

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received OCT 31 1984  
date entered

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

1. Name

historic ALLISON DORMITORY

and/or common ALLISON - JAMES SCHOOL DORMITORY AND DINING HALL BUILDING

2. Location

street & number 433 Paseo de Peralta \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Santa Fe \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of

state New Mexico code 35 county Santa Fe code 049

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. Matt Reynolds, Chairman, Montezuma Lodge #1

street & number 433 Paseo de Peralta

city, town Santa Fe \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state New Mexico

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 102 Grant Avenue

city, town Santa Fe \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state New Mexico

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title American Presbyterian/Reformed  
Historic Sites Registry, Site # 236 has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Listed in above Registry 9/24/83  national  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Presbyterian Historical Society

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

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

The Allison-James School Dormitory and Dining Hall Building is located north of the Paseo de Peralta, just outside the existing Santa Fe National Register Historic District. The original mission style building and floorplan are largely in tact, as documented by the original Architect's drawings dated May 18, 1929. Alterations to the building are noted below. It was constructed to house two specific functions on the then existing Allison-James School campus, but has accommodated a variety of commercial/office uses since the school closed in 1959. The building was designed in an I shape, and built with the longer dimension running approximately north-south.

The building's exterior surface is a gray-brown stucco that appears to be the original material and color. The two story building is constructed of clay tile and rests on a 2½'± exposed concrete foundation wall. The hipped roof has a five-ten slope and was originally covered with Imperial Spanish tile manufactured by the Ludowici-Celadon Company. Samples of this tile were found in the attic. There is an approximately 2' overhang of the roof all around the building supported by exposed 2"x8" rafters spaced 16" on center. Four hipped roof dormers with similar overhangs occur on the west roof, one on each wing and two on the central portion. Two similar dormers are on the east roof of the central portion. Three stuccoed chimneys with cast stone caps occur on the east roof, one each on the two wings and one on the central portion.

The most predominant of the building's windows are 6 over 6 paned, double hung, and are approximately 3'-6" wide and 4' or 5' high. Forty two sets of these windows are double ganged. The remaining windows are either single 6 over 6 double hung, matching the ganged sets, smaller 3 over 3 double hung (including the dormer windows), or still smaller 1 over 1 double hung. The windows are wood, in generally good repair, and all have stuccoed tile sills.

The principal entrance is composed of two four paneled doors topped with an eight paned fan light. A door surround, modified lancet arch and two engaged columns up to the spring line are of cast stone. Three concrete steps lead to a simple entrance stoop in front of the door. A stuccoed shaped gable rises above the entrance creating a break in the overhang of the west roof. The gable has a round wood framed window centered at the attic level.

The structure has an unfinished attic, and a partial basement, with window wells on the east, originally finished to accommodate heating services, refrigeration room, laundry facilities and storage. The first floor north wing originally included a large dining room (31'x65'±) with a fireplace at the east end. The south wing included a living room (31'x36'±) also with a fireplace at the east end, and medical facilities. The central portion included the building's two main stairwells, kitchen, pantry and service rooms, a coatroom, an office and reception room, a matron's and guest rooms, and an entrance hall. A double loaded corridor serves the central portion and southern wing, and the building's principal entrance is at the center of the west elevation. A secondary entrance was located on the south elevation, and a kitchen service door was located on the east elevation of the central portion.

The second floor originally included 17 dormitory bedrooms accommodating 2, 3, or 4 beds each, four teacher's bedrooms, and toilet/shower rooms. A double loaded corridor served the entire second floor.

Continued



## 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1930 **Builder/Architect** Architect: A.G. Lamont, New York City

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Allison Dormitory, built in 1930, is significant not only for its historic associations with the introduction of Protestantism into the Catholic and Indian influenced New Mexico Territory, but also because it substantially retains its designed, simply detailed, mission style appearance, unusual in the State.

