



HISTORIC PROPERTIES

PROTECTED BY THE HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION



Charlotte Whites' footprints in a mud plastered wall at the Donaciano Vigil House. Photo © Zigy Kaluzny

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation (HSFF) is a private, non-profit membership organization dedicated to the preservation of Santa Fe's historic buildings and neighborhoods. Our mission is to own, preserve and protect historic properties and to provide education. We protect historic properties through several ongoing programs.

We've created this brochure as a guide to our programs. We have also included biographies of the eight properties that we own. There are seven exceptional buildings

and a commemorative cross. Most are only open to the public during our annual Walking Tour.

The properties vary in age, style and use. It's our hope that you'll enjoy the brief description of these sites and the glimpse of the city's long and layered history and its distinctive architecture.

The Foundation's preservation activities don't end at owning and maintaining historic properties. Established in 1961, it has for many years directed a large portion of its efforts to setting a standard for stewardship of historic properties; researching historic buildings and maintaining a Registry of Properties Worthy of Preservation; accepting Historic Preservation Easements; and publishing and maintaining a collection of articles on Santa Fe's history and architecture.

In the summer of 2005 we initiated the Faith and John Meem Preservation Trades Internship. Designed for preservation students or recent graduates, it offers a paid, hands-on experience in the conservation of historic properties.

Additionally the HSFF publishes occasional books including the fascinating *Within Adobe Walls: A Santa Fe Journal*, Charlotte White's personal journal of an almost 20-year renovation of the Donaciano Vigil House and *Old Santa Fe Today*, providing descriptive histories of some 60 historic properties.

For more information on the Foundation or its programs and publications, call (505) 983-2567 or visit the HSFF office in historic El Zaguán, 545 Canyon Road, generally open from 9 am to 12 pm and 1:30 pm to 5 pm, Monday through Friday or visit us at www.HistoricSantaFe.com.

See map on Page 8.





El Zaguán in 1917. Courtesy Palace of the Governors (MNM/CDA) # 15307. Photo by Anna L Hase.

THE ARCHITECTURE

Santa Fe's distinctive architectural character helped earn our designation as the "City Different." Two architectural styles currently dominate the city; the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and the Territorial Revival. Historically, they are an outgrowth of earlier ways of building, now known as Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial.

The Spanish-Pueblo, as the name suggests, combines the building techniques and materials of the indigenous Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande Valley and Spanish colonists who formed the first European settlement in New Mexico in 1598. Spanish-Pueblo buildings were characterized by adobe walls (sun dried bricks of clay, sand, water, and straw) plastered with mud, forming graceful curves and corners. The facades are pierced with infrequent, small window openings. Rectangular rooms are arranged in a linear pattern or around an inner courtyard known as a *placita*. Flat roofs are surrounded by a low parapet and supported by peeled logs, or *vigas*, brush and a thick layer of mud. Wooden drain spouts, or *canales*, project through the parapet wall. Porches, or *portales*, supported by log posts topped with carved corbels provide protection from the summer sun and a place to enjoy cool evening breezes. Mud-plastered adobe buildings presented the soft outline of handmade construction eroded by wind and rain.

At the pueblos, the Spanish established missions, creating a style of church building that is unique to the region. Few, if any, unaltered examples of domestic buildings in the Spanish-Pueblo style remain because of their vulnerability to the elements or due to extensive renovations over the years as new materials became available. A number of Pueblo and Spanish community churches still stand.

After the opening of the Santa Fe Trail in 1821 and the occupation of New Mexico by the American army in 1846, the Spanish-Pueblo mode was modified by the addition of new materials and building techniques, including milled lumber, window glass, fired bricks, and metal hardware. Because its development coincided roughly with the period when New Mexico was a territory (1850-1912), it became known as the Territorial style. A simplified version of the Greek Revival, Territorial buildings were characterized by double-hung windows with divided lights; brick coping added to the top of building parapets to protect adobe walls from erosion, sometimes in a pattern to suggest Greek dentil; the addition of wooden trim around doors and windows often with triangular-shaped lintels suggestive of the Greek pediments; square (rather than round) *portal*



El Zaguán today.

posts with pieces of molding used to suggest capitals; and white-painted woodwork. After the arrival of the transcontinental railroad in 1880, fired brick walls and pitched metal roofs became popular.

Shortly after the turn of the century a movement developed to reverse the trend toward the "Americanization" of Santa Fe. Buildings were constructed in what became known as the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and Territorial Revival styles that now dominate in the city. Buildings in these styles recreate traditional Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial building forms and details, for the most part using contemporary building techniques and materials.

Santa Fe's Historic District Ordinance was first passed in 1957 to encourage the preservation of the city's historic buildings and the use of historic styles in new construction.



