

SANTA FE PLAZA

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT



Photo by Jesse Nusbaum, Santa Fe Plaza, 1914



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OCTOBER 2005

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NOTE: Historic photos appear throughout the text of this document. Attribution for all available historic photos can be found in Appendix G. All current photos were taken during 2005 by Judy Kowalski, MRWM, Ltd., Landscape Architects, unless otherwise noted.

CHAPTER 1

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA/INTRODUCTION

1.1 Management Summary

The specific purpose of this project is to identify the historical significance of the features and characteristics of the Santa Fe Plaza (see **Figure 1** for location) to allow for future development and continuous maintenance of the park as an integral element of downtown Santa Fe. Generally, the purpose of a Cultural Landscape Report is to serve as a treatment document for cultural landscapes in developing guidelines for long-term management. These two purposes are not seen as contradictory. According to the



Santa Fe Plaza in June 2005

Scope of Work prepared by the City of Santa Fe for this project, the task includes the development of a landscape history *"to document and evaluate landscape significance, integrity, and condition; and to identify and describe cultural landscape characteristics including contributing, non-contributing, supporting, and missing landscape elements,"* as well as *"to develop an overall treatment strategy for the long-term management and care of the cultural landscape, and develop general and specific treatment guidelines and design criteria for future rehabilitation projects."*

No General Management Plan or Site Development Plan documents exist for the Santa Fe Plaza. Management of the Plaza and its related historic resources are covered by a variety of City, State, and Federal guidelines and regulations, as follows:

City Regulations:

1. Use of the Plaza landscape is governed by Santa Fe City Code 1987, As Amended, Chapter 23-4 (*Special Uses of Streets, Sidewalks, and Parks*), Chapter 23-5 (*Regulations for the Use of the Plaza and Plaza Park – Major Commercial Events and Plaza Vendors*), and by City Parks & Recreation Department *Rules, Regulations and Ordinances*.
2. The Plaza and its surrounding buildings falls under the jurisdiction of Chapter 14 of the City Code, which regulates land development (Article 14-3.13: *Archaeological Clearance Permits* and Article 14-5: *Overlay Zoning Districts*).
3. City Resolution No. 2002-21 of the Santa Fe City Council requires that the City follow its own Historic Design Ordinances in its own public works projects.

State Regulations:

1. The New Mexico Cultural Properties Act (18-6-1 through 23 NMSA 1978), which enables the Cultural Affairs Department, Historic Preservation Division (HPD), State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and Cultural Properties Review Committee to oversee the preservation, protection, and enhancement of historically significant sites within New Mexico through the creation of an official register, the issuance of regulations, and the issuance of permits for archaeological site excavation, among other things.

2. The Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act (18-8-1 through 8), which provides for the acquisition, stabilization, restoration, or protection of culturally and historically significant properties by the State of New Mexico and nonprofit corporations, under the jurisdiction of the HPD and SHPO. See Section 7 of the statute and implementing rule 4.10.12 NMAC.

Federal Regulations:

1. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (P.L. 89-665) provides regulations for the protection of sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the development of guidelines for cultural properties. The NHPA is also included in the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act by reference, requiring that the State should conform with, but not be limited to, the provisions of the NHPA.

Copies of the relevant portions of all of these documents are included in **Appendix A**.

The Secretary of the Interior designated the Santa Fe Plaza a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on December 19, 1960; as a result, the Plaza was automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR #66000491) when the list was created in 1966. A National Register Nomination Form for the Plaza was prepared by Richard Greenwood, Historian, Landmark Review Task Force, Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C., in 1975, and was signed by the Keeper of the National Register on September 20, 1983. The National Park Service officially defined the boundary of the NHL in 1983.

The 1,113-acre Santa Fe Historic District, which includes the Plaza, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 23, 1973. The National Register nomination was completed by James H. Purdy, Archivist, with the State Records Center and Archives, dated October 31, 1972. [See **Appendix B** for copies of the official nominations.] A revised nomination for the Historic District was drafted by Corinne Sze, Ph.D., and sent to the City of Santa Fe and the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC) in 1999. City Planning Staff and HPD suggested revisions to the nomination, including information on cultural landscape features within the historic district. The nomination was tabled by the CPRC. HPD encouraged the City of Santa Fe to apply for Certified Local Government funds to revise the nomination. To date, no revisions have been submitted for the Historic District nomination.

