

Georgia O'Keeffe Museum

135 Grant Avenue: The Otero-Bergere House

Introduction

135 Grant Avenue served as officers' quarters for the Fort Marcy Military Reservation from the 1870s until 1907 when it became a residence for members of the influential Baca, Luna, Otero, and Bergere families. The building's current moniker, the A.M. Bergere House, identifies only one of the home's many important and influential residents. Broadening the name of this historic building to the Otero-Bergere House creates opportunities for new narratives, and creates a fuller picture of the importance of the building and its residents. "La Casa Grande" or the "Big House", as it came to be called, was home to important political and social figures and activities. A more inclusive naming of the house will acknowledge the importance of the many who lived here.

Bergere Kenny, son of May Bergere, in 1944, recalled of the significance of La Casa Grande:

I look upon La Casa Grande as a sort of symbol of permanence and something you can count on – the people, the posole, the 9:15 Mass, and the straight Republican ticket – when actually it is the center of more excitement and change than any place except the White House. Yet there is no event so big, so far-reaching, or so tragic that it causes a real permanent alteration in the way of life."¹

Fort Marcy Military Reservation, Officers' Quarters

In 1868, the Fort Marcy Military Reservation was established by President Andrew Johnson. In the late 1870s, the structure at 135 Grant Avenue was built. It was one of six adobe structures constructed for use as officers' quarters.² The activities at the reservation, "were somewhat limited and consisted mainly of presenting band concerts and firing gun salutes," and thus with little need for the reservation, it was abandoned in 1894.³ In 1895 it was placed under the custody of the

¹ Whaley, Charlotte. *Nina Otero-Warren of Santa Fe*. Santa Fe, NM: Sunstone Press, 2007, 183

² Purdy, James H. "The A.M. Bergere House: 135 Grant Avenue." *The Historic Santa Fe Foundation, Bulletin...*, 2, no. 2 (Fall-Winter 1976), 3

³ Purdy (1976), 4

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Interior Department under the administration of the Governor of New Mexico.⁴ It was during this time that the officer's quarters were used as rent free residences by prominent New Mexicans and politicians.⁵

Solomon Luna (1858-1912) / Isabella Baca Luna

In 1899, Solomon Luna was granted permission to occupy the house 135 Grant Avenue. Solomon was a prominent member of the Baca/Luna families and an important figure in New Mexico history. He served in the 1910 New Mexico Constitutional Convention, held various offices in Valencia County including probate clerk, sheriff, and treasurer and was also a successful sheep raiser and bank president.⁶ Though Solomon was granted permission to occupy the house, it is assumed that he acquired the property for his mother, Isabella Baca Luna, and never lived in the house himself. Solomon continued living in Los Lunas overseeing the operation of his sheep ranch. Isabella lived in the home for two years.⁷ After she no longer lived in the house, Solomon encouraged his sister, Eloisa and her family to move into the house.⁸

Eloisa Luna Otero Bergere (1864-1914)

Eloisa Luna Otero Bergere and her family moved into 135 Grant Avenue in 1901. Eloisa acquired the property through her family connections and spent the years 1901-1914 building the home's reputation as a Santa Fe center for political and social gatherings. The precedent set by Eloisa during those early years would be carried on by her heirs for decades following.

In 1879, Eloisa married Manuel Basilio [B.] Otero (1860-1883) bringing together the powerful Luna and Otero families. The Lunas and Oteros were both Spanish colonial families and influential in the development of New Mexico. Don Domingo de Luna settled in the San Clemente grant after the 1692 Spanish reconquest, and the Otero family first arrived in Santa Fe in 1786

⁴ Purdy (1976), 4

⁵ Purdy (1976), 4

⁶ Purdy (1976), 5

⁷ Whaley, 50

⁸ Whaley, 50

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and quickly acquired land in the Río Grand Valley. Both families held important political roles including Solomon Luna's role in helping to draft New Mexico's constitution, and don Antonio José Otero's role as the first supreme court judge of New Mexico. Manuel and Eloisa's marriage increased their financial and land holdings, and together they "owned more than 700,000 acres of land in and around Los Lunas, the Estancia Valley, and Antelope Springs. The Luna family alone owned 150,000 head of sheep."⁹ Manuel and Eloisa had three children: Eduardo Manuel (1880-1932), Maria Adelina Isabel Emilia (Nina) (1881-1965) and Manuel Basilio [Jr.] (1883-1963). In 1883, Eloisa was widowed when Manuel died at age 23 over a land dispute.¹⁰

