable balcony with 2/2 double hung windows and single double vertical pane door; dentil frieze board and milled rafters; ornamental gable and porch bracketing; chamfered porch posts and engaged pilasters. Addition to N: symmetrical front with facade. Building used as movie setting in 1970's.
- #179 Rio Arriba County Courthouse; ill. 107; Neo-Classical; 1915; T-shaped plan; stucco covered; flat roof; parapet wall with classical balustrade; modillion and dentil cornice; molding cornice as continuous lintel for second floor windows; continuous lintel for first floor windows; entablature above columns; columns in antis with projecting base; slight projecting arched portico beneath columns; symmetrical facade; 8/1 double hung windows with projecting sills second floor and rounded heads first floor. Classic interior processional space through heavy arches and up broad staircase to lobby; split switchback stairs lead to Roman windows over landing and switchback up unified stair to court chambers. Additions to S and E.
- #188 Eluterio Martinez House; ill. 102; Folk Territorial; ca. 1900; half-story wall with gable wall dormers; adobe foundation with concrete coping; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; 2/2 double hung and wood casement windows; 3 single doors; pedimented lintels and door to front; second story hipped porch roof with lathed porch rails and posts with brackets; first story porch with carpenter classic Doric columns with slight capital moldings; engaged columns; porch to rear. Outbuilding: board and batten and vertical plank shed.
- #189 William Kinderman-Donato Sanchez House; Folk Territorial; ca. 1900; half-story wall; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; gabled balcony with fish scale and diamond wood shingles, chamfered porch posts and stick rail; molding frieze boards; 1/1 double hung windows with pedimented molding lintels; bay window; 2 single doors with transoms and pedimented molding lintels; lumberyard classic Doric columns. House was once owned by T. D. Burns. The ruins of his pool hall and saloon lie to N.

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- #194 Solomon Luna House; ill. 99; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1885; L-shaped; half-story wall; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof with wall dormers; gable balcony with single door, stick rail and exterior stairs; 1/1, 9/6, and 4/4 double hung windows; 5 single doors; 4 pedimented lintels with molding dentils. Fire has destroyed an additional L-shape to building's rear.
- #195 Francisco Luna II House; ill. 104; Free Classic; ca. 1915; two stories; plank over adobe foundation; stucco over adobe; wood single roof with multiple gables; small boxed eave overhangs; tongue and groove in gables and above string course to rear; molding frieze rests on second story windows; 1/1 single and paired windows; one stained glass window; molding lintels; single doors with transoms with molding cornices; lumberyard classic columns on stone bases. House belongs to seven heirs.
- #196 Francisco Luna II Barn; ill. 111; ca. 1895; hewn horizontal log with double box notch and adobe chinking; vertical plank gable; board on board roof. Previously located on hill near present day water towers but moved when #195 was built around 1915.
- #200 Pedro Gomez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; building built in two stages: earlier S-facing with half-story wall, vertical plank end gable with door, fixed and 6/6 double hung windows; later (1917) E-facing with two stories, exposed milled rafters, exposed switchback stairs, 1/1 double hung windows, multiple single doors, chamfered porch posts and lathed railings. 1917 structure served as weekly hotel for schoolchildren from outlying districts.
- #202 Roque Ulibarri House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1880-1900; stucco over adobe; half-story wall; shed roof wall dormers; 2/2 double hung windows; 2 single doors front and 2 rear; symmetrical grouping; chamfered porch posts; hipped well house to front.
- #203 Casados Barn; ill. 112, 113; ca. 1880; 2 modules of horizontal hewn logs with dovetail notching; vertical plank inner section and second story; corrugated roof; log addition to N with double saddle notching. Outbuildings: 2 beam frame with vertical plank sheds, fencing and #202 to E complete barn-corral complex.
- #207 Lucas Martinez House; N.M. Vernacular; 1914-15; two stories; earthen plaster over adobe; wood shingle roof; plank board gables with double window frames; window/door/door/window symmetry; 28' x 42' house; rooms 12' x 18'; winding stairs in NW room.

