

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received NOV 28 1984
date entered DEC 27 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic The J. Julian Moise, House

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number 400 Capitan not for publication

city, town Santa Rosa vicinity of

state New Mexico code 35 county Guadalupe code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>NA</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>NA</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. L. Jim Connally

street & number 400 Capitan

city, town Santa Rosa vicinity of state New Mexico 88435

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Guadalupe County Courthouse

street & number 5th and Corona

city, town Santa Rosa state New Mexico

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

SR # 1110
title State Register of Cultural Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date October 17, 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Division, 228 E. Palace Ave.

city, town Santa Fe state NM

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Julian Moise House is located along with its storage building on a corner, 100' by 125' lot at the edge of a residential district facing a schoolyard and small church. It is a rectangular-shaped, story-and-a-half, wood frame building with a brick veneer. Its symmetrical massing, gambrel roof and stock classical columns are derived from the Colonial Revival style which was gaining popularity in New Mexico at the time of its construction in 1904. Its storage building is a narrow rectangle, approximately 13' by 30', built of adobe with a hipped, corrugated metal roof (see continuation sheet).

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Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 1

The Moise (mo-easy) House (ills. 2-4) and a garage/storage building are located in the eastern half of a 100' by 125' lot at the southeast corner of Capitan and Fourth Streets. Behind the building to the south is an area of slightly later-constructed and, for the most part, less prominent residences; across the street to the west is a small Methodist Church and to the north a schoolyard. A two- to three-foot-high retaining wall forms a raised base for the house which is set back approximately twenty feet from the sidewalk on the front and ten feet on the side.

The house (ills. 2-4) is a one-and-a-half story dwelling measuring twenty-seven by forty-two feet. A local light-brown sandstone forms the rusticated ashlar foundation. The wood frame construction above is sheathed by a brick veneer on the first floor and clapboard and wood shingles on the dormers and gambrel ends. A slightly projecting eave with a molding and "frieze" board divide the floors. Projecting brick sills and segmental arches mark the first-floor windows. One-over-one, double-hung windows are employed, except for the two large-pane sash windows with small transoms on the main facade. The rusticated sandstone foundation of the porch (ill. 3) supports concrete bases, stock classical (Doric) columns and a simple eave frieze. The single entry door has an oval window. A rear utility room (ill. 4), added in 1932, is built of medium-brown, rusticated random ashlar up to a continuous concrete sill which is topped by wooden casement windows and stuccoed frame walls.

A partial cellar under the house contains the boiler of the original radiator heating system. The broad entry hall has a stairway with a modest spindle railing and doors opening to the large living room on the right and to the dining room on the left. The dining room features a fireplace with a large mantel and a built-in china cabinet which opens through to the kitchen.

Twenty-five feet south of the house is an associated, contributing one-story, rectangular-shaped building (ill. 4), measuring approximately thirteen by thirty feet. It was used briefly as a dwelling before being purchased by the Moises in 1916 and converted into an autohouse (garage). It served as a neighborhood store about 1950. The foundation construction is unknown, the walls are stucco over adobe. On the sides are two-over-two, double-hung windows with simple framing boards. The garage door has been replaced with a single door and large fixed window. The low, hipped roof of corrugated metal has small enclosed eaves.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1904 **Builder/Architect** / J. L. Calhoun ?

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built in 1904, the Moise House is one of the few brick residences and the only Colonial Revival style house in Santa Rosa, a town of adobe and rough-faced stone residences. The original residents, the Moise family, were the city's leading merchants and civic leaders. The unique position of these German-Jewish merchants in a predominantly Hispanic-Catholic town is paralleled by the uniqueness of the house itself (see continuation sheet).

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Santa Rosa

Quadrangle scale 1: 24000

UTM References

A

1	3	5	2	8	9	3	0	3	8	6	6	1	1	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the property since 1916: lots 29-32 of block 58 of the Celso Baca Addition.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chris Wilson, Contract Architectural Historian

organization for St. Hist. Pres. Division date 10-1-84

street & number 219 Cornell, SE telephone 505-266-0931

city or town Albuquerque state New Mexico 87106

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Chris Wilson*

title *State Historic Preservation Officer* date *11-2-84*

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date *12-27-84*

Keeper of the National Register

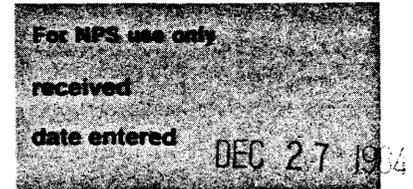
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

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Family tradition holds that the architect of the Moise House was J.C. Calhoun of Las Vegas, New Mexico, an older and more important mercantile center fifty miles to the north. It does resemble contemporary Las Vegas houses in its symmetrical massing, sandstone foundation, first-floor brick veneer, gambrel roof and stock classical columns. In Las Vegas, the Moise House would be an average example of the Colonial Revival style; in Santa Rosa, it is the sole representative of the type. Its use of brick sets it further apart from the surrounding one-story adobe and rusticated stone residences.

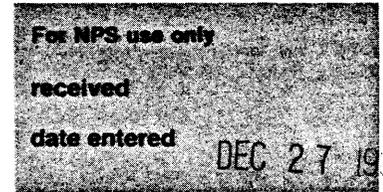
The building's style precisely parallels (and expressed) the family's unique position in Santa Rosa society: the Moises were the sole German-Jewish merchants in a population which was overwhelmingly made up of Hispanic-Catholic laborers, ranchers and craftsmen. The Pecos River around Santa Rosa was not settled until the 1860's after the Army had subdued nomadic Comanche and Apache Indians. The Hispanic ranchers and farmers who moved south along the river from Villanueva and Anton Chico dispersed throughout the valley, establishing only one major village, Puerto de Luna, ten miles south of present-day Santa Rosa. When the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was built across the valley in 1901, it passed near the isolated homestead of Don Celso Baca. Near his courtyard house, or hacienda, stood a chapel to Santa Rosa which he had erected in memory of his wife Dona Rosa, hence the name of the new community.

When Julian Moise arrived in 1901, he opened a store and saloon catering to railroad construction crews. With the completion of the Rock Island line in December of 1901, and of another route from the south, the El Paso and Rock Island, a year later, Santa Rosa became a railroad center. As the work crews departed, the population dropped from a high of 4,000 to a more stable 1,031. Julian was joined by his brother Sigmund. Together they began a dry goods business which quickly prospered. By 1904 they possessed the resources to erect the Moise House (ill. 1, extreme left), using brick from the same shipment used to construct the Santa Rosa roundhouse. Sigmund and his family briefly shared the house with Julian and his family before building a home of their own.

Through the dry goods business and ownership of two nearby ranches the family had a substantial impact on the local economy. They also distinguished themselves as leaders of the community and state. Julian served as the city's first mayor in 1914 and later as State Commander of the United Spanish(-American) War Veterans. A son, Irwin, who was born in the house, served as a State Supreme Court Justice. The family also donated land for the public library and fire station.

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Continuation sheet Bibliography Item number 9 Page 3

Beck, Warren. New Mexico: A History of Four Centuries. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1962.

Connally, James and Vickie. Personal Interview. 7 May 1984.

Reeve, Frank. History of New Mexico. New York: Lewis Historical Pub., 1961.

Sanborn Map Company. Sanborn Insurance Maps of Santa Rosa, New Mexico. 1908, 1921, 1951.