Owners of the Original Trading Post entrusted the Historic Santa Fe Foundation with a Historic Preservation Easement in 1999. Photo by Hope Curtis.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION EASEMENTS

(PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTIES)

The Foundation now employs a very effective preservation tool — the Historic Preservation Easement. These are legal agreements that give the easement holder, in this case the Foundation, a responsibility to protect the defining character and structural integrity of a particular historic structure, even though that structure is actually owned by someone else. The Foundation is now entrusted with six Historic Preservation Easements.

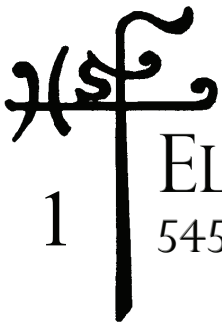
They are:

- Juan José Prada House, 519 Canyon Road
- Original Trading Post, 201 West San Francisco
- Irene von Horvath House, 728 Canyon Road
- Sarah Melton House, 601½ Paseo de Peralta
- Shuster Mian House, 580 Camino del Monte Sol
- William Penhallow Henderson House, 555 Camino del Monte Sol

This legal mechanism has allowed us to expand our scope of protection without the financial obligation of ownership. Please call the Historic Santa Fe Foundation for more information on Historic Preservation Easements at (505) 983-2567.

Some of the advantages of a Historic Preservation Easement are:

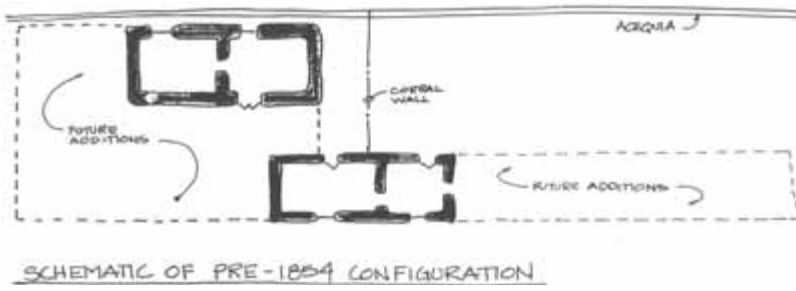
- It allows the property to remain in the ownership of the easement donor, who can live in it, sell it or pass it on to his or her heirs;
- Under certain conditions, it provides income and estate tax benefits and helps ensure that the property will not have to be sold to pay estate taxes;
- It is a flexible preservation tool that can be written to meet the financial and personal needs of the property owner and family while providing long-term protection for the property's historic and architectural features;
- It is a permanent, remaining force even if the property changes hands;
- Enforcement and monitoring of the easement become the responsibility of the HSFF; and
- An easement can be donated by means of a will, with the potential for reduced estate taxes, and the terms of the will can be amended in response to the owner's changing financial or personal needs.



EL ZAGUAN (THE JAMES L. JOHNSON HOUSE)

545 CANYON ROAD

Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned



SCHMATIC OF PRE-1854 CONFIGURATION

The earliest portion of this Territorial-style residence probably predates the mid-1850s. A portion of the residence serves as the HSFF office. In 1854 James L. Johnson, a Santa Fe Trail merchant originally from Maryland, bought a parcel of land on Canyon Road which included a house of unspecified size and a corral. Over the years, as Johnson's family grew to include seven children and a number of servants, and as his mercantile business prospered, he purchased more property and enlarged his house. In 1875, at the height of Johnson's career, his home was described in the local newspaper as "one of the finest villas on the edge of the city, with very neat and attractive surroundings built without regard to expense."

Most of El Zaguán dates from the mid-to-late 1800s

and early 1900s; the Johnson family was associated with it, as owners or tenants, for over 75 years. The last private owner was Margretta Dietrich, a wealthy Easterner who was active in efforts to protect Indian rights and to promote Native American art.