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- #208 Santo Nino Church; ill. 87, 108; N.M. Vernacular-Gothic Revival; 1915; cruciform pattern; hipped corrugated roof; exposed purlins and rafters; small parapet fronting; paired arched belfry openings; arched windows with block glass uppers and fixed lowers; stained glass rose window; paneled double doors with paneled reveal; arched trefoil transom; engaged piers.
- #209 Santo Nino Rectory; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1907; half-story wall; corrugated roof; shed dormers; 2/2 double hung and fixed windows; single door; solarium porch to rear; recent double garage and room addition to front.
- #220 Eliseo Esquibel House; ill. 98; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; L-shaped; corrugated roof; 2 distinct sections: W half with half-story wall, wall dormer with shed roof and arched lintel, sliding aluminum gable window, aluminum sliding and 2/2 double hung windows, 2 single doors; E half with 2 stories, 2/2 double hung gable windows, second story balcony with shed porch, 2 single doors, chamfered porch posts and stick railing, first floor porch with chamfered porch posts, 2/2 pedimented double hung windows. Two outbuildings to rear: stuccoed, corrugated pitched roof shed; vertical plank with corrugated shed roof garage.
- #229 Luna Barn; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1880; half-story wall; hewn horizontal log with double box notch; board on board roof; vertical plank gable ends with doors. Moved to present site from site of magistrate's office.

Contributing Structures

- #137 Magdalena Martinez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1880; stucco over adobe; corrugated metal gabled roof; ornamental brick chimneys; 1/1 and sliding aluminum windows; wrought iron porch supports; stone veneer and stucco-scored addition to SW; retaining wall in front yard.
- #138 Luis Martinez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; rubble foundation; mud plaster over adobe; corrugated metal roof; gable balcony with door, fixed window and lathed balustrade; wood frame windows (boarded); stair ghost to balcony; recent board and batten shed addition. Outbuilding: vertical plank with corrugated roof.
- #139 Manuel Martinez House; ill. 96; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; rubble foundation; corrugated roof; doors in both end gables with balcony and stairs to E; 2/2 double hung windows; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts; wide porches both N and S.

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- #141 Juan Pablo Samora House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; L-shaped plan; half-story wall; corrugated roof; 1/1 double hung aluminum windows; 4 single doors to porch; chamfered porch posts. Outbuildings: post frame with corrugated shed roofs.
- #142 Benjamin Trujillo House; ill. 106; Hipped Cottage; ca. 1920; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof with hipped dormers; 1/1 paired and single double hung windows; paired recessed single doors; raised porch with stucco and boxed tapered piers with molding. Outbuilding: 3 modules of jacal, horizontal and vertical plank.
- #144 Raphael Flores House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1895; corrugated roof; 1/1 double hung and multi-paned fixed windows; 3 single doors open to porches.
- #145 Bonifacio Sandoval House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; half-story wall; corrugated roof; doors and windows boarded; 4 x 4 porch posts.
- #147 Faustine Martinez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; half-story wall; corrugated roof; 6/6 double hung gable window; 4/4 double hung windows; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts; addition to rear. Outbuildings: vertical and horizontal plank with corrugated roofs.
- #148 Sandra Samora House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; half-story wall; L-shaped; stucco and mud plaster over adobe and unhewn log; corrugated roof; door in E gable; 3/1 and 6/6 double hung and fixed windows; 4 single doors; chamfered porch posts.
- #150 Ulibarri House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; rolled asphalt roof; chamfered porch posts; garage shed addition to W.
- #152 Tito Ulibarri House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; L-shaped; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; gable windows; aluminum sliding windows; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts; vertical plank and post frame shed addition. Wall recently resurfaced in preparation for insulation.
- #154 Jeanne Garcia House; Folk Territorial; ca. 1885; corrugated roof with shed dormers; 2/2, 3/1, 4/4 double hung windows, some with pedimented lintels; 3 single doors; porch posts with molding "capitals."
- #155 Rose Romero House; ill. 89; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; corrugated roof; rolled asphalt gable shingles with boarded window; fixed center windows with casement sidelights; single door; chamfered porch posts.
- #157 Isaac Garcia House; ill. 94; Folk Territorial; ca. 1885; half-story wall; corrugated roof; wall dormers with 1/1 double hung windows; aluminum sliding windows; 3 single doors with pedimented lintels; wrought iron porch supports; addition to rear.

