

EXP 10/1/83

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received JUN 20 1983  
date entered 7/21/83

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

1. Name

historic Don Gaspar Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Bounded roughly by Old Santa Fe Trail, Paseo de Peralta, Don Cubero and Houghton.  not for publication

city, town Santa Fe N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state New Mexico code 35 county Santa Fe code 049

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple; more than 50 owners.

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Santa Fe County Courthouse

street & number P.O. Box 126

city, town Santa Fe state NM

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Cultural Properties, site #891, has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date December 1982  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Bureau

city, town Santa Fe state NM

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## 7. Description

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

date \_\_\_\_\_

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**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Don Gaspar Historic District is located several blocks to the south of downtown Santa Fe and immediately to the south of the State Capitol Building. The 455-structure district is predominantly residential. Generally the streets are in an irregular grid pattern. Many of the streets are tree-lined and most lots fronted by walls and fences, so the public rights-of-way are clearly defined. Stylistically, the Spanish-Pueblo Revival predominates, though many other styles are represented, including the Italianate Bracketed, Mission Revival, Territorial Revival, Prairie, and Bungalow. The earliest structures in the district are low adobe houses which line Old Santa Fe Trail and Galisteo, streets that were both shown as mapped in 1766. By 1895 many of the rest of the neighborhood's streets had been projected, if not actually built, and by 1912 most were in place. From 1895 to 1920, brick pitch-roof houses were built along Don Gaspar, Manhattan (now Paseo de Peralta), and Santa Fe Avenue. After 1920 traditional adobe style houses became popular once again and Spanish-Pueblo Revival structures were built and continue to be built throughout the neighborhood. The style map illustrates the distribution of architectural styles within the district.

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All the structures within the district are rated as significant, contributing, supporting, or intrusive. For the purposes of the National Register, supporting and intrusive structures are non-contributing. Intrusive structures are those which detract from their surroundings. Photo 22 illustrates an intrusive structure. Supporting structures are those which are architecturally compatible, but are either less than 50 years old or have been insensitively remodeled. Photo 15 illustrates an example of a post-1936 Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalow. It is important to note that while supporting structures are not eligible for the tax benefits, they are part of a cohesive architectural fabric of the district and are essential to local planning for the district. Contributing structures are those which maintain and enhance the overall character of the district, and significant structures are those which have outstanding architectural character. Lists of the structures within each category follow. These lists are keyed to the significance map.

Dating of structures is based on the 1912 King's Map, 1930 Sanborn Map, and the 1928 and 1936 City Directories. Unless greatly altered, all the extant structures shown on the 1912 map are rated as significant. Most houses built before 1936 are contributing, unless they have been altered substantially. Those structures dating to after 1936 are rated as supporting or intrusive. The date map summarizes the information on dates of construction.

As the date map indicates, the earliest structures are located along Old Santa Fe Trail, Paseo de Peralta, Galisteo, Don Gaspar, and Santa Fe Avenue. The earliest of these, those along Old Santa Fe Trail and Galisteo, are of adobe and are one story. Most are simple unadorned structures with zero set-back. What variation exists is in the window types and distribution and the use of portals. The adobe structures are located along the old streets, historic routes to and from Santa Fe. Most of these structures are on the 1912 map and some date to before 1900. An 1882 map indicates a few scattered structures along Galisteo, Old Santa Fe Trail, and the Paseo. (See Photos 2, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.)

The next phase of development began with the coming of the railroad to New Mexico in 1879 and the resulting introduction of eastern architectural styles such

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as the Italianate Bracketed and Queen Anne and later the California Bungalow. From about 1980 through 1920, brick, wood frame, and stone houses were built in scattered locations along Paseo de Peralta, Don Gaspar, and Santa Fe. The northeastern portion of the neighborhood was platted in 1891 and the early residents probably envisioned an entirely "modern" and Anglo area. (See photos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11.)

Development of the area in this direction was diminished beginning in about 1920. By that time Carlos Vierra and others were promoting a return to Spanish-Pueblo architecture for Santa Fe and this notion rapidly caught on. While Vierra's house (already listed in the National Register), just outside the district, and a few houses within the district reflect the Spanish-Pueblo Revival or Santa Fe Style at its finest (see photos 14, 17, 20), most are smaller bungalow versions of the style. The houses along Allendale, Anita, and Don Cubero are nearly all examples of Spanish-Pueblo, Mission, and Territorial Revival Bungalows built during the 1920s and 1930s. All the other streets have bungalows interspersed with earlier houses. It is these small Spanish-Pueblo Revival houses which form the essential fabric of the neighborhood. As a stylistic type, they derive both from the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and the Bungalow. From the former they take details such as flat roofs with parapets, stuccoed wall surfaces, portals, projecting vigas, canales, and lintels over the windows and doors. From the Bungalow these houses take their plan shape, a rectangle of two-by-three rooms, front porch, and set of three windows for the front room. Window types are generally limited to wood casement or double-hung with a one-over-one, or six-over-six pane arrangement. Details of the Territorial and Mission Revival styles were also adapted to this bungalow type. These Southwestern Revival Bungalows were popular from about 1924 through 1950. Over this twenty-five year period, the style remained quite constant with only the wall material and window types varying to any great extent. (See Photos 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 19, 21, 29, 30, 31).

The following discussion covers all the sections of the neighborhood in terms of each section's overall character, architectural style, and noteworthy streetscape features. The streets and sections are presented in geographic order, beginning at the northeast corner of the district.

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Paseo de Peralta, named after the founder of Santa Fe, forms the northern boundary of the district. It is part of a downtown loop which was created in 1968. Between Old Santa Fe Trail and Don Gaspar, it is what was formerly known as Manhattan Street. West of Don Gaspar it curves south to what was formerly Hickox. Several historic structures are located along what were the two older streets. Between Webber and Don Gaspar are several houses which belonged to the Digneo family. The earliest of these (#5) was constructed by Carlo Digneo, a stone mason, and contractor who came to Santa Fe from Italy in 1880 to work on Archbishop Lamy's Cathedral. Built in 1889, the house is an excellent example of the Italianate Bracketed style and has previously been listed in the National Register. The house is called the Digneo-Valdes house after the original owner and the subsequent owners-- Digneo's niece Melinda and her husband Felipe Valdes. Valdes was the son of Manuel Valdes, Santa Fe's second mayor and was a rancher with holdings in central New Mexico and the upper Pecos Valley.

Two doors to the east is another Digneo House (#3) which was built before 1912 by A. M. Digneo who had a painting and wallpapering business. The house is of brick, has a hip roof with dormers and a front gabled-roof wing. The porch posts are of cast stone and the window lintels and sills are of concrete. To the west of the Digneo-Valdes house is a subsequent house built by Carlo Digneo (#6, photo 1). It is two stories, of brick, and topped by a hip roof with dormers. The inset porch has concrete posts, the quoins are of granite and the string and water courses, lintels and sills are of concrete; the roof is of pressed metal. At the front of the house is a wall of cast-stone and wrought iron. The house was built about 1906 and was occupied by Carlo Digneo in 1911. The house, now called the Digneo-Moore house, was purchased in 1934 by Everett P. Moore, clothier.

Further west, along what was Hickox, is the house which belonged to sculptress Eugenie Shonnard (#10). It already is listed in the National Register. The house was built in 1890 for Nestora Kirchner, wife of a local wholesale and retail merchant and druggist. The house was built by master carpenter Philip Hesch who later owned it. Mrs. Eugenie Shonnard bought the house in 1924 and presented it to her daughter, Eugenie Shonnard, as a wedding present in 1934. The house was an excellent

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and elaborate example of Territorial Style built with a pitched roof. Constructed of adobe and topped by a metal-covered hip roof, the house has elaborate Italianate Bracketed detailing. To the west is another 1912 adobe house (#11) which is an example of the Territorial Style with brick coping along the parapet. The house has an ell-shape plan with a portal in the ell. The windows and doors have the pedimented moldings characteristic of the style. From 1912 through 1936, the property belonged to the Romero family.

Old Santa Fe Trail, formerly College Avenue, is the east boundary of the historic district. College was an old route in and out of Santa Fe and was an original part of the Santa Fe Trail. From Paseo to Buena Vista, it is closely lined by one-story structures. The largest of these (#206) has been remodeled to reflect an elaborate Territorial style. The core of the house has thick adobe walls and some Territorial detailing. In 1912 the property belonged to George W. Hickox and by 1928 it was owned by Martin Chavez, a sheep rancher. Another example of the Territorial (#211, Photo 2) also dating to before 1912 is more typical. It is one room wide, had brick coping, and has a portal across the front. Window types in these adobe structures vary because they are easily remodeled and expanded. Wood double-hung or casement windows, sometimes with pedimented moldings, are most common. Located a block or more along the Old Santa Fe Trail and at the top of the hill is the Ben Muniz house (#222), which is shown in 1912 photographs. Two gasoline stations on Old Santa Fe Trail are among the intrusive structures in this district. Both reflect Santa Fe architecture, but their scale and unscreened paving detract from the neighborhood's small-scale, residential character.

Don Gaspar, the street after which the neighborhood is named, serves to unify the historic district because it has examples of most of the styles found in the neighborhood. It seems likely that the street, following an apparent pattern in the neighborhood of naming streets after former governors, was named after Don Gaspar Domingo Mendoza, governor and captain general in 1739. At its north end are two of the most elaborate houses in the district. The Salmon-Greer House (#273, Photo 3) at the southeast corner of Don Gaspar and the Paseo, dates to 1907. Once brick, now stuccoed, the hip roof house has a segmentally arched veranda around two

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sides. The windows are double hung and some have leaded glass. Along Don Gaspar and the Paseo, the property has an elaborate stucco and wrought iron wall. The house was built by Nathan Salmon who had a general merchandise business and later was involved in real estate. By 1934, he was president of Salmon and Greer, a theatre and real estate management firm. By that time, the firm's vice-president E. John Greer also lived in the Salmons' house. After Salmon's death in 1941, Greer continued to live in the house. Presently it is the Greer Building and the State Planning Division has offices there.