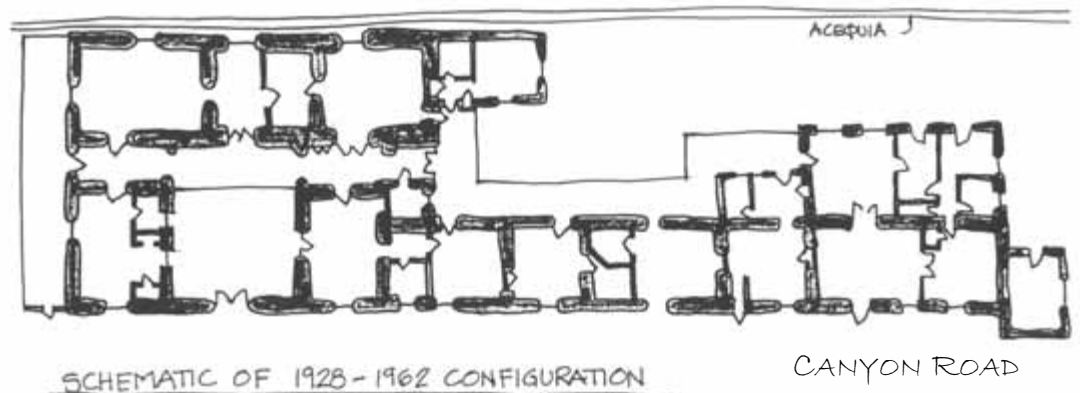
Here you will see the typical flat roof, linear floor plan, and softly rounded outlines characteristic of the Spanish-Pueblo style. The brick coping at the parapet and Greek Revival-style wood trim around doors and windows are characteristic of the Territorial style.

The garden, which may have originally been planted by Mrs. James L. Johnson in the late 1800s, was re-designed in the early 1990s to give it the appearance of a genteel turn-of-the-century garden. The lavender, rose and peony are representative of those used during that period.

The property is now divided into 7 apartments one being used as Foundation headquarters. The spacious room to the left as you enter the office entrance was the *sala*, or living room, of the James L. Johnson home. It is now used for Foundation exhibits that are open to the public during office hours. Five apartments are reserved for our artists-in-residence program which provides artists and writers housing at an affordable rate. Another is used to house the summer Faith and John Meem Preservation Trades Intern.

The Foundation office is typically open from 9 am to noon and 1:30 to 5 pm, Monday through Friday.

The garden is open to the public from 9 am to 5 pm, Monday through Saturday and is also available by reservation for special private events.

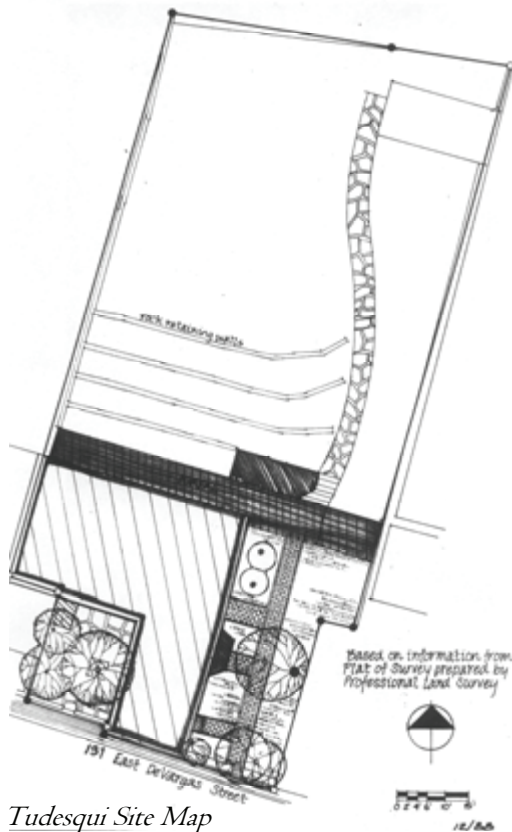


SCHMATIC OF 1928-1962 CONFIGURATION

THE ROQUE TUDESQUI HOUSE

131-135 EAST DE VARGAS STREET

Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned



Tudesqui Site Map

There is no evidence that he ever owned the entire property or occupied any of it. Tudesqui, a Santa Fe Trail trader settled in Santa Fe during the period when New Mexico belonged to Mexico, 1821 to 1846. He lived here until at least 1870, working as a watchmaker, jeweler, silversmith, and pawnbroker. He eventually acquired considerable property and business interests here.

The east section of the Tudesqui House was the home of Pablo Delgado through much of the 1850s, when it contained six rooms. Pablo was a merchant and a member of a prosperous family of merchants; Felipe B. Delgado, who built the HSFF-owned house on Palace Avenue, was his youngest brother. Various members of the Delgado family owned the house until 1865, when it was bought by a miller named Francisco López. At that time the property extended from the road down to a point in the center of the Santa Fe River.

The house is L-shaped around a courtyard behind the street wall. It is built in thick-walled adobe construction with Territorial-style brick coping on the parapet. The brick is now covered by stucco. You enter the house from a side courtyard; a long porch stretches across the rear of the house. The interior features high ceilings with exposed *vigas* and wide plank floors. The rear yard slopes downward toward the Santa Fe River.

An important feature is the large, old wisteria vine growing along the top of the street wall and the red door. In the spring there is a profusion of purple flowers. Wisterias are predicted to live 80 years but this venerable specimen has been documented to be more than 115 years old. The Foundation erected a steel trellis to support the old vine while cultivating a new plant from its seed.

