

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000418

Date Listed: 5/22/03

Armandine
Property Name

Eddy
County

KY
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland

Signature of the Keeper

5/29/03

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The correct acreage is 5 acres.

This information was confirmed by John Murphey on the NM SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

(Oct. 1990)

418



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Armandine

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Bujac, Colonel Etienne de Pelissier, Estate

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 1301 North Canal Street

CITY OR TOWN: Carlsbad

STATE: New Mexico

CODE: NM

COUNTY: Eddy

CODE: 015

ZIP CODE: 88220

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

VICINITY: N/A

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Katherine Slick

Signature of certifying official

3 March 2003

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):

Signature of the Keeper

Beth Boland

Date of Action

5/22/03

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	8	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	4	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	12	0 TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC/single dwelling = residence

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC/single dwelling = residence (vacant)

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS ADOBE, STONE
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER STUCCO, WOOD SHAKE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-12).

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: EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT, LAW, MILITARY

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1906-1932

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1906

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: Colonel Etienne de Pelissier Bujac

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Architect, Col. Etienne de Pelissier Bujac. Builder, unknown.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-13 through 8-17).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-18).

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	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	13	572200	3589340	3	13	572550	3589345
2	13	572200	3589220	4	13	572500	3589180

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-19)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-19)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Harvey R. Hicks, Past President, with assistance from Historic Preservation Division staff

ORGANIZATION: Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society

DATE: Aug 14, 1998,
Revised July 2000 and Dec. 2002

STREET & NUMBER: 1510 Grant St.

TELEPHONE: (505) 885-3318

CITY OR TOWN: Carlsbad

STATE: NM

ZIP CODE: 88220

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS Carlsbad 7.5 Minute Series U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map (see attached)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo 26 through Photo 27)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheet Appendix – 28,30,31)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Carlton Tucker and Cesarine K. Sanchez (co-owners)

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 854

TELEPHONE: (301) 614-6644 (Carlton Tucker)

CITY OR TOWN: Carlsbad

STATE: New Mexico

ZIP CODE: 80220

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Armandine
Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico

Description Summary

“Armandine,” the Colonel Etienne de Pelissier Bujac Estate, originally occupied two five-acre lots on the north shore of the Pecos River (now Lake Carlsbad) in the La Huerta subdivision of Carlsbad. Only the eastern five-acre lot, Lot 5, is being nominated. The residence, positioned at the west end of a long tree-lined gravel drive, is a single-story, eight-room dwelling that rests on a concrete foundation. The house, which faces the Pecos, has a nearly symmetrical floor plan and is constructed in the Bungalow/Craftsman style of adobe faced with uncoursed blocks of locally quarried limestone. The principal façade is characterized by a hipped roof and a deep porch bisected by a prominent *porte cochere*. Contributing resources, which are assembled in a functional group on the west side of the residence include a cistern, cold storage building, bath house, carriage house with adjoined servant’s quarters, saddle barn, and hay house, and garage. Additionally, a gazebo constructed in the Adirondack style, which is positioned on the edge of the bank overlooking the river, and a stone perimeter wall and gate posts, contribute to the architectural inventory of the estate. Few alterations have been made to the well-maintained house. The house and the outbuildings, several of which are in a more advanced state of disrepair, strongly convey the appearance and feeling of a modest early 20th century rural estate.

Site

The Armandine Estate is located at 1301 North Canal Street. The nominated portion of the estate occupies lot 5 of block 9 in the La Huerta subdivision in Carlsbad (Figure 7-1). The five-acre lot is bounded by the Pecos River on the south and a ditch of the Carlsbad Irrigation District canal system on the north. The eastern boundary of the site is Canal Street. Lot 6 of block 9 forms the western boundary. The residence and outbuildings are grouped toward the west side of Lot 5 and are reached from Canal Street by a long, tree-lined drive. Two tall stone pillars, each of which connects to a low stone wall that curves toward Canal Street and runs along the eastern boundary of the property, define the entrance to the estate (Figure 7-3). The space between the house, Canal Street and the river in Lot 5 is an open expanse of rough grass that is watered by a system of irrigation ditches. Lot 6, which is not included in this nomination, was originally included in the holdings of the estate and was utilized as a five-acre horse pasture.

Exterior

The residence is a one story, adobe and stone dwelling enclosing approximately 1,800 square feet (Figure 7-2). The building rests on a concrete and stone foundation and includes a foyer, hall, music and dining rooms, three bedrooms, a den, kitchen, and pantry within its rectangular plan. The hipped roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles, is pierced by three symmetrically disposed chimneys positioned along the east/west axis of the house. The chimneys are constructed from river rock and capped by square concrete pots. Shed-roofed attic dormers are positioned centrally on the north and south sides of the roof. Porches extend across the north and south elevations. The house is a well-proportioned vernacular adaptation of a Craftsman-style bungalow.