To the south is the Fiske House (#247, Photo 4) which is of tan brick on a cast stone foundation. The one and one-half story house is topped by a complex hip roof covered with metal tile. The front facade features a porch with an elaborate parapet and a bay window both with denticulations. The house dates to before 1912. At that time it was owned by L. B. Vickroy. In 1913 Mrs. E. A. Fiske, widow of a prominent attorney, purchased the house and lived there for many years. E. A. Fiske was president of the New Mexico Bar Association in 1900, and was the attorney for George and Frank Bond in the 1909 Tome Grant controversy in Valencia County. He was also treasurer of the First Executive Committee of Trustees for the University of New Mexico. Fiske's son Eugene, a doctor, built a large Spanish-Pueblo Revival House (#282) nearby in about 1925. The Fiske house now serves as offices for the State and is in nearly original condition. Immediately to the south of the Fiske House is a vacant office building (275) which is one of the few intrusive structures in the district.

Seven houses along Don Gaspar are of red brick with hip roofs, segmental arch openings, and classical porch details. Most of them date to before 1912 and the remainder to shortly thereafter. Typical is the example located at Don Gaspar and Bunea Vista (#285, Photo 5). It has, in addition to the usual features, a porch with brick piers across the front and a transom and side lights for the door. The house belonged to A. Grimshaw in 1912 and after to the Cunninghams and Murphys. An additional example is the Lynn House (#322) built for J. P. Lynn by the Digneos and the Di Lorenzos, another Italian family who came to Santa Fe to work on the Cathedral. J. P. Lynn, whose mother was an Oklahoma Osage Indian, developed in the 1930s the subdivision east of Cerrillos Road which includes the names of New Mexico pueblos

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(Taos, Nambe, Cochiti, Tesuque, San Juan, Laguna, Zuni).

Another set of buildings along Don Gaspar are Bungalows. The most elaborate of these is the Closson House (#305, Photo 6) which reflects the Bungalow's origins in the Western Stick Style. The brick house has a hip roof and a two-story section with a gable roof, all with exposed rafters in the eaves. The porch has brick and wood posts and the windows are wood casement. Thomas C. Closson, a car dealer and son of a prominent businessman, built the house in about 1920. Another example (#323) is more typical of the California Bungalow style. Constructed of brick and topped by a hip roof with gables, there is a veranda around two sides which has paired wood posts. The home dates to about 1915. For many years, it belonged to L. A. Gillette, Secretary for the Scottish Rite Bodies. One of the earliest examples (#311, Photo 7) of the Bungalow style in the district dates to before 1912 and belonged to H. C. Yontz, a local jeweler. The now-stuccoed brick house has a hip roof with gables and a broad veranda on two sides. The other Bungalows in the district vary considerably in level of detailing and date. Because the style was popular at the time the neighborhood was developing, examples are quite numerous.

Many of the houses along Don Gaspar are in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style. The most elaborate of these is the Frank Andrews House (#306, Photo 6) which dates to ca. 1920. The house is constructed of adobe, has a flat roof obscured by an undulating parapet, and is two stories with the second story set back. Details include battered walls, buttresses, vigas, and canales. The house is important because it is an early example of a style which was to predominate throughout the district. Frank Andrews, the original owner, was first a grocer in Santa Fe, later a car dealer, and was mayor in 1937-38. More typical examples of the style were built later and derive from the Bungalow style, as well as the Spanish-Pueblo Revival. Among the many examples of this type are two similar houses (#289, and #290, Photo 8) which have front porches with vigas and canales. The plans are slightly irregular and the flat roofs and parapets stepped. These two houses date to the mid-1920s. Many of the houses from the 1920s and 1930s are constructed of stuccoed hollow terra-cotta tile. A few examples are actually built of adobe. Recently wood frame and concrete block have become common.

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Similar in concept and date to the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalows are those in the Territorial and Mission Revival Styles. Like the previous styles, these have a simple rectangular plan shape and the details are confined to the porches and parapets. There are several examples of red tile roof, or imitations of it (see Photo 9). The Territorial Revival is characterized by the use of brick coping along the parapets and pedimented window and door moldings (see Photo 10).

The diverse architectural character of Don Gaspar is unified by the streetscape. The streetscape is characterized by houses with a fairly uniform setback, walls or fences separating the sidewalk from the front yards, and trees in planting strips between the sidewalk and the street. With a few exceptions, this streetscape pattern is repeated throughout the district and, along with the predominance of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalow, serves to unite the entire district.

East Santa Fe Avenue is similar to Don Gaspar in that the houses reflect a variety of architectural styles. Also, like Don Gaspar, the planting strips have street trees and the private yards are defined by walls. The earliest structures date to before and shortly after 1912 and are red brick and have hip roofs, segmental arch openings and classical porch details. Two of these houses (#45 and #46, Photo 11) are unusual because they have flat roofs and corbeled parapets. In 1912 both belonged to the Lopez Family. Many of the houses along East Santa Fe Avenue are bungalows dating to between 1912 and 1928. Most of them are quite simple, having broad porches, exposed rafters, and braces. The remaining structures along the street are Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalows (see Photo 12) and many of them are constructed of hollow tile. One of the more elaborate examples (#32) dates to before 1912 and belonged to C. C. Closson, mayor of the city in 1922, who had a livery stable and later a car dealership with his son. In 1928 and 1936 A. E. Carr, President of Monero Fuel Co., owned the house. The large house is constructed of stuccoed brick and is two stories with the second story stepped back. Details include parapets, broad porches, vigas and canales. Because it dates to before 1912 and before the return of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style, the house, which is now broken into apartments, is presumed to have been remodeled during the 1930s. At that time a duplex (#33) of similar size and styles was built next door. More typical than

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either of these are the smaller houses with parapets, vigas, canales, and portal detailing on the porches.

The only structures on East Booth Street are those associated with Wood Gormley School (#61, Photo 13). The earliest of these is in the Territorial Revival Style and dates to 1926. Subsequent buildings date to 1928, 1936, and 1950 and are institutional examples of the Territorial and Spanish-Pueblo Revival Styles. Recently the windows in all four buildings have been replaced. In addition, Harrington Junior High, which stood across the street, was demolished.

Webber is a north-south street which extends from the Paseo to Buena Vista. Most of the houses along the east side and many of these are in the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style. Exceptions include a pre-1912 adobe (#228) and the only stone house (#236) in the district. The house also stands out because it has a gambrel roof. In 1912 the house belonged to T. A. Hayden and by 1930 it was owned by T. S. Muir, manager of Santa Fe Motor Co.

On the west side of Webber near the Paseo is another of the Digneo family houses (#241). Like the others, it is of brick, has a hip roof, and has concrete porch posts, lintels, and sills, and a stone wall separates the street and property. The house was built after 1912 by Charles Digneo, a brick layer.

East Buena Vista Street runs along the edge of Buena Vista Hill. One of the street's most noticeable features is the dramatic drop to the north and the steep rise to the south. Nearly all the houses along the north side are small, simple examples of Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalows which date to the 1920s and 1930s.

At the southwest corner of Buena Vista and Old Santa Fe Trail is the Witter Bynner House (#93, Photo 14). Architecturally the house is significant because it is a fairly early, 1923, example of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style and is quite a good example. At the core of the house is an older adobe. Most of the house was constructed for Bynner and was designed by Robert Hunt, son of California architect Myron Hunt. Among its architectural features are stepped massing, vigas, now sawed off, and a two-story portal at the front. The house is surrounded and obscured by elaborate overgrown landscaping. Witter Bynner was an important early 20th century

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American poet. He came to Santa Fe in 1922 and rented a house from Ben Muniz, a newspaper editor who rented cottages to artists. A year later Bynner purchased the cottage and expanded it. While Muniz' rental properties encouraged the formation of a small art colony around the intersection, Bynner's presence cemented it. Throughout his almost 30 years in Santa Fe, the poet was at the center of the town's increasingly important group of artists and writers. Among Bynner's more curious experiences was his trip to Mexico in 1923 with D. H. and Frieda Lawrence. This trip fueled the jealousy of Mabel Dodge Luhan, Lawrence's patroness in Taos. The rivalry between Bynner and Mabel was furthered when Mabel hired Bynner's personal secretary, Spud Johnson.

To the west of the Bynner house is another significant property, the Flora Conrad house. Though the Flora Conrad house has had its entrance at 313 E. Berger Street since the 1970s, the house and its extensively landscaped grounds are part of the Buena Vista streetscape. The house (#112) was built some time before 1912 by Flora Conrad, listed in the 1915 merchants directory as a capitalist, probably meaning an investor. The house was photographed by Jesse Nusbaum in 1912. Ford Ruthling, artist, now owns the house.

To the west of the Conrad house is another of the district's more significant structures (#94). The Francis C. Wilson House was built before 1912. It is one of the few examples of the Prairie Style in the neighborhood. Its features include a broad hip roof, second story windows immediately below the eaves, and sill courses. Many of the house's details are obscured by dense, overgrown vegetation. Francis C. Wilson, a prominent attorney, was a Harvard law graduate who held the office of attorney for the Pueblo Indians 1909-1914. He was also Clerk of the First Judicial District Court in 1907 and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1914. Over the years he became an authority on land grants, titles, and claims, particularly of the Pueblo Indians. Wilson lived in the house until his death in 1954.

Further to the west is an example of the Territorial Style which dates to before 1912. The adobe house is one story and has brick coping along the parapet. Other features include a portal and double-hung windows which once had pedimented moldings. From 1912 until recently, the house belonged to members of the Gilmour family. The

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remaining houses along the south side of East Bunea Vista are small examples of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival style, similar to those on the north side. These are differentiated by each's relationship to the hill and street.

East Berger Street between Old Santa Fe Trail and Don Gaspar forms part of the district's south boundary. The street may have been named for Colonel William M. Berger, an early advocate of women's suffrage and a founder of the University of New Mexico and Pomance Indian School in the 1880s. One noteworthy feature of East Berger's streetscape is the presence of the old granite curbs along some parts of the street (see Photo 15). The north side of the street from Old Santa Fe Trail to Don Gaspar is lined with typical examples of Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalows which date to the 1930s and 1940s (see Photo 16). At the southeast corner of the district is the large Bradley Morris Thomas House (#126, photo 17). Built in about 1940, the one and two story house has a rambling plan and simple, well crafted detailing. These details include portals, lintels and canales. In addition to the house being a good example of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style at the time, the grounds are densely landscaped and form an important part of the neighborhood's streetscape. Bradley Morris Thomas was owner of La Cañada Construction Company.

