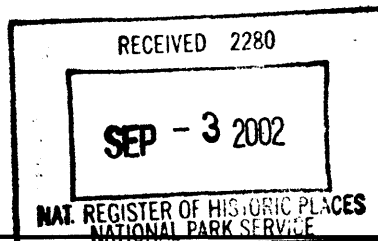


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1104



1. NAME OF PROPERTY ALDO LEOPOLD NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC NAME: Huning Place Addition

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 105-135 Fourteenth Street, Southwest; west side of street.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

CITY OR TOWN: Albuquerque

VICINITY: N/A

STATE: New Mexico

CODE: NM

COUNTY: Bernalillo

CODE: 001

ZIP CODE: 87102

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jan V. Biella

8/29/02

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10/16/02
Date of Action

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	12	2 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	12	2 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: The 20th Century Suburban Growth of Albuquerque, NM

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Domestic: single dwelling

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Domestic: single dwelling; multiple dwelling
Commerce/Trade: professional

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: **FOUNDATION:** Concrete
 WALLS Stucco; shingle
 ROOF Asphalt
 OTHER Wood

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Community Planning and Development;
Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1913-1928

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1913

SIGNIFICANT PERSON:

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: E.A. Gertig, A. J. Christopher, builder

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-16).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-17).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 1 13 348457 3883828

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-18)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-18)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: David Kammer, Ph.D., contract historian

ORGANIZATION: City of Albuquerque Planning Department **DATE:** July, 2002

STREET & NUMBER: 521 Aliso Dr. NE

TELEPHONE: (505) 266-0586

CITY OR TOWN: Albuquerque

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 87108

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see attached USGS 7.5 Minute Series Albuquerque West Quadrangle)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-19 through Photo-20)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: List of property owners kept on file with Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs

STREET & NUMBER: 228 East Palace Avenue, Room 320

TELEPHONE: (505) 827-6320

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 87501

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Description

Located along the floodplain of the Rio Grande, approximately a half-mile southeast of the plaza at what was once known as Villa de Albuquerque, and a mile west of downtown Albuquerque, the Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District consists of a block-long residential area of approximately two acres. Platted as Huning Place in 1913, the addition was three blocks long and lay at the edge of the 3.1 square mile parcel that constituted the Original Townsite of New Albuquerque, the town that developed around the AT&SF railroad depot after 1880. Included within a large parcel of land owned by Franz Huning at the western edge of the townsite, the addition grew incrementally with the northernmost of the addition's three blocks, now comprising this district, completely developed by 1920. Reflecting the popular housing style of the 1910's, all of the eight residences, one now functioning as an office, employ elements of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. Sharing a common setback from the street, the houses have either hipped or gabled roofs, the latter of which are either side-, cross- or front-gabled. One or more roof dormers appear on three of the houses. All have sizeable front porches, some extending the width of the building and some defined by a projecting cross gable. All display a range of character-defining Craftsman/Bungalow details, most notable at roof-wall junctions, and with porch details and fenestration. Most residences have garages, three dating to the construction of the house, at the rear of the property, with the majority set within yards landscaping reflects the Craftsman ideal that suburban homes on small lots be situated within a park-like setting. While some of the porches have been enclosed, all of the houses retain a high degree of integrity and are considered contributing. Four garages are also considered contributing while one garage and one small apartment at the rear of a property are considered non-contributing. The intrusion made to the neighborhood by Park Plaza Condominiums, a 14 story apartment block erected in 1964 on the east side of 14th Street, is largely negated by the mature landscape that survives along its length. The district conveys a strong feeling of its period of significance as to setting and location, design, materials and workmanship.

Although the 1880 plat for the Original Townsite of New Albuquerque extended west to Fifteenth Street, residential construction south of Central Avenue and west of Eighth Street lagged for over three decades. As other residential neighborhoods grew up around the downtown, large landowners were slow to subdivide the large parcels they owned at the western edges of the townsite. Among them was merchant and town developer, Franz Huning, whose two-story home, Castle Huning, set on a 400-acre estate, lay just south of Central Avenue and west of Fifteenth Street. Surrounded by irrigated fields, orchards, a vineyard, a water-powered grist mill, and a hog ranch at its south end, from the Castle's construction in 1881 until well after Huning's death in 1905, the estate was the dominate landscape feature between New and Old Albuquerque.