"In 1868, after the first (Protestant) missionary teacher had been sent to Santa Fe, the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church denounced and threatened excommunication to all who attended it."<sup>1</sup> Records show that this missionary teacher was most likely Miss Charity Ann Gaston, teaching until 1881 at the McFarland Missionary School. This School was operated by the National Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and in 1881, Miss Matilda Allison took over as the School's first full time principal, to serve 20 years until her retirement in 1901. It was during her tenure that the Mission School, also known for a time as the Santa Fe Industrial and Boarding School for Mexican Girls, had grown to nearly 100 students and developed into a significant Protestant entity in the Territory. After Allison's retirement, the School was given her name. The Allison School occupied several temporary facilities in Santa Fe until 1890 when it became a boarding school and moved to a new campus near the intersection of Catron Street and Grant Avenue. This campus was composed of a brick dormitory and a classroom building. The site later accommodated the Harvey Junior High School.

By 1908, the Allison Mission School was one of three major Presbyterian educational institutions in the Territory, all operated by the National Board of Missions to provide educational opportunities for children in rural communities not having Christian educational facilities of their own. The other two were the Mary E. James School for Boys, started in 1908, also in Santa Fe, and built, in part, on the site of the old Santa Fe Gas Works; and the Menaul Boy's School in Albuquerque, started in 1881 as the Albuquerque Indian School (NRHP listing 2/14/83). The National Board of Missions had also established over 50 grammar schools in northern New Mexico villages that provided primary education in preparation for the larger boarding schools in Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Both the Allison and James Schools were well established in 1913 when they were consolidated on the James School campus to form the Allison-James School for Girls. The reputation of the School was spread across New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, with most of the students coming from these states. Allison-James School was closed in 1959 when the Board decided that, among other things, the New Mexico public school system had achieved a suitably widespread level of quality that rendered the Allison-James activities a duplication of effort.

Following the School's closing, all of the buildings of the Allison-James campus were demolished except for the Allison Dormitory.<sup>2</sup> The original campus property has been redeveloped into a variety of uses under a variety of ownerships. When constructed, the design of the Dormitory building successfully blended with the style of the other existing campus buildings, especially the Administration Building and the Mary James Dormitory. In addition, the Allison Dormitory avoided alteration by the "Santa Fe" style popularized in the 1930's. Although no longer within the context of the campus complex, the Dormitory retains a scale and appearance that is important in its own right.

Continued

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Allison-James Files, Menaul School Historical Library of the Southwest, Albuquerque, N.M.
- Atkins, Carolyn, ed. The Allison-James Picture Book 1866-1959. Albuquerque: Menaul School Historical Library of the Southwest, 1983.

Continued

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 2.9 acres

Quadrangle name Santa Fe, New Mexico

Quadrangle scale 1 : 24000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>3</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Allison Dormitory property is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Tract A, July 11, 1960".

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title James A. Caufield

organization Caufield-Caufield date July 20, 1984

street & number 413 Montclair, NE telephone 505-265-8590

city or town Albuquerque state New Mexico

## 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



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 10-19-84

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the  
National Register

date 11-29-84

for Delores Byers  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
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For NPS use only