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Principal Façade, South Porch and Porte Cochere

The south elevation is the principal façade of the building and contains its main entrance, which is contained by in a foyer that projects from the center of this elevation (Photo 3). The foyer, the walls of which are adobe faced with uncoursed limestone blocks, is flanked by adobe walls covered in stucco and scored to resemble ashlar masonry. The south elevation of the building contains four windows equally disposed across the façade; those that flank the foyer are half-length casements composed of a diamond pattern of small lights set in wood mutins. The two outer-most windows on this façade are three-quarter length, double-hung sash. The foyer contains two narrow rectangular casement windows with small lights in the same diamond pattern used elsewhere on the façade. Each window is positioned centrally in the east and west walls of the foyer. All of the windows set within the adobe and stone-veneered walls of the house are framed by sandstone headers and sills that are said to have been quarried near Pecos, Texas.

A deep porch extends across the width the principal façade. The east and west ends of the porch are semi-enclosed by low limestone walls that bond directly into the stone veneers of the east and west elevations of the house. Rectangular limestone columns support the porch roof on the east and west ends. Four intermediary wood columns clad in coursed wood shingles also support the porch.

A *porte cochere*, composed for four rectangular limestone columns supporting a low-pitched gabled roof, projects prominently from the center point of the porch. A large sandstone block, which is engaged by the three steps leading to the porch on the north side of the *porte cochere*, was used in the past for mounting horses or entering and exiting horse-drawn carriages (Photo 4).

East and West Elevations

The east and west elevations are nearly identical to each other and consist of adobe walls faced with uncoursed limestone masonry that project on the south end to form low walls defining the east and west ends of the south porch. Three double-hung windows, identical to those found on the principal façade, are contained in each elevation; one window is positioned in the center of the south half of the elevation, the other two are paired toward the north end. The east elevation is dissimilar from the west only in the fact that the portion of its wall that encloses the east end of the north porch is frame covered in coursed wood shingles. A wood-framed, horizontally positioned casement window is placed in the center of this shingle-clad wall (Photos 5 and 6)

North Elevation and North Porch

The north elevation of the house is shielded by a porch of similar design to that found in front of the south elevation. The north porch, however, has been enclosed on its east and west ends to form two rooms that project from the north elevation of the house. The north wall of the room on the east end of this elevation is

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frame covered in coursed wood shingles and conceals a river-rock chimney that projects several feet above the roof of the north porch at this point. The north wall of the room on the west end of the north elevation is adobe with limestone veneer. A small casement window is centrally positioned in this portion of the elevation. The intermediary face of the north elevation is stuccoed adobe. A door located at the west end of this portion of the elevation leads to the kitchen. Progressing south along this elevation are two double-hung windows, a door leading to a bedroom, a projecting room said to have been constructed in the 1920s to house a bath, and finally, two additional double-hung windows. As is the case with the south porch, the north porch employs a combination of stone and shingle-clad columns to support the porch roof. The space between the columns not already enclosed, as noted above, has been screened-in (Photo 7).

Interior

The Bujac house employs a compact, bungalow-style design with minimal hallway or circulation space. The entrance at the front porch leads directly into a small foyer that, in turn, leads to the main hall (living room). From this room, one may turn left into the dining room, right into the music room, or north into a bedroom. Located directly north from the music room is the master bedroom which has an adjoining den (or office), which is the volume that projects into the east end of the north porch. A closet and master bathroom adjoin this room to the west. Two bedrooms occupy the rectangular volume to the north of the main hall (A and B on the plan) and contain closets that were added sometime after the construction of the house. A bathroom, which projects into the space of the north porch adjoins bedroom A. Directly north of the dining room, inside the main hall, is a large pantry and storage area, which is the volume projecting into the west end of the north porch.

The interior floor and the porch floors are composed of wood tongue-and-groove boards. The dwelling contains four fireplaces and chimneys. The first is located on the north wall at the den. The remaining three are aligned down the center east-west axis of the house, located respectively in the dining room, main hall and the music room. Each of the fireplaces and chimneys is constructed of smooth river rock said to be from a location known as Rocky Arroyo, located northwest of the estate. The ceilings and wainscot are made of beadboard.

The house contains a variety of furnishings and decor from the period of Colonel Bujac's residency from 1906-1932. The main hall contains Native American baskets and paintings, as well as furnishings and china from the Philippines at the time of his service in the Spanish-American War. An American flag containing 46 stars, indicative of New Mexico's territorial status, hangs over a doorway in the main hall. Extensive law and literary book collections are found in several rooms. The music room contains a grand piano. A large dining table and chairs furnish the dining hall.

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Alterations

Few alterations were made to the Bujac dwelling after its initial construction. Around 1920, a portion of the back porch was enclosed for the construction of the bathroom adjoining bedroom A. At some point thereafter, the original wood shake shingles were replaced with asphalt shingles.

Contributing Ancillary Buildings and Structures

Outbuildings are grouped on the west side of the residence, and separate it from the five-acre horse pasture that occupies the west half of the Armandine estate. With the exception of the gazebo and the storage shed, all outbuildings are roofed with corrugated metal panels. Progressing counter-clockwise from the northwest corner of the residence, the contributing buildings and structures are as follows:

Cistern

A square cement structure entirely recessed into the ground from which a pump projects above ground at its center (Photo 7).