The first effort on the part of his children to subdivide the estate occurred in 1913 when they platted Huning Place, as the extension of Fourteenth Street south of Central Avenue was then named. Situated along the floodplain of the Rio Grande at 5,000 feet, the area had an elevation just slightly higher than the Huning

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Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

estate lands to the west where the increasingly silted channel of the river was encroaching on once-productive farmland (Balcomb 1980:14). While remedying these drainage problems and the deliberate speed with which Huning's children further subdivided their father's estate prevented the platting of residential subdivisions west of the Huning Place Addition for another 15 years, development of the northernmost block of the division progressed quickly. The first house on the block was completed in 1913, and, by 1920, the eight houses comprising the historic district were finished.

This relatively sparse development south of Central Avenue was in sharp contrast to the area just north of Central and along Central Avenue itself. To the north lay the Fourth Ward, much of it now included in the Fourth Ward Historic District, which, by 1920, had experienced more than two decades of development so that its substantial residences reflected the changing tastes of that extended period. Along Central Avenue lay a line of largely Craftsman/Bungalow style houses, then popularly referred to as "Honeymoon Row." Contiguous to these already established neighborhoods and constructed within a period of less than seven years, all of the houses within the district reflect the popular building tastes of the time. Sharing a common setback, they embrace the plans and details associated with the Craftsman/Bungalow style. All of the houses are either one or one-and-a-half stories, and several have small basements that once housed coal-fired furnaces. Three of the houses have cross-gabled roofs with front-gabled porches forming the cross gable. Two have side-gabled roofs each with a shed dormer facing the street; two have hipped roofs one of which has three hipped-roof dormers; and one a front-gabled roof with its half-timber gable framed by a decoratively cut rake. All of the roofs have asphalt shingles, and all have wide eave overhangs.

The roof-wall junctions also display many of the Craftsman/Bungalow attributes including exposed rafters, triangular knee brackets, and, in some instances, decoratively cut purlins. While the shed dormers appearing in the houses at 111 and 129 Fourteenth Street SW exhibit a similar grouping of narrow, horizontal windows, the hipped roof dormers at 131 have paired windows extending above low wood planters in which the original owners planted an annual display of dahlias (Lamm). The walls whose materials include wood shingles or a stucco facing, and the gables, consisting of stucco, sometimes with half timbering, wood shingles or clapboard, also reflect stylistic elements associated with the Craftsman/Bungalow style. Oriel windows, in two instances capped with shed roofs, project from the side walls of three of the houses, and several houses have exterior brick or stucco-faced chimneys symmetrically flanked with small windows. Sanborn insurance maps and city building permits show that the building materials used to construct the houses within the district varied. While all have concrete foundations, six of the houses are frame, one is brick, and the Aldo Leopold House (HPD# 1786) at 135 Fourteenth St. SW is adobe.

Most of the houses reflect a high degree of integrity as to fenestration and entries. Windows appear singularly, paired and in ribbons and have wood surrounds; some have stucco coated or wood sills. While some of the smaller windows are wood casement, most are double-hung, wood sash with three or four over one lights. Front entries, sometimes topped by transoms, generally include wood panel doors with small upper lights. The

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most notable departure from these norms appears at 131 Fourteenth St. SW, with windows and transoms that incorporate a patterned glazing and whose two front entries and double door side entry include decorative glazing.

Characteristic of most Craftsman/Bungalow residences, all of the houses have front porches, four of which extend the entire width of the façade. Three of the front porches are framed within a cross-gable projecting from the main side gables. Two of the houses contain porches recessed at a front corner of the building with the front porch at 131 further defined by a small decorative pedimented gable set in the hipped roof above the obliquely oriented porch entry (see Figure 7-1). Although five of the front porches have been enclosed, four of those enclosures include large fixed windows that sympathetically retain the enclosed spaces' function as porches. The porch at 105 has large tapered brick piers, while other front porches include details such as paired single and paired molded square columns and low, "hobble skirt" piers without columns. The dwelling at 131 also has a side porch, now topped by a small pergola. Sanborn maps indicate that at least six of the houses had rear porches as well although some of those may now be enclosed as a part of small additions to the rear of the residences. These maps also indicate that most of the houses had detached garages located at the rear of the property. While some of the original garages have been replaced, four remain at 109, 111, 115, and 117.