received

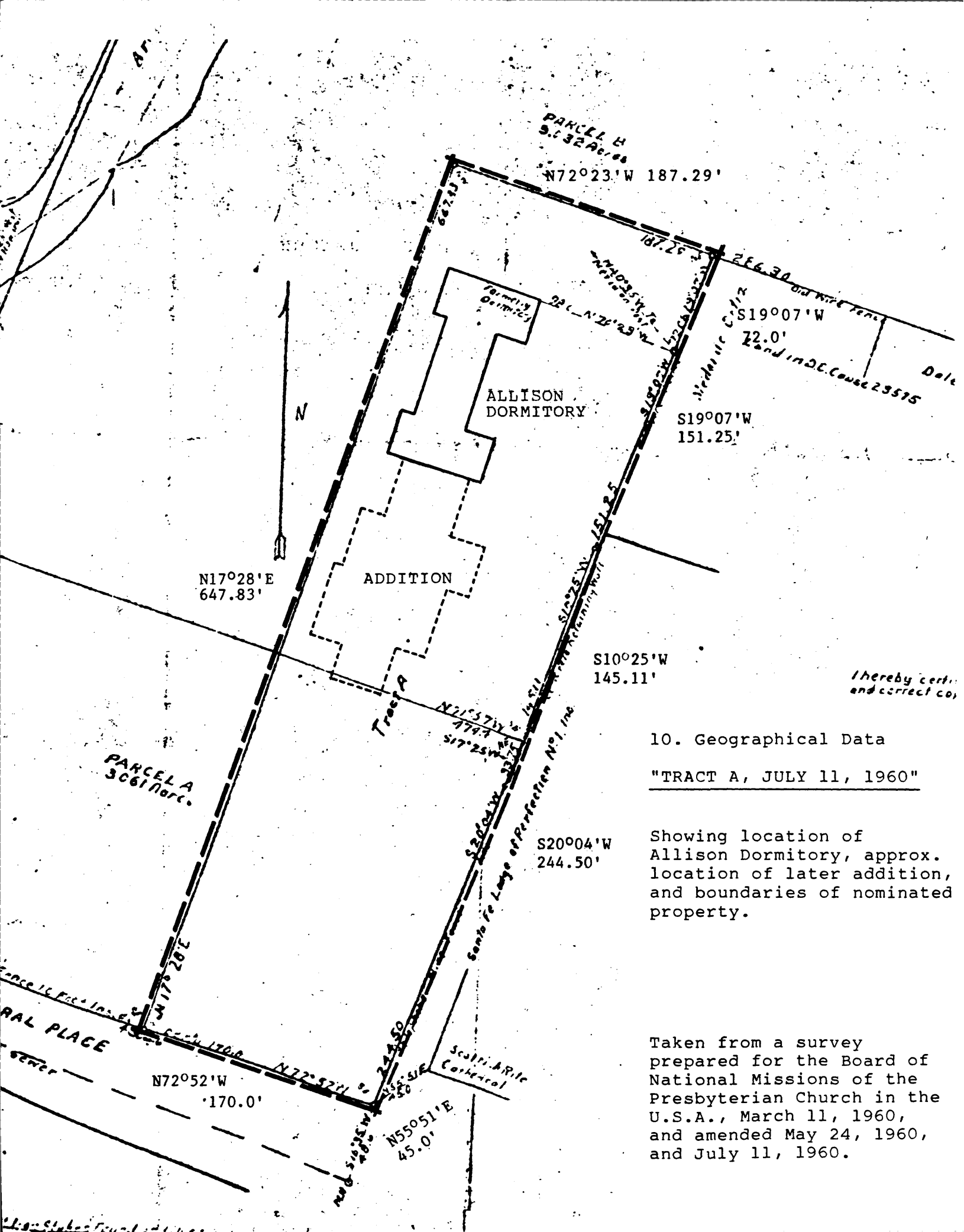
date entered

Continuation sheet Major Bibliographical Ref. Item number 9 Page 2

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Major Bibliographical References Continued

3. Barber, Ruth K. and Agnew, Edith J. Sowers Went Forth: The Story of Presbyterian Missions in New Mexico and Southern Colorado. Albuquerque: Menaul School Historical Library of the Southwest, 1981.
4. Interview (February 22, 1980) with Ruth K. Barber, Principal of Allison-James School (Interview transcript available at Menaul School Historical Library of the Southwest).



PARCEL B  
9.132 Acres

N72°23'W 187.29'

ALLISON DORMITORY

ADDITION

N17°28'E  
647.83'

S19°07'W  
151.25'

S10°25'W  
145.11'

S20°04'W  
244.50'

PARCEL A  
3.661 Acres

N72°52'W  
170.0'

N55°05'E  
45.0'

S19°07'W  
72.0'