Gildersleeve Street, south of East Berger, is lined with nearly all Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalows. It is possible the street was named for Charles Gildersleeve, a well-known attorney and reputed to be kingpin of the Santa Fe Ring political organization. The northern end of the street was built up in the 1920s and the remainder of the west side in the 1920s and 1930s. For many years the east side was the location of the Santa Fe Country Club, so the existing houses were built after the Country Club sold the land. A typical example of a Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalow (#251) dates to about 1935 and features an undulating parapet, lintels, casement windows, and a corner inset porch. Other examples have portales with wood posts and corbels, projecting vigas, and canales. The Mission and Territorial Revival Bungalows are also found on Gildersleeve. (See Photos 18 and 19.) The most noteworthy structure is at the southwest corner of Gildersleeve and Buena Vista. To accommodate the steep slope, the sidewalk steps along a wall and elaborately landscaped lot. The house (#262, Photo 20) has an ell-shape plan with a portal in the ell. The details, which include vigas, latillas, and corbels, are well crafted. Dating to 1928, the house

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was built for David Chavez, an attorney who became a member of the State Supreme Court and later Chief Justice. He was the brother of Dennis Chavez, U.S. Senator from New Mexico from 1935-1962. Chavez purchased the land from Carlos Vierra who was one of the creators of the Santa Fe Style. Vierra sold lots on Buena Vista Hill and he required the purchaser to build in his prescribed style. The house was built by architects Gladding and Gaastra. James N. Gladding was the president of Southwestern Construction Company in Albuquerque. Gladding subsequently built a house now listed on the National Register of the same design for himself in Albuquerque in Spruce Park.

Between Don Gaspar and Galisteo, the historic district consists almost entirely of Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalows ranging in date from 1925 to 1950 (see Photo 21). Like the eastern portion of the district, the streets are tree-lined and the lots are quite uniform in size. As the streets intersect with Galisteo, however, the character begins to reflect the irregular lot size, zero setback, and thick adobe walls of the older street. This is of low adobe garages (#352) which face into a compound. Along the south side are remnants of the pre-1912 Medrano family compound (#105-108, Photo 23). It consists of one-story, attached adobe structures. All have thick walls, zero setback, double hung windows, and flat roofs.

As previously said, Galisteo has quite a different character from the other streets. At the north end are many older adobe structures with flat roofs and zero setbacks. Most of these have been poorly remodeled (see Photo 24). Interspersed are examples of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival. The pattern of adobe and later revival structures, all with little or no setback and often in compounds, stretches along the length of the street (see Photo 25). Among the noteworthy examples are three fairly large adobe houses on the east side of the street. The Easley House (#235), now part of the McGillivray Compound, dates to before 1912. It has thick adobe walls, a flat roof with a parapet and simple wood windows and doors. From 1912 through 1928, Charles F. Easley, attorney, Surveyor General in 1893 and mayor in 1895, lived in the house. A somewhat similar house (#360, Photo 26 far left) is located to the south. Dating to ca. 1920, and owned by artist Howard Heuey in 1928, this house has the same simple features as the earlier one. At the rear is a stone wing and to the east is a pre-1912 adobe house (#358). At the intersection with Berger is a fairly large, well maintained example of the Territorial Style (#364, Photo 26). The pre-1912

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house has brick coping and pedimented window and door moldings. The age of the house is supported by the fact that Berger, a street built in 1912, jogs around it. Though larger than most, these houses have the same simplicity of detail as all of the other older houses along Galisteo and throughout the district.

The streets along the south edge of the district, West Houghton and Don Manuel, have some of the same characteristics as Galisteo. It is likely that Houghton Street was named after Joab Houghton, U.S. Consul in Santa Fe in 1845, appointed by Kearney, chief justice of the first territorial supreme court in 1846, and U.S. Attorney during the Civil War. Don Manuel Street may have been named for Manuel Armijo, governor under the Mexican regime 1837-1846. Both West Houghton and Don Manuel are closely lined by flat roofed adobe houses. Among the most striking of these are two Territorial period houses, one (#469, Photo 27) with pedimented moldings which dates to before 1912 and another (#516) dating to ca. 1920, with brick coping and a plan which rambles along the street. Most of the other structures along these streets are Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalows which date 1925-1940.

The remaining streets in the district, Anita, Lena, Allendale, and Don Cubero (probably named after Don Rodriguez Cubero, governor 1696-1703), are lined with Spanish-Pueblo Revival Bungalows interspersed with examples of Mission Revival and Territorial Revival Bungalows. All four streets are tree-lined and the houses have standard 20-foot front yards, many with walls at the sidewalk giving the streetscape a sense of continuity (see Photo 28). Most houses on these streets are part of residential developments built within a few years of each other in Bungalow related styles. The architectural continuity is greater than that of the southeast section of the City.

The houses in this northwest portion of the district tend to be examples of Spanish-Pueblo Mission Revival and Territorial Bungalows (see Photos 29, 30). More unusual is an example (#424, Photo 31) of the stuccoed bungalow with an undulating parapet, round arch porch openings, and tile roofed tower over the porch. Sena features two examples of the Mission Revival Style. One (#445, Photo 32) has an ell-shape plan with a tile roofed porch in the ell and tiled window hoods. Across the street, the other example (#454) is simpler and shows influence from the Moderne with rounded glass block walls. Both houses date to the early 1930s.

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Continuation sheet Don Gaspar Historic District Item number 7

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In addition to the streets and houses, there are two other features which are important to the historic district. First is a stone-lined irrigation ditch, a small part of the Acequia Madre, which runs just to the south of Paseo de Peralta between Old Santa Fe Trail and Galisteo (see Photo 33). A very small section of the Acequia which went to the Old State Penitentiary remains on West Berger near Don Gaspar. The Acequia Madre, meaning mother ditch, is the core of Santa Fe's historic irrigation system. The second feature is Arroyo Tenorio, a stone-lined drainage ditch (see Photo 34). Arroyo Tenorio enters the district on Old Santa Fe Trail just north of Buena Vista. It runs generally west-northwest and downhill to the northwest corner of the district. Only at the school is the Arroyo underground.

# 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 checked="" 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** 1882 - 1936      **Builder/Architect** multiple

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Don Gaspar Historic District is being nominated to the State and National Registers for its architectural significance. The neighborhood is architecturally significant in Santa Fe because it clearly reflects the shift in taste from turn-of-the-century Anglo architectural styles to the Spanish Pueblo Revival. About 60 buildings within the historic district date to before 1912 and reflect traditional New Mexico architecture and eastern American styles. The bulk of the houses date to 1912 through 1945. While some of these are examples of California Bungalows, most reflect the Pueblo, Territorial, and Mission Revival Styles. The Don Gaspar Historic District is unique in Santa Fe because it clearly reflects the three phases of New Mexico architecture: first were traditional adobes, then the eastern American residential styles which came with the railroad, and finally the revivals of traditional New Mexico architecture.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, Item 9.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 103

Quadrangle name Santa Fe

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References See Continuation Sheet, Item 10.

A 

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

See Continuation Sheet, Item 10

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

state N/A code -- county -- code --

state N/A code -- county -- code --

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellen Threinen, Architectural Historian

organization private consultant date October 8, 1982

street & number 1813 Pine telephone 303/443-1789

city or town Boulder state Colorado 80302

## 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 Thomas W. Merlan

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 6-8-83

For NPS use only

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

entered in the  
National Register

date 7/21/83

Shelburne Byers  
Keeper of the National Register

Attach:

Chief of Registration

date

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Continuation sheet Don Gaspar Historic District Item number 8 Page 1

The earliest houses in the district date to before 1912. These are identified on King's Map of that year. The earliest of these approximately 60 pre-1912 houses are examples of traditional Pueblo Spanish and Territorial New Mexico architecture. They are of adobe, have flat roofs or metal-covered pitched roofs, and simply-detailed window and door openings. The more elaborate among them are examples of the Territorial style with brick coping, pedimented window and door moldings, and portals. These structures are along the earliest streets in the district, Manhattan, Hickox, College and Galisteo.

The Santa Fe Railroad arrived in New Mexico in 1879 and brought with it eastern and midwestern architectural styles as well as new types of building material. The Italianate Bracketed, Mansard, Queen Anne, and Prairie styles became popular in towns throughout New Mexico, including Santa Fe. All over Santa Fe and in the northeast section of Don Gaspar Historic District in particular, houses reflecting these eastern architectural styles were built. The rapid and complete shift in taste was reported by the Santa Fe New Mexican of 1889: "shade trees on the streets more completely each year hide the shapeless houses which must give way gradually to modern buildings." That same year the newspaper reported that 3,500,000 bricks were needed for construction that spring. A year later the New Mexican commented that it would be good to rid the city of traces of Mexican culture. The earliest of these "modern" brick houses in Don Gaspar was the Carlo Digneo House which was built in 1889. It was not until 1891 that the northeast section of the district was platted and streets actually built. The first decade of the 20th century brought more construction activity to the area and many red brick houses were built. While a few reflect distinct styles, most have a square plan topped by a hip roof, sometimes with dormers, and all are articulated by a porch with vague classical details and simple windows and doors. This Hip Roof Box gave way to the California Bungalows and range from well-detailed and highly crafted homes to simple tract houses.

By 1917, the Bungalow style was popular and many examples had been constructed in Don Gaspar. In that year Carlos Vierra published "Our Native Architecture in Its Relation to Santa Fe" in Papers of the School of American Archaeology. In this paper, Vierra argues that eastern styles, especially the Bungalow, were unsuited to Santa Fe because the town had an architectural heritage of its own. Vierra, one of the first artists to reside in Santa Fe, had done paintings of the Spanish Colonial

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Continuation sheet Don Gaspar Historic District Item number 8 Page 2

Mission churches and some of the Mayan ruins in Yucatan, most of which were archeologically accurate. It was also about this time that Santa Fe became an important center for the study of pre-Columbian archeology both in New Mexico and Mexico, so interest in the traditional architecture was high. In addition, increasing numbers of artists were coming to Santa Fe and Taos. These artists were fascinated by the local culture and were interested in creating a distinctly American Style. Vierra's proposed style, illustrated best by his house and the new Fine Arts Museum, represented what he saw as a truly American architectural style. Use of Vierra's style in Don Gaspar had begun by 1918 when the 1918 Santa Fe New Mexican reported that Vierra had purchased property on La Loma Hill and would sell lots only to those willing to build in the style he was proposing. Justice David Chavez was among those who purchased this property. A year later the paper said that there was a building boom in Santa Fe and many houses were going up along Don Gaspar, Santa Fe Avenue, and College. The largest of these was Vierra's house which "promises to be the latest word on original Santa Fe Style houses."

By the mid 1920s the architectural direction of the Don Gaspar Historic District had come full circle. It was returning to the tradition of New Mexico adobe architectural styles. The earliest examples of the style, the Vierra, Bynner, and Andrews houses, are large, fine houses. Within a few years the concepts of the once-popular Bungalow were melded with the detailing of the Spanish Pueblo Revival to create a Spanish Pueblo Revival Bungalow.