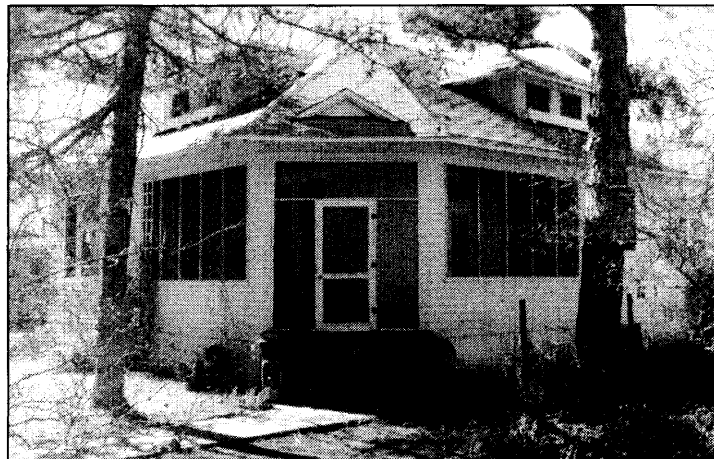


Figure 7-1: 131 Fourteenth St. SW. (Kammer, 2002)

Contributing to the feeling of the district as a well-preserved Craftsman/Bungalow enclave as much as the integrity of the houses is the landscape in which they are set. With only the punctuation of driveways and broad concrete sidewalks, the front yards comprise an unbroken greensward of lawns interspersed with a variety of shade and decorative trees including Austrian pines, hackberry, arborvitae, Arizona cypress, redbud, wisteria and rose of Sharon (see Figure 7-2). Beds with low-lying bushes and perennial flowers, including roses, lilacs

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Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

and iris and evergreens, line the porches while trellises with honeysuckle and ivy offer shade to some of the front porches. In some instances, backyards contain grapes and fruit trees, continuing a tradition dating to the earliest residents of the neighborhood. The street itself is lined with American elms, creating a partial canopy along the east edge of the district. The result is a park-like feeling suggestive of the natural setting advocated by proponents of the Craftsman/Bungalow style who envisioned that the design's ample fenestration and use of porches set within lawns, gardens and groves of trees would create a slice of country life even on suburban plots.



Figure 7-2: Fourteenth St. SW. (Kammer, 2002)

All of the houses within the district retain a high degree of integrity and are considered contributing. Names associated with a particular house either because of original ownership or longevity of residence are also included. Photographs of individual buildings are indicated with numbers corresponding to those indicated on the sketch map of the district.

List of Contributing Buildings

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 105 Fourteenth St. SW | 1920 |
| 109 Fourteenth St. SW | 1913, with contributing garage |
| 111 Fourteenth St. SW | ca. 1919, Keleher House, with contributing garage |
| 115 Fourteenth St. SW | ca. 1919, Frank C. Pooler House, with contributing garage |
| 117 Fourteenth St. SW | ca. 1919, R D. Strome House, with contributing garage |
| 129 Fourteenth St. SW | 1919, E. L. Moulton House, with non-contributing garage |
| 131 Fourteenth St. SW | 1915, H. Charles Roehl House, with non-contributing apartment |
| 135 Fourteenth St. SW | 1915, Aldo Leopold House |