In 1886, three years after Manuel's death, Eloisa married Alfred Maurice (A.M.) Bergere (1858-1939), who was born in Liverpool, England. His father was the owner and builder of steamships that sailed from Liverpool to the Mediterranean Sea. A.M. moved to Valencia County and held different jobs including stock raising, mercantile and insurance. He also served on the board of county commissioner and was county assessor and treasurer¹¹. For A.M., his marriage to Eloisa, "offered not only a full life with a kind and beautiful woman but also a connection with one of the most prestigious families in the territory".¹² This marriage greatly benefited A.M. financially because Eloisa, "was far more economically secure than he and already enjoyed the privileged status of New Mexico's elite class."¹³ Together, they had nine children and remained married until her death in 1914.

In 1897, Miguel Antonino [Miguel A.] Otero II was appointed governor. Miguel was Eloisa's cousin from her marriage to Manuel. As a favor to Eloisa, Miguel recommended that John R. McFie appoint A.M. as clerk for the First New Mexico Judicial District Court.¹⁴ A.M. was appointed to the position, and in 1897 the Otero-Bergere family moved from Los Lunas to Santa

⁹ Whaley, 16

¹⁰ Whaley, 20

¹¹ Purdy (1976), 6

¹² Whaley, 29

¹³ Whaley, 28

¹⁴ Whaley, 41-42

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Fe. The family lived in a house on Lincoln Avenue until 1901 when they moved to 135 Grant Avenue at the encouragement of Solomon Luna, who had already been permitted to occupy the building. This move was, "one of the many perquisites the Bergeres received through their close connection with the governor".¹⁵ In 1904, the house was transferred to the City of Santa Fe, and then again to the Santa Fe Board of Education. In 1905, Eloisa purchased it for \$2,700.¹⁶

In Santa Fe, Eloisa was an important figure in society and politics. She was known for her charitable work with low income families, especially among Hispanos. She served as chair for the Santa Fe Board of Education and was interested in improving schools.¹⁷ She also volunteered through the St. Francis Cathedral altar society.¹⁸ And, she was active with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and attended legislation sessions.¹⁹ Eloisa's charitable work, her wealth, and her familial prestige allowed her to assume an elevated role in Santa Fe:

"In Santa Fe, Eloisa assumed the roles of 'town matriarch' and 'big mother heart.' Elite Hispanas were part of the 'informal' political force that offered their homes as gathering places for Hispano and Euro-American politicians to wine, dine, and discuss politics with the women."²⁰

Eloisa hosted many of these activities at 135 Grant Avenue. The Big House, along with the governor's mansion, "became centers for lively and at times lavish social affairs attracting the territory's important political leaders, merchants, artists, and writers."²¹ The house was such an important part of the Otero-Bergere family's reputation, it earned a mention in Eloisa's obituary:

¹⁵ Whaley, 49-50

¹⁶ Whaley, 50

¹⁷ Salas, Elizabeth, and Virginia Sánchez Korrol. "Adelina Otero Warren: Rural Aristocrat and Modern Feminist." In *Latina Legacies: Identity, Biography, and Community*, 135-47. Viewpoints on American Culture. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005, 137

¹⁸ Whaley, 49

¹⁹ "City Shocked by Sudden Death of Mrs. Bergere." *Santa Fe New Mexican*. September 3, 1914.

²⁰ Salas, 137

²¹ Whaley, 52

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"She attended the [legislative] sessions, conversed with many of the legislators and entertained not a few of the prominent men and women of the state at her beautiful home on Grant avenue. She was ever the soul of hospitality marked by all the charms of the Spanish traditions."²²

Eloisa inherited substantial wealth from her family, as well as from her first marriage to Manuel Otero. In 1897, a year into her marriage with A.M. Bergere, she followed the Spanish/Mexican traditions of women bequeathing their family lands to their daughters; she willed Manuel's lands to their two sons, and her Luna family landholdings to their daughter, Nina.²³ However, the New Mexico state constitution, written in 1910, changed community property laws. All married New Mexican women lost the community property rights they had from Spanish and Mexican laws.²⁴ In light of these changes, Nina convinced Eloisa to develop a trust for her children.²⁵ 135 Grant Avenue was conveyed in trust to the Otero and Bergere children as follows²⁶:

1912-1932: Eduardo Otero

1932-1963: Manuel Otero

1963-1965: Nina Otero Warren

1965-1976: Anita Bergere²⁷

In 1914, Eloisa became unexpectedly ill. At this time, many of the older children were living outside of the home. Eduardo was in Los Lunas, Manuel in Albuquerque, Nina in New York, and Anita in a convent prepared to take her final vows.²⁸ Just before Eloisa's death that year, A.M.