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- #158 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; corrugated roof; porch posts.
- #159 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1930; corrugated roof; fixed and 1/1 double hung windows.
- #160 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof with gable dormer; door in E gable with stairs; 3 single doors; large eave overhang in place of porch; shed addition to W. Outbuilding: vertical plank garage.
- #161 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; concrete foundation; stucco over wood frame; corrugated roof with exposed rafters; wood casement windows; 3 single doors with pedimented lintels. Outbuilding: horizontal railroad ties.
- #162 Office Building; Southwest Vernacular; ca. 1930; concrete foundation; stucco over wood frame; corrugated roof; symmetry with parapet facade; 6/6 double hung and wood casement windows.
- #165 Sanchez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; half-story wall; stucco over jacal; corrugated roof; fixed and casement windows; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts; shed additions to either side.
- #166 Glorinda Sanchez Brown House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; stucco over jacal; half corrugated roof, half exposed plank roof; wood sliding and boarded windows; 3 single doors; middle door with raised sidelights; splayed door lintels; wrought iron porch supports. Well house in front.
- #167 Herrera Outbuilding; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; concrete foundation (added 1979); stucco over hewn horizontal log with double box notch; asphalt rolled roof; single door.
- #168 Herrera House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; corrugated roof; door in SW gable; 4/4 double hung windows; 2 single doors; chamfered porch posts.
- #172 Shed; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890, 1920; older half: earthen plaster over hewn log with dovetail notch, corrugated roof, boarded windows; newer half: board and batten, plank roof, center door. Later structure bends to adjoin older section.
- #173 Adela Casias House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; half-story wall (lumber added in 1935); stucco over adobe; corrugated roof with shed dormers with casement windows; aluminum frame windows with pediments; single door; wrought iron porch supports; brick porch wall. Shed addition to rear. Outbuildings: 2 vertical plank sheds.
- #174 Evaraldo Casias House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; half-story wall; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; 3/1 double hung windows; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts; horizontal plank addition to S.

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- #177 Rosine Archuleta House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; earthen foundation; mud plaster over jacal; rolled asphalt over plank roof; vertical plank gable with door; exposed beams above first story; pedimented door to W; adjoining shed to E with hewn logs with dovetail notching.
- #180 Santiago Romero House; ill. 93; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; half-story wall; rubble foundation; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof with shed wall dormers; horizontal plank gables; 1/1 double hung windows; 2 single doors; chamfered and lathed porch posts; addition to rear. Outbuilding: earthen plaster over lathe and adobe; corrugated roof.
- #181 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1910; 3 sections: two with corrugated roof, one with rolled asphalt; left and middle sections, window/door/window symmetry; right section, centered door.
- #182 Johnny Martinez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1930; corrugated roof; 4/2 double hung windows; symmetry; single door; wrought iron porch supports; addition with 3/1 double hung windows and single door.
- #183 Julio Martinez Service Station; Highway-Wood Vernacular; ca. 1930; wood frame covered with plank and brick-patterned rolled asphalt; corrugated roof; end boards; wood casement windows; single door; 2 double garage doors.
- #184 Joe Sanchez Service Station; ill. 110; Southwest Vernacular; ca. 1930; concrete foundation; stucco over wood frame; flat roof with parapet; symmetrical facade with paired 1/1 double hung windows and paired single doors.
- #190 Frank Esquibel Garage; Hipped Cottage; ca. 1930; concrete foundation; stucco over wood frame; corrugated roof; wood casement windows on sides; large fixed window and sliding vertical plank garage door to front.
- #191 Frank Esquibel House; ill. 105; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; half-story wall; rubble foundation; adobe over stucco; corrugated roof with shed roof wall dormers; 4/4 and 3/1 double hung windows; 3 single doors; wrought iron porch supports; interior door 5' back from paired entrance; porch on 2 sides; addition to rear.
- #192 Valley Theater and Esquibel Market; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1935; corrugated roof; theatre: symmetrical facade with sliding aluminum windows and double door with hood, brick frieze, hood beneath sign; market: large fixed windows, single door with sidelights, scored concrete trim. Theatre interior a central open space with horse-shoe arranged wood auditorium seats; 20' wide stage; balcony with projection room.