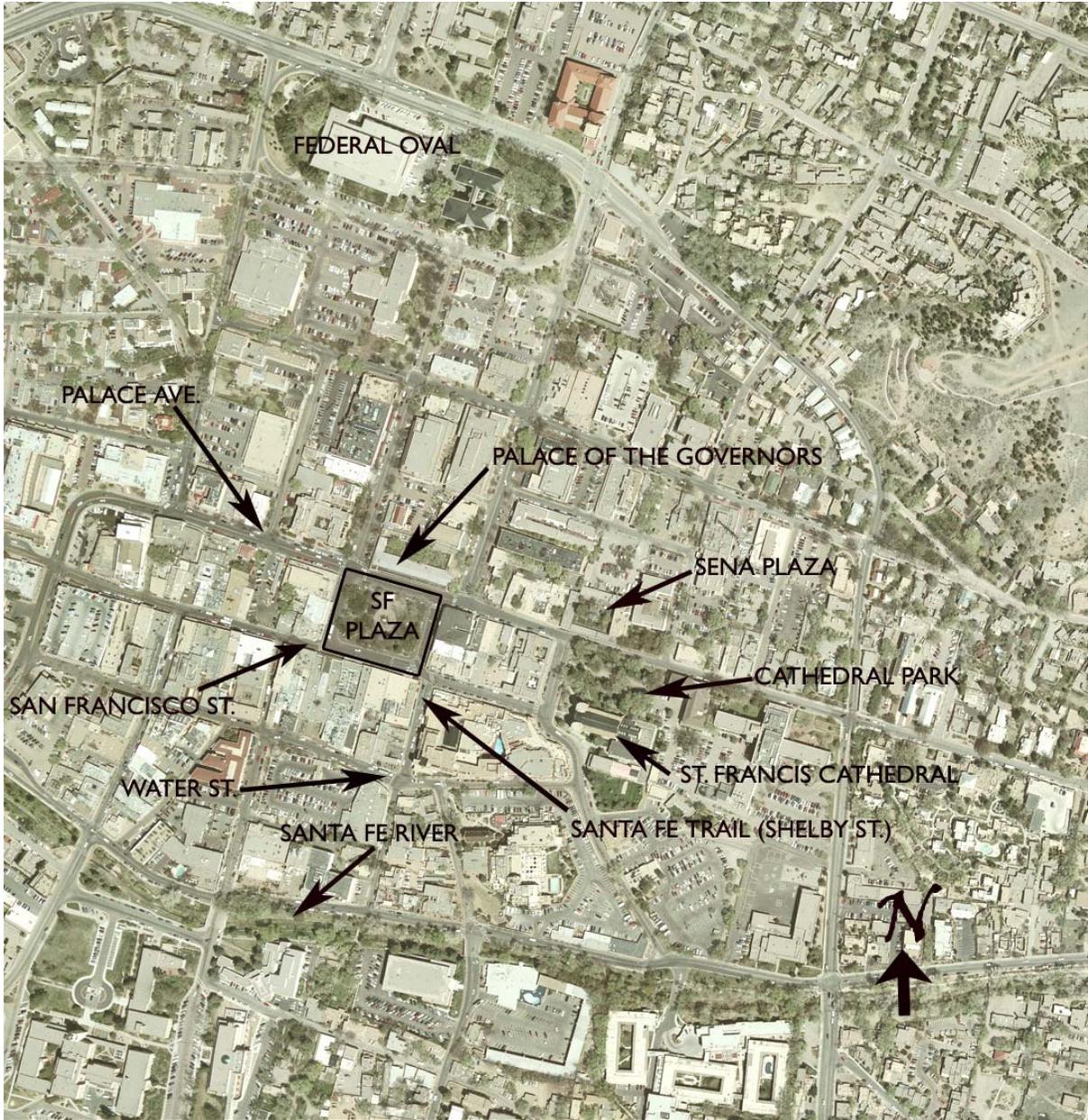


FIGURE I. SANTA FE PLAZA LOCATION MAP

1.2 Historical Summary

Figure 2 - 9 provide concise graphic summaries of the changes in form and character of the Santa Fe Plaza through time, as they are currently understood through written and photographic documentation. Following is a brief narrative summary.

The Santa Fe Plaza took on the form of a Spanish Colonial Plaza in 1609-10, when the Villa Real de la Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assisi was founded by Don Pedro de Peralta as the base of Spanish Colonial government in New Mexico. However, this was not the first human interaction with this site, which is located at the base of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains on the first flood plain terrace of the Santa Fe River. This general location was used as early as the Middle and Late Developmental Periods (AD 900 - 1200) for hunting and gathering, agriculture, and pit house construction. Early residents were no doubt drawn to the area by the lush forests and grasslands, abundant wildlife, rich flood plain soil, the river, and the perennial springs that were known to have existed there. Pueblo people apparently began inhabiting the area in sizeable numbers beginning in the Coalition Period (AD 1200 – 1300) with the establishment of “El Pueblo de Santa Fe” (LA1051) at the site of the present-day Sweeney Center, north of the Plaza (Lentz, 2005). [Appendix C contains a more detailed summary of documentation of archaeological resources found in the Santa Fe area dating from the Pre-Columbian Era.] Because of the relationship between this Pueblo and the river and flood plain, it is likely that the Plaza area was used for agricultural purposes by the people living there. Archaeologists believe that el Pueblo de Santa Fe fell into disuse as a year-round settlement around AD 1450, at about the same time as the nearby Agua Fria and Arroyo Hondo habitation sites.

With the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors and settlers in the early seventeenth century, an urban pattern was introduced onto the site according to the ordinances known as the “Laws of the Indies.” The *Ordenanzas de Descubrimiento* (Ordinances of Discovery) were promulgated by King Phillip II of Spain in 1573 to guide the development of cities in the New World. The intent of the ordinances was that the central plaza would form the commercial, religious, military, and political focal point of the community, and the Santa Fe Plaza did just that, to the extent it was possible in such a remote outpost of New Spain. The Santa Fe Plaza served in this function for Spain--with an interlude from 1680 to 1693 when Pueblo people reoccupied the site--until 1821, at which time Mexico gained independence from Spain and took control of New Mexico.

[Appendix D contains a more detailed summary of documentation of archaeological resources found in the Santa Fe area dating from the historic period.] Throughout this period, Santa Fe served as the capital and the only formal municipality in the province (the villa of El Paso, the



Re-creation of Santa Fe and its plaza based on the Urrutia map of 1766, by Wilson Hurley.

second, was not established by Spain until ca. 1681). The capital city was geographically important as a major stop on El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (designated a National Historic Trail on October 13, 2000), one component of a network of royal roads created by the Spanish in Mexico to connect their colonial capitals.

With the growth in international commerce between the United States and Mexico that began with the loss of Spanish control over New Mexico, the Plaza took on added importance as a market for trade goods flowing east from Missouri and north from Mexico City. The Santa Fe Plaza was the end of the storied Santa Fe Trail, where hopeful merchants unloaded their goods for sale to New Mexicans who had become hungry for the amenities enjoyed by citizens of other North American cities. This influx of foreign (to New Mexico) materials brought visible changes to Santa Fe and its Plaza.