Land in D.C. Cause 23515

Thereby cert.  
and correct copy

10. Geographical Data

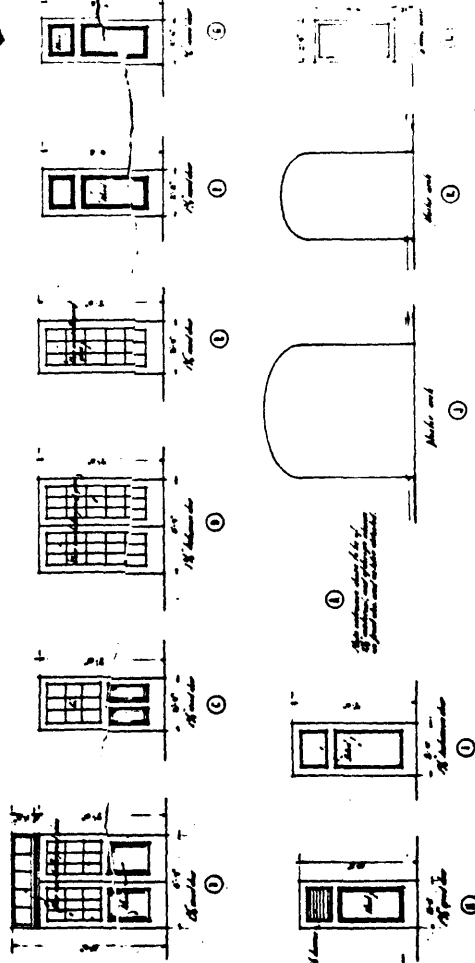
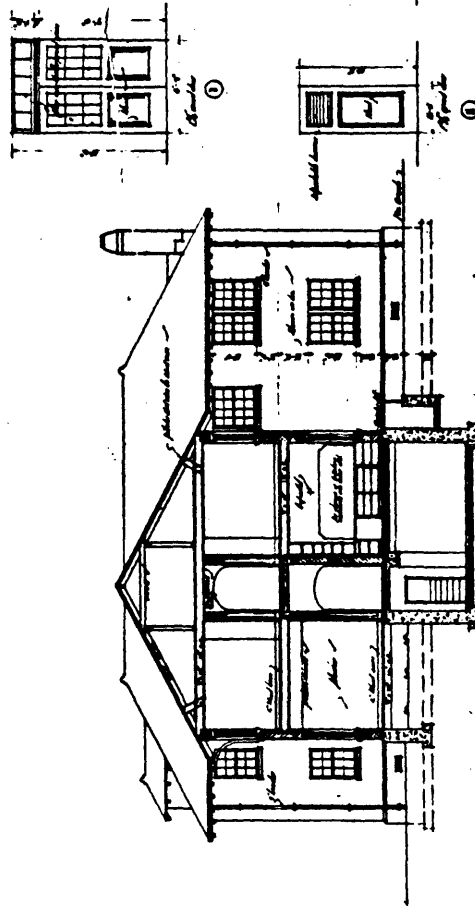
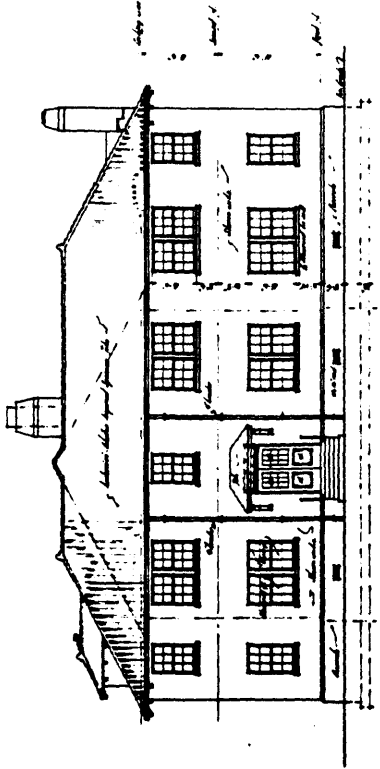
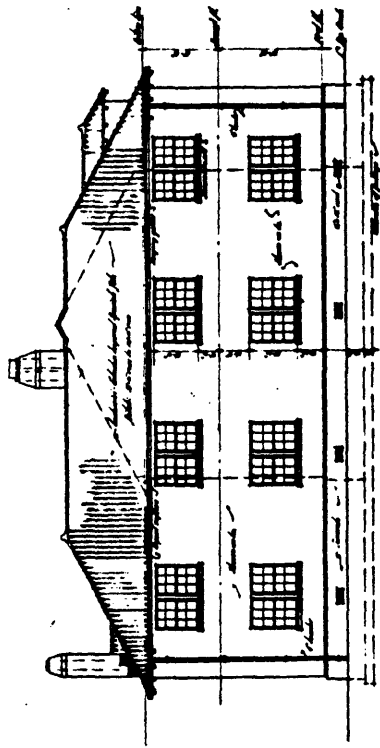
"TRACT A, JULY 11, 1960"

Showing location of Allison Dormitory, approx. location of later addition, and boundaries of nominated property.