²² "City Shocked by Sudden Death of Mrs. Bergere." Santa Fe New Mexican. September 3, 1914.

²³ Salas, 136-137

²⁴ Salas, 137

²⁵ Whaley, 71

²⁶ Purdy (1976), 7

²⁷ Purdy, James H. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form." June 3, 1975, 1.

²⁸ Whaley, 75

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called for Nina and Anita to return home.²⁹ Nina and Anita remained in the house and cared for it and its residents until their deaths over three decades later.

Eduardo Otero (1880-1932)

Eduardo Otero was twenty-one years old when the family moved into La Casa Grande; it is unclear if he ever lived in the house. The house was conveyed in trust to Eduardo in 1912, and remained until his death in 1932. He played a major role in the operations of the property.³⁰

Eduardo, like others in his family, was a powerful businessman and politician. In 1912, he inherited his Uncle Solomon Luna's Luna Mansion and flocks.³¹ Eventually, Eduardo would become known as "the largest single sheep operator in the United States" and ran the Otero family's N-Bar Ranch.³² This business was the primary source of income for the family in the Big House.³³ In addition to his business, he was a successful politician, thanks at least in part to family connections:

Along with the family fortune, he inherited [from Solomon Luna] the position of political jefe of Valencia County. As his reputation grew, he personally handpicked candidates for county offices through clever maneuvers behind the scenes, and when his recommendations were presented to the Republican convention assembled at the courthouse, they were usually given a rubber-stamp approval.³⁴

Nina Otero Warren (1881-1965)

In 1914 when Nina Otero Warren was summoned to return to Santa Fe, she had been in New York looking after her half-brother, Luna Bergere. She returned and remained in Santa Fe from this time until her death in 1965, and though she wasn't always living in the Big House, she was a constant presence. Her many governmental, political, and social roles have solidified Nina as

²⁹ Whaley, 75

³⁰ Purdy (1976), 7

³¹ Whaley, 70

³² Whaley, 154

³³ Whaley, 153

³⁴ Whaley, 70-71

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an integral part of New Mexico's history. Her accomplishments and contributions have been captured in a published biography, and many articles, that delve into the importance of her life.³⁵

She was a leader in New Mexico's women's suffrage movement and played a pivotal role in the state's ratification of the 19th Amendment in the state. She was active in the Congressional Union and served in the legislative committees for the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs and the Republic Party.³⁶ Alice Paul, national suffrage leader, "credited Otero Warren with securing New Mexico's passage of the Nineteenth Amendment".³⁷

Nina had a major impact on the state of education in New Mexico. She was the superintendent of public schools in Santa Fe County from 1917 to 1929 and, "at age thirty-seven, she became the youngest superintendent in the state."³⁸ Among the many contributions in her role as superintendent were an increased school year length, a search for better teachers, and teacher salary increase. She also lobbied for school renovations.³⁹

In 1922, Nina ran for the U.S. House of Representatives, making her the "first women from New Mexico to be nominated and to run for high office."⁴⁰ She spoke in Spanish throughout her campaign and easily won the Republican party's nomination by beating her Republican opponent, incumbent Nestor Montoya, 466 ½ votes to 99 ½.⁴¹ However, she ultimately lost the campaign to Democrat John Marrow, thanks in part to the scandal of her divorce from Rawson Warren in 1909.

Nina's resume is vast, and her contributions were many. Among her other roles were: first woman Inspector of Indian services (1922-1924); involvement with literacy education including with the Civilian Conservation Corps (Director of literacy education, 1935) and the Works Progress

³⁵ Whaley, Charlotte. Nina Otero-Warren of Santa Fe. Santa Fe, NM: Sunstone Press, 2007.

