

Bulletin...



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Photo - Hope Curtis



The Fort Marcy Officer's Residence
116 Lincoln Avenue
Photo 1975

THE FORT MARCY OFFICER'S RESIDENCE

116 Lincoln Avenue

Constructed in the early 1870's, the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence at 116 Lincoln Avenue has played a prominent role in U.S. military history in the Southwest as well as in the development of the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research.

On August 18, 1846, Brigadier-General Stephen Watts Kearny accepted the peaceful surrender of New Mexico from Acting Governor Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid. The following day, Kearny ordered Lieutenants William H. Emory and Jeremy F. Gilmer to reconnoiter Santa Fe for a location suitable for the

construction of a fort. A site about 600 yards northeast of the Plaza, on a hill which was "the only point which commands the entire town and which itself is commanded by no other", was quickly selected, and an adobe fort named for Secretary of War, William L. Marcy, was built but was never garrisoned or used. Instead, the buildings directly north of the Palace of the Governors, which had housed troops of the Presidio of Santa Fe since the 1700's during both Spanish and Mexican periods, were utilized by the Army of Occupation. These structures were bounded by present Grant Avenue on the west, Paseo de Peralta on the north, Washington Avenue on the east and Palace Avenue on the south.

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

At the same time, troops from Fort Union, reinforced by the Colorado Volunteers, were marching toward Santa Fe. On March 26, Pyron's forces were defeated by a large Union force led by Major John M. Chivington at the western entrance to Glorieta Pass. The 7th and part of the 4th Regiments of Texas Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Scurry, reinforced Pyron on the 27th. The following day, the combined Confederate troops engaged Union forces consisting of U.S. Army regulars, New Mexico Militia and the Colorado



The Fort Marcy Officer's Residence at
116 Lincoln Avenue, circa 1873.

*H.T. Hiester Collection
Museum of New Mexico
Santa Fe, New Mexico*

Volunteers at Glorieta Pass in a battle often called "the Gettysburg of the West." Scurry had all but won the battle when he learned that his supply train had been destroyed by a rear action attack.

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

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

Quarters for the commanding officer were established north of the Palace of the Governors fronting Washington Avenue where the Santa Fe National Bank is now located. Six other adobe houses for commissioned officers and their families were

BRIEF NOTES

The State of New Mexico Cultural Properties & Review Committee has presented a Certificate of Award to the Historic Santa Fe Foundation "For the purchase and perpetual preservation for present and future generations of the Pinckney Tully House in Santa Fe."

Mil gracias, Tully House simpaticos. Of the total 104,000 purchase price, 15,000 pesos are needed to liquidate the mortgage. Barring pestilence and inflation, may this debt be the only thing *demolished* this next year. **LONG LIVE THE HEWITT HOUSE!**

Picturesque Loretto Chapel will be decorated this year as "An Old Fashioned Christmas" by the Council of Santa Fe Garden Clubs. Make a special pilgrimage to see it.

Believing Christmas in Santa Fe should be an illuminating experience, we have catagorically expanded the Christmas Lighting Contest to include more neighborhoods. What would your guess be of the total number of luminarios lighted in the course of one contest?

All Santa Feans are urged to attend the Foundation's Annual Meeting next month, the date, place and time to be announced. Functions and purposes of the Foundation, illustrated with early and recent slides, will be the main theme.

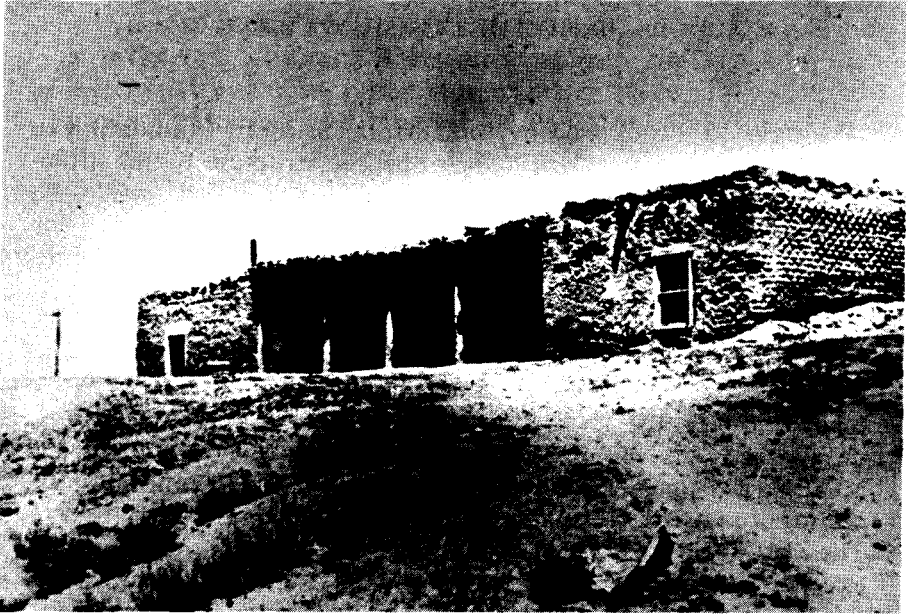
Viva La Inn at Loretto! We look forward to more and better tertulias and bailes grandioso in this new but historically oriented hotel.

