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

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received SCT 1 2 1983
date entered OCT 2 8 1000

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

1. Name				
historic Belen Harvey Hou	ıse		5 . 5 F S	
and/orcommon Harvey Hous	e Civic Center, S	F Railroad Reading	Room	
2. Location				
street & number 104 North	/5+ First St <del>reet</del>			not for publication
city, town Belen	N/A_vic	inity of		
state New Mexico	code 35	county Valencia		<b>code</b> 061
3. Classification	on			
Category  — district — X public — private — structure — site — object  N/A in process N/A being cons	_X yes: re	upied comi n progress educ e ente stricted gove	culture imercial cational ertainment ernment istrial	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation X other:Civic Cente
4. Owner of Pr	operty			
name City of Belen				
street & number 503 Beck	ker Avenue			,
city, town Belen	N/A vic	inity of	state N	ew Mexico
5. Location of	Legal Desc	cription		
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc	. AT & SF Railway	Headquarters		
street & number General Off			k	
city, town Amarillo	~~~ <u>*</u>			xas
6. Representa	tion in Exis	sting Surve		······
title State Register of Cu				ole? ves X no
date October 1, 1982	tural Properties			county local
depository for survey records H:	istoric Preservati			
	TOTAL TROOP VALL	21.202011, 220 2	No	w Mexico
city, town Santa Fe			state Ne	

7. Des	cription			<del></del>
Condition  excellent  good	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one X original site moved date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Belen Harvey House was constructed in 1901 as the Santa Fe Hotel, a simple two-story t-shaped brick structure with a pitched cross-gable roof. An extensive 1910 remodeling by SF Railway architect Myron Church transformed the trackside hotel into a Harvey House restaurant which served the Santa Fe's passengers and housed the Harvey Girl waitresses. The original roof, supported by heavy wood brackets and purlins, was covered with a flat red clay tile; a flat-roofed wrap-around horseshoe arch portal was poured-in-place to provide the distinctive mission appearance; and the existing and new elements of the structure were unified with a beige pebble-dash concrete stucco. The chimney, broadened to serve the new kitchen facilities, was banded with Sullivanesque trim, a motif carried out in the geometric lead designs which graced the single, paired and tripled wood casement transom windows and sidelit doors added to the trackside of the building. Simpler wood double hung 6/1 windows remained at the rear and second story. One story flat-roofed step-parapeted additions were made at the north, south and west to accommodate a kitchen and related spaces required for the building's new function as a Fred Harvey House.

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The stepped parapet portal, of cast-in-place concrete, provides a porch for the second story bedroom units, simple individual rooms with tongue and groove walls and ceilings which once housed the Harvey Girl waitresses who served the Santa Fe passengers. The fenestration at the second story level consists of single and paired wood 6/l double-hung windows with concrete lug sills. Decorative cast canales project below the parapets and once drained the flat roof portal. The upper floor was accessible by a simple pine and oak staircase (still in place). The same stair area, located in the northwest section of the building, served the full basement which housed the boiler, laundry facilities and storage. The stair landing hallway provided a dining area for the Harvey staff.

The main hotel lobby, with its built-in newsstand and cashier's office, was converted to a lunch room in 1910. It was entered at trackside through a double-leaf door with sidelights and transom, still in place, and equipped with a cork floor edged in terrazzo, oak wainscoting, marble lunch counter (since removed) and swinging double leaf wood doors to the kitchen.

The kitchen was substantially upgraded in the 1910 remodeling with square red clay floor tiles and a cold storage room added at the west side of the building. The coal chute which served the building's steam heat system is visible between the two exterior doors on this side. The lower flat roofed room at the southwest corner of the building was also added in 1910 and functioned as a loading and unloading area for ice and food for the restaurant.

The northwest courtyard area originally contained the boiler room that provided heat to the entire railroad complex. The small flat roofed addition in the corner was intended to serve as the "colored" dining room.

The northeast section of the Harvey House, accessible through the lunchroom and from trackside, was once a first class dining room which featured an extensive menu and fine linens, crystal and silver. Oak wainscoting and flooring area are still in place; one stained glass panel remains from a series used in the window transoms of this room. The space was remodeled into small sleeping rooms with individual sinks in 1954 when the Harvey House was converted to a reading room for the Santa Fe Railway (see item 8). These partitions have recently been removed and the space is now in its 1910 configuration, as are the other interior spaces.

The period of significance for the building dates from its 1910 remodeling and both the exterior and interior spaces of the Belen Harvey House date from this period.

Boarded up windows have recently been unblocked and original lighting fixtures rehung as the first phase of the Harvey House restoration project undertaken by the City of Belen.

#### 8. Significance

1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theaterX transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1901, 1910	Builder/Architect Myr	on Church	

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

The Belen Harvey House is a fine example of the Mission Revival buildings constructed under the auspices of the Santa Fe Railway in a style which came to symbolize that company's presence in New Mexico and the Southwest. In its function as a Fred Harvey House dining room from the time of its 1910 remodeling until 1939 it was the most visible and successful public building in Belen, which in turn was a major rail center in New Mexico. Fred Harvey's role - exemplified in the Belen Harvey House - was to shape and merchandize the image of the Southwest and to link that image with the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, which provided New Mexico's primary transportation network.