³⁶ Salas, 139

³⁷ Salas 139

³⁸ Whaley, 88

³⁹ Whaley, 107-108

⁴⁰ Whaley, 211

⁴¹ Salas, 140

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Administration (Director, literacy program of adult education, NM, 1937). She authored a book of her memories from the family hacienda in Los Lunas in the book *Old Spain in Our Southwest* (1936), she homesteaded land, which became known as Las Dos, with Mamie Meadors (1929-1932) and owned the business Las Dos Realty and Insurance Company (1947-1965).⁴²

In addition to Nina's governmental and political work, she had an active social circle that included well-known artists and writers of the time, like Witter Bynner, Will Shuster, Alice Corbin Henderson and Mary Austin. The Big House was a gathering place for Nina and her friends. Nina was on the El Pasatiempo Committee who worked to produce the 'hysterical parade' in 1924: "The involvement of Nina and her gifted friends in the 1924 Fiesta de Santa Fe set high standards for future celebrations and attracted national attention."⁴³

Nina was the unofficial head of 135 Grant Avenue until A.M. Bergere's death in 1939, wherein the role became official.⁴⁴ She was a primary decision-maker and financial-backer at the house. She made decisions about property renovations, and about the family business. She was referred to as the "umbrella over the family".⁴⁵ The property was conveyed to Nina in 1963.

Anita Bergere (1887-1976)

Anita also returned to the Big House when Eloisa became ill in 1914.⁴⁶ Anita was responsible for tasks like "supervising the shopping, cooking, heavy cleaning, and transporting of the younger children, she also helped Nina, whose days and evenings were crowded with business and social commitments."⁴⁷ Anita was also involved with the suffrage movement and after Nina's tenure, Anita briefly held the position of superintendent of Santa Fe County public schools. Anita

⁴² Whaley, 211-212

⁴³ Whaley, 124

⁴⁴ Whaley, 157

⁴⁵ Whaley, 192

⁴⁶ Whaley, 75

⁴⁷ Whaley, 101

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lived in the Big House from the time she returned in 1914 to her death in 1976. In 1965 after Nina's death, the property was conveyed in trust to Anita.⁴⁸

Manuel B. Otero (1883-1963)

Manuel was 18 years old when the family moved into the Big House, and it is unclear if he lived in the home. Unlike Eduardo, Manuel is in family photographs at the property. Like others in his family, Manuel was a politician and sheep herder. In 1924, he ran for governor and lost by a narrow 199 votes, prompting a call for election reform laws.⁴⁹ When Eduardo died, Manuel took over running the N-Bar Ranch.⁵⁰ Also following the death of Eduardo, 135 Grant Avenue was conveyed in trust to Manuel.⁵¹

Rosina Bergere (1898-1972) and the 1924 Renovation

For a brief but important moment in La Casa Grande's history, Rosina Bergere returned to live in the house. Rosina and her first husband, Leonard Smith, divorced in 1924 and at that time she and their two children moved back to her childhood home for approximately a year.

When Rosina returned, Nina concluded renovations were necessary to accommodate the additional residents. This 1924 renovation constituted major changes to outer and interior elements of the building:

A second story was added because the ceilings of the original dormer rooms upstairs were so low the children would bump their heads going in and out. Five larger bedrooms were thus created, and with the new flat roof and squared-off second story, the house conformed more closely to the Spanish-Pueblo style of architecture that was becoming

⁴⁸ Purdy, James H. "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form." June 3, 1975, 7

⁴⁹ Whaley, 99

⁵⁰ Whaley, 154

⁵¹ Purdy (1976), 7

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popular again in the twenties. The renovation also included another bathroom, a sun room (the center of most family gatherings), and a single-car garage."⁵²

Like other women in her family, Rosina was dedicated to charitable causes like the St. Francis Altar Society and Confradia de la Conquistadora. Additionally, she served as Women's Board president for the Museum of New Mexico.⁵³

May Bergere Kenney (1893-1976)

May Bergere Kenney also returned to the Big House later in life. In 1935, her husband, John J. Kenney, died suddenly. John, "was district attorney for the First Judicial District of New Mexico, a well-respected member of the legal profession, 'a grand party-goer', and an avid outdoorsman."⁵⁴ May was left to care for three teenage children, and was pregnant with their fourth child. She and her children moved back to La Casa Grande, where she lived until her death in 1976. Her return to the house fulfilled what Joey Kenney, May's daughter-in-law, described: "Here was the house that grandmother [Eloisa] had left lock, stock, and barrel for the widowed, the divorced, the whatever."⁵⁵

Estella Bergere Leopold (1890-1975)