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- #193 Greenleaf Cabins; Southwest Vernacular; ca. 1930; adobe foundation; stucco over horizontal plank and railroad ties; flat roof with parapet, stepped in front third of building; windows gone; multiple single doors.
- #198 Cirilo DeVargas House; ill. 90; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; half-story wall; corrugated roof; door in N gable; 2/2 and 4/4 double hung windows; 2 single doors with pediments and molding cornices; chamfered porch posts; addition to rear. Outbuilding: vertical plank with corrugated roof.
- #199 Gumercindo DeVargas House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; corrugated roof; fixed window in gable and addition; 4/4, 2/2 and 1/1 double hung windows; partial paired window and door symmetry; chamfered porch posts. Outbuilding: stuccoed double car garage with door in gable.
- #201 Antonio Casados House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; half-story wall with wall dormers with rolled asphalt shingles; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; window in E gable; 2/2 double hung windows; greenhouse addition to front.
- #204 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; half-story wall; corrugated roof; gable window; 1/1 double hung windows; 2 single doors with double vertical panes; window/door/door/window symmetry; chamfered porch posts; addition with aluminum sliding windows to rear. Outbuildings: vertical plank shed to rear; hipped well house to front.
- #205 Benito Sandoval House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; corrugated roof; plank door in gable; fixed and aluminum sliding windows; single door; chamfered porch posts.
- #210 Santo Nino Storage Building; ca. 1900; board and batten; corrugated roof; fixed gable window; fixed window; single door; log porch posts; vertical plank addition to rear.
- #211 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; corrugated roof; single door; chamfered porch posts.
- #212 P. Martinez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; half-story wall; mud plaster and stucco over adobe and horizontal plank; fixed window in gable; fixed windows; 4 single doors; lathed and square porch posts; additions to side and rear.
- #213 Garage; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; earthen plaster over adobe; corrugated roof; door in gable; double garage doors; shed addition.
- #214 Perfecto Samora House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1910; corrugated roof; door in NE gable; porch enclosed with wood casement windows.
- #215 Josefa Trujillo House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1910; earthen plaster over jacal; shed roof; 4/4 double hung windows; 2 single doors.

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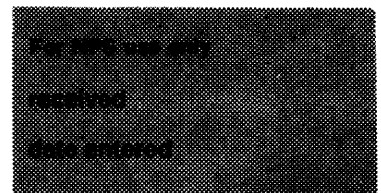
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- #216 Atencio Barn; ca. 1890; hewn horizontal log with double box notching; corrugated roof with some corrugated siding.
- #217 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; earthen plaster over plank with lathing; rolled asphalt roof; sliding 4 x 4 wood windows; 2 single doors.
- #218 Atencio House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1910; corrugated roof; door in NW gable; 4/4 double hung and sliding wood and aluminum windows; single doors; shed additions on three sides.
- #219 Atocha Esquibel House; ill. 92; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1910; corrugated roof with shed dormers with fixed windows; 3/1 double hung windows; door/window/door symmetry; chamfered porch posts.
- #221 Juan Lopez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; half-story wall; corrugated roof; aluminum sliding windows in gable and to front; porch overhang; shed garage addition to N.
- #222 Mickey Jaramillo House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; corrugated roof; vertical plank with fixed window in gable; 2/2 double hung and 4 x 4 wood sliding windows; single doors; wrought iron porch supports.
- #223 Bernabe Martinez House; Hipped Cottage/N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; stucco over wood frame; corrugated roof; wood casement windows; single doors.
- #224 Arturo Atencio House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1930; stucco over wood frame; corrugated roof; 2/2 double hung windows; 3 single doors; wrought iron porch supports.
- #226 Storage Building; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; earthen plaster over hewn horizontal log with double box notching; corrugated roof; 4/4 double hung windows; single door.
- #228 Julia Lovato House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1910; half-story wall; stucco over jacal; corrugated roof; wood casement windows; 3 single doors; chamfered porch posts and engaged posts with board capitals; addition: vertical plank shed with stucco and rolled asphalt covering.
- #230 Juanita Garcia House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1910; half-story wall; corrugated roof; end gable door; 6/6 double hung windows; door/window/window/door symmetry; shed addition to N with fixed aluminum windows. Outbuilding: vertical plank shed.
- #231 Juan Martinez Jr. House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1912; 2 stories; corrugated roof; hipped dormer with paired 1/1 double hung windows; second story balcony with single door and porch posts; 1/1 double hung windows; single doors; large log porch posts. Outbuilding: vertical plank shed.