Storage shed

A small frame building with an asymmetrical side-gabled roof and board and batten siding. There are two doors made of vertical wood boards on the south elevation (Photo 8, right).

Bath house

A tall building with a square footprint, side-gabled roof and board and batten siding (Photo 8, left).

Carriage house and servant's quarters

The carriage house occupies the north wing of this 'L' shaped frame building with board and batten siding. The building has an asymmetrical side-gabled roof, the short side of which rests above the south elevation. The south elevation contains three carriage bays. The two carriage bays on the west end of the grouping have been closed with fixed board and batten panels flush with the exterior of the building. The bay door on the east has an operational door that slides behind the neighboring bay. A four-over-four window and cross-and-bible type door are paired at the east end of the south elevation of the carriage house. The west wing of the 'L' was used as servant's quarters. The east elevation, which is the principal façade of this portion of the building has lost the board and batten siding that covers the remainder of the building. The east elevation contains three openings; the central opening is a square window that is no longer glazed. Two door openings flank the window, and are also missing doors. The interior floor plan of this portion of the building is no longer discernable, and a small

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volume attached to the south end of the servant's quarters, which once worked to slightly enclose the open space between it and the carriage house in the form of a truncated 'U', has collapsed (Photos 9 and 10).

Saddle barn

The saddle barn is a small frame building adjacent to the southeast corner of the servant's quarters. Like several of the other outbuildings on the estate, it has an asymmetrical side-gabled roof and is enclosed with board and batten siding.

Garage

A frame gable-roofed building with board and batten siding stands adjacent to the saddle barn described above. The garage had a pair of sliding doors, which are now missing, that enclosed a single bay in the north elevation. Support arms that project to the east and west of the north elevation of the garage allowed the sliding doors to completely clear the entry bay. While it is similar in design to the surrounding outbuildings, it is probable that the garage is a later addition to the assemblage of buildings and structures on the estate (Photo 11).

Hay house

The hay house is a small frame building with a gable roof. It is sheathed on the lower half of the north, east and south elevations with vertically mounted wide wood boards. Above this point, widely-spaced narrow vertically mounted boards allow for ventilation of the interior. The west elevation is completely sheathed with wide, vertically mounted boards. A narrow door formed from vertically positioned planks is positioned in the center of the east elevation. A low dry-stone wall projects for approximately one hundred feet to the west from the southwest corner of the hay house and is surmounted by a rail fence (Photo 12).

Gazebo

To the southeast of the hay house a small, rectangular gazebo or tea house stands on the high bank overlooking the Pecos River. Designed in a rustic fashion reminiscent of the Adirondack style, the building consists of eight substantial rough wood columns that support a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingle. Tree limbs are nailed in a one-over-one cross pattern between the columns and serve to define the interior space of the gazebo. A horizontal rail, also formed from tree limbs, bisects each elevation between the cross patterns. The interior consists of a wood plank floor, raised approximately one foot off ground level, and two benches, which face each other on the east and west sides of the building. Trellises, similarly formed from large tree branches, project from the sides of the centrally positioned entrance to the interior of the gazebo (Photo 15).

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Entry Pillars and Perimeter Walls

Two massive square limestone pillars mark the entrance to the estate and are recessed approximately ten feet from Canal Street. Blocks of limestone that angle sharply from the sides of each pillar form capitals that in turn support rectangular sandstone blocks that cap each pillar. Low limestone walls connect to the sides of each pillar, curve gently toward Canal Street, and run parallel with the street to the Pecos River on the south and to the Carlsbad Irrigate District ditch on the north. Substantial brass plaques are placed in the face of each wall reading "ARMANDINE" and "E.P. BUJAC" (Photos 1 and 2).

Irrigation ditch system

Irrigation laterals that source from the Carlsbad Irrigation District Canal System provide water to the open expanse of ground between the drive, residence, outbuildings and river. The main lateral parallels Canal Street on the east runs immediately to the west of the limestone perimeter wall. A culvert carries the lateral underneath the entrance drive. Immediately south of the drive, a secondary lateral runs west past the residence where it turns to the south and terminates near the river bank.

Footbridge

A footbridge crosses the irrigation ditch at a point parallel with the southwest corner of the residence. The bridge, which is approximately eight feet in length, is simply constructed of wide wood planks resting on two wood beams. Railings formed from tree branches flank the bridge on its east and west sides.

