

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUN 13 1975
DATE ENTERED	JUN 20 1975

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Fort Marcy Officer's Residence

AND/OR COMMON

The Edgar Lee Hewett House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

116 Lincoln Avenue

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

one (1)

STATE

New Mexico

— VICINITY OF

CODE

35

COUNTY

Santa Fe

CODE

049

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input 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"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> 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

State of New Mexico (Museum of New Mexico)

STREET & NUMBER

113 Lincoln Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

— VICINITY OF

STATE

New Mexico

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Santa Fe County Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

STATE

New Mexico

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties

DATE

5-1-75

— FEDERAL  STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

New Mexico State Planning Office, 200 West DeVargas Street

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

STATE

New Mexico

# 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 Fort Marcy Officer's Residence at 116 Lincoln Avenue is one of the two remaining structures constructed by the U.S. Army in the early 1870's as part of the Fort Marcy Military Reservation in Santa Fe which served as headquarter for the Military District of New Mexico. From U.S. Occupation of New Mexico on August 18, 1846 until initiation of this building program army officials utilized the barracks of the Presidio of Santa Fe, built in the early 1700's and used during both the Spanish and Mexican periods.

The building at 116 Lincoln Avenue was one of six adobe houses constructed for commissioned officers and their families in accordance with the U.S. Army's standard "Plan C." These residences were symmetrically positioned so that half faced Lincoln Avenue and half faced Grant Avenue. Quarters for the commanding officer were established north of the Palace of the Governors and fronting Washington Avenue. Of these seven officers' residences and the twenty-five service and housing structures including an earlier officers' quarters south of the Federal Building, only the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence at 116 Lincoln Avenue and a second one, the A.M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue, have survived.

Shortly after construction the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence formed an "L" shaped structure having a cross gabled tin-pleated roof crowned with three fired brick chimneys. The exterior walls were adobe plastered and the two front corners were rectangularly etched to simulate dressed stone corner trim. A full porch supported by eight squared beams and having a wooden floor and decorative railing was situated on the front of the building, while an "L" shaped porch of similar construction, minus the railing, ran along the rear of the house. The original building also contained nineteen double hung windows with shutters. The front door was framed with panels containing fifteen panes of glass and has not been altered. Four solid doors existed in the original structure and provided access to the rear porch from the southwestern corner room as well as the western wing or kitchen. Attached to the west wall of the kitchen were two small rooms which were most likely used as storerooms.

An 1885 photograph of the building indicates that the structure changed little during the U.S. Army's ownership and use of the property. During Judge John R. McFie's occupancy at the turn of the century the entire reservation fell into a state of disrepair because of a lack of General Land Office maintenance funds and Judge McFie had to spend \$250.00 to make the residence liveable. In 1916 in order to convert the structure into a residence for the Director of the School of American Archaeology, Frank Springer had the structure modified so as to conform with the Spanish-Pueblo style of architecture which was then experiencing a revival in the capital city. Springer had the front porch removed, as well as the wall extending from the front door to the northeast corner of the house. Two original windows were lost with the removal of this wall and a three-sided wall was added thus doubling the square footage of living area in the original northeast corner room. In place of this porch, an enclosed portal with two rounded posts, corbels and protruding vigas was constructed. The original cross gabled roof was retained but the walls were extended upward in order to create firewalls and obscure the roof from view. The brick chimneys were likewise kept but were encased in plaster to give them an adobe appearance. Canales were added for drainage

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

purposes but because of the cross gable roof, they were located at different elevations which would have been an impossibility on a flat roofed house.

The rear of the property has received several additions throughout the years, including the removal of the "L" shaped porch and creation of two rooms on the northeast corner. The entire building has been stuccoed resulting in much of the original exterior woodwork being plastered over and the shutters being removed. A rock buttress was added to the north wall to further stylize the building and the two small storage sheds in the rear were razed. In 1921 an attached structure was built to the west of the building utilizing material from the old Exchange Hotel which had formerly been situated on the southeast corner of the Plaza. The new structure provided housing for School and Museum employees and presently serves as a residence for the Museum custodian.