Late 19th century Santa Fe Plaza with radial pathways and the Soldiers' Monument at the center.

The quest for modernity resulted in architectural changes to the buildings bordering the Plaza that "Americanized" Santa Fe. The form of the Santa Fe Plaza itself was changed considerably in 1862, when U.S. Army Captain John Ayers rallied the citizens to construct an American-style park. The Spanish Colonial plaza form, furnished only with some trees to shade the merchants, and their livestock, who set up temporary shop there, was radically transformed with radial pathways, a wooden picket fence, a gazebo, and shade trees. For the first time, the Santa Fe Plaza took on the appearance of a typical American town center park. The construction in 1869 of the Soldiers' Monument to commemorate those who gave their lives during the Civil War and Indian skirmishes of the period added an important central spatial element to the Plaza's center. It is the oldest historic constructed element still present in the Plaza today.

With the coming of the railroad to Santa Fe in 1880, the commercial importance of the Santa Fe Trail waned. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad brought a variety of more affordable materials and machinery for construction of the city and its infrastructure. More important to the future of Santa Fe, the railroad also eventually brought tourists. It wasn't long before City boosters, and railroad magnates, realized the economic benefits of tourism. New Mexico's romantic Native American and Spanish Colonial history became a major selling point, and the Regional Revival Style was created to capitalize on it. This style, a romanticized combination of Spanish Pueblo and Territorial architectural design, overtook the Plaza buildings in the 20th century, leaving us with the Santa Fe of today. Much of the current appearance of the Plaza and the surrounding buildings can be attributed to New Mexico architects John Gaw Meem and Kenneth Clark, who developed a master plan for the Plaza area in the early 1970's, based in part on the designs Meem developed for the downtown area beginning in the 1930s.

Santa Fe Plaza's historic past was formally recognized by its designation as a National Historic Landmark on December 19, 1960. A National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form (the NHL nomination form of its day) documented the significance and appearance of the NHL in

1961. All NHLs, including the Plaza, were automatically listed on the National Register of Historic Places when the list was created on October 15, 1966. An updated nomination form, which defined the boundaries of the Plaza, was completed in 1975, as previously mentioned. That revised form was accepted by the National Park Service in 1983. As one of the earlier nomination forms to be submitted in the NHL program, the information contained within is not as detailed as those completed in more recent years. The nomination identifies the Plaza's historic significance as follows:

A feature of Santa Fe since its founding in 1609, the Santa Fe Plaza has always been the social and economic center of the city, and in its earlier days, the strategic defense center as well. To the traders and travelers on the Santa Fe Trail, the Plaza symbolized the goal of their long trek, for here they parked and unloaded their wagons and displayed their trade goods. The Plaza no longer appears as the large open market and trading center of old; but as a pleasant town square, it continues to be the center of Santa Fe.

The "area of significance" listed in the nomination is "transportation," alluding to the role the Plaza played as the terminus of the Camino Real and the Santa Fe Trail [see additional "historic contexts" that may be relevant in **Appendix E**]. Early NHL nominations did not specifically identify a period of significance; however, often within the text of the nomination, a period of significance can be extracted based on the identification of significant events. The 1961 and 1975 Santa Fe Plaza nominations do not identify an end date for the period of significance; however, a review of the text does explain major events related to the Plaza's significance. The end of the influence of the Santa Fe Trail and the beginning of the railroad era in 1880 signifies the decline of the Santa Fe Plaza's national role related to the transportation theme. Therefore, as a result of discussions with National Park Service Staff members Thomas Keohan and Lysa Wegman-French, it has been determined that the Santa Fe Plaza NHL period of national significance is 1609-1880.

Official National Historic Landmark Criteria are outlined in National Register Bulletin [How To Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations](#), published in 1999. The criteria for NHLs are different than National Register criteria. The Santa Fe Plaza nomination does not specifically identify relevant criteria, but it does mention the importance of the Plaza to the Spanish Colonial capital and to the Santa Fe Trail. These references suggest that Criterion 1 is the most appropriate:

- 1. Sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of U.S. history.*

The Santa Fe Historic District was listed in the National Register on July 23, 1973 (the date on which it was signed by the Keeper of the National Register, Robert Utley). The Santa Fe Historic District boundaries are identified in the National Register Nomination prepared by Purdy in 1972. The boundaries are delineated by latitude and longitude and include the area of the Urrutia map of 1766 and the Gilmer map of 1846 (see Figures 3 and 4). This area contains the Plaza as well as the downtown streets. According to the NRIS database, it is "roughly bounded by Camino Cabra, Camino de las Animas, W. Manhattan Ave., S. St. Francis Dr., and Griffin St." The end date for the Historic District nomination is inferred only from the 20th century being checked under the "significance period" section and the fact that 1924 is 50 years prior to the date of the nomination's acceptance by the Keeper of the National Register. This is consistent

with the guidance provided for period of significance in the National Register guidance documents. (The 1999 draft nomination cites the period of significance for the Historic District as 1609 to 1946, with similar reasoning.) Areas of significance for the District on the official National Register Nomination include agriculture, architecture, art, commerce, communications, conservation, education, engineering, landscape architecture, military, music, political, religion/philosophy, social/humanitarian, transportation, urban planning. The historic period included in the Historic District nomination in addition to those in the NHL nomination is the Railroad Boosterism period (1880 - 1924).