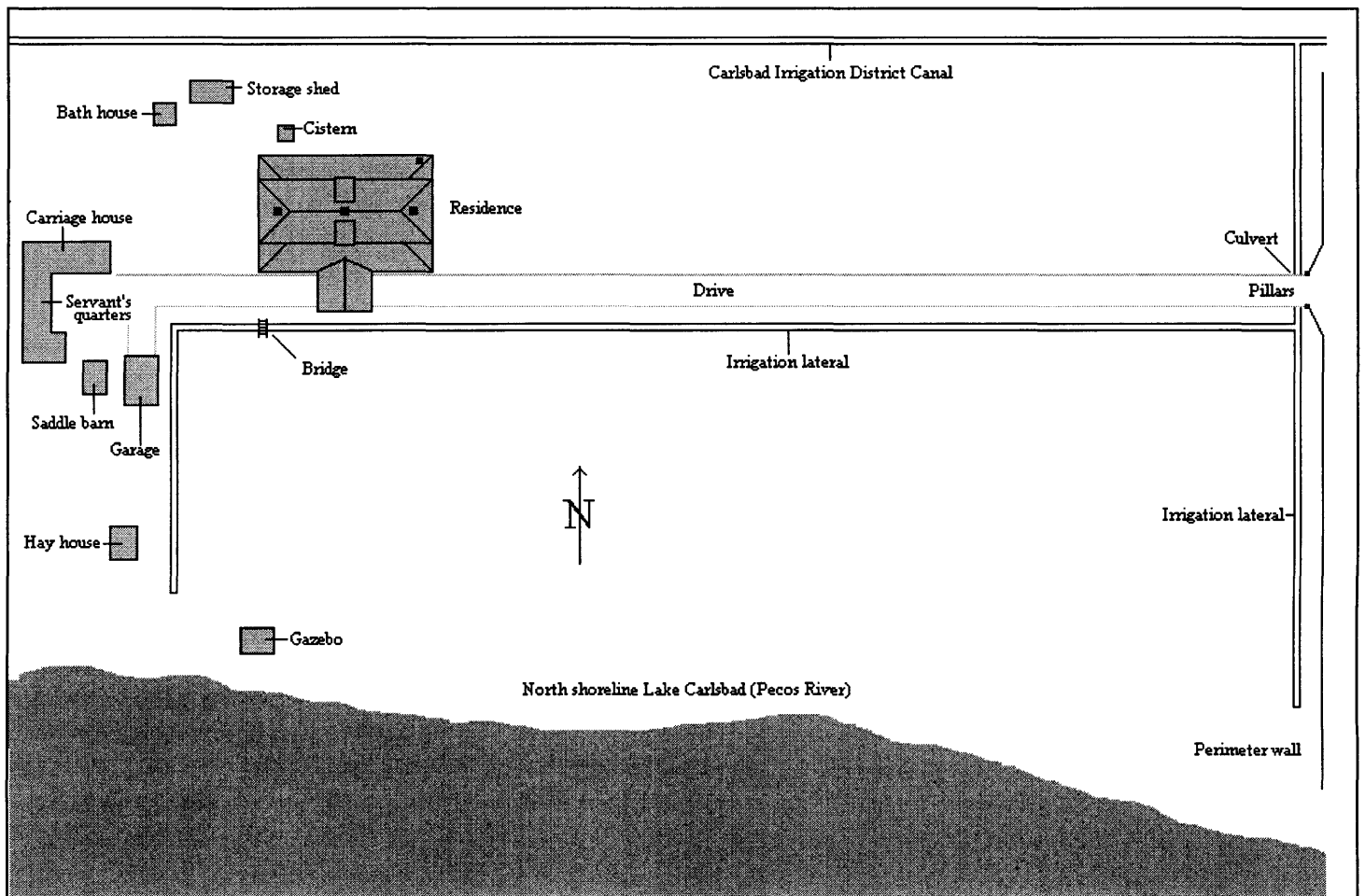
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Figure 7-1 Site plan (Lot 5, Block 9 in La Huerta Subdivision)