Containing a central hallway, the interior of the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence has also undergone some alteration. Much of the original wood trim is still in place, but some interior doors have been removed and one has been plastered over. The double hung windows still retain their original trim while the wooden staircase, situated in the central hallway, seems to be of recent vintage and does not resemble the set of stairs in the A.M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue which, although also modified to conform with Spanish-Pueblo architectural style, has had little alteration on the interior.

The original wooden plank floors in the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence have been overlaid with hardwood flooring with the exception of one room on the south side second level which is still in its original state. Modern ceilings have been added and in the northeast room on the first floor, a hanging ceiling with built-in light panels has been installed. On the second floor, plaster has been applied to the underside of the cross gabled roof. Of the four fireplaces in the main portion of the house, one has been removed and the other three altered. A fifth fireplace in the kitchen has also been removed. Heating is presently provided by steam radiators.

The building currently serves as a work area for Museum of New Mexico staff involved in preparing printed material for exhibits. For more than half a century, the residence has formed an integral part of the environment surrounding the Museum of New Mexico's historical downtown complex.

Structurally sound and containing most of its original features, the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence could be restored to much of its original appearance.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

early 1870's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

U.S. Army

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in the early 1870's, the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence has played a prominent role in U.S. military history in the Southwest as well as in the development of the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research.

On August 18, 1846 Brigadier-General Stephen Watts Kearny accepted the peaceful surrender of New Mexico from Acting Governor Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid. The following day, Kearny ordered Lieutenants William H. Emory and Jeremy F. Gilmer to reconnoiter Santa Fe for a location suitable for the construction of a fort. A site about 600 yards northeast of the Plaza on a hill which was "the only point which commands the entire town and which itself is commanded by no other" was quickly selected and an adobe fort named for Secretary of War William L. Marcy was built but was never garrisoned or used. Instead, the buildings directly north of the Palace of the Governors which had housed troops of the Presidio of Santa Fe since the 1700's during both Spanish and Mexican periods were utilized by the Army of Occupation. These structures were bounded by present Grant Avenue on the west, Paseo de Peralta on the north, Washington Avenue on the east and Palace Avenue on the south.

Confederate forces from Texas under the command of General Henry H. Sibley invaded New Mexico from the El Paso area in January, 1862 and moved up the Rio Grande. To meet the threat Colonel Edward R. S. Canby, Commander of the Department of New Mexico, marched rapidly from Santa Fe with most of the regular army, reinforced by the territorial militia, leaving Major James L. Donaldson in charge of a small garrison in the capital. Following the defeat of the Union force at the Battle of Valverde February 21, 1862, the Texans, whose goal was the capture of Fort Union, the "guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," marched up the Rio Grande and occupied Albuquerque. With the imminent threat of occupation, Major Donaldson on March 5 abandoned the capital and escorted Territorial Governor Henry Connelly to Las Vegas and then marched to the comparative safety of Fort Union. Eight days later, Santa Fe fell easy prey to the Confederates and was occupied by Major Charles L. Pyron with a force of seventy men. On March 23, Major Pyron was joined by the remainder of his command bringing his total strength to 270. This force was quartered in the Palace of the Governors and the old military buildings to the north until March 25 when Major Pyron marched his troops east toward Fort Union.

At the same time troops from Fort Union reinforced by the Colorado Volunteers were marching toward Santa Fe. March 26 Pyron's forces were defeated by a large Union force led by Major John M. Chivington at the western entrance to Glorieta Pass. The 7th and part of the 4th Regiments of Texas Mounted Volunteers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Scurry reinforced Pyron

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Governors Papers, Miguel A. Otero, 1897-1906, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
 State Agency Records, Museum of New Mexico Papers, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
 Chapter 4, Laws of New Mexico, 1909.  
 Chapter 74, Laws of New Mexico, 1972.

(See Continuation Sheet #5 Page 9)

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less 1/4

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,3	41,51,2,0	3,94,96,2,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James H. Purdy, Historian

ORGANIZATION

State Records Center and Archives

DATE

5/1/75

STREET & NUMBER

404 Montezuma Street

TELEPHONE

827-2321

CITY OR TOWN

Santa Fe

STATE

New Mexico

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Thomas Withers*

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

6-5-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*A. K. Montoya*

DATE

6/20/75

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

*[Signature]*

DATE

6/20/75

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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CONTINUATION SHEET #2

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 6

on the 27th. The following day, the combined Confederate troops engaged Union forces consisting of U. S. Army regulars, New Mexico Militia and the Colorado Volunteers at Glorieta Pass in a battle often called "the Gettysburg of the West." Scurry had all but won the battle when he learned that his supply train had been destroyed by a rear action attack.