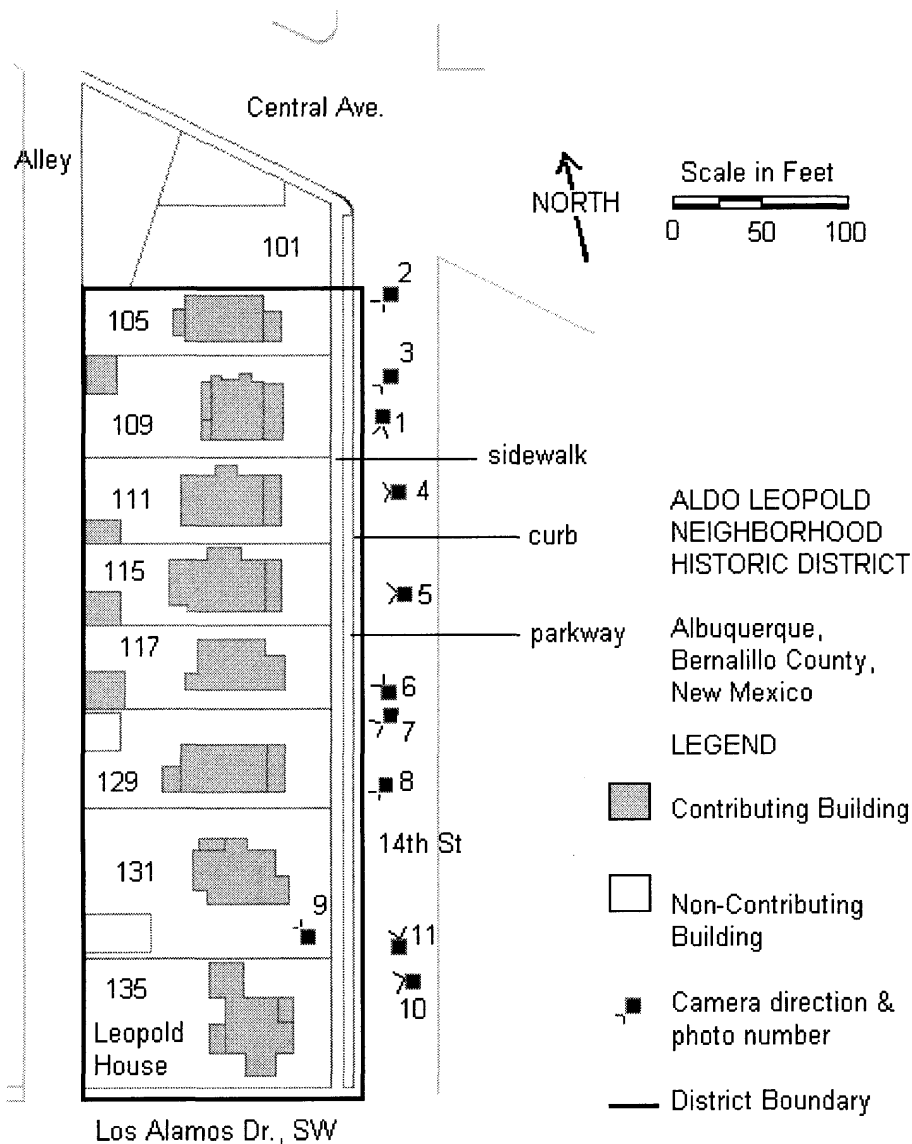
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Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
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Figure 7-4 District Map



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Statement of Significance

Platted in 1913 as the first subdivided portion of 400-acre Franz Huning estate that straddled the western boundary of the Original Townsite of New Albuquerque; the northernmost block of the three-block Huning Place Addition was lined with residences by 1920. Constructed within a period of just six years, all of the houses lining the one hundred block of South Fourteenth Street embodied a modest variety of the elements associated with the Craftsman/Bungalow style. Complementing their uniformity of stylistic details were their immediate surroundings, a landscape comprised of contiguous front yard lawns with flowerbeds and shade trees and small back yard gardens, orchards and grapevines. This composition in which Craftsman/Bungalow style houses on standard-sized suburban lots were surrounded with a verdant landscape represented an idealization of the Craftsman movement as its proponents reacted to the industrialization of the era. While many contemporary neighborhoods also reflected efforts to achieve a natural setting, the Huning Place Addition was notably successful, in part, because of its location and the attitudes toward nature embraced by its early residents, including Aldo Leopold, then an employee of the United States Forest Service. The result was that the district assumed, and now retains, the appearance of the ideal Craftsman/Bungalow neighborhood, a character that its current residents seek to maintain. Illustrative of patterns of suburban growth in Albuquerque during the 1910s, with its houses embracing variations on the Craftsman/Bungalow style, and with its association with Aldo Leopold during its period of significance, the district is significant under Criteria A and C.