The Foundation completed a rehabilitation of this building in 2006

The territorial style Roque Tudesqui House is located in one of the oldest neighborhoods in Santa Fe, the Barrio de Analco. The east section behind the entrance wall with the red doors is owned by the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, which purchased it in 1987 from the estate of Marjorie Allen, the last private owner. The west section is privately owned. Research indicates that Roque Tudesqui, the Italian-born merchant for whom the building is named, purchased the west section before 1841.



South Elevation . Drawing by Donna Quasthoff, AIA.

HSF

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THE DONACIANO VIGIL HOUSE

518 ALTO STREET

Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned



Architectural drawings by Donna Quasthoff, AIA.

This Territorial-style residence is named for a prominent nineteenth-century political and military figure. Vigil served as military secretary to Governor Manuel Armijo and later as secretary of the territory and acting civil governor of New Mexico. The home was later purchased by Vincente Garcia and remained in that family until the mid-twentieth century.

This quiet and elegant home is located in one of Santa Fe's oldest neighborhoods, the Barrio de Guadalupe, named after the construction of the Santuario de Guadalupe dedicated in 1795. Historically, this was an area of cultivated fields. Buildings were widely spaced and located, like the Vigil

house, on the high ground (*los altos*) south of the Santa Fe River and along Agua Fria Street, the old trade route south to Mexico.

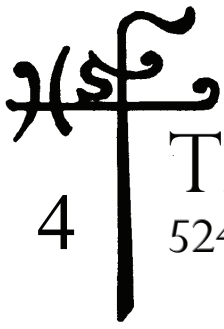
When noted watercolorist and architect William Lumpkins bought the property in 1946, it had been abandoned for years. The large front room was a shell with its thick adobe walls eroded to the top of the windows and any reusable elements had been stripped away. Lumpkins roofed the buildings and, most notably, installed some of the beautiful nineteenth-century windows and doors salvaged from St. Michael's College building on the Old Santa Fe Trail.

In 1959 Charlotte White and Boris Gilbertson

purchased the property. Gilbertson, a sculptor, and Charlotte embarked on a twenty-year project to create not a reproduction of the Vigil or García home, but an interpretation of a Spanish-era dwelling that stands on its own merits as a work of Gilbertson's art. Especially noteworthy is the magnificent entrance gate crafted by Gilbertson, the territorial brick coping he added, Charlotte's enchanting landscaping, and beautiful windows from the previous century. The house is still plastered in adobe mud, rather than the cement stucco that has almost entirely replaced the traditional plaster in Santa Fe.

Charlotte White donated the property to the HSFF in 1996 to insure its preservation. She died in 2002. The HSFF published selections from the diary that Charlotte kept during the years that she and Boris worked on the house in a book called *Within Adobe Walls: A Santa Fe Journal*. It is available in local libraries and at the HSFF office in El Zaguán.





THE GARCIA HOUSE

524 ALTO STREET

Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned



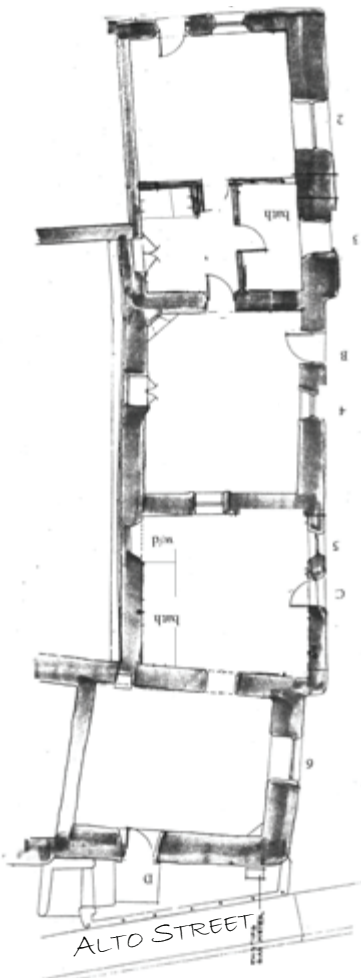
At one time this building was part of the neighboring Vigil House. It's named in recognition of the long ownership of both properties by the family of Vicente García, Sr. (1827-1889). His father Feliz García's large family home was farther down Alto Street on the corner of Closson Street (formerly West Garcia Street). Vicente Garcia, like his father, was a prosperous merchant.