With their dreams of conquest crushed, the Confederate troops withdrew to Santa Fe briefly before beginning their retreat down the Rio Grande on April 7. Captain George W. Howland, U.S.A., reoccupied Santa Fe on April 10 and found about 250 sick and wounded Confederates as well as some deserters still in the military complex.

Fort Marcy Military Reservation consisting of about 17 acres was created by President Andrew Johnson's Executive Order of August 28, 1868. This reservation incorporated the earlier Spanish and Mexican period military quarters which were subsequently razed and replaced in the early 1870's by new and larger military structures.

Quarters for the commanding officer were established north of the Palace of the Governors fronting Washington Avenue where the Santa Fe National Bank is now located. Six other adobe houses for commissioned officers and their families were also constructed utilizing a modification of the U.S. Army's standard "Plan C." These six homes consisting of two-story buildings with a cross-gable roof were symmetrically positioned so that half of the houses faced Lincoln Avenue and half faced Grant Avenue. Of these six structures, only the two residences at 116 Lincoln Street and 135 Grant Avenue now survive.

The activities at Fort Marcy Military Reservation were somewhat limited and consisted mainly of presenting band concerts and firing gun salutes for such occasions as the misnamed "Tertio-Millennial Celebration of 1882." The Fort Marcy Officer's Residence was designated as quarters for the Paymaster. With little apparent need for the post, the Army abandoned the Fort Marcy Military Reservation on October 10, 1894 and the post "was by Executive Order of June 15, 1895, placed under the custody of the Interior Department for disposal under the Act of July 5, 1884, being 'An Act to Provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations,'...." Until such disposal could be accomplished, the property was to be administered by the Governor of New Mexico as Custodian of the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation.

During this period the six officers' quarters were utilized by political leaders and other prominent New Mexicans as rent-free residences. On October 19, 1900 Secretary of the Interior E.A. Hitchcock granted permission to Judge John R. McFie to legally occupy the officer's residence at 116 Lincoln Avenue where he and his family had been living for sometime prior to the Secretary's action.

The son of John McFie and Elizabeth Borland, natives of Scotland who had emigrated to America in 1845, John R. McFie was born October 9, 1848. On his twentieth birthday, he married Mary Steel and five children resulted from this union: Ralph E., a veteran of the Spanish American War Rough Riders who was

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #3                      ITEM NUMBER 8      PAGE 7

later governor of the Province of Davao, Island of Mindanao; Maude E., wife of Lansing B. Bloom, distinguished New Mexico historian, appointed assistant director of the Museum of New Mexico in 1920 and later Professor of History at the University of New Mexico; Mary I., wife of Laurence B. Lackey; John R., an attorney who also resided in the Philippine Islands and Amelia M.

Judge McFie came to New Mexico in 1884 after having been appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Las Cruces. He held this post until December 17, 1885 when he became a law partner of Judge Simon B. Newcomb. In March, 1889 McFie was appointed Associate Justice of the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court. Serving five terms, Judge McFie remained upon the supreme court bench longer than any other judge during the Territorial period. With his retirement in 1912 Judge McFie resumed his private law practice.

An extremely civic-minded individual, Judge McFie was president of the New Mexico Archaeological Society for thirty-two years, president of the Board of Regents of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Las Cruces (New Mexico State University) for seven years and a founder and member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Sanitorium in Albuquerque. He also served continuously as a member of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology (renamed the School of American Research following incorporation in 1917) and as president of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico from its establishment until his death on July 12, 1930. In 1909 the Territory of New Mexico entered into a compact with the Archaeological Institute of America (centered in Washington, D.C.) which resulted in Chapter Four of the Laws of 1909: "An Act to Establish a Museum for the Territory of New Mexico and for Other Purposes." This legislation provided for rent-free use of the Palace of the Governors as headquarters for the School of American Archaeology (founded in Santa Fe in 1907 and an affiliate of the Archaeological Institute of America) with the exception of rooms on the east end of the building reserved for the use of the Historical Society of New Mexico; a Board of Regents consisting of six members three of which would be members of the Managing Board of the School of American Archaeology; an annual appropriation of at least \$5,000.00 and a stipulation that the director of the School of American Archaeology would also serve as director for the Museum of New Mexico with his salary paid by sources other than Territorial funds. The School of American Archaeology (Research) and the Museum of New Mexico were thus united until 1959 when legislative action separated the Museum's administration from that of the School.