For purposes of this CLR, the period of significance for the Santa Fe Historic District is identified as 1609 to 1924. Relevant National Register Criteria for the Historic District are as follows:

- A – Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- B – Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C – Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction
- D – Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The designation of clearly delineated historic periods for purposes of this CLR is difficult because of the overlap among political and stylistic periods of history. Table 1 shows the relationships among the NHL and National Register periods of significance and the various historic contexts important to understanding the Santa Fe Plaza. The foldouts following this section of the report (pp. 10 to 17) outline the primary uses and character elements of the Plaza during the following periods of history:

- Pre-Columbian (prior to 1609)
- Spanish Colonial (1609 to 1821)
- Opening of the Santa Fe Trail (1821 to 1862)
- Early Plaza Park (1862 to 1880)
- Post Railroad Plaza Park (1880 to 1924)
- Early Auto Tourism (1924 to 1940)
- Meem Influenced Plaza (1940 to 1973)
- Modern Plaza (1973 to Current)

These period designations were chosen because they best illustrate the significant changes that occurred in the cultural landscape over time. How these periods relate to the National Historic Landmark and National Register periods of significance is show in Table 1. These historic periods are used as the foundation for determining the contributing features for this Cultural Landscape Report.

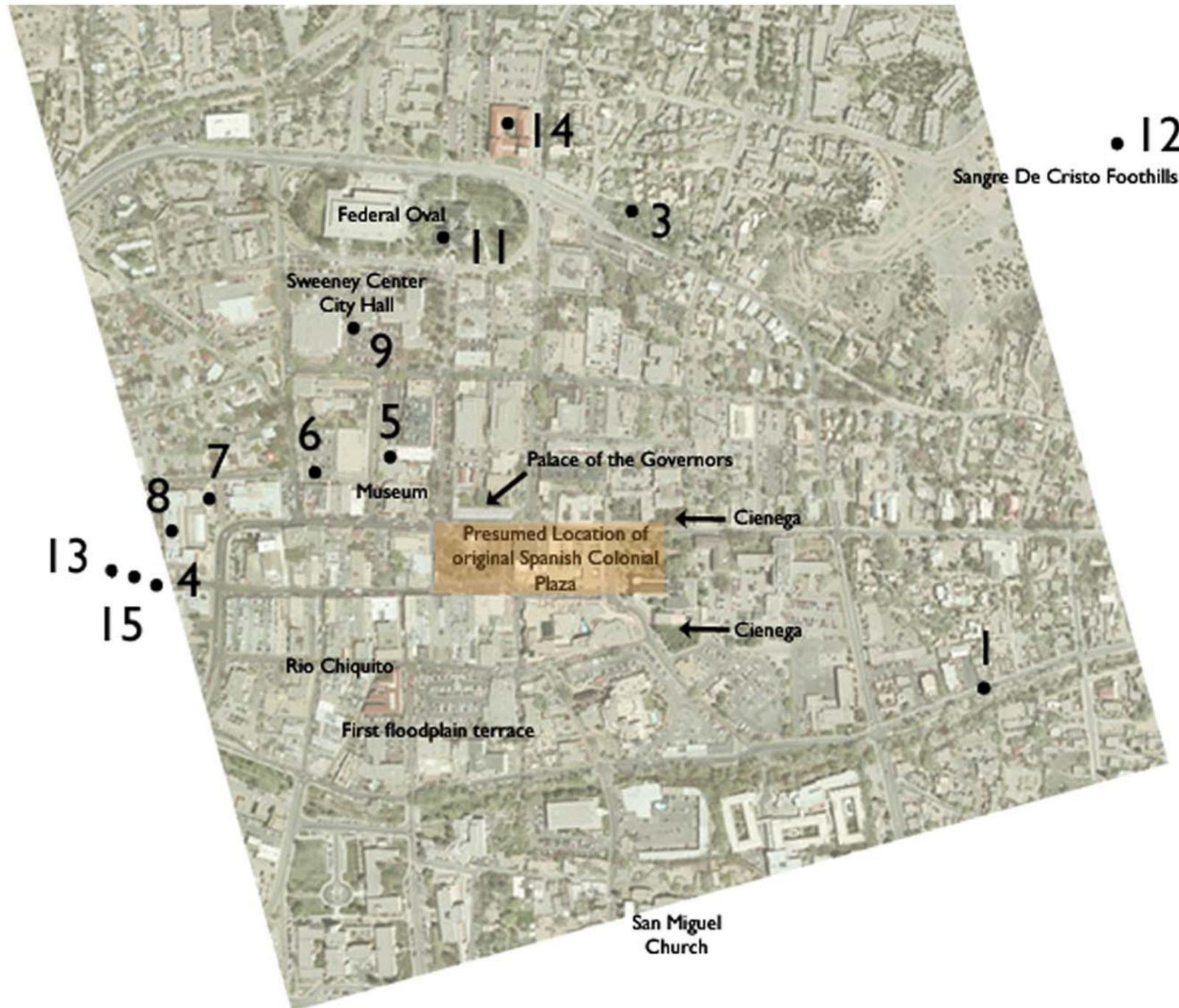
As with all landscapes that enjoy continuous use, many of the existing landscape elements in the Santa Fe Plaza date from the more recent periods. However, owing to the cooperation between the City of Santa Fe, the State Historic Preservation Division, and the National Park Service, the Plaza continues to tell its historic story, despite the changes that it has experienced through time. The Santa Fe Plaza continues to function as a pleasant, vibrant public space in which locals can happen upon friends and acquaintances, merchants can sell their wares, public events of all kinds can be held, and travelers can take a brief rest from their excursions in the cool shade of the trees.