As discussed in "The Twentieth Century Suburban Growth of Albuquerque, New Mexico" multiple property listing, the arrival of the AT&SF Railroad in the Middle Rio Grande Valley in 1880 resulted in the creation of a new railroad town approximately two miles east of the Villa de Albuquerque, founded in 1706 (Kammer 1998: E-2-E-4). With the names Old Albuquerque and New Albuquerque initially used to differentiate the two separate communities, the latter grew with its commercial center near the railroad depot. Consisting at first of a 3.1-square-mile tract known as the Original Townsite and platted in a grid pattern, during its first three decades the new community grew steadily within the original plat and in several additions, most appearing east and south of the downtown. The Willits Map of 1898 prepared for the Albuquerque Abstract Company shows that even as infill was occurring in a pattern generally emanating from the center of the new town, large tracts of land owned by various individuals remained undeveloped. One such tract was that held by Franz Huning, a businessman and land developer who had been one of the three investors who, acting as the New Mexico Town Company for the AT&SF Railroad, had acquired the land that became the Original Townsite.

Much of the land Huning held straddled the western boundary of the townsite along the floodplain of the Rio Grande as it coursed southeast, completing an eight-mile bend as it wrapped around Old Albuquerque. Prior to the coming of the railroad, Huning had used the land with its marshes and sloughs to feed the livestock that carried his trading wagons up and down the Santa Fe Trail. There, in 1881, he had constructed his two-

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story home, Castle Huning, with a central tower and ornate Italianate details. Its sod, or *terrones*, walls plastered with adobe served as a reminder of how creatively skilled builders could work with earth. As he became more withdrawn in the last decades of his life, Huning turned his attention to his estate, planting an orchard, a vineyard, gardens, and a variety of deciduous trees including catalpas, Lombardy poplars and Osage orange (Simmons 1982:279). Even as silting slowly raised the bed of the Rio Grande, prompting increased flooding that ate away at his corn and hay fields, Huning's 400-acre estate remained an exemplar of landscaping and introduced cultivated vegetation in the territory. The southern portion of the estate, at first the site of Huning's hog ranch, however, gradually became a wetland, accessible to nearby residents, including Leopold who had local contractor, E.A. Gertig, construct his adobe-walled home at 135 South Fourteenth street in 1915 (Kammer 1999).

Following his death in 1905, Huning's children, led by his son Arno, began a gradual process of subdividing the estate. Moving deliberately, even as he continued to reside in Castle Huning for another 25 years following his father's death, Arno Huning executed the first subdivision in April, 1913, when he carved the three-block Huning Place Addition from the eastern portion lying within the Original Townsite of his father's estate. It would be another 15 years, and only after the creation of the Rio Grande Conservancy District and its efforts to control flooding along the river that he sold the larger portion of the estate to A.R. Hebenstreit and William Keleher, who developed it as the Huning Castle Addition. There, the developers carved out an upper middle class enclave with obliquely angled streets, allocating some of the land for the Albuquerque Country Club. Thus, for more than 15 years, the one hundred block of the Huning Place Addition lay adjacent to the great landscaped estate that Franz Huning had designed. Not until the 1930's, would the Huning Place neighborhood lose the feeling of its direct connection to Rio Grande riparian zone, and not until the late 1930's did construction begin along blocks further south along Fourteenth Street.

The Huning Place plat surveyed by Civil Engineer J.R. Farwell and filed with the city indicates that South Fourteenth Street, as it was then designated on city maps, was also referred to as Huning Place. Bracketed by Central Avenue on the north and what was then called West Copper Avenue (now Los Alamos Avenue SW), the three-block Huning Place Addition was simply a half-block wide with an alleyway, common to many of the subdivisions of the time, to the west. Farther west lay the remainder of the Huning Estate, and to the east undeveloped land within the Original Townsite and owned by Clara Fergusson, Huning's daughter who had married attorney Harvey B. Fergusson. During the next few decades the east side of South Fourteenth Street would remain vacant and become the site of a playground for the new neighborhood's children. Of note was that the three blocks of the Huning Place Addition were cut into narrow 25 ft. wide parcels, extending approximately 140 ft. to the rear alley. As a result, the lots that were developed on the block within this historic district all included more than a single surveyed parcel of land.