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- #232 Juan Martinez Jr. Barn; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; jacal with vertical plank end gable with door and corrugated roof; horizontal beam with vertical plank end gable and corrugated roof.
- #250 Lito's Ballroom; ill. 109; Southwest Vernacular; ca. 1925; stucco over wood frame; corrugated roof; stepped parapet with raised ornaments; 4/2 double hung windows on sides; fixed windows and doors with transoms. Building housed a cafe, bar, dancehall and store. Popular dance site into 1960's.

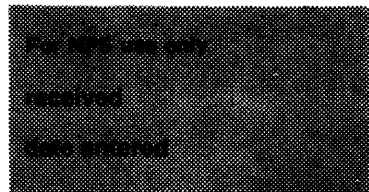
Non-contributing Structures

- #140 Bennie Garcia House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; plywood end gables with door to E; 3/1 double hung windows; single door; porches and bathroom are recent additions. Outbuilding: vertical plank over earth fill with corrugated shed roof.
- #146 Eliseo Valdez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1890; mud plaster over adobe. Deteriorated.
- #149 Octaviano Ulibarri House; ill. 137; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; new aluminum siding and windows.
- #153 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1895; corrugated roof; 2/2 and aluminum sliding windows; 2 single doors. E door opens on to porch of building #154.
- #156 Chama Valley Board of Education Building; Hipped; ca. 1925; two stories; stucco over adobe; corrugated roof; exposed beams; substantial modification to front. Former public school building sits on site of original courthouse.
- #178 Storage Compound Ruins; ill. 136; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1900; adobe walls; fences; plank shed. Corral for Archuleta Store (#176). Deteriorated.
- #197 Tony Olivas House; Hipped-N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1915; aluminum siding; corrugated roof.
- #206 Frank X. Martinez House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1910; aluminum siding with stone veneer; corrugated roof; aluminum sliding windows; wrought iron porch rails.
- #225 Salvador Samora House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1930; corrugated roof; 3/1 double hung windows; substantial modifications. Outbuilding: jacal; corrugated roof.
- #227 House; N.M. Vernacular; ca. 1920; stucco over adobe. Deteriorated.

And additional structures built since 1945 and trailers(ill. 138) recorded on Map #9 which are not listed individually here because of the lack of local addresses.