**TABLE 1.
COMPARISON OF RELEVANT HISTORIC PERIODS FOR THE SANTA FE PLAZA**

NHL/NATIONAL REGISTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	HISTORICAL PERIOD - POLITICAL	HISTORICAL PERIOD - PLAZA LANDSCAPE	HISTORICAL PERIOD - ARCHITECTURE	RELEVANT FOLD OUT GRAPHIC
	PRE-COLUMBIAN ERA (AD 600 - AD 1600)	PRE-COLUMBIAN ERA (AD 600 - AD 1609)		PRE-COLUMBIAN (AD 600-1609)
NHL (1609 – 1880)	<p>EARLY SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD (1600 - 1680)</p> <p>PUEBLO RE-OCCUPATION PERIOD (1680 - 1693)</p> <p>LATE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD (1693 - 1821)</p> <p>MEXICAN PERIOD (1821 - 1846)</p> <p>TERRITORIAL PERIOD (1846 - 1912)</p>	<p>SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD (1609 - 1821)</p> <p>EARLY SANTA FE TRAIL PERIOD (1821 - 1862)</p> <p>LATE SANTA FE TRAIL PERIOD (1862 - 1880)</p>	<p>Spanish colonial structures, rough adobe with hand-hewn portales</p> <p>Greek Revival remodeling of Plaza buildings (1847-1860)</p> <p>Addition of Territorial Style portal (milled lumber posts and corbels) to Palace of the Governors (mid 1850's)</p> <p>Gothic-style brick trim added to Parroquia (late 1850's)</p>	<p>SPANISH COLONIAL (1609-1821)</p> <p>OPENING OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL (1821-1862)</p> <p>EARLY PLAZA PARK (1862-1880)</p>
NATIONAL REGISTER (1609 – 1880; 1880-1924)		RAILROAD BOOSTERISM PERIOD (1880 - 1924)	<p>Italianate style two-story Spiegelberg building with no portal (1880's)</p> <p>Byzantine Romanesque Revival St. Francis Cathedral completed (1886)</p> <p>Wooden portales removed from Delgado block on Plaza's west side (1891)</p>	POST RAILROAD PLAZA PARK (1881-1924)

	EARLY STATEHOOD PERIOD (1912 - 1945)		Initiation of "Santa Fe Style" (or Pueblo Revival) movement with City Plan of 1912	
	POST WWII PERIOD (1945 - PRESENT)	AUTO TOURISM PERIOD (1924 - 1973) HERITAGE TOURISM PERIOD (1973 - PRESENT)	Pueblo Revival portales added to buildings on the Plaza John Gaw Meem's Territorial Revival design for Villagra Building (1934) City Council passes Architectural Design Control Ordinance (1957)	EARLY AUTO TOURISM (1924 - 1940) MEEM INFLUENCED PLAZA (1940 - 1973) MODERN (1974 - PRESENT)

**FIGURE 2: PRE-COLUMBIAN PLAZA AREA
AD600 -1609**



PLAZA AREA USES
1. Agriculture (most likely corn, squash, beans).

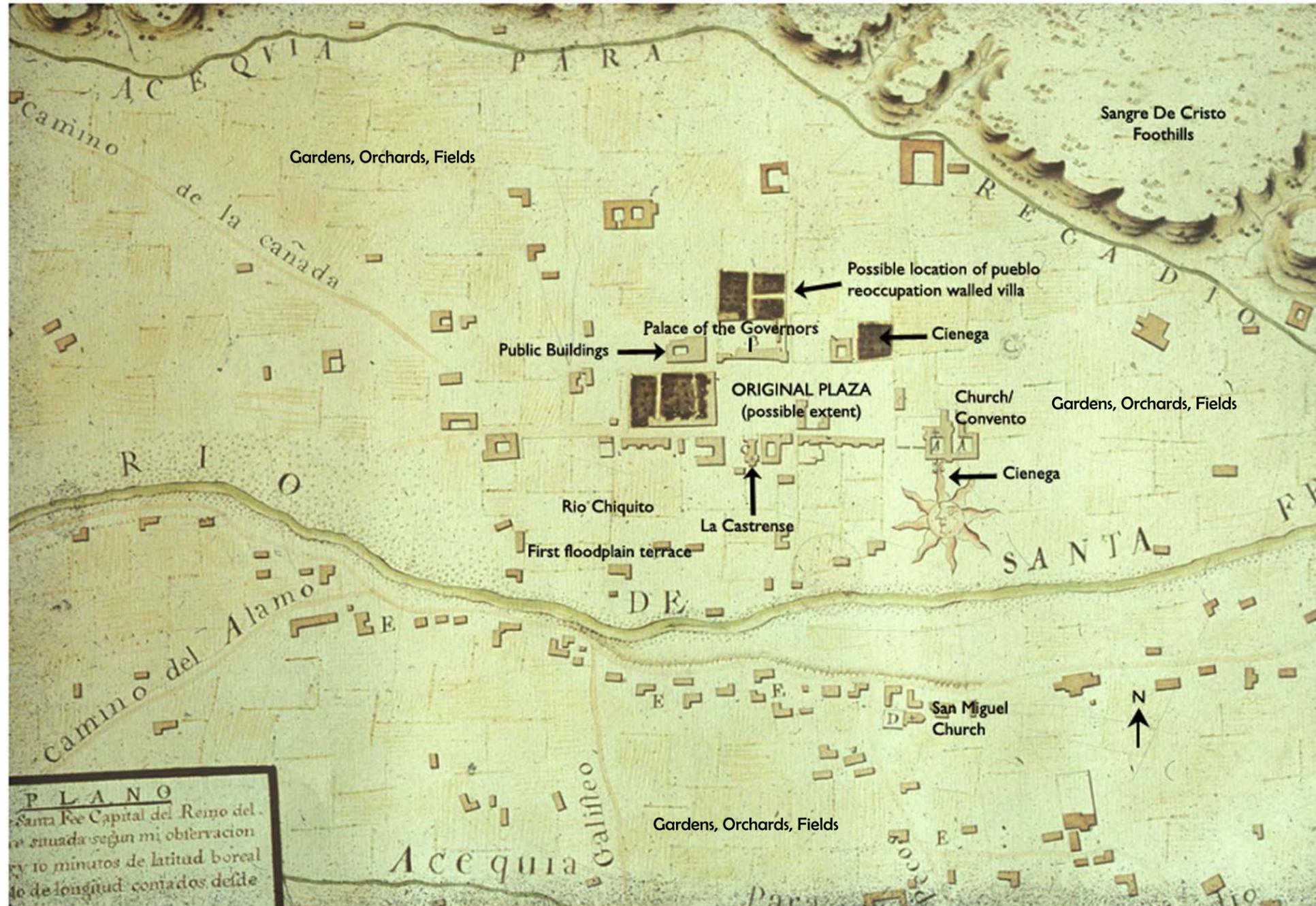
PRIMARY PLAZA AREA CHARACTERISTICS
1. Open field.
2. Possibility of irrigation canal in vicinity.