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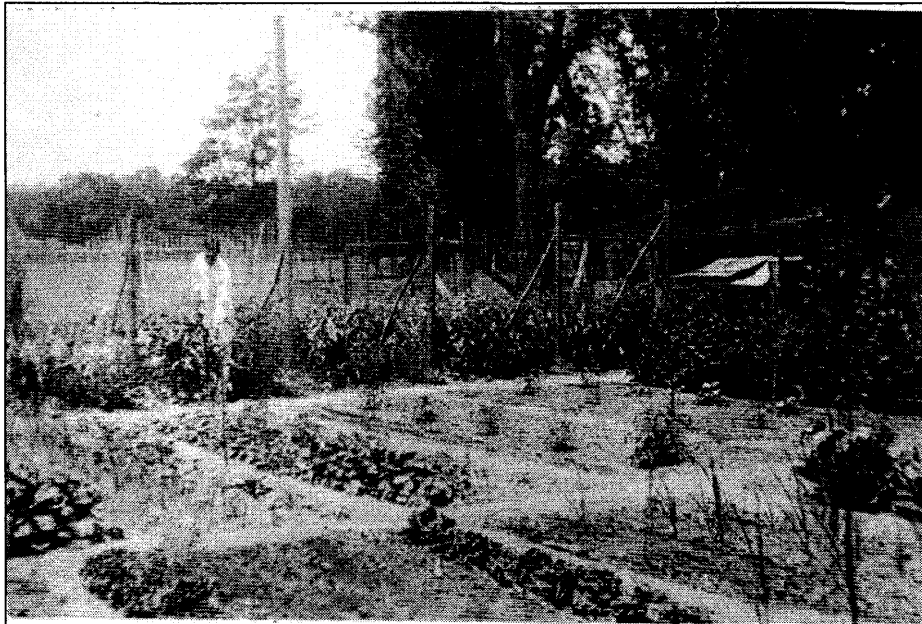


Figure 8-1: Roehl Family Garden with Huning Estate in background, May, 1917

Although there is no record as to how those purchasing lots reacted to the location of the new addition, it must have held great appeal to those who sought to locate near the downtown but retain a feeling of closeness to nature. Just north of Central Avenue lay the solid middle class enclaves of the Fourth Ward, and along Central Avenue extending six blocks eastward to the edge of downtown stood a line of substantial Craftsman/Bungalows popularly referred to as “Honeymoon Row.” Within walking distance was the downtown commercial district, and less than a block away along Central Avenue was the western spoke of the city’s electric trolley system begun in 1904 and extended to this point in 1908. These attributes suggest how readily the new addition fit the definition of a streetcar suburb even as its broad sidewalks permitted pedestrian access to downtown and even as street improvements accelerated to accommodate the city’s growing population of motorists. Unlike the Fourth Ward north of Central Avenue, the Huning Place Addition also offered a much greater access to nature accessible just to the west along the sandy path at the south end of the block that became Los Alamos Avenue SW.

This closeness to the Rio Grande was an attribute many of the early residents valued. Not only did the Leopold family settle on the block, so, too, did one of Leopold’s supervisors at the U. S. Forest Service, Frank C. Pooler, who moved into the new house at 115 by 1919 and remained there until after World War II. For the Leopold children as well as other neighborhood residents, the nearby riparian area offered adventure and lessons in ecology from Aldo Leopold during the years in which he was formulating many of his early thoughts about stewardship of the land and the need for wilderness. During the eight years that he lived at 135, Leopold

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Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
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prepared his first proposal for preserving wilderness areas in the Gila National Forest as well as his *Watershed Handbook*, a compilation of his studies on erosion and watershed protection in the Southwest (Kammer 1999:8-4). According to Luna B. Leopold, a son who spent nearly the first decade of his childhood living on South Fourteenth Street, his father hiked the nearby river's marshes frequently and the children fished for minnows (Leopold). Although Leopold's vision of wetlands would evolve from draining them to preserving them, during his tenure at Huning Place, he advocated the need for improved drainage of lands along the river as he witnessed the deterioration of portions of Huning's estate from productive farmland to marshland. As did many of the residents in the neighborhood, Leopold also became an active gardener, drilling a well, planting an orchard and maintaining gardens. Others who grew up along the street recall other backyard gardens and small orchards as well as elaborate rose gardens and the colorful dahlias growing in the dormer planters at the Roehl, later Stamm, residence at 131 (see Figures 8-1 and 8-2).