Judge McFie and his family lived in the old officer's residence until January 5, 1904 when the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation was conveyed to the City of Santa Fe which in turn transferred the property to the Santa Fe Board of Education on the 9th of the following month. The board sold the property to Henry P. Bradshar on November 16, 1905 and on June 1 of the following year he conveyed the house and property to Cleofas M. Jaramillo. The daughter of Arroyo Hondo merchant-farmer Julián Martínez and his wife

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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CONTINUATION SHEET #4 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

Marina Lucero, Cleofas M. Jaramillo published various books concerning New Mexico including Shadows of the Past and Romance of a Little Village Girl as well as being the founder of La Sociedad Folklorica in 1930. Her husband, Venceslao Jaramillo, was a member of both the Territorial House of Representatives and Council. A member of Governor Miguel A. Otero's staff, he also served as secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees for the New Mexico Reform School at El Rito from 1903 to 1909.

It is unlikely, however, that the Jaramillos occupied the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence, since at the time they had just built a new home on Griffen Street north of the historic Pinckney R. Tully House. The old officer's residence most likely served only as speculative property. On March 20, 1916 Paul A. F. Walters, acting as an agent for Frank Springer, purchased the property from Cleofas Jaramillo. An editor, postmaster, attorney, writer, banker and on the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico, Walters was also Executive Secretary of the School of American Archaeology in 1916 when he transferred the property to Springer just eight days after purchasing it.

Attorney Frank Springer came to New Mexico in 1873 settling in Cimarron where he published The Cimarron News and was attorney for the Maxwell Land Grant Company. In 1883 he moved to Las Vegas and maintained his residence there until his death in 1927. Elected to the Territorial Councils of 1880-1881 and 1901-1902, Springer was also President of the Normal School (New Mexico Highlands University) for five years. He also served as a member of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico and was president of the Managing Board of the School of American Research.

In 1916, at his own expense, Springer had the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence modified into the prevailing Spanish-Pueblo architectural style to serve as a residence for Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, Director of both the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research, and on September 20, 1917 gave the building to the School. Hewett continued to occupy it until just prior to his death on December 31, 1946.

Edgar Lee Hewett was born in Warren County, Illinois November 23, 1865. In 1898 he resigned from the Colorado Normal School in Greeley to accept the position as the first President of the New Mexico Normal School at Las Vegas. During this period, however, his intense interest in the rapidly developing discipline of archeology increasingly led him away from the field of education. He was particularly concerned with protecting New Mexico's rich archeological heritage and played a prominent role in the passage of the first federal legislation for historic preservation. In the spring of 1903 Congressman John F. Lacey, Representative from Iowa and Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, visited Hewett who took the congressman on a two-week horse-back tour of threatened archeological sites in New Mexico. One result of this trip was the Lacey Law (an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities) passed by Congress in 1906. In the same year as the Lacey visit, Hewett left the Normal School to devote his full attention to archeology and begin his studies for a doctorate at the University of Geneva in Switzerland. During

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CONTINUATION SHEET # 5

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 9

the next four years, he traveled widely conducting field work in connection with his graduate study. On January 2, 1907 he was appointed Director of the School of American Archaeology and the following year, received his Ph.D. In 1909 he was also made Director of the Museum of New Mexico and held both positions until his death.

His first wife Cora E. Whitford died in 1905 and six years later, he married her girlhood friend, Donizetta Jones. After Hewett's death, Donizetta Hewett continued to live in the remodeled officer's residence until shortly before her death in 1960. The building served as headquarters for the School of American Research from 1959 until 1972 when the New Mexico State Legislature passed an appropriation from the general fund:

" to the department of finance and administration for the purchase for the museum of New Mexico of the Hewett property owned by the school of american research, and for the restoration of the property by the museum of New Mexico, one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000);.... "

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES Continued:

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