2.
10.

Significant Pre-Columbian Sites			
Site #	Period	Description	NM Laboratory of Anthropology Number
1	Coalition	artifacts and burial(s)	no number
2	Developmental	pit houses and trash deposits	LA21963 and LA102571
3	Coalition	artifacts, burials, structural remains	LA608/LA-4450-111
4	Coalition	artifacts and burials	LA72268
5	Coalition and Classic	artifacts and burial(s)	LA930
6	Coalition and Classic	artifacts	LA114252
7	Coalition and Classic	artifacts and burial(s)	LA1890
8	Coalition and Classic	artifacts and burial(s)	LA132712
9	Coalition and Classic	midden, burials, and structural remains	LA1051
10	Coalition	burial	LA144263
11	Coalition	midden and pit house	LA143460
12	Coalition and Classic	agricultural planting depressions	LA26296
13	Coalition and Classic	artifacts and burial	LA72268
14	Late Developmental	pit houses and trash deposits	LA46300
15	Coalition	artifacts and burial	LA125720

NOTE: Archaeological site locations are relative only, and are not intended to correlate with structures visible on the aerial photograph.

FIGURE 3: SPANISH COLONIAL PLAZA* 1609-1821



PLAZA USES

1. Market under portales.
2. Military exercises.
3. Religious processions (La Conquistadora processions after 1712).
4. Public events/announcements.
5. Mexican independence reverie (1821).
6. Raising of Mexican flag on Plaza (1821).

PRIMARY PLAZA CHARACTERISTICS

1. Open, packed earth rectangular space.
2. Smaller rectangle at least by 1714.
3. Portales on surrounding buildings.
4. Acequia thru Plaza supplying walled villa.

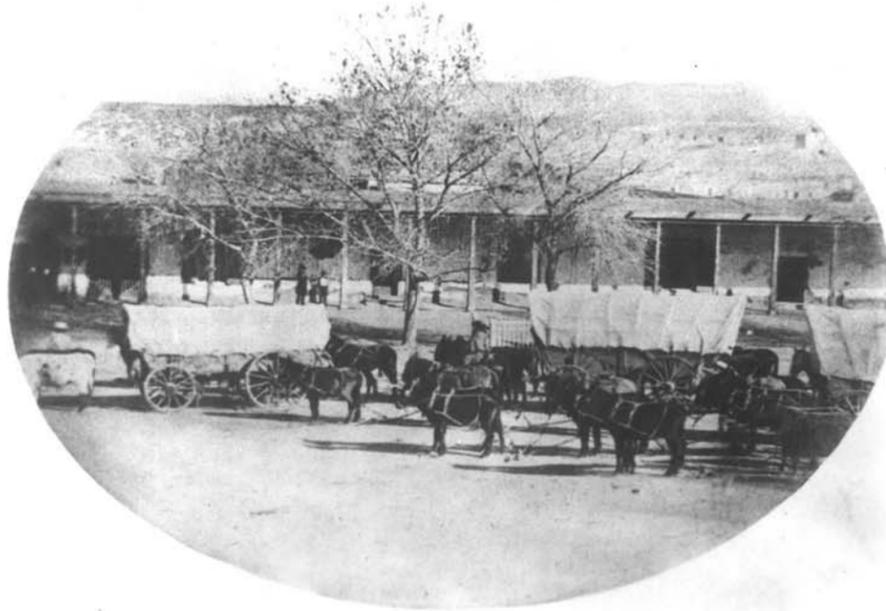


Santa Fe as depicted in the Urrutia map of 1766.

PLAN FOR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, IN 1730
(Reps, *Town Planning in Frontier America.*)

*Within the NHL and NR periods of significance.

FIGURE 4: OPENING OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL* 1821-1862