Estella Bergere was eleven years old when her family moved to La Casa Grande in 1901. She was involved in the suffrage movement alongside her sisters Nina and Anita.⁵⁶ As an adult, she worked as a schoolteacher.⁵⁷ Estella lived at La Casa Grande until 1912 when she married the conservationist Aldo Leopold. After the wedding, the couple moved to the house Aldo built for

⁵² Whaley, 102

⁵³ Sze, Ph.D., Corinne P. "The Frank Leonard Smith House: 334 Garcia Street." *Bulletin of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation* 20, no. 3 (November 1992): 1-13, 4

⁵⁴ Whaley, 144

⁵⁵ Whaley, 145

⁵⁶ Whaley, 84

⁵⁷ The Aldo Leopold Foundation. "Leopold Family"

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them in Tres Piedras.⁵⁸ The house the couple called 'Mi Casita' now serves as space for the Aldo and Estella Leopold Residency program.⁵⁹

Aldo Leopold was a writer, ecologist, conservationist, and is largely considered the father of wildlife ecology.⁶⁰ He worked as supervisor for the Carson National Forest and was instrumental in the Gila National Forest becoming the country's first wilderness area.⁶¹ The Leopold family's legacy is lasting and far-reaching, especially as it relates to land use in New Mexico.

Conclusion

For a period of time during the 20th century, La Casa Grande was a key gathering place in Santa Fe's political and social scenes. Though there were many important people to come through the doors, only a selection of the first two generations of family members to live in the house were the focus of this report. This report has sought to validate expanding the historical moniker from the A.M. Bergere house to the Otero-Bergere House. The historical significance of just some of the members of those first two generations is sufficient for making that case. Studies into the family members that lived in the building will allow for a more complex telling of Santa Fe's history and will elevate underrepresented voices of lesser known figures. Many opportunities to better contextualize 135 Grant Avenue exist, and recognizing the house as being home to members of the Bergere and Otero families is a step towards that contextualization.

⁵⁸ Gulliford, Andrew. "Aldo Leopold, Estella Bergere, Mia Casita and Sheepherding in New Mexico and Colorado", National Resources Journal. v. 57, no. 2 (Summer 2017), 396

⁵⁹ The Aldo Leopold Foundation. "Aldo & Estella Leopold Residency"

⁶⁰ The Aldo Leopold Foundation. "Aldo Leopold"

⁶¹ The Aldo Leopold Foundation. "Aldo Leopold"

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Timeline

Compiled from the following sources:

Purdy, James H. "The A.M. Bergere House: 135 Grant Avenue." The Historic Santa Fe Foundation, Bulletin..., 2, no. 2 (Fall-Winter 1976): 2-10

Whaley, Charlotte. Nina Otero-Warren of Santa Fe. Santa Fe, NM: Sunstone Press, 2007.

- 1868 President Andrew Johnson establishes the Fort Marcy Military Reservation
- early 1870's 135 Grant Avenue built as officers' quarters for the Fort Marcy Military Reservation
- 1879 Eloisa Luna Otero marries Manuel B. Otero
- 1883 Manuel B. Otero dies in land dispute
- 1886 Eloisa Luna Otero marries Alfred Maurice Bergere
- 1894 Fort Marcy Military Reservation abandoned on October 10
- 1895 Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation placed under the custody of the Interior Department for disposal on June 15. Property administered by the Governor of New Mexico and the six officers' quarters are utilized by politicians and prominent New Mexicans as rent-free residences
- 1897 Alfred Bergere appointed clerk for Judge John R. McFie of the First New Mexico Judicial District and the Otero-Bergere family move from Los Lunas to a house on Lincoln Avenue in Santa Fe
- 1899 Solomon Luna granted permission to occupy 135 Grant Avenue on June 3, 1899. His mother, Isabella Baca Luna lives in the house for two years.
- 1901 Otero-Bergere family authorized by Secretary of Interior to occupy a house on the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation. They were already living in house assigned to Solomon Luna
- 1904 Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation conveyed to the City of Santa Fe who transferred the property to the Santa Fe Board of Education