Edward S. Cook
President

HISTORIC SANTA FE CARDS

Note cards of five historical buildings in Santa Fe are on sale at various local shops. A percentage of the profit from the sale of these cards goes toward the Tully House Fund. Get as many boxes of cards as you can — at only \$1.50/box it is an easy way to help in "Funding" the Tully House project. Available wherever fine cards are sold.

OLD SANTA FE - Yesterday and Today



The Roque Lobato House
311 Washington Avenue
as it appeared about 1885

*Cultural Properties Review Committee and
State Planning Office Photo Files,
State Records Center and Archives
Santa Fe, New Mexico*



The Roque Lobato House
311 Washington Avenue

PLAQUING – ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO THE BUILDING AND THE COMMUNITY.

“Plaquing” is a tool used by the Historic Santa Fe Foundation to bring the historic significance of a specific structure to the attention of the general public. The plaque, small in size, serves to notify those persons interested enough to actually scrutinize the facade of the structure that this building is of historic merit. Without this recognition, many structures would go unnoticed, their contribution as noted examples of history overlooked.

The crusade to protect as many historic structures as are deemed noteworthy is carried forward in this process of plaquing. While recognition of the historic merit of a structure will increase its chances of survival, the plaque itself is no guarantee that the building will remain standing. The owner of a plaqued building is not legally restricted from demolishing or altering the structure.

The Tully House, which was slated to be torn down, is an excellent example of these forces at work. After a year of careful negotiations with attorneys and others in charge of the sale, and campaigning in *The New Mexican*, the Foundation was able to acquire the building, thus saving it from destruction. Saving a building from destruction not only secures the structure but may well be responsible for saving the character of the entire neighborhood. A neighborhood changes in scale with the destruction of one type of building for the construction of another type of building. It may go something like this, for example.... the neighborhood that the Tully House is in is residential in scale, the other houses on the street having been converted into offices. But, suppose that the Tully House and adjoining buildings had been demolished and the proposed three-story Tully Square development had been constructed? If the project were a total financial success, the way would be paved for other developers to do the same thing. Larger tracts of land would be assembled within the neighborhood, the residential-scaled buildings demolished and replaced with buildings reflecting a larger commercial scale. Within a period of time, the whole area would be transformed into a commercial district, thus drastically altering the scale and whole character of the area.

However, not all attempts to save a structure are successful. The unfortunate plight of the Alvarado Hotel in Albuquerque is a sterling example of an eleventh-hour failure. The building WAS demolished despite the best efforts of historic preservation groups. A loss of this nature often reflects the disappearance of an important style of architecture, a point of historic interest and the loss of irreplaceable craftsmanship. The irony of such an act is

felt after the dust settles and the void in history becomes apparent. History is character, progress is strength and without a blending of the two, solidarity is weakened or lost. The city, after such a loss, is always a lesser rather than a greater place.

There are three levels of prominence that a building can achieve - local recognition, inclusion on the State Register of Cultural Properties, and entry on the Federal Register of Historic Places. The latter two have some protective qualities. If state or Federal funds are being used to demolish an historic structure, funding for the project may be halted. One example is the Ilfield Warehouse in Albuquerque, an historic structure that was being demolished with Federal funds. The efforts of the Cultural Properties Review Committee to bring the plight of this building to the attention of the government was successful before too much damage was done. The demolition project was halted.