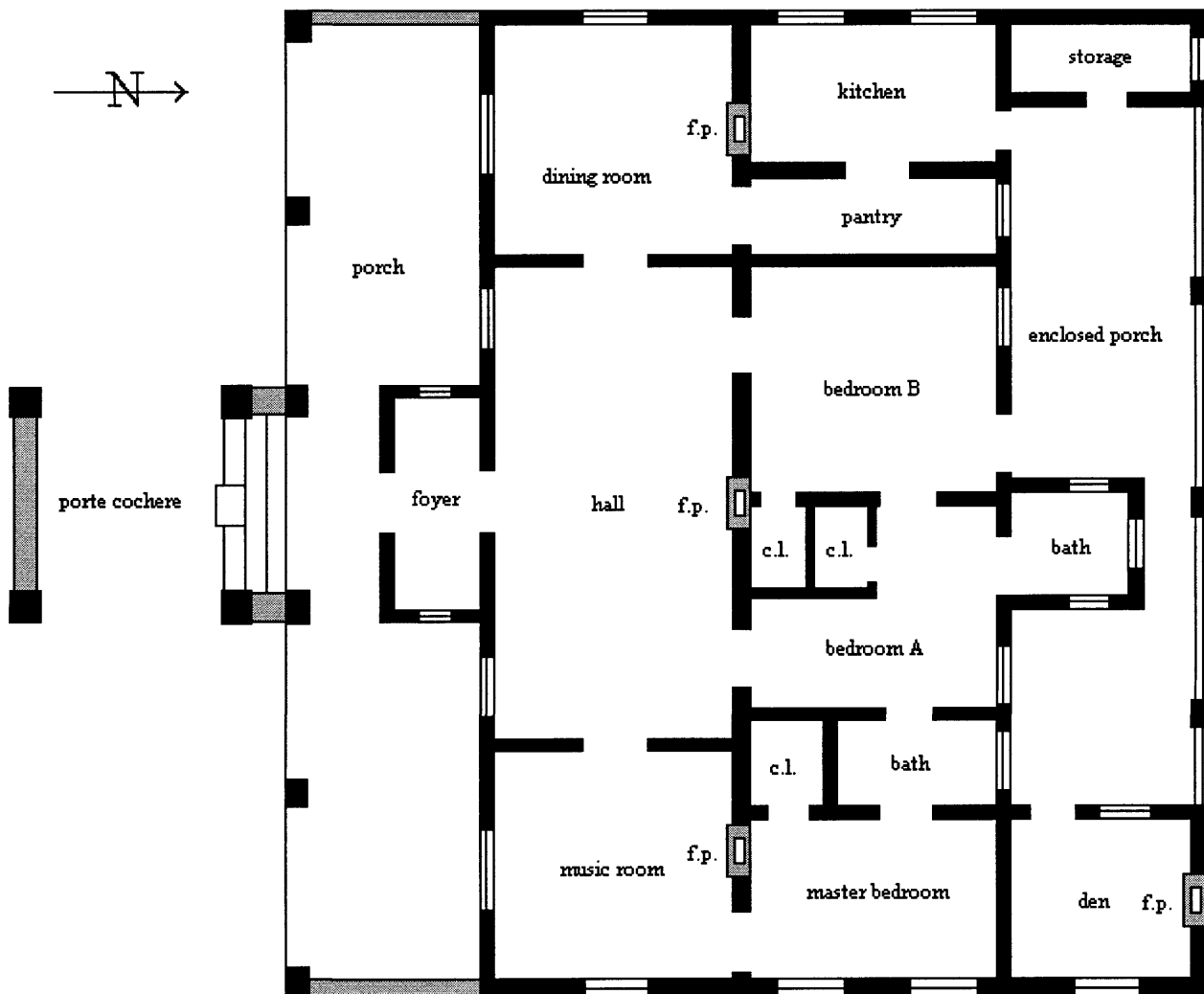
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Figure 7-2 Floor Plan, Residence



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Statement of Significance

Armandine is a suburban estate erected in 1906 on the north bank of the Pecos River in the La Huerta neighborhood of Carlsbad, New Mexico. The property is nominated at the local level of significance under Criterion B as the home of Colonel Etienne de Pelissier Bujac. Bujac, an attorney and prominent military figure, was instrumental in organizing units of the New Mexico National Guard prior to statehood. Bujac was also celebrated regionally for the strong personal role he played in advancing the Preparedness Movement, which advocated the establishment of a peacetime standing army in response to the international crisis produced by the outbreak of the First World War. The property is also eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion C, Architecture, as a good example of the regional adaptation of the Bungalow/Craftsman style through its use of adobe and locally quarried building materials.

Etienne de Pelissier Bujac was born near Catonville, Maryland, on 22 December 1867 (Figures 8-1). He was the son of James J. Bujac, of Bordeaux, France, and Ellen Kelso Bujac, a native of Ireland whose father, George Y. Kelso, established a major plantation in Rapides Parrish, Louisiana.

Bujac received his law degree in 1896 from Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee and established a practice in Houston, Texas. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, however, he left his practice to enlist in the United States Volunteer Infantry and served in Cuba until the completion of hostilities on the island. After a brief return to civilian life he re-enlisted in 1899 as a sergeant major in the 33rd Infantry Regiment serving in the Philippines, where he was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor. During the Boxer Rebellion, Bujac took part in the U.S. evacuation of the sick and wounded from China to the safety of the Philippines.

Bujac received his honorable discharge from the 33rd Infantry on 12 May, 1902 and returned to the U.S. where he established himself in the recently organized town of Carlsbad, New Mexico. There he formed a partnership with C.R. Brice for the practice of general law. Through this practice he established a regional reputation as a colorful defense attorney and a powerful orator.

Shortly after his arrival in Carlsbad Bujac married Julia Armandine Graves Penton and began construction of his first home in the La Huerta suburb immediately north of Carlsbad. This house, which Bujac named "Monte Vista," was occupied shortly before Christmas in 1903, and the couple's only child, Etienne de Pelissier Bujac II, was born there on April 20, 1904. Tragically, Julia Armandine Bujac died several weeks after giving birth to her son.

A year after his wife's death, Bujac met Jane Robinson in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and married her shortly thereafter. The couple returned to Carlsbad where they resided for a short time in "Monte Vista" before selling

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it in December, 1907. Bujac, whose household had expanded to include a daughter, Adele de Turenne Bujac, designed and began construction of an eight-room home in 1906 on two five-acre lots adjacent to the Pecos River (now Lake Carlsbad) in La Huerta. The house on the estate, which would be named “Armandine” in honor of Bujac’s recently departed first wife, was completed in June, 1908.¹

In the meantime, Bujac established a reputation locally as a legal advocate for the Hispanic and Black communities on the outskirts of Carlsbad, to which he frequently provided *pro bono* legal services. He also chose to play a role in local politics, becoming one of the few socially prominent members of the community to align with the Democratic Party, for which he briefly served as local chairman. Politically, however, Bujac charted an independent course, and was known to deliver speeches in enthusiastic support of Republican office holders. It was through the influence of Republican Territorial Governor Curry – a close personal friend and fellow veteran of the Philippine War – that he was appointed to serve out an un-expired term on the local county commission, a position to which he was ultimately re-elected. Bujac was also one of the official state delegates from New Mexico to attend Theodore Roosevelt’s Bull Moose Convention in Chicago in 1912.