The Foundation purchased the house in 2000 to reunite it with the Vigil house. These rooms, together with the Vigil House, illustrate the Spanish tradition of constructing linear collections of rooms around an inner courtyard. You can see the thick adobe walls and their irregular undulation along the driveway. On the interior, built-in cupboards indicate former windows and doors into the Vigil House courtyard next door. In the front room, the wall shared with the Vigil House sala could be a later addition. The window on the opposite wall was originally a door.

The Garcia and Vigil Houses are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and State Register of Cultural Properties. The Historic Santa Fe Foundation completed a restoration of this property in 2002.



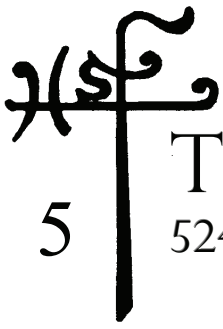
The Garcia House, north room, before the restoration. The oak floor was beneath linoleum. Photo by Hope Curtis.



Architectural drawing by Greg Walke.



The Garcia House, north room, after the restoration. Before the restoration, the vigas were concealed behind a drop ceiling. Photo by Hope Curtis.



THE RIVERA HOUSE

5 524½ ALTO STREET

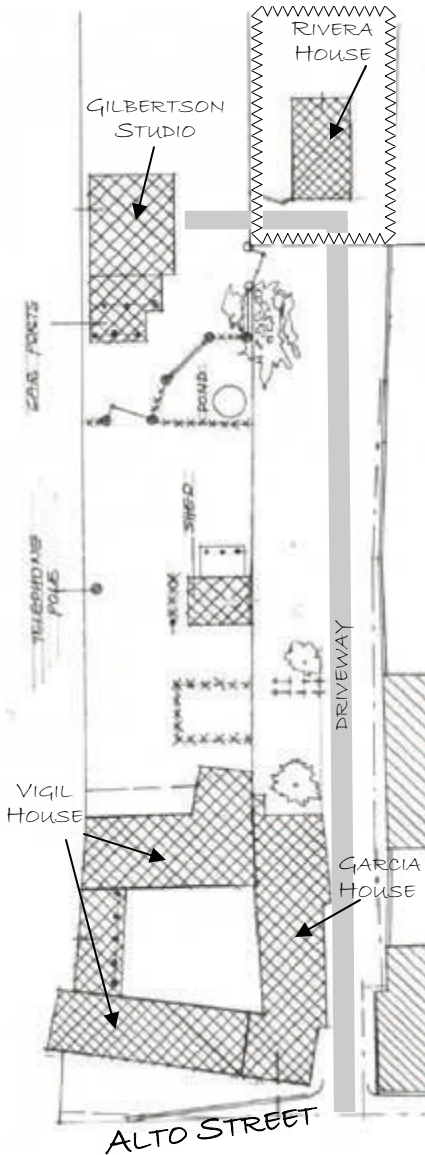
Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned



The house has two rooms of similar size, a kitchen and bedroom. The rooms are separated by a small bathroom and storage closet. The north and south sides of the house have single doorways. Each of the east and west facades have two sets of wooden casement windows.

Initially and for many years thereafter there was a single water spigot on the kitchen's west wall from which the family would fill a bucket to do dishes. Water was heated on a large wood cookstove that stood in the corner. Once a week they would fill a large washtub with heated water for their baths.

After living in the house for over 30 years, Eloisa received assistance from HUD in the 1970s to install kitchen cabinets with a sink, a full bathroom and a pitched roof over the leaking flat one. In the spring and summer of 2005 we upgraded electric and mechanical systems. The interior plan was altered slightly to make the small space more efficient. The single water spigot, though no longer functioning, was retained during the renovation as a reminder of the home's humble past.

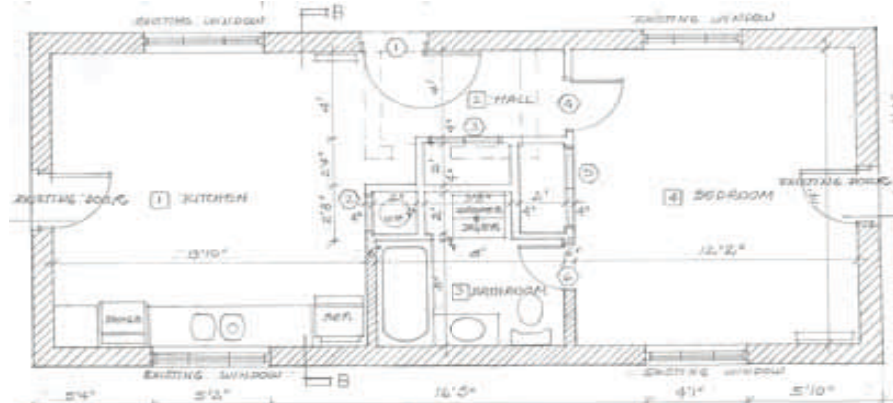


The purchase of the Rivera House in 2003 completed a compound of buildings on Alto Street that began with the Donaciano Vigil House donated to the Foundation by Charlotte White in 1996.