Taken from a survey prepared for the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., March 11, 1960, and amended May 24, 1960, and July 11, 1960.



Original Architect's Drawings  
 Dated May 18, 1929 (reduced copy)  
 Architect: A.G. Lamont, New York City

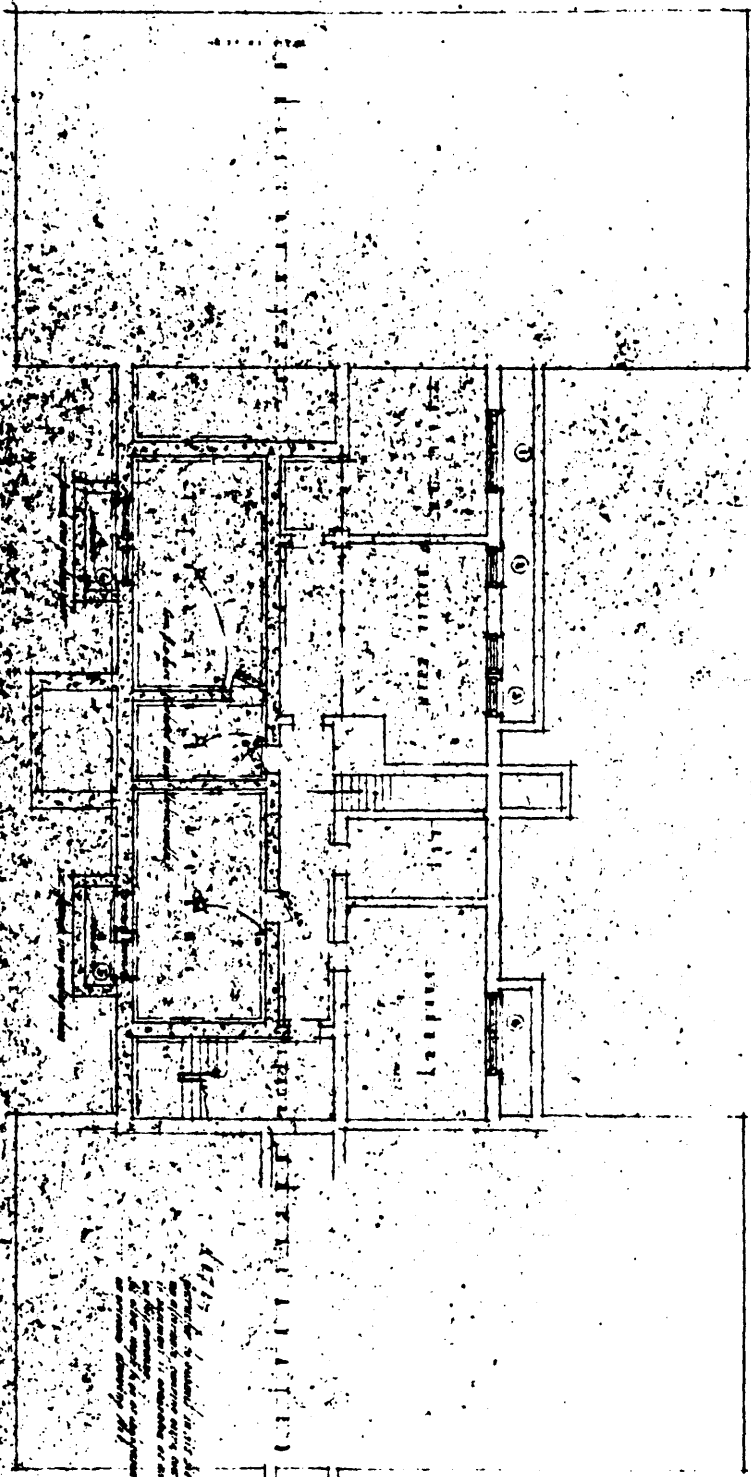


1929

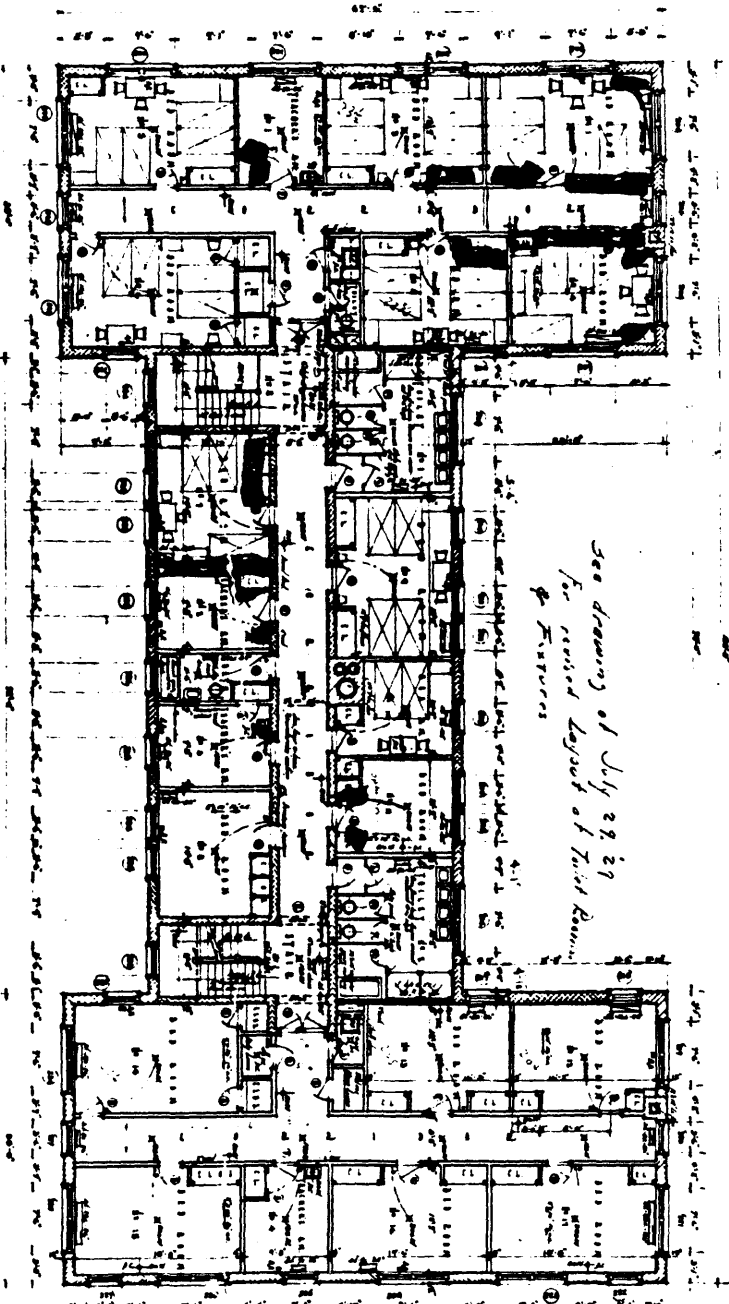
<p>Architect's Office          100 N. 4th St.          New York City</p>		<p>Scale          1/4" = 1'-0"</p>
<p>Project No.          100 N. 4th St.</p>	<p>Date          May 18, 1929</p>	<p>Sheet No.          1 of 5</p>



Original Architect's Drawings  
Dated June 5, 1929 (reduced copy)  
Architect: A.G. Lamont, New York City.



Original Architect's Drawings  
 Dated May 18, 1929  
 Architect: A.G. Lamont, New York City  
 (reduced copy)



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