Invited to be the speaker in April, 1915, at the awards ceremony for the New Mexico Military Institute (NMMI) rifle competition in Roswell, New Mexico, Bujac used the opportunity to promote the incipient Preparedness Movement and launch a stinging attack against the administration of President Woodrow Wilson for what he saw as a scandalous lack of interest in bringing the American military to an acceptable level of readiness (see Appendix).² The Preparedness Movement, which resulted from the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, was a grassroots movement that advocated the establishment of a large peacetime army in the United States. Through a program of universal military training for young men, proponents of the movement – most notably Harvard University president emeritus Charles W. Eliot and U.S. chief of staff General Leonard Wood – felt they could both protect the country from the growing threat of the European conflict and “maintain American ideals of public justice and liberty” in the U.S. population.³

Reprinted locally, Bujac’s speech preceded the major policy shift that Wilson made in New York in January, 1916, when he launched a nationwide whistle-stop campaign to hasten the process of Preparedness and strengthen the U.S. military.⁴ As Congress began to approve larger armaments budgets, the citizens of Carlsbad became convinced that it was Bujac’s speech that had been the catalyst for change. This reputation became so widely associated with him locally that when he died in 1932, the banner headline across the top of the local newspaper’s front page announcing his passing simply said, “The Man Who Awoke the Nation Is Called By Death.”⁵

¹ Carlsbad (NM) Argus, “Around Carlsbad.” 26 June 1908: 3.

² Carlsbad (NM) Argus, “Preparedness the Highest Type of Patriotism.” 9 April 1915: 8.

³ Andrew J. Bacevich, “Who Will Serve?” The Wilson Quarterly: Summer 1998.

⁴ John Morton Blum, *Woodrow Wilson and the Politics of Morality*: 119-121.

⁵ The Daily Current-Argus and Cavern City Chronicle, 12 April 1932: 1.

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In line with his military status, Captain Bujac assisted in the formation of several units of the New Mexico National Guard. By May, 1908, he helped form at Carlsbad, Company B of the first New Mexico Infantry Regiment. Territorial Governor Curry commissioned him as a Reserve Captain and appointed him commander of that company. On February 1, 1909, he received a second commission from Governor Curry as Reserve Major of the First New Mexico Infantry Regiment, and he was placed in command of its Second Battalion.

Soon after Pancho Villa's raid on Columbus, New Mexico, in March, 1916, Company B of Carlsbad was called into active service at the border. Bujac, however, was not called up. He fought his placement on the unassigned list, insisting that it was a retaliation for his attack on the national administration in his NMMI speech of the previous year. The state's Democratic leadership had taken strong exception to that speech, insisting that it was totally inappropriate that he had used the commencement as an opportunity for what it labeled a purely political attack. It would be 16 months before he finally succeeded, using Washington connections, in getting this exclusion from active service reversed. He ultimately was promoted to Colonel and commanded the 144th Machine Gun Battalion, which he had also helped to form.

On February 14, 1918, before Bujac's battalion had even left the United States, he was honorably discharged, possibly as the result of an injury received during training exercises. The circumstances surrounding Bujac's discharge have never been adequately explained. Local gossip concluded that Bujac's well-known weakness for alcohol had contributed to, if not caused, the downfall of his military career. The Colonel would continue to make eloquent patriotic speeches during the war, the armistice, and the return of the troops, and would continue, throughout his life, to be a major figure in the veterans organizations of the state and the region.

Bujac's colorful legal career continued for several more years. He is noted for gaining a reversal in the case of the State of New Mexico v. Steve Edins et al. in which he established the precedent that what a lawyer says regarding his opinion of a case outside the hearing of the defendant cannot be testified to.⁶ While Bujac was best known for his criminal law practice, he also practiced corporate law and was for almost 20 years the local attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad. And yet, Bujac continued to bolster his reputation as a defender of the common man. This role culminated in the 1920s in Bujac securing a one-item concession for Jim White, an important initial explorer of Carlsbad Caverns, at the National Monument despite strong opposition from the National Park Service. Through the use of personal contacts in Washington, Bujac established an income stream for White from the sale at the caverns of Jim White's Own Story – an exaggerated ghostwritten account of the Carlsbad cowboy's cave-related exploits.

By 1930, the Colonel's health had failed. Despondent that he would be a burden to others, Bujac took his own life on the lawn in front of "Armandine" on April 12, 1932. The newspaper, as was the practice of that time for someone of his prominence, reported it as an accidental gunshot. Bujac's passing was noted by a cross section

⁶ American Law Reports, Volume III, The Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Co., Rochester, NY, 1920: 1331-1334.