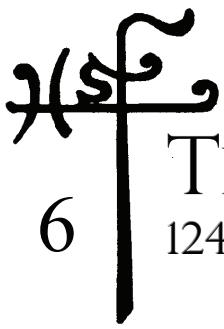
In a neighborhood that is being pursued by real estate speculators, we felt it strategically important to acquire the Rivera House especially because of its placement behind the Garcia House and next to the Vigil House.

It's an adobe house of charming proportion. The house's modest size reflects its history. It was built by Monico Rivera in 1939. Sadly, he died in 1940 at the age of 31 after falling from the roof. His widow Eloisa lived in the house where she raised two daughters Rose and Ruby. She died in May of 2003.

As you can see by the site map (above) the only access to the Rivera House is through the Garcia House property from Alto Street. The Foundation acquired it because of concern that the land might be developed and increased density and resulting traffic would harm the Garcia House.



Architectural drawings by Graciela Petronio Tomé



THE FELIPE B. DELGADO HOUSE

124 WEST PALACE AVENUE

Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned



May Day School Parade in front of Delgado House ca. 1916-17. Photo by Asplund courtesy Palace of the Governors (MNM/CDA) # 10522.

The Territorial-style Delgado House was built in 1891 by Felipe B. Delgado, a socially prominent Santa Fe merchant. The house was a center of social activity in Santa Fe during the Delgado family ownership.

The house remained in the Delgado family until 1970,



*Felipe B. Delgado.
Photo courtesy Fray Angelico Photo Archives.*

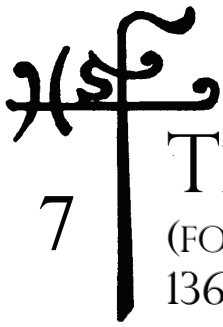
when it was purchased and renovated by architect John Gaw Meem. Meem came to Santa Fe in 1920 to be treated for tuberculosis. He became the leading exponent of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival and Territorial Revival styles and was in the forefront of the movement during the 1940s, 50s and 60s to make these the city's dominate architectural styles. Significant examples of his work can be found in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and other communities in New Mexico and Colorado. In the early 1960s Meem was instrumental in the establishment of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation. In 1980, he and his wife Faith donated the Delgado House to the Foundation to ensure its preservation.

The house has a second-story Territorial-style wooden porch, a red tin hip-roof and a stone basement, the latter an unusual feature in Santa Fe.

The Delgado House is presently used as administrative offices by the First National Bank of Santa Fe, New Mexico's oldest financial institution. It is open to the public on the first Monday of each month.



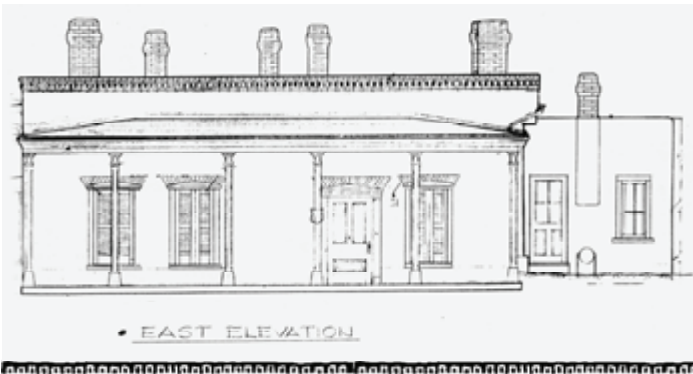
Delgado House ca. 1920s-30s. Photo by H. Sage Goodwin courtesy Palace of the Governors (MNM/CDA) # 119355.



THE OLIVER P. HOVEY HOUSE

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE TULLY HOUSE)
136 GRANT AVENUE

Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned



In 2002, the Historic Santa Fe Foundation renamed the Tully House for Oliver P. Hovey who was sometimes referred to by his contemporaries as Lord Hovey or even the Great Lord Hovey, for his extravagant ways. He was not a lord, just as the house he built was not really red brick, but as historic research often reveals, things are not always as they seem.

The seven-room adobe residence known for some thirty years as the Oliver P. Hovey House is among Santa Fe's most highly regarded landmarks, distinguished by an exterior of stucco painted to look like brick, prominent downtown location and recent history of near destruction and subsequent rescue by the Historic Santa Fe Foundation.

Early on there was uncertainty about an appropriate historic name for the building.