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1905	Eloisa purchases the house from the Board of Education on December 22 for \$2,700
1912	Eloisa conveys the property in trust to her son Eduardo Manuel Otero
1914	Eloisa dies. Nina Otero Warren and Anita Bergere return to 135 Grant Avenue
1924	Rosina Bergere moves back into the house with her two children. Nina orders extensive renovations
1932	Eduardo Otero dies and the property is conveyed to Manuel Basilio Otero
1934	May Bergere and her children move back to the Big House
1939	Alfred Bergere dies
1963	Manuel Otero dies and the property is conveyed to Nina Otero Warren
1965	Nina Otero Warren dies and the property is conveyed to Anita Bergere
1976	Anita Bergere and May Kenney die. Property is chosen as one of Santa Fe's historic buildings
after 1976	Sold to Harry Bigbee to house his legal firm
2001	Georgia O'Keeffe Museum Research Center opens

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Photographs



Solomon Luna

Politician and sheep rancher Solomon Luna, New Mexico, Neg. 050606, 1896? Palace of the Governors Photo Archives, New Mexico History Museum, Santa Fe, New Mexico

<https://econtent.unm.edu/digital/collection/acpa/id/9303>

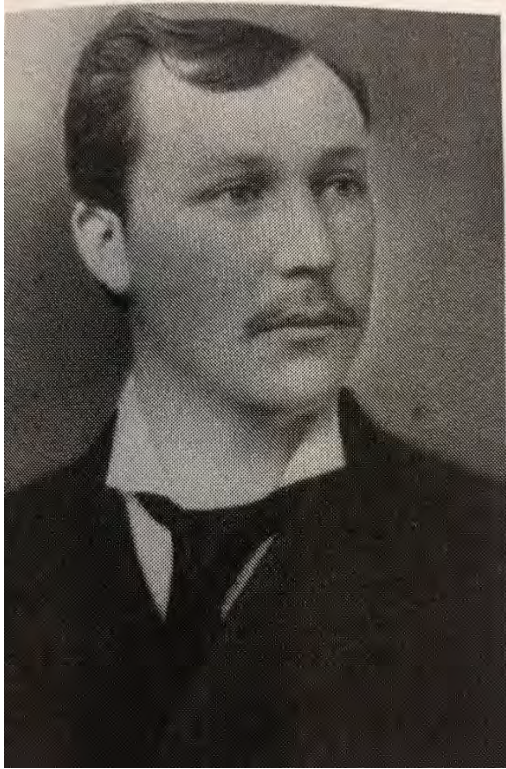


Eloisa Otero Bergere

Eloisa Luna (Bergere), Neg. 146785, n.d. Palace of the Governors Photo Archives, New Mexico History Museum, Santa Fe, New Mexico

<https://econtent.unm.edu/digital/collection/acpa/id/2749>

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Manuel B. Otero

[Manuel B. Otero (180-1883)]. Bergere Family Collection, photo no. 21640, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives.

copied from Whaley, Charlotte. *Nina Otero-Warren of Santa Fe*. Santa Fe, NM: Sunstone Press, 2007, p. 23.



Alfred Maurice (A.M.) Bergere

Alfred M. Bergere, ca. 1890 - ca. 1899. Aldo Leopold Archives. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Archives.

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/2125RS3SCJLTC8Y>

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Eduardo Otero

New Mexico politician Eduardo M. Otero, Neg. HP.1992.21.009, 1925? Lincoln County Collection. Palace of the Governors Photo Archives, New Mexico History Museum, Santa Fe, New Mexico

<https://econtent.unm.edu/digital/collection/acpa/id/9074>



Nina Otero-Warren

Nina Otero, ca. 1920 - ca. 1929. Aldo Leopold Archives. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Archives.

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/7FECPMIX35EK28D>

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Nina Otero-Warren

[Nina Otero-Warren at 135 Grant Avenue, ca 1924]. Bergere Family Collection, photo no. 21718, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives
copied from *Nina Otero -Warren of Santa Fe*, p. 124



Anita Bergere

Cropped from: Alfred M. Bergere and Family, ca. 1918 [1928?]. Aldo Leopold Archives. University of Wisconsin–Madison. Archives.
<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/BNTLXF/C7DCPOX86>

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Manuel B. Otero

Colonel Manuel B. Otero, Neg.

HP.1992.21.018, 1920? Lincoln County

Collection. Palace of the Governors Photo

Archives, New Mexico History Museum, Santa

Fe, New Mexico

<https://econtent.unm.edu/digital/collection/acpa/id/9086>



Rosina Bergere

Cropped from: Alfred M. Bergere and Family,

ca. 1918 [1928?]. Aldo Leopold Archives.

University of Wisconsin-Madison. Archives.

