

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number [REDACTED] not for publication

city or town San Jose vicinity

state New Mexico code NM county San Miguel code 047 zip code 87565

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

X national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Dr. Jeff Pappas, NM State Historic Preservation Officer

Historic Preservation Division, Department of Cultural Affairs

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment
Name of Property

San Miguel, New Mexico
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	0	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	1	objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail" (Revised)

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape: unoccupied land

Landscape: unoccupied land

Transportation: road-related, pedestrian-related

Defense: military facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Santa Fe Trail

foundation: N/A

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: N/A

Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment
Name of Property

San Miguel, New Mexico
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Section is located adjacent to the small village of San Jose in San Miguel County in northern New Mexico. The trail is located at the southern extent of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, between Santa Fe and Las Vegas, New Mexico. Located west of San Jose, the wishbone-shaped trail forms north and south routes, the only detectable trail segments that once extended around the north and south sides of the village to the ford in the Pecos River. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Both routes, which contain rutted segments, vegetative alignments, and deep arroyos, rise in elevation toward the Glorieta Mesa to the west. The trail, according to the Multiple Property Submission, "Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880" (Revised), exemplifies the Historic Trail Property Type, subtype Commercial Trail and Military Trail, and exhibits integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The potential for this property to yield important information is high, and further archaeological study will contribute to further understanding of the use of the trail and the surrounding landscape by Euro-Americans and Native Americans. The segment, therefore, can also be considered as property type Ancillary Historic Properties, subtype Historical Archaeology Sites.

Narrative Description

The Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Section is located adjacent to the small village of San Jose in San Miguel County in northern New Mexico (photo 1). The trail is located at the southern extent of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, between Santa Fe and Las Vegas, New Mexico. The district is an important component of the Santa Fe Trail system in New Mexico as well as locally significant because of its role in the history of the Hispanic community of San Jose.

The route of the trail through San Jose, also known as San Jose del Vado, is documented on historic maps and recent surveys. San Jose, which is located 0.20 miles south of Interstate 25, is a small village with one-story adobe houses surrounding an irregularly shaped, unpaved plaza. A church, San Miguel Church, and community building are located on the north side of the plaza. The route of the trail was marked by a small granite marker placed on the roadside in 1910 by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The marker, which remains in its original location southeast of the San Jose plaza, reads: "Santa Fe Trail / 1822-1879 / Marked by the Daughters of the / American Revolution/and the / Territory of New Mexico." Historic American Building Survey drawings of the village were completed in 1974 and a historic context report was completed for the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division in 2004.

The West San Jose Segment forms wishbone-shaped north and south routes around the village of San Jose. (The trail passed through the village on existing paved streets.) East of the village, the trail splits after the ford (no longer extant) in the Pecos River. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. The two nominated sections of the trail are located on state-owned land west of the village between County Road B41C and a barb-wire fence that marks the limits of state land. Both routes rise in elevation toward the west and Glorieta Mesa, an important visual landmark to west.

The north trail segment is [REDACTED] in length, beginning at the western edge of San Jose and rising approximately 160 feet in elevation toward the west, with most of the rise towards the western edge of the district in the direction of Glorieta Mesa (photo 2). This segment begins in the northwest corner of the village at the ruins of a sandstone building (photo 3). The trail then moves northwest across an unnamed arroyo before turning due west (photo 3).

Evidence of the trail is most pronounced near the western edge of the segment, where multiple lanes of ruts and pronounced trail-related swales are visible (photos 4-9). [REDACTED]

Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment
Name of Property

San Miguel, New Mexico
County and State

[REDACTED]. Both routes pass through scrub woodland with piñon pines and juniper trees, which is cut through with deep arroyos.

[REDACTED]

Areas of the landscape between the trail and San Jose have been eroded and are crossed by deep arroyos that have destroyed any evidence of ruts or swales related to the trail (photos 15-16). The areas nearest the village has been graded and disturbed by road widening, which has obliterated traces of the trail.

Surface archeological investigations have yielded evidence of the trail as well as artifacts from before and after the trail period. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Items datable to the Santa Fe Trail include historic glass, historic porcelain, historic transfer-print ironstone, crockery, tin can pieces, and other metals. Historic indigenous pottery was also noted in the trash, including Powhoge Polychrome, ca.1750-1880 (Harlow, 1973). This pottery likely derived from trade from nearby Pecos Pueblo. Most of the pottery noted was not made in Pecos Pueblo but was trade ware from the Tewa Basin, likely manufactured in one of numerous Tewa Pueblos. Lithic material was also noted nearby, some of it nonlocal trade ware. The nonlocal obsidian source was likely the Jemez Mountains.