Several years ago, the HSF began to update the documentation on the "Tully House", which appeared to have a straightforward history based on previous research. Analysis revealed that the original title did not lead back to Tully's nine-room house, but rather to a seven-room dwelling directly north of it on land purchased by Oliver P. Hovey from James Conklin in 1857.

A recently published 1859 Santa Fe diary mentions "Mr. Hovey's brick". These quantities of fired genuine bricks were unobtainable at this early date in Santa Fe so this is undoubtedly a reference to the painted variety. An

inventory, made after Hovey's death in 1862, lists a "brick front house".

Oliver Hovey, like Tully, was James Conklin's son-in-law. Both owned or leased portions of Conklin's property. At various times, Hovey owned or claimed this house as well as tracts both north and south of it; herein lay the confusion. Although documentation of the Foundation's property is not as straightforward as that for the actual Tully House, evidence suggests that the subject building was constructed during Hovey's ownership between 1857 and 1859 and lost by him soon thereafter.

When the Foundation purchased the property in 1976, the false brick, having been covered with stucco, was long forgotten. An early photograph revealed walls painted in false brick. When existing stucco was removed, fragments of the painted brick were uncovered over the side entrance. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the "brick" finish on the exterior would be restored. This extensive work was completed in 1978 under the direction of architect Donna Quasthoff.



The Hovey House circa 1905-1910. Photo courtesy Mrs. Raymond M. Tunnell, New Mexico State Archives.



THE CROSS OF THE MARTYRS

PASEO DE LA LOMA

Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned



Dedication of the Cross of the Martyrs, Santa Fe Fiesta, September 15, 1920. Photo by Wesley Bradfield. Photo courtesy Palace of the Governors (MNM/CDA)#52459.

Edgar L. Street, and Walter G. Turley. Constructed of reinforced concrete by the Midland Bridge Company it stands 25 feet high and weighs 76 tons. For many years it stood alone on the hill overlooking the city. Now it's surrounded by residential development. At various times in its history, the Cross has been owned by the City of Santa Fe and the Catholic Mission Church of St. Joseph. In the early 1990s, the Cross and the small piece of land on which it stands was acquired by a local neighborhood association and donated to the Foundation to ensure its preservation.

The Cross is accessible by a flight of wooden steps from Paseo de la Loma.

The Cross of the Martyrs was erected in 1920 under the auspices of the Historical Society of New Mexico and the Knights of Columbus to commemorate the deaths of 21 Franciscan friars at the hands of Pueblo Indians in 1680 during the Pueblo Revolt.

In 1598, Juan de Oñate had established the first Spanish settlement in New Mexico on the banks of the Rio Grande north of the present city of Española. Franciscan friars

moved into the pueblos and set up missions. The Indians eventually united to drive out the Spanish killing the Franciscans in their midst and many colonists as well. The Cross of the Martyrs was dedicated during the Santa Fe Fiesta of 1920, a celebration that commemorates the return of the Spanish to New Mexico under Diego de Vargas in 1692.

The Cross was designed by Ralph Emerson Twitchell,

Construction of the Cross, 1919-1920. Courtesy Palace of the Governors (MNM/CDA)#57998.



THE FOUNDATION'S REGISTRY



REGISTRY OF RESOURCES WORTHY OF PRESERVATION

The documentation of structures by research and the maintenance of a registry of those deemed worthy of preservation are central to the Foundation's educational mission. The following list of structures have been listed and are thereby eligible to exhibit a bronze plaque that reads "The Historic Santa Fe Foundation Finds This (property) Worthy of Preservation."



The Boyle House at 327 De Vargas Street was placed on the Foundation Registry in 1963. It appears on the Urrutia map of 1766-68 as a large, hacienda-like building and also on the Gilmer map of 1846. Photo by Vincent Foster.