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/BNTLXF/CZDCPOX86>

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May Bergere

Cropped from: Alfred M. Bergere and Family, ca. 1918 [1928?]. Aldo Leopold Archives.

University of Wisconsin–Madison. Archives.

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/BNTLXF/C7DCPOX86>



Estella Bergere

Estella Bergere Leopold, age 21, 1913 (studio portrait), 1913. Aldo Leopold Archives.

University of Wisconsin–Madison. Archives.

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/BN26KMDF6PCMM8D>

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Estella Bergere at 135 Grant Avenue

Wedding day of Aldo Leopold and Estella Bergere, October 12, 1912, Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 12, 1912. Aldo Leopold Archives.

University of Wisconsin–Madison. Archives.

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/5TG7NENU3RTQN8P>

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Bergere Family, 1907. Aldo Leopold Archives. University of Wisconsin–Madison. Archives.
<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/JZAJ6GICC6FDJ84>

Top row: Estella, Nina, Manuel Otero, Anita (holding Joe) | Middle row: May, Alfred, Eloisa, Luna | Bottom row: Connie, Isabel, Dolores, Rosina

Also found in *Nina Otero-Warren of Santa Fe*, p. 48:

The Bergere family, ca. 1906. Bergere Family Collection, photo no. 21648, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives.

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Bergere Family, ca. 1912 [1900s?]. Aldo Leopold Archives. University of Wisconsin–Madison. Archives. <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/IQADN52NSSQWE8F>

Back row, left to right: Alfred Bergere, Eloisa Luna Bergere, Manuel, Estella, Nina | Front row, left to right: Luna, Dolores, Rosina, Consuelo

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Alfred M. Bergere and Family, ca. 1918 [1928?]. Aldo Leopold Archives. University of Wisconsin–Madison. Archives. <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/BNTLXFC7DCPOX86>

Left to right: Alfred M. Bergere, Joseph C. Bergere, Manuel Otero, Leonard Smith, Rosina, Nina, Anita, Aldo Leopold, Lucy, Estella, Lila, May, Dolores, Carl, Luna Bergere, Consuelo, Jack, Herbert.

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Bergere Family, ca. 1920 - ca. 1929 [1940-1947?]. Aldo Leopold Archives. University of Wisconsin–Madison. Archives. <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/3IZYOHQ6JBRNB8B>

Left to right: Rosina, Nina, Dolores, Feta, Estella, Anita, Christina, Luna Bergere, Rosina Smith, May Kenney, Consuelo.

Also found in *Nina Otero-Warren of Santa Fe*, p. 190:
Bergere family photograph, ca. 1950. Bergere Family Collection, photo no. 21660, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives.

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<https://www.aldoleopold.org/about/aldo-leopold/>.

The Aldo Leopold Foundation. "Aldo & Estella Leopold Residency," ©2020.

<https://www.leopoldwritingprogram.org/residency.html>.

The Aldo Leopold Foundation. "Leopold Family," ©2020.

<https://www.aldoleopold.org/about/aldo-leopold/leopold-family/>.

"City Shocked by Sudden Death of Mrs. Bergere." Santa Fe New Mexican. September 3, 1914.

Gulliford, Andrew. "Aldo Leopold, Estella Bergere, Mia Casita and Sheepherding in New Mexico and Colorado", National Resources Journal. v. 57, no. 2 (Summer 2017): 394-427.

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New Photography of 135 Grant Avenue:

Credit line:

Georgia O'Keeffe Museum Research Center, Exterior, 2014-2015. Photography by InSight Foto Inc. © Georgia O'Keeffe Museum.

Historical Photographs of 135 Grant Avenue:

Groups in front of house:

- Included in report:
 - <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/BNTLXFC7DCPOX86>
 - <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/JZAJ6GICC6FDJ84>
 - <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/IQADN52NSSQWE8F>
 - <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/3IZYOH06JBRNB8B>
- Not in report:
 - <https://econtent.unm.edu/digital/collection/acpa/id/1165> (likely 135 Grant)

Wedding on property – house partially visible:

- Not included in report:
 - <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QBR2GMMUD5RH58E>
 - <https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/46AKYRGWRWX4Q9E>

Fort Marcy Officers quarters:

- Not in report:
 - <https://econtent.unm.edu/digital/collection/acpa/id/19091> (House #17 - unclear if 135 Grant)
 - <https://econtent.unm.edu/digital/collection/acpa/id/988> (Officers quarters, unclear if 135 Grant)

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