THE HISTORIC HOMES TOUR

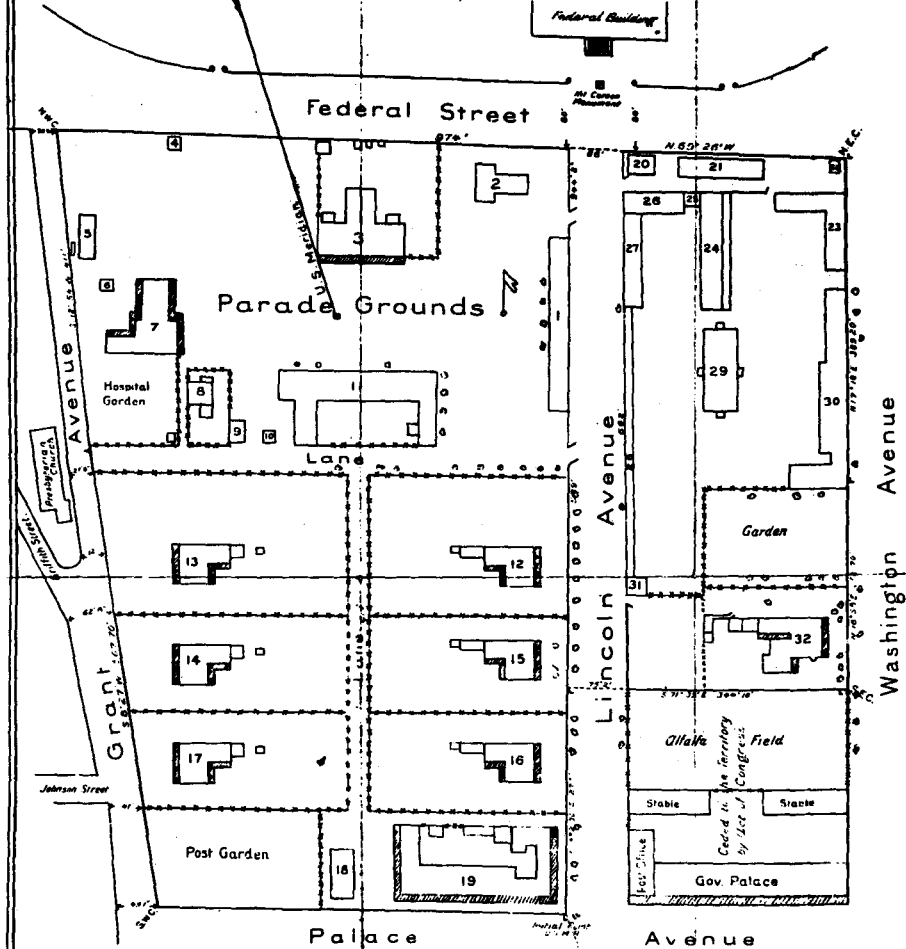
By Charlotte White

On Thursday and Friday, June 19th and 20th, we sponsored our annual "Historic Homes Tour." As always we were favored perfect weather and enthusiastic guests. Our program included, with gracious consent of the owners, the Incendio House, the Juan Rodriguez House, the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Enfield and Mrs. Sallie Wagner, also the Rosario Chapel.

Our gross intake for the two days, including sales of "Old Santa Fe Today" was \$ 2,022.65.

PLAT OF Fort Marcy Military Reservation.

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

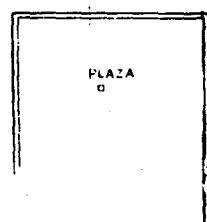


----- Trees
----- Grass
----- Wood

— LEGEND —

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Post Hdqrs. Adobe | 17 Officers' House |
| 2 Post Hall " | 18 Bakery |
| 3 Officers' House " | 19 Barrack |
| 4 Powder House " | 20 Coal Shed |
| 5 Mess Kitchen " | 21 Hay " |
| 6 Isolation Ward " | 22 Store-room |
| 7 Hospital " | 23 " |
| 8 Mess Steward Quarters | 24 Stable |
| 9 Out House Adobe | 25 Out House |
| 10 Stone Cellar " | 26 Store-room |
| 11 Barracks " | 27 Commissary |
| 12 Officers' House " | 28 Mule Shed |
| 13 " | 29 Granary |
| 14 " | 30 Corral Quarts. |
| 15 " | 31 Stable |
| 16 " | 32 Common Sing Officers' House |

Notes
Compiled from
Original records
and other Survey
on file in the office
of Survey General
for New Mexico.
By
J. L. Zimmerman
County Surveyor
Santa Fe
County
N.M.
Scale 10 feet linch



Credit:
Historical Map Collection
State Records Center and Archives
Santa Fe, New Mexico

also constructed utilizing a modification of the U.S. Army's standard "Plan C." These six homes, consisting of two-story buildings with a cross-gable roof, were symmetrically positioned so that half of the houses faced Lincoln Avenue and half faced Grant Avenue. Of these six structures, only the two residences at 116 Lincoln Street and the A.M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue now survive.