All of the neighborhood had been platted by 1937. And though there were a few large houses belonging to prominent Santa Feans, it was primarily a middle class neighborhood. Just as the Bungalow met the needs of the middle class in terms of size, taste, and cost in most parts of the country, the Spanish Pueblo Revival Bungalow did the same for Santa Fe. These Bungalows, along with the similar Territorial and Mission Revival Bungalows, were built throughout the neighborhood. The popularity of these houses is reflected in the fact that the style was frequently used through 1955, with only the construction materials and window types changing.

Historically the Don Gaspar neighborhood has been a middle class area. The early adobe structures tended to be small and when large, they were family compounds.

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A few prominent Santa Fe merchants and lawyers built large houses in the area, along Manhattan and Don Gaspar and up on Buena Vista Hill. In the early 1920s, this hill became a small artists' colony because Ben Muniz, a newspaper editor who lived on College, rented houses to artists. Among his tenants were Louise Crow, Paul Burlin, Arthur Musgrave, and Witter Bynner. Bynner purchased property from Muniz and built his rambling Spanish Pueblo Revival house. Vierra built his house a few blocks up College. With some important exceptions, Don Gaspar was a neighborhood of small business owners, bookkeepers, State employees, teachers, and service people. It is this group that continues to reside there.

The Don Gaspar Historic District maintains its architectural integrity. Except for a few intrusive structures, all the buildings contribute to the district's architectural significance of reflecting Santa Fe's shift in taste from traditional New Mexico architecture to eastern architectural styles and a return to the Spanish Pueblo Style which revived traditional New Mexico architecture. The unifying element of the district are the Spanish Pueblo, Territorial, and Mission Revival Bungalows. Examples of these houses are found on every street in the district.

This historic district nomination is based on the architectural survey completed during July and August 1982. The proposed boundary includes as many significant and contributing buildings as possible and leaves out as many intrusive and supporting buildings as possible. It is important to note that most of the supporting buildings are examples of Pueblo, Territorial, and Mission Revival Bungalows which have the potential of contributing to the district as they become older. In other words, these houses are not an architectural detriment to the district; rather, they are part of the fabric which unifies the historic district. Thus, the proposed boundary encloses an area which illustrates the significance of the district with as few intrusions as possible.

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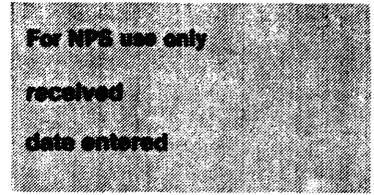
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Geographic Information: Don Gaspar Historic District, Santa Fe, NM

USGS Quad: Santa Fe Scale: 1:24000

Acreage: approximately 103 acres

UTM Coordinates: Zone 13

A 415160/ 3948820	B 415230/ 3948180
C 415150/ 3948180	D 415160/ 3948270
E 414900/ 3948320	F 414860/ 3948140
G 414700/ 3948170	H 414730/ 3948260
I 414580/ 3948290	J 414550/ 3948220
K 414260/ 3948240	L 414300/ 3948520
M 414460/ 3948640	N 414580/ 3948810
O 414900/ 3948850	

Verbal Boundary Description.

Beginning at the southwest corner of Old Santa Fe Trail and Paseo de Peralta, proceed south along the west side of Old Santa Fe Trail, continuing on Pecos Trail, for approximately 2180 feet to the rear property line of building #126; proceed west along this line for approximately 400 feet to Cross Street; proceed north along the east side of Cross Street for approximately 280 feet to Berger; proceed west along the south curb of Berger for approximately 780 feet to Gildersleeve; proceed south along the west edge of Gildersleeve for approximately 580 feet to Coronado; proceed west along the north edge of Coronado for approximately 480 feet to the rear property line of building #323; proceed north along the rear property lines of buildings #323, 322, and 321 for approximately 300 feet to Houghton; proceed west along the south edge of Houghton, continuing along the north property line of building #364, for approximately 560 feet to Galisteo; proceed south along the west side of Galisteo for approximately 240 feet; proceed west between buildings #404 and 405 for approximately 120 feet to West Houghton; continue west along the south side of West Houghton for approximately 260 feet to the intersection with Don Manuel; continue south along the west edge of West Houghton for approximately 60 feet to the south side of building #516; proceed west, crossing Don Cubero and continuing along the north side of Adela for approximately 410 feet to the alley; proceed north along the east edge of the alley for approximately 920 feet to West Buena Vista; proceed east along the south edge of West Buena Vista for approximately 160 feet to Don Cubero; proceed south along the west edge of Don Cubero for approximately 60 feet; proceed east along the north property lines of buildings #445, 444, and 443 for approximately 280 feet to Gomez; proceed north along the east edge of Gomez for approximately 400 feet; proceed east along the north property lines of buildings #537, 424-420 for approximately 260 feet; proceed north along the west edge of buildings #383, 382, 381 and continue along this line for approximately 550 feet to the south property line of building #11; proceed west along this property line for approximately 60 feet; proceed north along the west property line of building #11 for approximately 130 feet to Paseo de Peralta; proceed east along the south side of Paseo de Peralta for approximately 2000 feet to the starting point.

Significant Buildings

#	Address	Historic Name	Date
112	313 E. Berger,	Flora Conrad House	before 1912
141	146 W. Berger & 805 Galisteo,	Cassie Brown House	before 1912
93	342 E. Buena Vista,	Witter Bynner House	1923
94	316 E. Buena Vista,	F. C. Wilson House	before 1912
95	224 E. Buena Vista,	Gilmour House	before 1912
107	138 W. Buena Vista,	Medrano Family Compound	before 1912
108	140 W. Buena Vista,	Medrano Family Compound	
273	505 Don Gaspar,	Salmon-Greer House	1907
274	515 Don Gaspar,	Fiske House	before 1912
279	617 Don Gaspar		before 1912
281	625 Don Gaspar,		before 1912
285	665 Don Gaspar,	Cunningham-Murphy House	before 1912
301	516-18 Don Gaspar,	Howell Ervin House	before 1912
305	610 Don Gaspar,	T. C. Closson House	before 1920
306	614 Don Gaspar,	Frank Andrews House	ca. 1919
309	644 Don Gaspar,	C. A. Bishop House	before 1912
311	664 Don Gaspar,	H. C. Yontz House	before 1912
322	912 Don Gaspar,	J. P. Lynn House	before 1928
323	918 Don Gaspar,	L. A. Gillette House	ca. 1915
353	661 Galisteo,	Charles F. Easley House	before 1912
354	703 Galisteo,	Luis Tapia House	before 1912
360	715 Galisteo,	Howard Huey House	before 1928
364	733 Galisteo,	E. A. Leonard House	before 1912
390	652-54 Galisteo		before 1912
394	726-28 Galisteo		before 1912
399	808 Galisteo,	Facundo Ortiz House	before 1912
402	906 Galisteo,	Padilla-Romero House	before 1912
262	710 Gildersleeve,	David Chavez House	1928
469	208 W. Houghton,	Medrano-Romero House	before 1912
206	518 Old Santa Fe Trail,	Hickox-Chavez House	before 1912
211	618 Old Santa Fe Trail,	Isadora Sena de Padilla House	before 1912
212	620 Old Santa Fe Trail,	Gonzales-Griego House	before 1912
214	632 Old Santa Fe Trail,	H. G. Baca House	before 1912
215	638 Old Santa Fe Trail,	Carnillo Padilla House	before 1912
222	714 Old Santa Fe Trail,	Ben Muniz House	before 1912
3	1227 Paseo de Peralta,	A. M. Digneo House	before 1912
5	1231 Paseo de Peralta,	Digneo-Valdes House	1889
6	1233 Paseo de Peralta,	Carlo Digneo House	before 1907
10	1411 Paseo de Peralta,	Eugenie Shonnard House	1890
11	1414 Paseo de Peralta,	Tomas Romero House	before 1912
24	203 E. Santa Fe Avenue		before 1928
30	121 E. Santa Fe Avenue,	Dunlavy House	before 1912
32	111 E. Santa Fe Avenue,	A. E. Carr House	before 1912
45	208 E. Santa Fe Avenue,	Joe Lopez House	before 1912
46	204 E. Santa Fe Avenue,	Dan Lopez House	before 1912
236	615 Webber,	Hayden-Muir House	before 1912
241	512 Webber,	Charles Digneo House	before 1928

Contributing Buildings

#	address	historic name	date
1- 486	723-25 Allendale		before 1928
2- 487	805 Allendale		before 1928
3- 488	811 Allendale		before 1928
4- 489	813-15 Allendale		before 1928
5- 491	823 Allendale		before 1928
6- 492	825 Allendale		before 1928
7- 493	829 Allendale		before 1928
8- 498	812 Allendale		before 1928
9- 500	818 Allendale		before 1928
10- 501	822 Allendale, C.A. Shimp House		1930-36
11- 503	832 Allendale		1930-36
12- 415	201-03 Anita		before 1928
13- 416	205 Anita		before 1928
14- 418	219 Anita, Q.C. Appling House		before 1928
15- 419	225 Anita		before 1928
16- 421	229 Anita		before 1928
17- 422	237 Anita		before 1928
18- 423	243 Anita		1930-36
19- 424	247 Anita		1930-36
20- 426	206 Anita		1930-36
21- 427	220 Anita		before 1928
22- 428	226 Anita, H.W. Brown House		before 1928
23- 430	234 Anita		1930-36
24- 433	248 Anita		before 1928
25- 113	303 E. Berger		1930-36
26- 120	111 E. Berger		1931
27- 126	340 E. Berger, Bradley Morris Thomas House		1940
28- 121	119 W. Berger, Richards Apartments		1930-36
29- 122	121 W. Berger, Richards Apartments		before 1928
30- 123	123 W. Berger, Don Casados House		1927
31- 125	133 W. Berger, Van Hecke House		1930-36
32- 136	110 W. Berger		1930-36
33- 138	130-32 W. Berger		1930-36
34- 140	140 W. Berger		before 1928
35- 141	144 W. Berger & 803 Galisteo		before 1928
36- 61	E. Booth, Wood Gormley School		1926,1928,1936
37- 63	125 W. Booth (rear bldg)		1928-30
38- 66	137 W. Booth		before 1928
39- 70	128 W. Booth		before 1928
40- 76			
41- 76	335 E. Buena Vista		before 1928
42- 79	329 E. Buena Vista, J.O. deGomez House		before 1928
43- 85	205 E. Buena Vista, W.L. Sever House		before 1928
44- 87	123 E. Buena Vista		before 1924
45- 96	218 E. Buena Vista		before 1928
46- 99	208 E. Buena Vista		before 1928
47- 100	114 E. Buena Vista, H.H. Needham House		before 1928