- Acequia Madre (Mother Ditch), Santa Fe
- Las Acequias (Cyrus McCormick, Jr. House), Nambe
- Jose Alarid House, 338 East De Vargas Street
- Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Depot, Railroad Yard
- Adolph Bandelier House, 352 East De Vargas Street
- Gustave Baumann House, 409 Camino de las Animas
- Elizabeth and Henry Berchtold House, 213 East Marcy Street
- A.M. Bergere House, 135 Grant Avenue
- Rafael Borrego House, 724 Canyon Road
- Bouquet and Jail House Ranches, Nambe
- Arthur Boyle House, 327 De Vargas Street
- Edwin Brooks House, 553 Canyon Road
- Witter Bynner House, 341 E. Buena Vista Street
- J.S. Candelario's "Original Old Curio Store," 201 West San Francisco Street
- Cathedral Park, Cathedral Place
- Catron Block, NE corner of Plaza
- Gregorio Crespín House, 132 East De Vargas Street
- Bronson Cutting House, 908 Old Santa Fe Trail
- Randall Davey House, Upper Canyon Road
- Delgado-Hare House, 401 Delgado Street
- Digneo-Moore House, 1233 Paseo de Peralta
- Digneo-Valdez House, 1231 Paseo de Peralta
- William Penhallow Henderson House, 555 Camino del Monte Sol
- Harry Howard Dorman House, 707 Old Santa Fe Trail
- Fairview Cemetery, Cerrillos Road
- Fenyés-Curtin House, 614 Acequia Madre
- First Ward School, 400 Canyon Road
- Fort Marcy Officer's Residence (Edgar Lee Hewett House), 116 Lincoln Avenue
- Padre Jose Manuel Gallegos House, 227-237 Washington Avenue
- Garcia-Stevenson House, 408 Delgado/522 Acequia Madre
- Martin Gardesky and Florence Spitz House, 700 Paseo de Peralta
- Gross, Kelly and Co. Warehouse, Railroad Yard
- Hayt-Wientge Mansion, 620 Paseo de la Cuma
- Philip Hesch House, 324-326 Read Street
- Francisca Hinojos House, 35 E. Palace Avenue
- ★ Oliver P. Hovey House (formerly known as the Pinckney R. Tully House), 136 Griffin Street
- Archbishop Lamy's Chapel, Bishop's Lodge Road
- Loretto Chapel, 219 Old Santa Fe Trail
- Lynch Wofford Ranch House, 309+ Agua Fria Road
- Manderfield Mausoleum, Rosario Cemetery
- Museum of Fine Arts, Palace Avenue and Lincoln Avenue
- Nuestra Señora de la Luz Catholic Church, Canoncito
- Alexander G. Irvine and Katherine McKenzie House, 310 McKenzie Street
- Ortiz Property, 306-309, 322 1/2 West San Francisco Street
- Matias Martinez Farm, 1500 Canyon Road
- Sara Melton House, 601½ Paseo de Peralta
- The "Oldest" House, west portion 209-215 East De Vargas
- Sheldon Parsons House and Studio, 334 Garcia Street



The artist Gustave Baumann built this house in 1923. It was placed on the Foundation Registry in 1990. Photo courtesy of Ann Baumann.

- De la Pena House (Frank G. Applegate House), 831 El Caminito
- Powder House, Galisteo Street near Cordova Road
- Juan Jose Prada House, 519 Canyon Road
- George Cuyler Preston House, 106 Faithway
- El Puente De Los Hidalgos (Bridge of the Noblemen), Grant Ave. over Arroyo Mascaras
- Diego Arias de Quiros Site, East Palace
- Ignacio de Roybal House, Jacona
- Olive Rush House and Studio, 630 Canyon Road
- Saint Catherine's Industrial Indian School, 801 Griffin Street
- St. Michael's Dormitory, Old Santa Fe Trail
- Salmon-Greer House, 505 Don Gaspar
- Scottish Rite Temple, 463 Paseo de Peralta
- Second Ward School, 312 Sandoval Street
- Eugenie Shonnard House, 1411 Paseo de Peralta
- Leonard F. Smith House, 334 Garcia Street
- Spiegelberg-Spitz House, 237 East Palace Avenue
- Stone Warehouse, 316 Guadalupe Street
- ★ "Roque Tudesqui" House (east), 135 East De Vargas Street
- Roque Tudesqui House (west), 129 East De Vargas Street
- Carlos Vierra House, 1002 Old Pecos Trail
- ★ Donaciano Vigil House, 518 Alto Street
- Irene von Horvath House, 728 Canyon Road
- Francis C. Wilson House, 316 East Buena Vista Street
- Professor J. A. Wood House, 511 Armijo Street
- ★ El Zaguán (James L. Johnson House), 545 Canyon Road
- ★ *Historic Santa Fe Foundation-Owned*

Many of the properties listed on the Registry are private residences. Please respect their privacy.

PRESERVATION EDUCATION

Our education goals seek to establish increased appreciation for and knowledge of Santa Fe's historic resources. We do so through stewardship of our properties, research, publications and public programs.

We also fund the annual Faith and John Meem Preservation Trades Internship. It is designed to provide preservation students with hands-on preservation trades training working on historic properties, exposure to the daily workings of our organization and give them the opportunity to observe the operations of local, state and federal preservation agencies.

For over forty years, our publications have been a resource on Santa Fe's historic properties and are paramount in elevating the importance and appreciation of significant properties. We have a large collection of information on historic properties. Please use us as a resource.



Carlos Vierra House (1918) showing portal and second-story set-back, a design element encouraged by Vierra. Photo by Vincent Foster.