[REDACTED]

Lithic scatters are visible within meters of the trail. They are of undetermined age, but likely prehistoric and, therefore noncontributing. An alluvial deposit of flattened river cobble was found nearby, with many cobbles showing wear that indicates it is likely they were used for food processing by the prehistoric inhabitants of the area. Along the north route a *mano* and *metate*, possibly archaic, were identified. The one-handed *mano* (photo 18) maintained distinctive marks resulting from its manufacture. The slab *metate* (photo 19) was found in two pieces with a smooth, worn center for grinding seeds and piñon nuts. Smaller edged tools and numerous flakes were found along the north route. Two small obsidian projectile points were also noted lying side by side. A few glass fragments were also noted along the trail west of the village. The north route also includes the remnants of early 20th-century telegraph poles and glass insulators (photo 20).

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

The north and south routes that form the West San Jose Segment are counted as one contributing site.

[REDACTED]

Artifacts that date to within the period of significance are counted collectively as one contributing object. Artifacts not within the period of significance are counted collectively as one noncontributing object.

Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment
Name of Property

San Miguel, New Mexico
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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 values, 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance Within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Transportation

Commerce

Military

Archeology: historic—non-aboriginal

Period of Significance

1821-1880

Significant Dates

1821—First mule train to Santa Fe

1846-1848—War with Mexico

1880—AT&SF Railway reaches Santa Fe

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Hispanic; Euro-American

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The Multiple Property Submission (MPS) "Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail (Revised) establishes the period of significance of 1821 to 1880 for all routes of the trail. It begins with the legalization of international trade between the United States and Mexico in 1821 and ends with the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway line to Santa Fe in 1880. Documentary evidence establishes that the segment of the trail through the West San Jose area was in heavy use throughout the trail's period of significance. In addition, artifacts found along the trail can be linked to the period of significance.

Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment
Name of Property

San Miguel, New Mexico
County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The West San Jose Segment is significant at the national, state, and local levels under National Register Criteria A and D in the areas of Transportation, Commerce, Military, and Archeology: historic—non-aboriginal and is representative of the property type Historic Trail, subtypes Commercial Trail and Military Trail, and the property type Ancillary Historic Properties, subtype Historical Archaeology Sites. Extensive traffic over the trail throughout its period of significance relates this trail segment to the following historic contexts identified in the Multiple Property Submission (MPS), "Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail" (Revised): International Trade on the Mexican Road, 1821-1846; The Mexican War and the Santa Fe Trail, 1846-1848; Expanding National Trade on the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1861; The Effects of the Civil War on the Santa Fe Trail, 1861-1865; and The Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880. The West San Jose Segment exhibits integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association with the Santa Fe Trail. This segment also has high potential to yield important information. Further archaeological and archival study is likely to contribute to further understanding of the use of the trail and provide new insights on Euro-Americans and early Hispanic settlements.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The 1,200-mile Santa Fe National Trail traverses 36 counties in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico and represents the first great trans-Mississippi trade route. The trail was the first road to be surveyed west of Missouri. It opened trade between New Mexico and surround U.S. states and it aided in the development of the entire southwest region of North America. The Santa Fe Trail differed from the Oregon, California, Mormon, and other trails, which served as highways for emigrants bound for new homes in the far West. The bulk of traffic along the Santa Fe Trail, especially prior to 1848, consisted of civilian Hispanic and American traders with some military traffic and a few emigrants. Until the completion of the connecting Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway in 1880, the Santa Fe Trail remained the major commercial route linking the Eastern U.S. with the American Southwest.

The neighboring Hispanic villages of San Jose and San Miguel, New Mexico were originally a part of the del Vado Spanish Land Grant, given in 1794 to 51 *genizaro* (Hispanicized Indians) and *mestizo* (persons of mixed race, especially persons of Indian and European extraction) families to settle at the crossing of the Pecos River. The villages were built on the eastern frontier of the New Mexico settlements, where the Pecos River Valley meets the Plains. These settlements served as a defensive buffer to protect Santa Fe and they prospered when traffic from the Santa Fe Trail increased through the 19th century. Located roughly three miles southeast of San Jose, San Miguel was the first crossing of the Pecos River and, in the initial years of the Santa Fe Trail trade, the first New Mexican settlement reached by travelers on the trail heading west. The village served as a port of entry for international trade and contained a customs office administered by the governor in Santa Fe (Nostrand, 2003). After the rise of Las Vegas, New Mexico, travelers heading both east and west on the trail found it more advantageous to cross the river at San Jose, continuing on to points west, such as Santa Fe, or points east, such as Las Vegas and the Prairie crossing to Missouri. The Pecos River crossing in San Jose is no longer visible (Santa Fe National Historic Trail: Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, May 1990, Appendix C, nos.151, 153).