As a result of the unique setting for the Huning Place subdivision, the ideal of seeking a middle ground in which suburban residential construction would still permit city dwellers to experience nature flourished in the new neighborhood. In fact, many of those contracting with local builders to construct their new homes were Albuquerque residents currently living closer to downtown. No doubt, the Craftsman/Bungalow style with its multiple porches, generous fenestration, and great emphasis on built-in handcrafted wood furniture greatly appealed to them as a design conducive to enjoying the natural environment the new subdivision offered. The building permits available for most of the houses on the block show that several contractors representing would-be homeowners applied for permits between 1913 and 1920. Two contractors, A. J. Christopher and E. A. Gertig, appear to have been the only builders who undertook more than one house along the block. Permits also reveal that the cost of the houses ranged from \$2,950 to \$7,500, with the higher costs for the houses constructed in 1919-20 during the inflation induced by the shortage of materials following World War I. Materials also varied with wood-frame construction most prevalent and with brick, as well as Leopold's adobe, a minority.

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Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

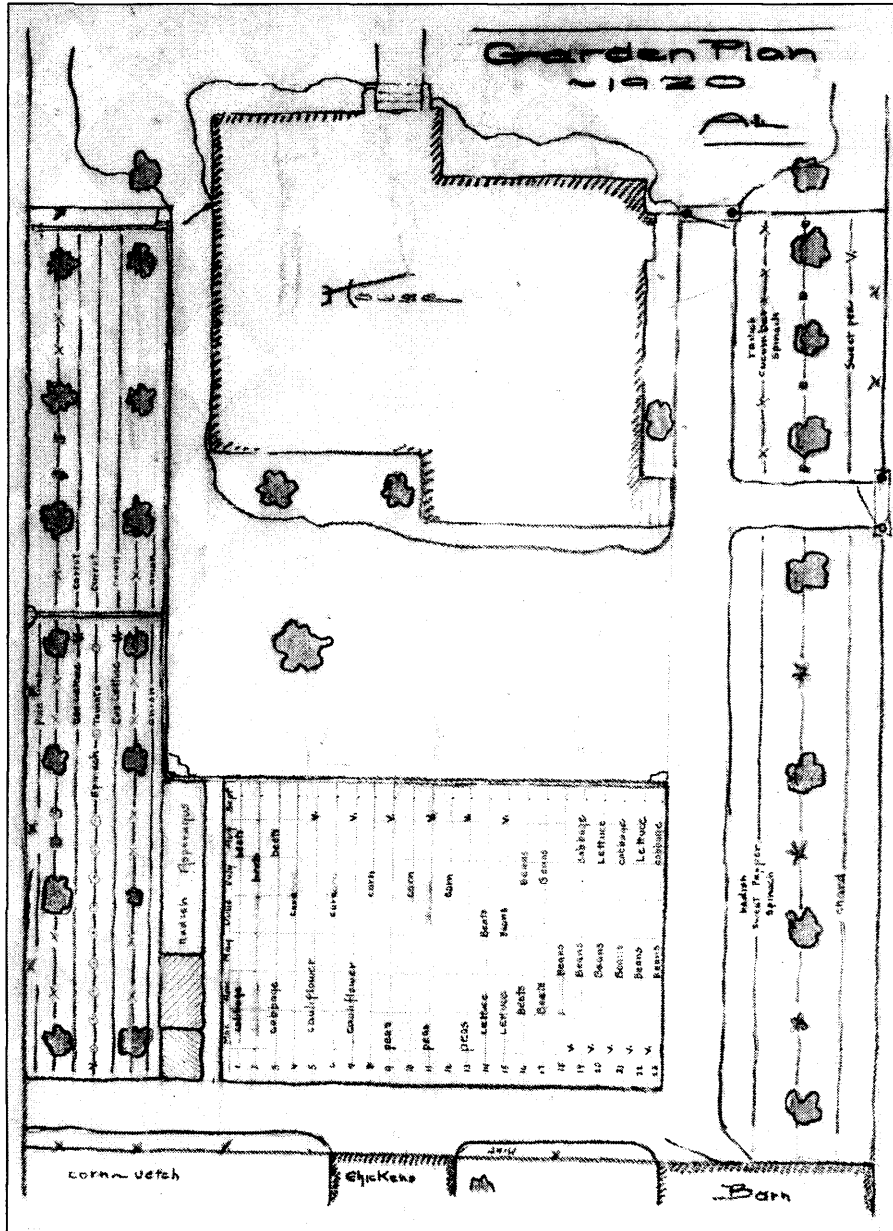


Figure 8-2: Aldo Leopold Garden Plan, 1920

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Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico