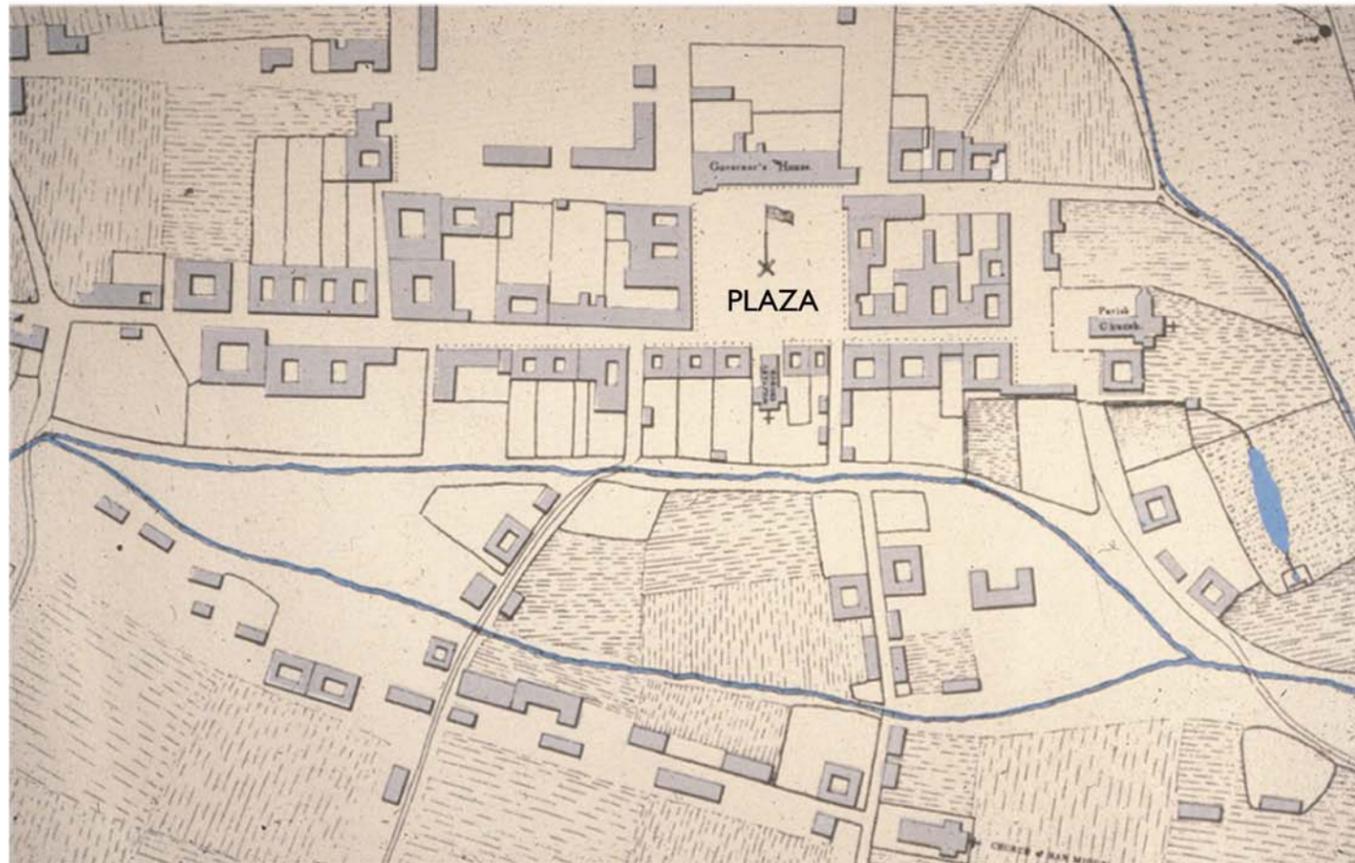
1861 - ELSBERG-AMBERG WAGON TRAIN ON SANTA FE PLAZA
(Photo courtesy Museum of New Mexico, #11254.)

PLAZA USES

1. Military processions.
2. Sentries stationed on Plaza (Mexican period).
3. Cockfighting.
4. Dining/merchants.
5. Religious processions and bonfires.
6. Horse racing.
7. Animal slaughter pens.
8. Wagon unloading.
9. Sale of Santa Fe Trail merchandise.
10. Military music and drills.
11. Raising of American flag (1846).



PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS ca. 1862 DURING CONSTRUCTION OF PICKET FENCE ON PLAZA
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #9099)



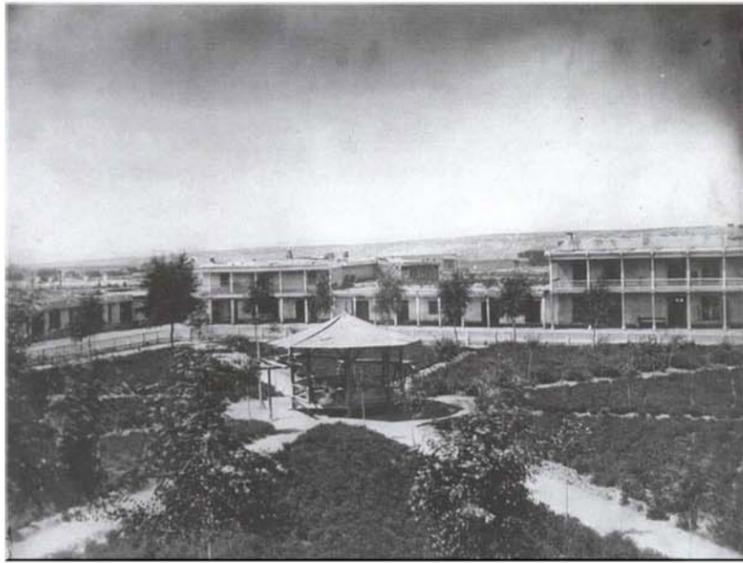
1846 GILMER MAP OF SANTA FE

PRIMARY PLAZA CHARACTERISTICS

1. Cottonwood trees on north side of Plaza.
2. Flagpole and cannon at Plaza corners (Mexican period).
3. Pyramid in Plaza (Mexican period).
4. One-story buildings surround Plaza.
5. Government tobacco shop on the west side of the Plaza.
6. Portales on buildings surrounding Plaza.
7. Small stream or acequia going through Plaza (1842) (east to west).
8. Plaza acequia constructed (1844).
9. Bull ring on Plaza (1844).
10. Eastern half of Plaza fully occupied by buildings by 1846.
11. Gen. Kearney establishes American rule; erects flagpole in Plaza (1846).
12. Acequias on both sides (east and west) of Plaza by 1846.
13. Introduction of milled lumber portales beginning in 1847.
14. First two-story buildings constructed on NE and SW corners.
15. Three sides of Plaza devoted to commercial uses by 1860.
16. Flagpole with American flag removed from Plaza in 1861.
17. Predominantly open ground plane.
18. Fields, orchards, gardens, surround Plaza district irrigated by acequias (ditchworks).