## Contributing Buildings, page 2

#	address	historic name	date
48-91	109 W. Buena Vista		before 1928
49-92	115 W. Buena Vista		1928-30
50-101	116 W. Buena Vista,	Luciano Rodriguez House	before 1928
51-102	118 W. Buena Vista,	Ortiz House	before 1928
52-103	122 W. Buena Vista,	Manuel Medrano House	before 1928
53-104	130 W. Buena Vista,	Ambrosio Medrano House	1930-36
54-105	132 W. Buena Vista,	Medrano Family Compound	before 1912
55-106	134-36 W. Buena Vista,	Medrano Family Compound	before 1912
56-379	635 Chavez,	Onofre Ortiz House	1930-36
57-381	644 Chavez,		1930-36
58-382	646 Chavez,		before 1928
59-383	654 Chavez,		1928-30
60-385	649 Chavez		before 1928
61-176	117 E. Coronado,	Frank Patania House	1930-36
62-587	843 Don Cubero		1930-36
63-588	845 Don Cubero		1930-36
64-591	867 Don Cubero		1930-36
65-598	802 Don Cubero		before 1928
66-599	806 Don Cubero		before 1928
67-601	820 Don Cubero		1930-36
68-603	830 Don Cubero		1930-36
69-606	844 Don Cubero		before 1928
70-607	848 Don Gaspar		before 1928
71-610	862 Don Cubero		1930-36
72-611	866 Don Cubero		1930-36
73-612	872 Don Cubero		1930-36
74-580	327 Don Cubero Pl		1930-36
75-586	328 Don Cubero Pl		1930-36
76-276	605 Don Gaspar		before 1928
77-277	607-09 Don Gaspar		before 1928
78-278	613-15 Don Gaspar		before 1928
79-280	628 Don Gaspar,	G.C. Moore House	1930-36
80-282	645 Don Gaspar,	E.W. Fiske House	before 1928
81-283a	649 Don Gaspar,	Barker House	before 1920
82-283b	653 Don Gaspar,	Ballard House	before 1928
83-284	661 Don Gaspar,	Bernardinelli House	before 1928
84-286	703 Don Gaspar,	Naranjo House	ca. 1915
85-287	707 Don Gaspar,		before 1928
86-289	715 Don Gaspar,		before 1928
87-290	717 Don Gaspar,	E.L. Ward House	before 1924
88-291	727 Don Gaspar,	J.F. Day House	1922
89-294	811 Don Gaspar		1922-24
90-295	813 Don Gaspar		1922-24
91-296	815 Don Gaspar		before 1928
92-297	903 Don Gaspar,	Morris Blatt House	before 1920
93-298	911 Don Gaspar,	C.L. Bowles House	before 1928
94-300	510 Don Gaspar		before 1928
95-302	524 Don Gaspar		before 1928
96-303	528 Don Gaspar,	G.M. Neel House	before 1920

## Contributing Buildings, page 3

#	address	historic name	date
97-304	532 Don Gaspar		before 1920
98-307	616 Don Gaspar,	G.J. Kaune House	1930-36
99-308	626 Don Gaspar,	Alfred Muller House	before 1928
100-313	712 Don Gaspar,		before 1928
101-315	716 Don Gaspar,		before 1928
102-316	720 Don Gaspar,		before 1928
103-317	728 Don Gaspar,	E.R. Wright House	ca. 1919
104-318	804 Don Gaspar,		ca. 1920
105-319	806 Don Gaspar,	C.E. Sanford House	1913
106-320	812 Don Gaspar,	B.W. Petchesky House	1928-30
107-321	904 Don Gaspar,		before 1928
108-340	613 Galisteo,		before 1928
109-345	619 Galisteo,	J.F. Lucero House	before 1928
110-347	629 Galisteo,		before 1928
111-349	639 Galisteo,	Sallie Blake House	before 1928
112-350	643 Galisteo,		before 1928
113-351	649 Galisteo,		before 1928
114-356	705½ Galisteo,	Augustin Medrano House	before 1912
115-357	707 Galisteo,	Romero House	before 1928
116-358	715½ Galisteo,	Juana M. de Ortiz House	before 1912
117-359	713 Galisteo,	FR. Medrano House	before 1912
118-361	719 Galisteo		before 1928
119-362	721 Galisteo		before 1928
120-363	721-23 Galisteo		before 1928
121-365	811 Galisteo		part before 1912
122-366	813 Galisteo,	J.G. Medrano House	part before 1912
123-370	604 Galisteo,	Thayer House	before 1912
124-371	behind 604 Galisteo		1930-36
125-372	612 Galisteo,	Magdaleno Casados House	before 1912
126-373	614 Galisteo,		before 1928
127-374	616 & 616½ Galisteo,	Jesephena Ortiz de Martinez House	before 1912
128-375	616½ Galisteo,		1930-36
129-376	624 Galisteo,	J.H. Blain House	before 1912
130-388	634-46 Galisteo,	Mrs. Fink House	before 1912
131-389	648 Galisteo,		before 1928
132-393	710-12 Galisteo,	Antonio Rodriguez House	before 1928
133-395	732 Galisteo,	Bias House	before 1912
134-396	738 Galisteo,		before 1928
135-398	804 Galisteo		before 1928
136-400	814 Galisteo		before 1928
137-403	916 Galisteo		before 1928
138-404	918 Galisteo		before 1928
139-248	703 Gildersleeve		before 1928
140-249	709 Gildersleeve,	T.I. Means House	before 1928
141-250	711 Gildersleeve,	Peter Coomey House	before 1928
142-251	715 Gildersleeve		before 1928
143-252	719 Gildersleeve		before 1928
144-253	723 Gildersleeve		1930-36

Contributing Buildings, page 4

#	address	historic name	date
145	254	725 Gildersleeve	before 1928
146	255	727 Gildersleeve	before 1928
147	263	712 Gildersleeve	1930-36
148	264	714 Gildersleeve	before 1928
149	265	716 Gildersleeve	before 1928
150	266	718 Gildersleeve	before 1928
151	267	720 Gildersleeve	1930-36
152	268	800 Gildersleeve, R.R. Sheets House	before 1928
153	269a	808 Gildersleeve	1930-36
154	270	900 Gildersleeve	1930-36
155	271	910 Gildersleeve	1930-36
156	332	648 Granada	before 1928
157	333	650 Granada	1928-30
158	334	654 Granada	1928-30
159	335	658 Granada	before 1928
160	336	660 Granada	before 1928
161	462	308 W. Houghton	1930-36
162	463	304-06 W. Houghton	1930-36
163	464	217 W. Houghton	1930-36
164	470	218 W. Houghton, Bach House	before 1928
165	516	321 & 324 W. Houghton, I.A. Martinez House	before 1928
166	517	329 W. Houghton	before 1928
167	518	327 W. Houghton, Valdez House	before 1928
168	207	534-36 Old Santa Fe Trail	before 1912
169	208	538 Old Santa Fe Trail, Felipe Chavez House	before 1912
170	210	612 Old Santa Fe Trail, J.D. Sena House	before 1912
171	216	646 Old Santa Fe Trail	before 1912
172	218	652 Old Santa Fe Trail	before 1912
173	219	654 Old Santa Fe Trail, Evaristo Ortega House	before 1912
174	220	656 Old Santa Fe Trail, Tranquillino Sena House	before 1912
175	221	660 Old Santa Fe Trail, Gregorio Padilla House	before 1912
176	223	718 Old Santa Fe Trail, Ida Von Nyvenheim House	before 1928
177	1	Paseo de Peralta, west of Old Santa Fe Trail	before 1928
178	8	1323 Paseo de Peralta	before 1928
179	9	1407 Paseo de Peralta, Casados House	before 1928
180	18	223 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
181	20	217 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
182	21	213 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
183	22	211 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
184	23	209 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
185	25	141 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
186	26	137 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
187	27	131 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
188	28	127&127-1/2 E. Santa Fe	1918
189	29	125 E. Santa Fe	before 1928
190	31	117 E. Santa Fe	1928-30

Contributing Buildings, page 5

#	address	historic name	date
191-41	222 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
192-42	220 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
193-43	216 E. Santa Fe		1928-30
194-44	212 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
195-47	142 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
196-48	138 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
197-49	134 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
198-50	132 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
199-51	130 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
200-52	128 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
201-53	122 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
202-54	118 E. Santa Fe,	E.S. Andrews House	before 1928
203-55	114-16 E. Santa Fe,	1st Frank Andrews House	before 1912
204-56	108-10 E. Santa Fe		before 1928
205-36	121 W. Santa Fe,	C.C. Closson House	1928-30
206-39	141-43 W. Santa Fe		1928-30
207-40	145 W. Santa Fe		1930-36
208-437	217 Sena		before 1928
209-438	219 Sena		before 1928
210-439	221 Sena,	A.J. Taylor House	before 1928
211-441	311 Sena		1930-36
212-442	315 Sena		1930-36
213-444	329 Sena,	E.L. Digneo House	1930-36
214-445	333 Sena		1930-36
215-446	208 Sena		before 1928
216-447	220 Sena		before 1928
217-448	224 Sena,	Lawrence Peterson House	before 1928
218-449	300 Sena		1930-36
219-450	316 Sena		1930-36
220-451	318 Sena		1930-36
221-453	328 Sena		1930-36
222-454	330 Sena		1930-36
223-228	501 Webber,	Ernest Slaughter House	before 1912
224-229	507 Webber		before 1928
225-230	511 Webber		1930-36
226-235	613 Webber		before 1928
227-237	619 Webber,	J.E. Brownlee House	before 1928
228-239	647-49 Webber		before 1928