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

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

The son of John McFie and Elizabeth Borland, natives of Scotland who had emigrated to America in 1845, John R. McFie was born October 9, 1848. On his twentieth birthday, he married Mary Steel and five children resulted from this union: Ralph E., a veteran of the Spanish American War Rough Riders who was later governor of the Province of Davao, Island of Mindanao; Maude E., wife of Lansing B. Bloom, distinguished New Mexico historian, appointed assistant director of the Museum of New Mexico in 1920 and later Professor of History at the University of New Mexico; Mary I., wife of Laurence B. Lackey; John R., an attorney who also resided in the Philippine Islands; and Amelia M.

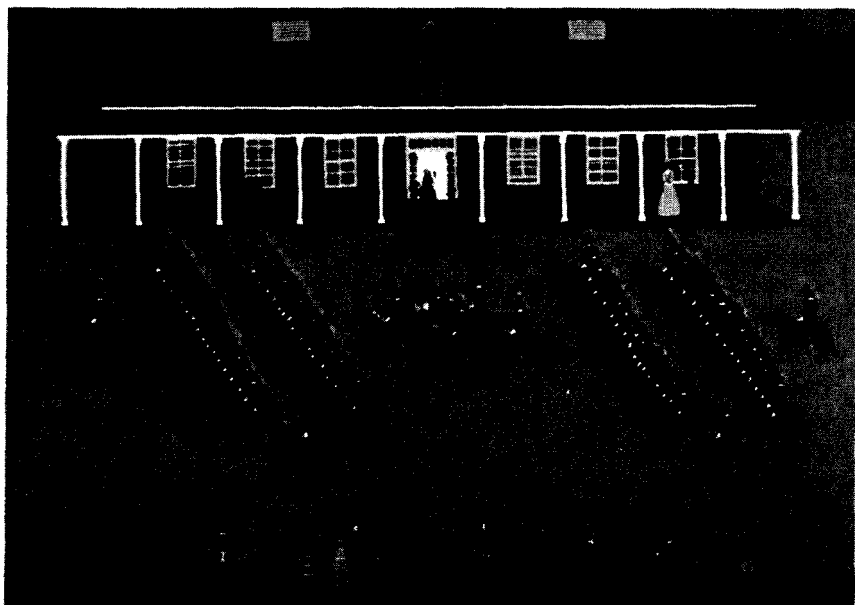
Judge McFie came to New Mexico in 1884 after having been appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Las Cruces. He held this post until December 17, 1885, when he became a law partner of Judge Simon B. Newcomb. In March, 1889, McFie was appointed Associate Justice of the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court. Serving five terms, Judge McFie re-

mained upon the supreme court bench longer than any other judge during the Territorial period. With his retirement in 1912 Judge McFie resumed his private law practice.

An extremely civic-minded individual, Judge McFie was president of the New Mexico Archaeological Society for thirty-two years, president of the Board of Regents of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Las Cruces (New Mexico State University) for seven years and a founder and member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Sanitorium in Albuquerque. He also served continuously as a member of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology (renamed the School of American Research following incorporation in 1917) and as president of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico from its establishment until his death on July 12, 1930.

In 1909 the Territory of New Mexico entered into a compact with the Archaeological Institute of America (centered in Washington, D.C.) which resulted in Chapter Four of the Laws of 1909: "An Act to Establish a Museum for the Territory of New Mexico and for Other Purposes." This legislation provided for rent-free use of the Palace of the Governors as headquarters for the School of American Archaeology (founded in Santa Fe in 1907 and an affiliate of the Archaeological Institute of America) with the exception of rooms on the east end of the building reserved for the use of the Historical Society of New Mexico; a Board of Regents consisting of six members, three of which would be members of the Managing Board of the School of American Archaeology; an annual appropriation of at least \$5,000.00 and a stipulation that the director of the School of American Archaeology would also serve as director for the Museum of New Mexico with his salary paid by sources other than Territorial funds. The School of American Archaeology (Research) and the Museum of New Mexico were thus united until 1959 when legislative action separated the Museum's administration from that of the School.