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation sheet, Item 9

10.	Geograp	hical Data			
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C E G			D		
#35" ar	nd fenced area	ion and justification surrounding it as sketch map for dim	donated by the A	-	Reading Room Buildin ad to the City of
List all	states and countie	es for properties overl	apping state or cou	nty boundaries	
state	N/A	code	county		code
state	N/A	code	county		code
organizat	tion Historic Pronumber 228 East	reservation Divisi Palace Avenue			1983 827–8320
city or to	wn Santa Fe		stat	e New Mexico	
12.	<b>State His</b>	storic Prese	ervation 0	fficer Co	ertification
As the de	national esignated State Histo ereby nominate this p	this property within the s  _X_ state  ric Preservation Officer for inclusion in the procedures set forth by the	local or the National Histori ne National Register a	nd certify that it has	
State His	toric Preservation Of	ficer signature	homas W	Mel_	
title &	the Idistrue P	remote Office	بد	date	10-5-83
l he	PS use only ereby certify that this Accuracy of the National Re		e National Register  Entered in the National Registe	date	10/28/83
				date	
Attes Chief	of Registration			Uale	

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The site of the Belen Harvey House was first occupied by the Santa Fe Hotel, a standard brick building constructed at trackside in 1901 by the Santa Fe Railway to house its employees and passengers on the line's north-south route. By 1903, however, Belen had been designated as the terminus of an ambitious Santa Fe project, the Belen Cutoff, which was to bypass the steep passes of northern New Mexico and provide a flatter route for the east-west main line from Chicago to California. With the completion of this route in 1908, Belen was dubbed Hub City for it now was at the intersection of the north-south and east-west routes.

The Santa Fe, whose architect Myron Church had designed a number of interesting poured-in-place concrete mission style depots and hotels along the Cutoff, upgraded its facilities in Belen to reinforce the Southwestern image projected by those buildings. The success of the Belen Cutoff depots was based on the public's enthusiastic acceptance of the Alvarado Hotel (demolished) and depot complex in Albuquerque, designed by then Santa Fe Railway architect Charles Whittelsey in 1901.

The opening of a new Harvey House in Belen in 1910 reflected both the new importance of Belen in the Santa Fe network and the great popularity of the Fred Harvey restaurants elsewhere in the State. Plans were prepared, probably by Myron Church, to transform the 1901 hotel to a mission style Harvey House restaurant with facilities upstairs for the famous Harvey Girls who served the railroad customers their meals in the days before the dining car. Hotel rooms were not to be provided. The brick Santa Fe hotel was stuccoed and a poured-in-place concrete arched verandah was added to wrap around the older structure (of which no early photos have been located) to give it the Southwest appearance which characterized Myron Church's other Southwest style depots on the Belen cutoff. The Harvey House's fine cuisine and attractive gardens (no longer extant) provided a popular destination for the citizens of Belen as well as for railroad passengers.

By 1939, however, railroad passengers-accustomed to the expediency of auto and air travel--demanded speed over sight-seeing and began to dine and sleep aboard trains, impelling the closure of the Harvey Houses. The outbreak of World War II resulted in a brief resurgence of the Harvey Houses: rail travel increased dramatically as troops were transported across the country, and the facilities were re-opened to serve soldiers in the War effort.

The Belen Harvey House was left vacant for several years following the War. A new use was found for the property by 1954 and it was re-opened as a reading room and boarding house for Santa Fe Railroad employees, serving in that capacity until 1978. Only minor changes to the interior of the building were made at that time.

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Other buildings in the State dating from this period were not so fortunate. The Belen Harvey restaurant is the only remaining example of the Southwest Santa Fe dining room once so popular in the State. Remaining depots and one trackside Harvey Hotel (now serving as storage space for the Clovis station) along the Belen Cutoff are threatened by pending station closures.

Through extended negotiation, the City of Belen arranged to acquire its Harvey House on November 24, 1982 and has begun renovations. When completed, the Belen Harvey House will serve as a community center housing a local history museum and offices for many civic organizations.

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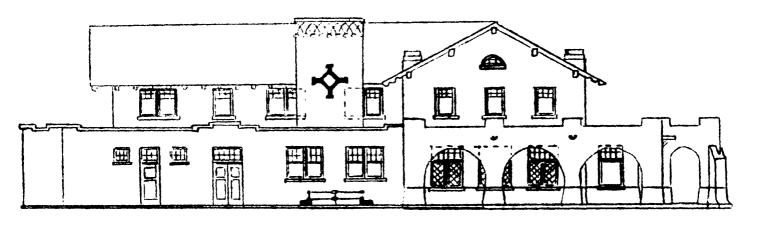
Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Plans for Eating House, Belen, New Mexico for the AT & SF Railway Co., Topeka 1910. Prints available from Harvey House Civic Center.

Brooker, Kathleen. "Railroad Depots in New Mexico." Thesis, University of New Mexico, 1981.

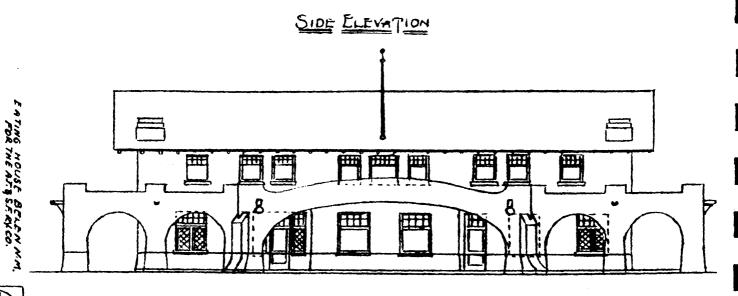
Design and Planning Assistance Center, University of New Mexico. "Harvey House Restoration Project Manual." Summer, 1983.

Gebhard, David. "Architecture and the Fred Harvey Houses." <u>New Mexico</u>
Architecture 4 (July - August, 1962): 12-17.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Santa Fe Concrete Depots." Railway Age, 16 March 1906, p. 438.







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