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(228) 12-130

## Supporting Buildings

#	address	historic name	date
1- 490	819 Allendale,	O.W. Smith House	before 1928
2- 494	724 Allendale		after 1936
3- 495	726 Allendale		after 1936
4- 496	756-58 Allendale		after 1936
5- 497	808 Allendale		1930-36
6- 499	814 Allendale		before 1928
7- 502	828 Allendale		1930-36
8- 504	834 Allendale		after 1936
9- 417	207 Anita		after 1936
10- 420	227 Anita		after 1936
11- 425	200-202 Anita		after 1936
12- 429	232 Anita		after 1936
13- 431	236 Anita		after 1936
14- 432	242 Anita		after 1936
15- 434	250 Anita		after 1936
16- 109	343-45 E. Berger		after 1936
17- 110	325 E. Berger		after 1936
18- 111	321 E. Berger		after 1936
19- 114	E. Berger opposite Waldo		after 1936
20- 115	217 E. Berger		after 1936
21- 116	213 E. Berger		after 1936
22- 117	215 E. Berger		after 1936
23- 118	211 E. Berger		after 1936
24- 119	209 E. Berger		after 1936
25- 135	110 E. Berger		after 1936
26- 124	129 W. Berger		1927
27- 137	118-20 W. Berger		after 1936
28- 139	134-36 W. Berger		before 1928
29- 61	E. Booth, Wood Gormley School Gymnasium		1950
30- 63	125 W. Booth, front buildings		after 1936
31- 64	131-33 W. Booth		1930-36
32- 65	135 W. Booth		before 1928
33- 67	139 W. Booth		1928-30
34- 68	112-18 W. Booth		after 1936
35- 69	124 W. Booth		before 1928
36- 72	138 W. Booth		after 1936
37- 75	343 E. Buena Vista, M.L. Pugh House		before 1928
38- 78	353-1/2 E. Buena Vista		before 1928
39- 80	325 E. Buena Vista		1930-36
40- 81	303 E. Buena Vista		after 1936
41- 82	301 E. Buena Vista		after 1936
42- 83	209 E. Buena Vista		1930-36
43- 84	207 E. Buena Vista		after 1936
44- 86	203 E. Buena Vista		before 1928
45- 88	119 E. Buena Vista		before 1928
46- 89	115 E. Buena Vista		before 1928
47- 90	111-13 E. Buena Vista		after 1936
48- 97	216 E. Buena Vista		before 1928
49- 98	212 E. Buena Vista		before 1928

## Supporting Buildings, page 2

#	address	historic name	date
50-	380	635 Chavez	after 1936
51-	381	644 Chavez, south building	after 1936
52-	384	651 Chavez	after 1936
53-	386	636 Chavez	after 1936
54-	387	634 Chavez	after 1936
55-	177	115 E. Coronado	after 1936
56-	178	103 E. Coronado	after 1936
57-	179	101 E. Coronado	after 1936
58-	577	827 Don Cubero	after 1936
59-	578	829 Don Cubero	after 1936
60-	579	831 Don Cubero	after 1936
61-	589	857 Don Cubero	1930-36
62-	590	861 Don Cubero	after 1936
63-	600	816-18 Don Cubero	1930-36
64-	602	822 Don Cubero	after 1936
65-	604	836 Don Cubero	before 1928
66-	605	840 Don Cubero	before 1928
67-	608	852 Don Cubero	1930-36
68-	609	858 Don Cubero	1930-36
69-	581	329 Don Cubero Pl.	after 1936
70-	582	331 Don Cubero Pl.	after 1936
71-	583	338 Don Cubero Pl.	after 1936
72-	584	336 Don Cubero Pl.	after 1936
73-	585	330 Don Cubero Pl.	after 1936
74-	288	711 Don Gaspar, Zinn House	after 1936
75-	292	801 Don Gaspar, Yontz House	after 1936
76-	293	805 Don Gaspar, Yaeger House	after 1936
77-	299	500 Don Gaspar,	after 1936
78-	310	north of 664 Don Gaspar	after 1936
79-	312	700 Don Gaspar	after 1936
80-	314	718 Don Gaspar	after 1936
81-	505	991 Don Manuel	after 1936
82-	506	south of 991 Don Manuel	after 1936
83-	507	994 Don Manuel	after 1936
84-	508	992 Don Manuel	after 1936
85-	509	990 Don Manuel	after 1936
86-	337	603 Galisteo	1928-30
87-	338	605 Galisteo, Romulo Garcia House	before 1912
88-	339	607&607-1/2 Galisteo, Felipe Ortiz de Garcia House	before 1912
89-	341	behind 613 Galisteo	1928-30
90-	342	615 Galisteo	after 1936
91-	343	behind 607 Galisteo	before 1928
92-	344	613-1/2 Galisteo	after 1936
93-	346	625 Galisteo	before 1928
94-	348	627 Galisteo	after 1936
95-	352	655 Galisteo, McGillivray Compound	after 1936

## Supporting Buildings, page 3

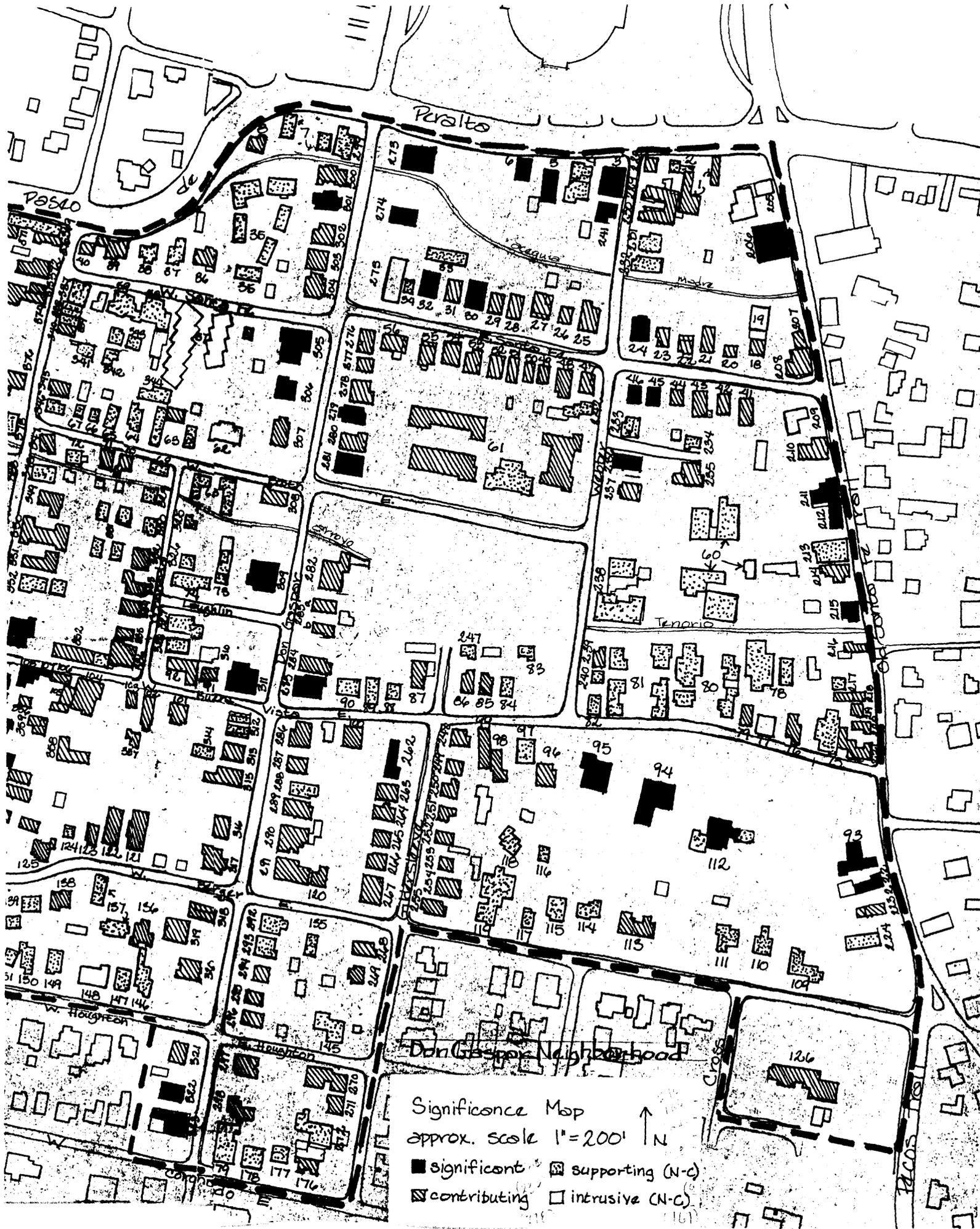
#	address	historic name	date
96-355	705 Galisteo,	Juan Tapia House	before 1928
97-369	600 Galisteo		1930-36
98-377	behind 624 Galisteo,	Las Brisas Condominiums	1981
99-378	640 Galisteo		after 1936
100-391	702 Galisteo		after 1936
101-392	706-08 Galisteo		after 1936
102-397	802 Galisteo		1930-36
103-401	904 Galisteo		after 1936
104-247	601 Gildersleeve		after 1936
105-269b	812 Gildersleeve		after 1936
106-272	950 Gildersleeve		after 1936
107-537	633 Gomez		after 1936
108-325	635 Granada		before 1928
109-326	647 Granada		after 1936
110-327	655 Granada		after 1936
111-328	657 Granada		after 1936
112-329	644 Granada		after 1936
113-330	646 Granada		after 1936
114-331	202-09 Granada		after 1936
115-145	165 E. Houghton		after 1936
116-146	109 W. Houghton		after 1936
117-147	111 W. Houghton		before 1928
118-149	127 W. Houghton		after 1936
119-150	129 W. Houghton		after 1936
120-151	131 W. Houghton		after 1936
121-152	133 W. Houghton		after 1936
122-460	210 W. Houghton		after 1936
123-465	219 W. Houghton		after 1936
124-467	315 W. Houghton		after 1936
125-468	319 W. Houghton		after 1936
126-73	105 Laughlin		after 1936
127-74	107 Loughlin & 649 Granada		after 1936
128-213	624 Old Santa Fe Trail		before 1928
129-217	650 Old Santa Fe Trail		before 1928
130-224	728 Old Santa Fe Trail		before 1928
131-2	1217 Paseo de Peralta		after 1936
132-4	1229 Paseo de Peralta		after 1936
133-7	1507 Paseo de Peralta		after 1936
134-33	behind 111 & 117 E. Santa Fe		after 1936
135-34	109 E. Santa Fe		after 1936