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of the community with a particularly significant memorial that exemplified his reputation for egalitarian friendships being offered by a group of men from Carlsbad's Hispanic barrio.⁷

Jane Robinson Bujac continued to live at "Armandine" until 1966. Bujac's son by his first wife, Etienne, Jr., held a series of short-term jobs prior to his father's death that included cowpoke, oil field worker, road surveyor, and sparring partner. In 1932, shortly before his father's death, he traveled, on a lark, to Hollywood where he was introduced to film producer David O. Selznick who suggested a screen test. Etienne began intensive acting lessons and adopted the screen name of Bruce Cabot. In 1937, Etienne, Jr. initiated his film career starring as the hero in "King Kong," the year's biggest film. It was an auspicious start to an acting career that spanned 40 years and some 300 films.

The Colonel's second child, Adele de Turenne Bujac, lived most of her life in Carlsbad. When "Armandine" became permanently unoccupied in 1966, she began almost daily trips to the property from her own home to be sure that it remained in its best possible condition. Her long years of close attention to the family home has maintained the estate in an good state of repair.

⁷ The Daily Argus-Current and Cavern City Chronicle, "Death of Bujac Attracts Wide Range Interest." 14 April 1932:1.

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Figure 8-1 Col. Etienne de Pelissier Bujac. (Southeastern New Mexico Historical Society).



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Verbal Boundary Description

The five-acre lot, on which the buildings of the Armandine Estate are located, runs for 590 feet due east to west (northern boundary) along the north shore of Lake Carlsbad in Carlsbad, New Mexico. It is bounded on the east by (due north to south) Canal Street and on the west by Lot 6 of Block #9 in the subdivision of La Huerta. While the shore of the lake curves slightly southward toward the east, the average depth of the property is 375 feet.

Boundary Justification

The property was transferred by purchase from N. Tobey to Etienne de Pelissier Bujac on August 23, 1906, and has remained intact to this day in the hands of the Bujac heirs. It consists of one 5-acre lot (Lot 5 of block #9) in the La Huerta subdivision.

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Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

“Armandine” or the Col. Etienne de Pelissier House

1301 North Canal Street

Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico

Photographer: James Hare

April 28, 2002

Location of Negatives: NM State Historic Preservation Office (HPD)

Photo 1 of 15

Estate entrance on Canal Street

Camera facing west

Photo 2 of 15

Detail, perimeter wall on Canal Street with nameplate

Camera facing west

Photo 3 of 15

Main/south façade

Camera facing north

Photo 4 of 15

Detail, *porte cochere* and steps leading to porch and foyer

Camera facing northeast

Photo 5 of 15

West elevation

Camera facing east

Photo 6 of 15

East elevation

Camera facing west

Photo 7 of 15

Detail, west end of north porch with cistern

Camera facing southwest

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Photo 8 of 15
South elevation of bath house (left) and storage shack
Camera facing north

Photo 9 of 15
South elevation of carriage house, showing corner of east elevation of servants' quarters.
Camera facing northwest

Photo 10 of 15
South elevation of carriage house and servants' quarters showing north elevation of saddle barn
Camera facing west

Photo 11 of 15
North elevation of garage (non-contributing)
Camera facing south

Photo 12 of 15
East elevation of hay house
Camera facing west

Photo 13 of 15
North elevation of hay house
Camera facing south

Photo 14 of 15
Oblique view of hay house showing north and west elevations, and stone wall
Camera facing southeast

Photo 15 of 15
North elevation of gazebo or tea house
Camera facing south

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Speech delivered by E.P. Bujac of the New Mexico National Guard at the Presentation of Medals and Trophies to the New Mexico Military Institute Rifle Team at Roswell, New Mexico and reprinted in the *Carlsbad Argus* on April 9, 1915.

“Preparedness The Highest Type of Patriotism”

Today is the 97th anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the United States of the flag that floats from yonder staff. The Stars and the Stripes are beautiful to behold wherever they may be seen floating, but to those distantly removed from the scenes of home and the firesides of youth in a foreign land, the sight of that banner is almost equal to the hand-clasp of a long-lost friend. Every age and every nation has had its banner. The leading events of every country cluster around and beneath and center upon the deeds of patriotism wrought by loyal subjects under the folds of the flag they loved. And so the Stars and Stripes should stand with us as an emblem of pure patriotism and a devotion to duty.

By a hundred bloody steps, like the world's great altar stairs that slope through darkness up to God, have the people of his mighty nation of sovereign states ascended to the heights of liberty, whose pure air we now breathe. But the question presents itself: How shall that liberty be perpetuated unto posterity? It can only be achieved by the dauntless devotion of such young men as you, those ready and willing to seek that training which alone will enable you to guide and direct our nation should the time ever come when it will be necessary to appeal to arms, the final arbiter between nations.

Having been a soldier myself, and having served beneath the folds of that flag that we all love, the Star Spangled Banner, I feel it but my duty to address you seriously upon the theme suggested by your medals, “Preparedness.”