Judge McFie and his family lived in the old officer's residence until January 5, 1904, when the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation was conveyed to the City of Santa Fe, which in turn transferred the property to the Santa Fe Board of Education on the 9th of the following month. The board sold the property to Henry P. Bradshar on November 16, 1905, and on June 1 of the following year he conveyed the house and property to Cleofas M. Jaramillo. The daughter of Arroyo Hondo merchant-farmer Julián Martínez and his wife, Marina Lucero, Cleofas M. Jaramillo published various books concerning New Mexico including *Shadows of the Past* and *Romance of a Little Village Girl* as well as being the founder of La Sociedad Folklorica in 1935. Her husband, Venceslao Jaramillo, was a member of both the Territorial House of Representatives and Council. A member



“FORT MARCY REVIEW”

Painting by George C. Wooliver

of Governor Miguel A. Otero's staff, he also served as secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees for the New Mexico Reform School at El Rito from 1903 to 1909.

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

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

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

Edgar Lee Hewett was born in Warren County, Illinois November 23, 1865. In 1898 he resigned from the Colorado Normal School in Greeley to accept the position as the first President of the New Mexico Normal School at Las Vegas. During this period, however, his intense interest in the rapidly developing discipline of archaeology increasingly led him away from the field of education. He was particularly concerned with protecting New Mexico's rich archaeological heritage and played a prominent role in the passage of the first federal legislation for historic preservation. In the spring of 1903, Congressman John F. Lacey, Representative from Iowa and Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, visited Hewett who took the congressman on a two-week horseback tour of threatened archaeological sites in New Mexico. One result of this trip was the Lacey Law (an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities) passed by Congress in 1906. In the same year as the Lacey visit, Hewett left the Normal School to devote his full attention to archaeology and begin his studies for a doctorate at the University of Geneva in Switzerland. During the next four years, he traveled widely conducting field work in connection with his graduate study. On January 2, 1907, he was appointed Director of the School of American Archaeology and the following year, received his Ph.D. In 1909 he was also made Director of the Museum of New Mexico and held both positions until his death.

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

"to the department of finance and administration for the purchase for the Museum of New Mexico of the Hewett property owned by the School of American Research, and for the restoration of the property by the Museum of New Mexico, one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000);..."

SOURCES:

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James H. Purdy
June 25, 1975

ROSARIO ALTAR SCREEN

Restoration has been completed on the altar screen at Rosario Chapel, thus saving for Santa Fe one of the most important pieces of indigenous art in the Southwest. This particular and unusual altar screen was made specifically to hold La Conquistadora.

In 1956, Mrs. Anita Thomas, an active member of La Cofradia de la Conquistadora asked permission to have the screen restored. And, in 1959, the project was begun; E. Boyd and Alan Vedder tackled the delicate job. Unfortunately work had to stop. E. Boyd died in 1974 and in 1975, David Scott-Melville was chosen to work with Alan and finish the job. Through the efforts of Concha Ortiz y Pino de Kleven, money from the Monsimer Trust was given for the restoration of the altar screen.

The Mayordomo of La Cofradia, Pedro Ribera Ortega, handled the detailed arrangements. Peter Dechert made a complete photographic record of the restoration, Eloy Rodriguez has made an altar railing and table and Tillie Gabaldon Stark embroidered a handsome frontal cloth for the table. Work progressed successfully and now, having been restored and waxed at least two and three times the altar screen is finished and on June 8th, 1975, was blessed when La Conquistadora made her annual pilgrimage to Rosario Chapel.

All phases of planning and the accomplishment of the restoration tell a story in itself.

This information taken from an article in the June 8, 1975 Santa Fe New Mexican - VIVA, by Alan C. Vedder.

On January 29, 1976, at 8:00 p.m., at the Museum of International Folk Art, under the auspices of the Southwest Foundation for Audio-Visual Resources, Alan C. Vedder will talk on RESTORATION OF THE ALTAR SCREEN AT ROSARIO CHAPEL, painted by New Mexico's first native-born santero, Pedro Antonio Fresquí.

Photo credit - Peter Dechert



ROSARIO ALTAR SCREEN

Membership is important to the Foundation - as it is to any organization. We exist, we work, we function and we participate - but, we cannot do these organizational things unless we have the funds with which to operate. Your support of the "works" and the functions is very important and a necessity if we are to continue. Please give thought to continuing your support and in urging your friends to offer their support also. All dues and/or donations should be mailed to: Mary M. Gilliland, Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 2535, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501. Or, to a member of the Foundation Board if you prefer.