## Supporting Buildings, page 4

#	address	historic name	date
136-	35	115 W. Santa Fe	1957
137-	37	123 W. Santa Fe	after 1936
138-	38	125 W. Santa Fe	after 1936
139-	58	132-34 W. Santa Fe	after 1936
140-	59	136-38 W. Santa Fe	after 1936
141-	435	Sena at Galisteo, nw corner	after 1936
142-	436	215 Sena	1930-36
143-	440	303 Sena	after 1936
144-	443	325 Sena	after 1936
145-	452	324 Sena	after 1936
146-	231	513 Webber	after 1936
147-	232	521 Webber, George Koury House	before 1928
148-	233	609 Webber	after 1936
149-	234	611 Webber	after 1936
150-	60	623-37 Webber	after 1936
151-	238	645 Webber, First Christian Church	after 1936
152-	240	651 Webber	1930-36
153-	242	608 Webber	after 1936
154-	538	723 Gomez	after 1936
155-	539	725 Gomez	1930-36
156-	540	727 Gomez	1930-36

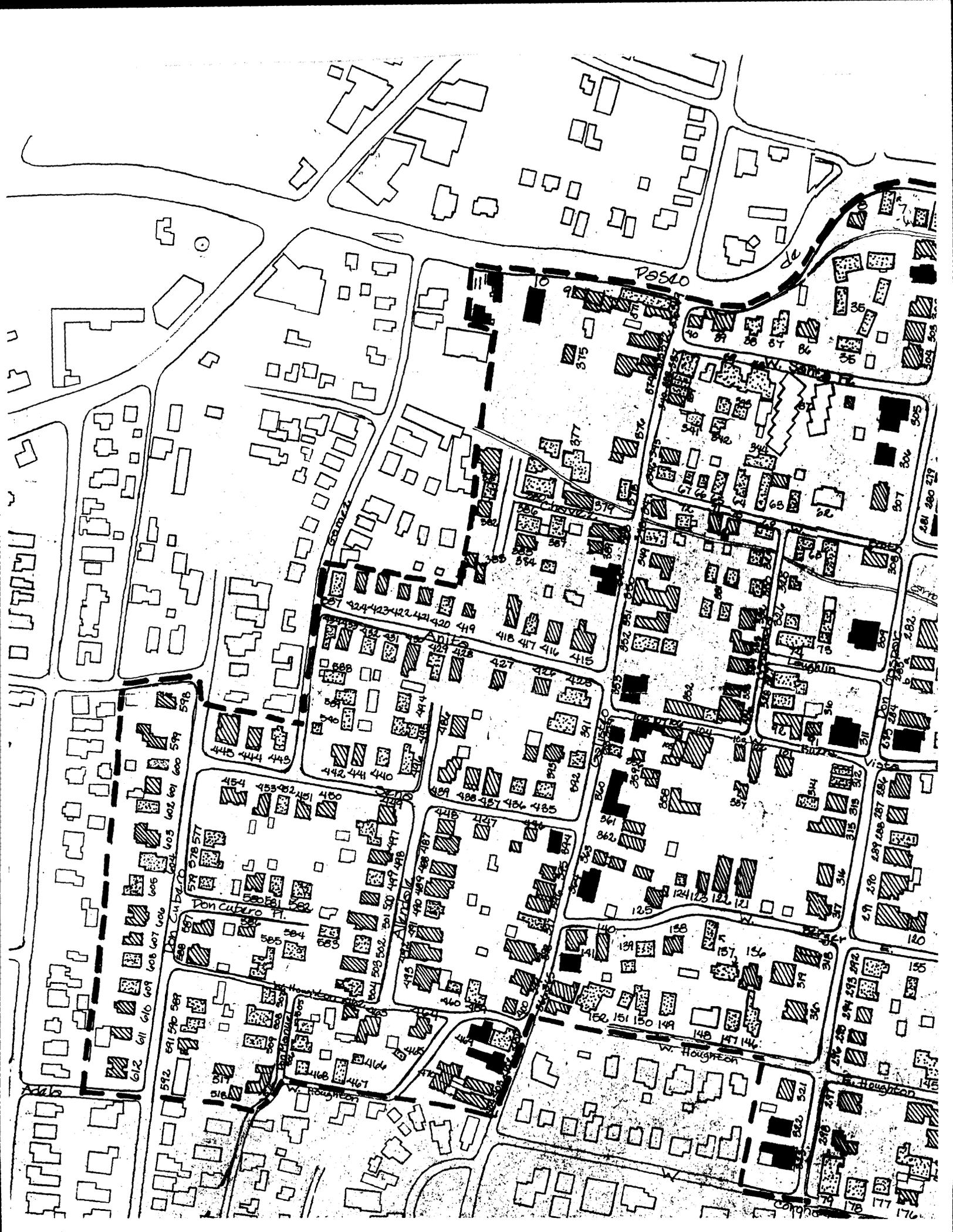
Intrusive Buildings

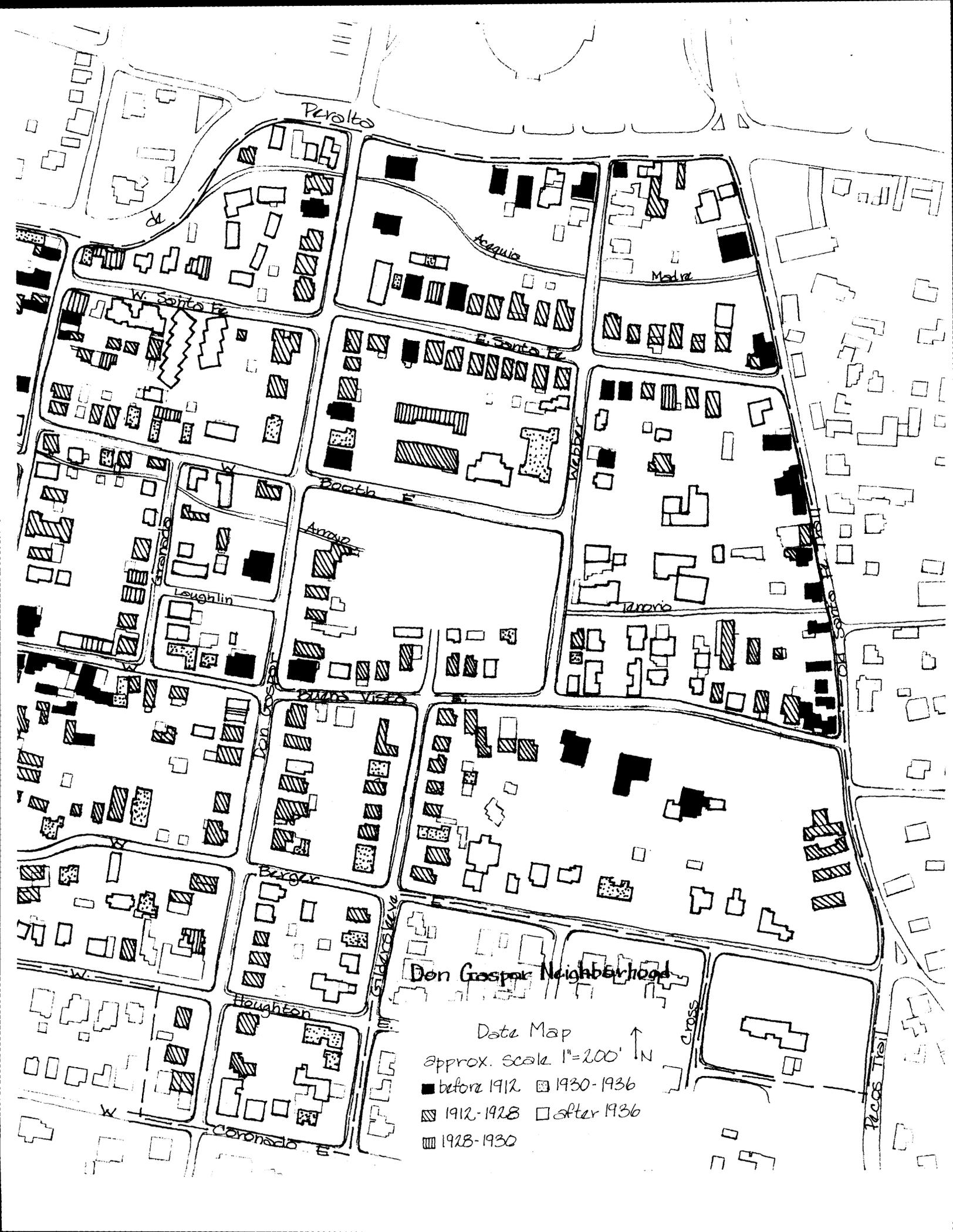
#	address	historic name	date
1	62 123 W. Booth		after 1936
2	77 329 E. Buena Vista		after 1936
3	592 871 Don Cubero		after 1936
4	275 527 Don Gaspar, Old IBM Building		after 1936
5	148 125 W. Houghton		after 1936
6	205 502 Old Santa Fe Trail, Chevron Station		
7	209 600 Old Santa Fe Trail, Exxon Station		after 1936
8	19 behind 223 E. Santa Fe		1981
9	57 120 W. Santa Fe		after 1936



Significance Map  
 approx. scale 1" = 200' ↑ N

- significant
- ▨ supporting (N-C)
- ▩ contributing
- intrusive (N-C)