Our nation is not prepared for emergencies. The time may never come when we will need a large standing army or a greater navy. But no wise business man engages in business pursuits without a reserve of capital. Men and nations must be prepared for eventualities. So today, when most of Europe is in a mighty death grapple, fighting for their very national existence, the preservation of their languages and their creeds, and “For the ashes of their fathers and the temples of their gods,” is it wise on the part of our government to remain absolutely unprepared to meet a condition that may be heaped upon us at any time? Shall we continue to suffer indignities at the hands of any nation, weak or strong, because we are unprepared and think so much of our mother's sons that we are afraid to resent insults and prefer to take slaps in the face that have been given us by the various so-called Mexican would-be president's and the motley crew of alleged generals, of that benighted land? Shall our soldiers, clad in the uniforms of our army, walking in the shadow of our flag, on guard duty along the Rio Grande, continue to be shot down like dogs and not so much as a protest go forth from the administration at Washington? Shall such of our citizens as the late John B. McManus continue to be murdered, in cold blood, in Mexico City simply because the Mexicans consider us afraid to resent such indignities and gigantic outrages? Should this land of ours continue such policies as heretofore adhered to by the weak administrations of Taft and Wilson? Shall our navy be sent to a foreign land to occupy, by force of arms, the territory of a neighboring republic, and collect the revenues of that country, by occupying its ports, as this country did at Vera Cruz, under the pretense of a demand for salute from an usurping president whose

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government had never been recognized by us? Shall our army and navy continue to make such "horse plays" as was made at Vera Cruz and then sail away at the very time they were most needed, leaving our citizens there without even the semblance of protection?

Shall the manhood of this land be forced to remain at home because they are advised that they cannot look to the United States for protection if they are engaged in business pursuits beyond the confines of the same? Must the property of our citizens doing business abroad be confiscated and all the sacred right that men have ever held holy be violated simply because to protect those interests and these lives would cost a few paltry dollars and possibly the shedding of some blood? I say to you that whenever citizens of these United States honestly and honorably engage in peaceful pursuits in another land, still claiming their American citizenship, and doing business and conducting themselves in accordance with the established rules of law, in force in the country in which they are sojourning, and doing business in, without violating a single right or trespassing upon a single custom, their interests there should be protected regardless even though that protection calls for the spending of the last dollar and the shedding of the last drop of blood. Such a stand would inspire confidence in our people and demand and compel respect from others.

Do you know that we need 71,000 men to make efficient our present fleet, which would be useful in time of war, and necessary to perform such shore duties as naturally follow? Do you know that we only have 58 submarines built, building or authorized, and many of them absolutely obsolete, as was proved by the sinking of one off the coast of Honolulu only the other day? Do you know that we only have 23 aeroplanes, and not a single dirigible? Do you know that the superdreadnaughts of alien fleets are equipped with guns that out-range any of the artillery in our coast defenses? Do you know that we only have 7,700 men in the Naval militia of the United States and no Naval reserve? Do you know that we only have 29,405 soldiers at home available in our regular army? Do you know that we have only 119,087 men in the so-called organized militia of the United States? Do you know that in time of war, in our present state of unpreparedness, in contact with any foe possessing a proper air service, our scouting would be blind? Do you know the chief of staff of our army tells us that in the last year, out of the 199,087 militiamen, 23,000 failed to present themselves at the annual inspections, 31,000 absented themselves from the annual encampments, and 44,000 never appeared on the rifle range from one year's end to the other. Do you know in 1913 Russia had 6,000 field guns, France had 4,800 field guns, Germany had 5,000 field guns, while the United States in this good day of our Lord, 1915, has only 144 field guns in the regular army and about 240 in the National Guard? Do you know that the ordinance department has estimated that our government arsenals, running day and night with three shifts, can turn out only 1,600 pounds of artillery ammunition daily; in other words, eight field guns can shoot away ammunition just as fast as Uncle Sam can make it, and private manufacturers could not help the situation for a least three or four months after they had received their orders? Do you know that General (Leonard) Wood says: "The best estimates indicated that at the end of the first six months of war not to exceed 350,000 rounds of artillery ammunition could be procured from all sources, including the government plants?" That of that - 350,000 rounds to be used in half a year, while Russia shot away 250,000 rounds in the nine-day battle at Mukden alone! Do you know the government is provided with no ammunition trains? Do you know that it has taken Great Britain eight months to mobilize, equip and drill an army to operate against the Germans in France? And this notwithstanding an actual state of war exists and the vital importance of men on the firing line cannot be

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overestimated? Do you know that in these days of modern warfare it would mean but murder to rush untrained men on the line of battle? Do you know that the chief of ordnance estimates that almost one year would be required to provide the field artillery guns necessary for one field army of a little less than 70,000 men? Do you know the regular coast artillery corps is short 564 officers and 10,988 men, the same necessary for our coast defenses? Do you know that foreign guns carry at a maximum elevation 21,000 yards, while the 12-inch guns carry only 13,000 yards?

I have taken the above figures and estimates from official documents, and when you, or any one else, seriously reflects upon our conditions of absolute unpreparedness, it seems almost a Godsend that there are those at Washington willing to follow a Grape Juice policy. But if we were prepared, and God speed that day that we will be prepared, there would be no need for a blush upon the cheek of an American when he looks Old Glory in the face and doffs his hat in reverence to her starry folds.