The West San Jose Segment is significant at the national, state, and local levels under National Register Criterion A in the area of transportation because the Santa Fe Trail was the first major road network to be surveyed west of Missouri and it served as a template for future road development. The trail's route through San Jose is documented on historic maps and recent surveys, including HABS drawings that were completed of the village in 1974. In addition to the existence of the trail segment, the route through San Jose is recorded on a small granite marker placed along the route southeast of the plaza in 1910 by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The West San Jose Segment is significant at the national, state, and local levels under National Register Criterion A in the area of commerce because the Santa Fe Trail was an important link in a large commercial network that connected two continents—Europe and North America—and several countries, including the United States, Mexico, England, and

Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment
Name of Property

San Miguel, New Mexico
County and State

France. San Jose and San Miguel were established as Spanish Colonial border towns with political and trade connections between Santa Fe and other Hispanic towns. There is also ample documentation of illegal trade with Americans, Europeans, and the Comanche and Apache nations. Many of the early residents were *genizaro*, who led bison hunts and had significant trade and barter contact with the Plains Indians (Hämäläinen, 2008: 204).

The West San Jose Segment is significant at the local, state, and national levels under National Register Criterion A in the area of military history because the U.S. army provided escorts to protect caravans from Plains Indians and later from Mexican forces in the years preceding the Mexican-American War. As the American presence expanded in New Mexico, there was increasing trade as well as more military forts and installations. William A. Thornton, who was appointed Chief of Ordinance for the new territory in 1855, was charged with resupplying the U.S. Army.

The West San Jose Segment is significant at the national, state, and local levels under National Register Criterion D because it has a high potential to yield important information on the use of the trail by Euro-Americans as well as the effect of the trail on early Hispanic settlements. The West San Jose Segment is significant in the area of Archeology: historic—non-aboriginal and is representative of the property type Historic Trail, Ancillary Historic Properties, subtype Historical Archaeology Sites. The West San Jose Segment is an associated setting for the historic village, with clearly observable trail segments on the west side of the village. The trail likely had multiple routes that passed through the plaza in the center of the village and routes to the north and south that bypassed the village.

Surface archeology identified items datable to the period of significance of the trail. Historic items in trash heaps near the trail segment include lithic debris, historic glass, historic porcelain, historic transfer-print ironstone, crockery, tin can pieces, and other metals. Historic indigenous pottery was also noted. Additional survey and archeological research of the area would likely yield information important to furthering our understanding of the Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico.



. Future investigations might include historical archaeological studies, examination of historic photographs to see whether they include visual evidence of the structure, and interviews with local residents, which might yield information on the history and use of the building.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Kansas State Historical Society, "Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail" (Revised). National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Registration Form. 2012. On file at the Kansas Historic Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment
Name of Property

San Miguel, New Mexico
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Hämäläinen, Pekka. *The Comanche Empire*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008.

Harlow, Francis H. *Matte-Paint Pottery of the Tewa, Keres and Zuni Pueblos*. Santa Fe: Museums of New Mexico, 1973.

Historic Context Report: San Jose del Vado (HPD Project # 35-03-18231-03, RV # 2003-005). Santa Fe: Historic Preservation Division, 2004.

Kansas State Historical Society, "Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail" (Revised). National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Registration Form. 2012. On file at the Kansas Historic Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Nostrand, Richard Lee. *El Cerrito, New Mexico: eight generations in a Spanish village*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 2003.

The Urbana Group. "Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Registration Form. 1993. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Cultural Affairs, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Historic American Buildings Survey, *Spanish-American Villages of the Upper Pecos River Valley, San Jose Del Vado, San Miguel County, New Mexico* (Survey No. NM-126). Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1975. http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/placeN6.html.

_____. *Santa Fe National Historic Trail: Comprehensive Management and Use Plan*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1990.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Santa Fe Trail—West San Jose Segment
Name of Property

San Miguel, New Mexico
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tony Atkin, Principal
organization Atkin Olshin Schade Architects date June 10, 2011
street & number 1807 Second Street, Suite 34 telephone 505.982.2133
city or town Ocate state NM zip code 87734
e-mail tatkin@aosarchitects.com

New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson, Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division date April 28, 2014
street & number 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236 telephone (505) 827-6320
city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87501
e-mail steven.moffson@state.nm.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name New Mexico State Land Office
street & number 310 Old Santa Fe Trail, PO Box 1148 telephone (505) 827-5760
city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87504-1148

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.