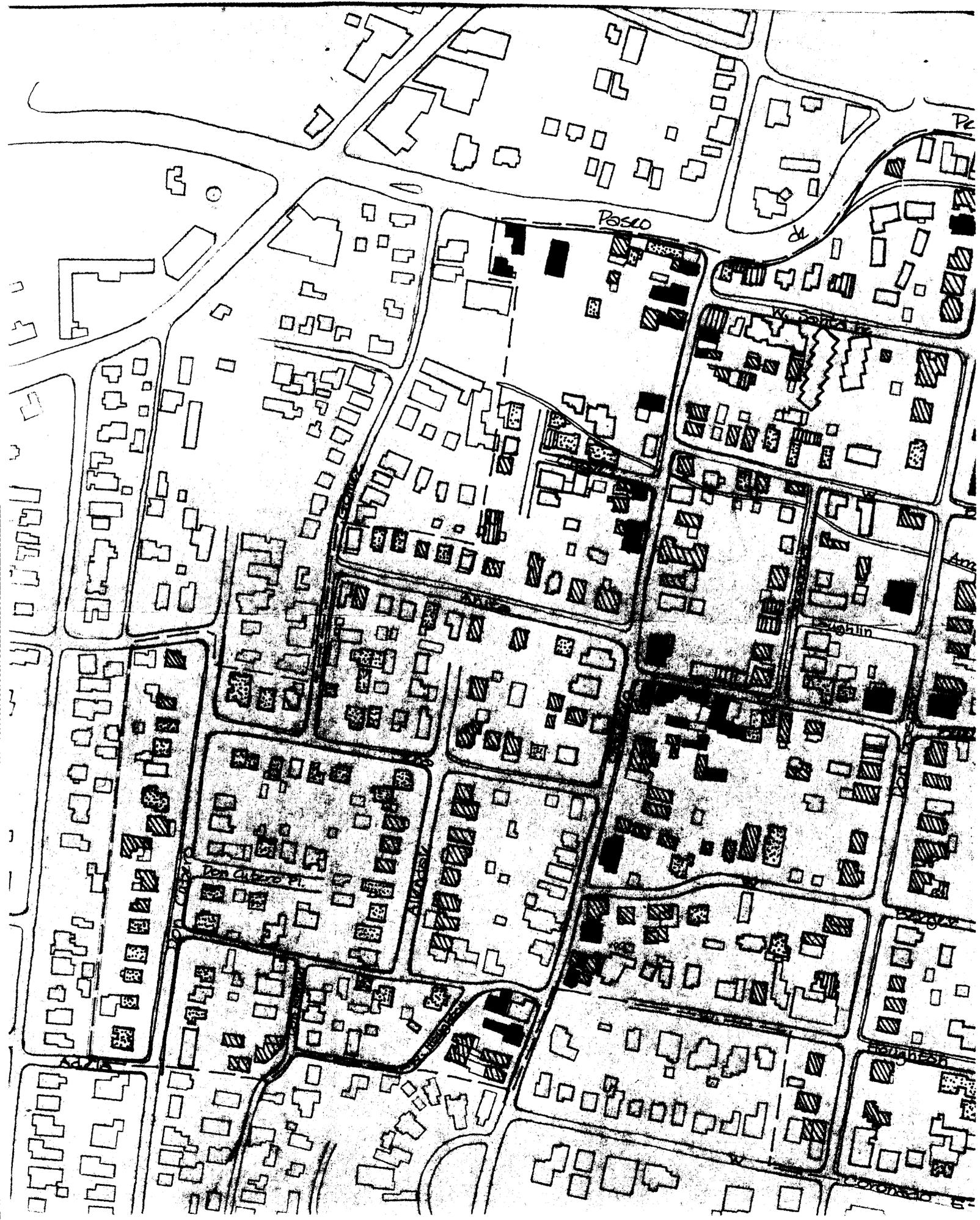


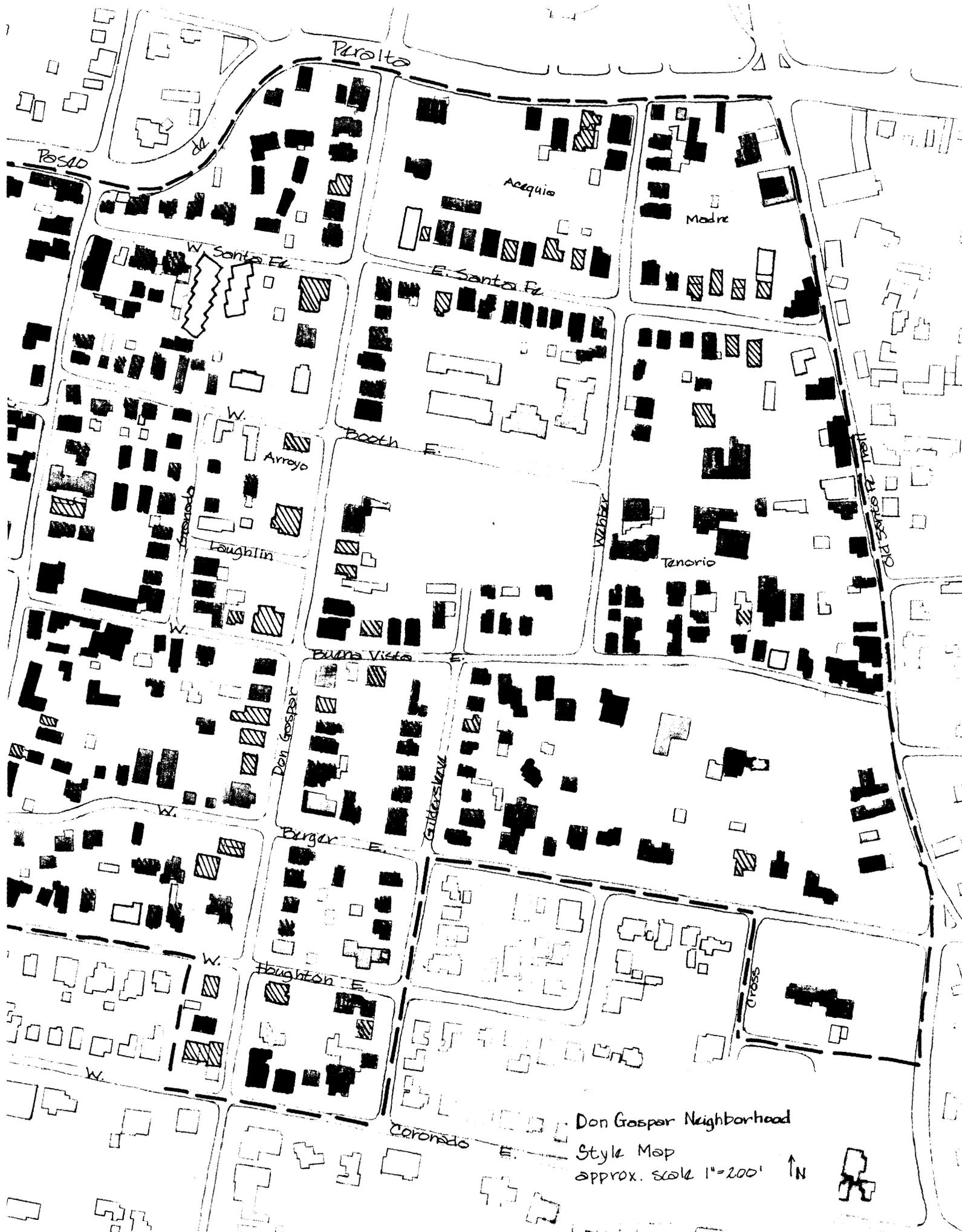
Don Gaspar Neighborhood

Data Map

approx. scale 1"=200' N

- before 1912
- ▨ 1912-1928
- ▩ 1928-1930
- after 1936





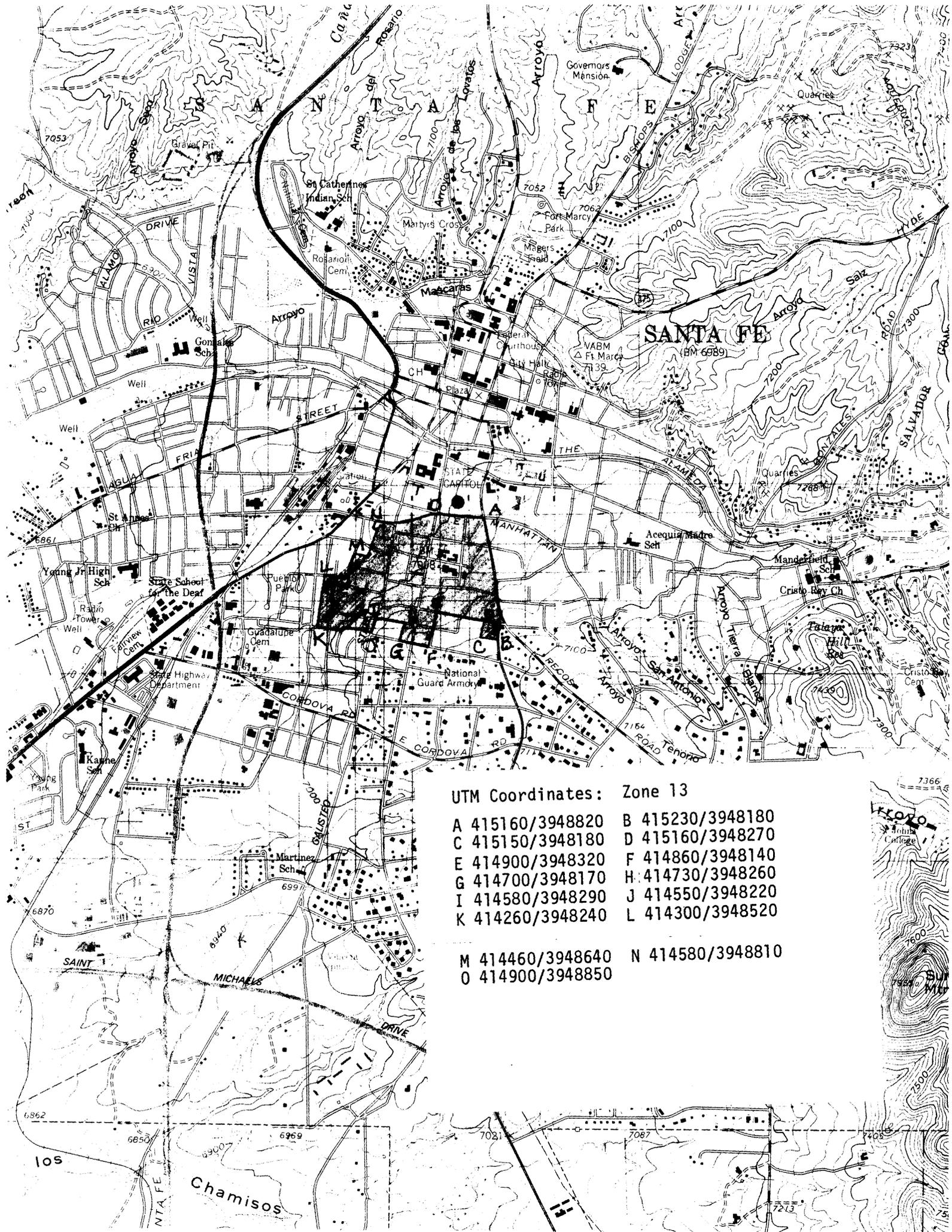
Don Gaspar Neighborhood

Style Map

approx. scale 1"=200'







UTM Coordinates: Zone 13

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A 415160/3948820 | B 415230/3948180 |
| C 415150/3948180 | D 415160/3948270 |
| E 414900/3948320 | F 414860/3948140 |
| G 414700/3948170 | H 414730/3948260 |
| I 414580/3948290 | J 414550/3948220 |
| K 414260/3948240 | L 414300/3948520 |

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| M 414460/3948640 | N 414580/3948810 |
| O 414900/3948850 |                  |