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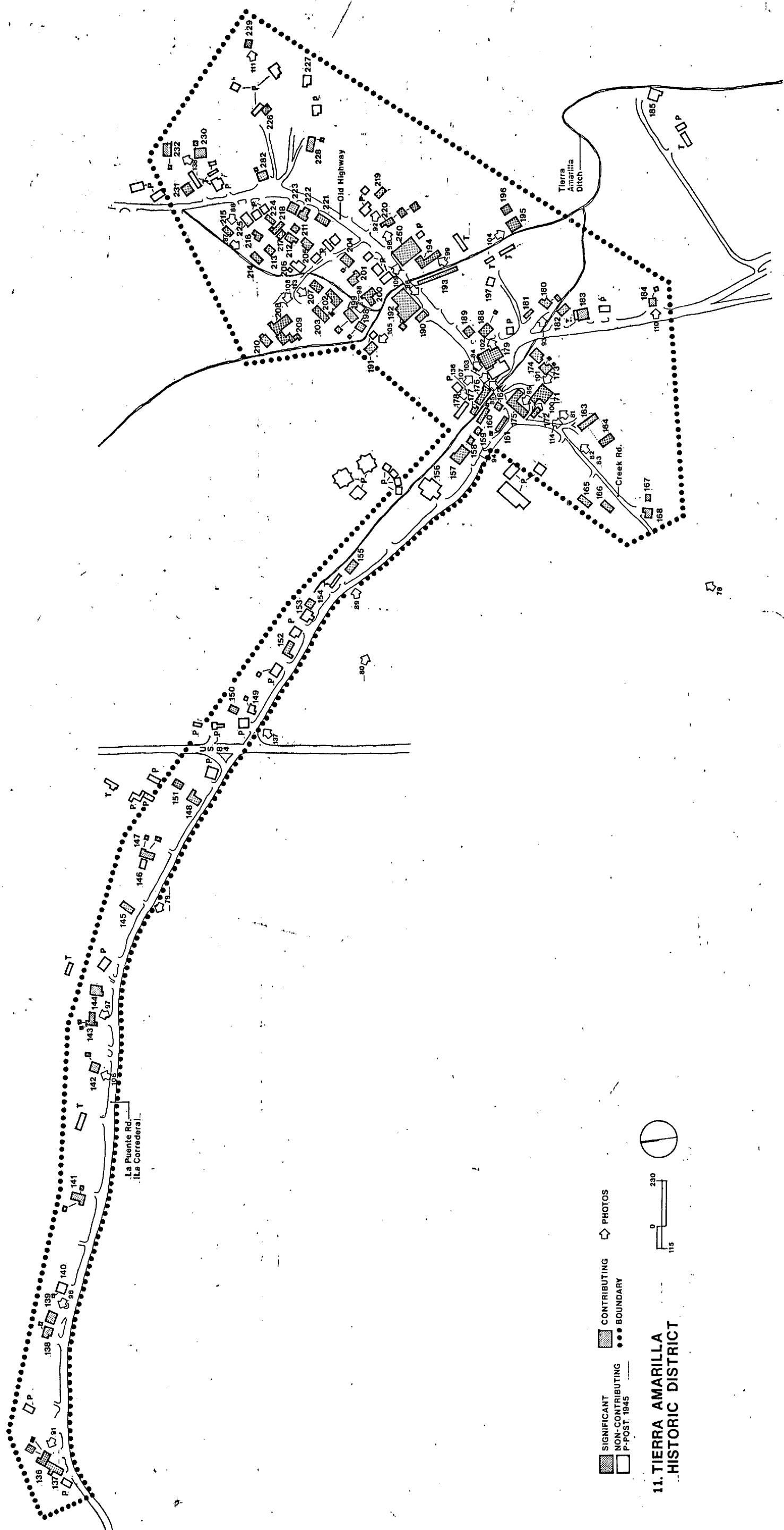
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




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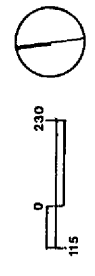
10. Acreage: approximately eighty-one.

<u>UTM Reference</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Eastings</u>	<u>Northings</u>
A	13	359780	4063040
B	13	362000	4063000
C	13	362000	4062000
D	13	361000	4062000
E	13	359780	4062280

Boundary: recorded on Map #11 and reflects the historic extent of Tierra Amarilla as it existed in 1935.



-  SIGNIFICANT
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING
-  P-POST 1945
-  BOUNDARY
-  PHOTOS



**11. TIERRA AMARILLA  
HISTORIC DISTRICT**