Figure 8-3: Roehl Family gathered at front porch, 1917

The Craftsman/Bungalow precedents found in the Fourth Ward suggest how prevalent the building style was in Albuquerque and how familiar many of the local builders were in adapting the style's many house plans available to their construction practices. The houses within the district represent a cross-section of the style's subtypes as defined by their various roof types. While the front-, side- and cross-gabled types accounted for the vast majority of Craftsman/Bungalow houses, the less-represented hipped roof subtype is evident at 131 and 135, with the former presenting the greatest range of the style's details. Particularly notable are its three hipped roof dormers with their accompanying planters, the wrapped porch with its entry denoted with a decorative gable, the double-door side entry, and the decorative glass at its doors, transoms and windows. Also notable are the various examples of porches evident in the district, ranging from two wrapped porches to those defined by a projecting cross-gable to those extending the width of the façade. As a group, the houses within the district offer a superior example of the range of expression of the Craftsman/Bungalow style in Albuquerque.

City directories show that most of those choosing to settle in the Huning Place Addition remained there for a considerable period of time. They also reveal that the new neighborhood attracted a generally managerial and professional class in which the men were executives in some of the larger companies in Albuquerque and in which some women were educators. Frank Pooler, who lived at 115 until after World War II, rose to the rank of Regional Forester. William Keleher, who briefly resided at 111, became a prominent attorney, and two of his sisters, who occupied the house until the 1950s taught at Albuquerque High School and the University of New Mexico. E. L. Moulton, who lived at 129, became the president of the Charles Ifeld Company and constructed an elaborate meat oven in his backyard where he smoked some of the company's slaughtered livestock for his personal use. R.D. Strome, who lived at 117 until after 1950, was the longtime secretary/treasurer of the Springer Transfer Company. After the eight-year tenure of the Aldo Leopold family at 135, followed by another U. S. Forest Service inspector, rancher Barnard A. Trudelle moved to 135. There his wife set up a kindergarten

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Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico

on the porch and then established a private school at Castle Huning, which some of the neighborhood children attended. Reminiscences gathered by current residents within the district underscore the stability of the early neighborhood and the sense of community that it fostered as residents shared garden products and cut flowers.

In 1981 the City of Albuquerque's then Municipal Development Department prepared a neighborhood sector development plan for the area west of downtown. Recognizing that both individual structures and neighborhoods possessed historic significance, it recommended determinations of register eligibility for such properties. In 1999, a first step in this direction was taken with the listing in the State Register of Cultural Properties of the Aldo Leopold House at 135 Fourteenth Street SW. Further interest on the part of neighborhood residents has prompted this district nomination meant to recognize and preserve this oldest developed section of the 1913 Huning Place Addition.

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Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
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Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 4-22 of Block 9A of the Huning Place Addition.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated district includes the northern most of the three original blocks that comprised the Huning Place Addition.

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PHOTO LOG

The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
Albuquerque
Bernalillo County, New Mexico
David Kammer
Negatives on file at the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office
January 2002

Photo 1 of 11
Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District; streetscape
Facing southwest

Photo 2 of 11
105 14th St. SW
Facing west

Photo 3 of 11
109 14th St. SW
Facing west

Photo 4 of 11
111 14th St. SW; Keleher House
Facing west

Photo 5 of 11
115 14th St. SW; Pooler House
Facing west

Photo 6 of 11
117 14th St. SW, Strome House
Facing northwest

Photo 7 of 11
129 14th St. SW; Moulton house
Facing southwest

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Continuation Sheet

Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District
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Photo 8 of 11
131 14th St. SW; Roehl House
Facing southwest

Photo 9 of 11
131 14th St. SW; side porch
Facing northwest

Photo 10 of 11
135 14th St. SW; Aldo Leopold House
Facing west

Photo 11 of 11
Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District; streetscape
Facing north