*Within the NHL and NR periods of significance

FIGURE 5: EARLY PLAZA PARK* 1863-1880



1866 - PLAZA PARK WITH GAZEBO IN ORIGINAL LOCATION (NOTE TWO-STORY BUILDINGS ON WEST SIDE OF PLAZA). (Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #11256)



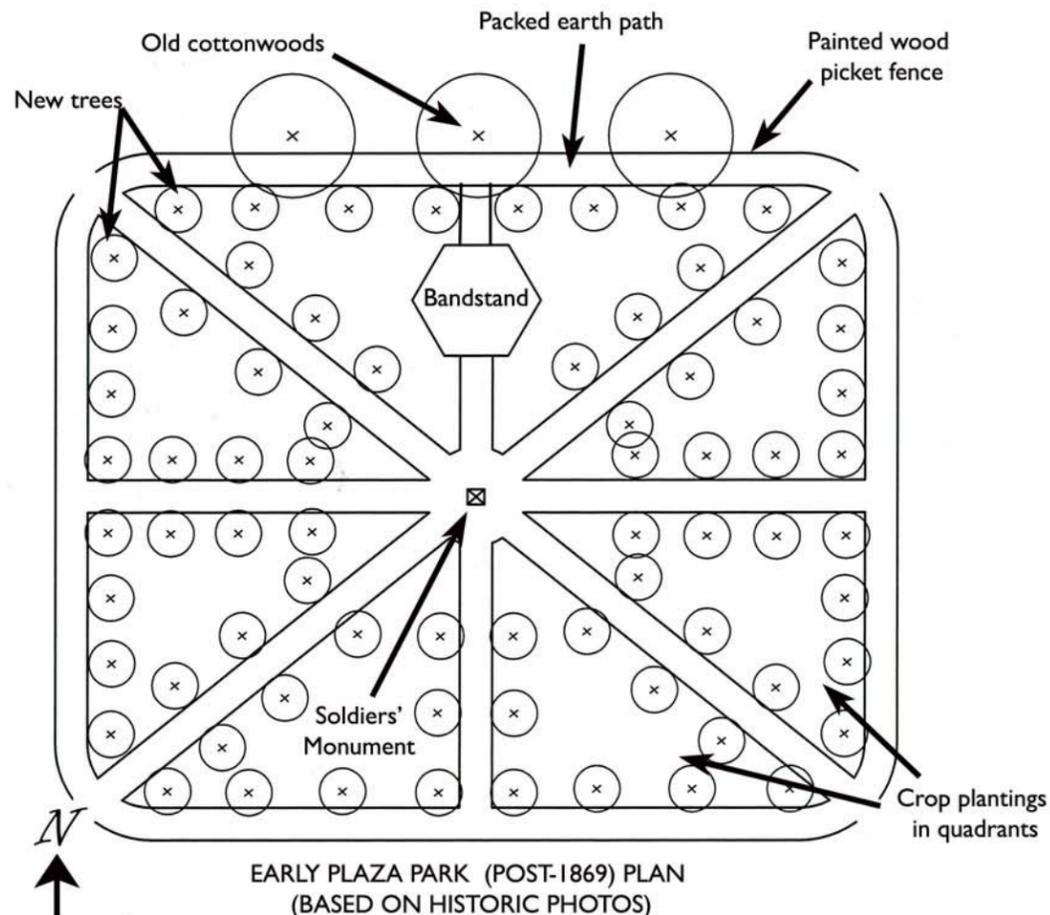
PLAZA UNDER CULTIVATION ca. 1866, LOOKING EAST (NOTE ABSENCE OF CLOCK ON PARROQUIA) (Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #38025, by N. Brown)

PLAZA USES

1. Band concerts.
2. Agriculture (alfalfa, sorghum, corn).
3. 4th of July fireworks displays.
4. Auctions.
5. Political demonstrations.
6. Corpus Christi processions.
7. Animal grazing.
8. Military memorials.
9. Wagon train unloading.
10. Sale of Santa Fe Trail merchandise.
11. Informal socializing.
12. Evening promenades.



1869 - COMPLETED SOLDIERS' MONUMENT (NOTE PARROQUIA WITH CLOCK IN TOWER IN BACKGROUND EAST OF THE PLAZA). (Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #11252, by N. Brown.)



*Within the NHL and NR periods of significance



1875 - CORN GROWING ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF PLAZA (NOTE ROUNDED COLUMNS ON BAKERY PORTALES) (Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #38178)



WAGON TRAIN ON SAN FRANCISCO ST., CA. 1875. (Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #11329)

PRIMARY PLAZA CHARACTERISTICS

1. Radial and perimeter pathways, packed earth.
2. Shade trees along pathways.
3. Wooden picket fence at perimeter delineates roadways.
4. Aging cottonwoods on north side of Plaza.
5. Bandstand on north side.
6. Lincoln St. cut through Palace of the Governors to Plaza (1866).
7. Soldiers' Monument at center of Plaza (after 1867).
8. Osage orange and ornamental trees added (1868).
9. Some benches placed in park by 1871 (location uncertain).
10. Palace facade remodeled, plank sidewalk and cornices added to portal (1877).
11. Plaza acequias covered (1877).

FIGURE 6: POST RAILROAD PLAZA PARK* 1881 - 1924



1882 PAINTING BY FRANCIS X. GROSSHENNEY
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #37916)



CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION, SAN FRANCISCO ST., ca. 1885-90
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #15252)

PLAZA USES

1. Band concerts.
2. Sitting and strolling.
3. 4th of July celebrations.
4. Historical pageants, 1911, 1912.
5. Statehood celebrations (1912).
6. Fiesta celebration held in September (beginning 1919).
7. Pasatiempo events join Fiesta, with concerts, street dancing, animal show, and historical "hysterical" pageant (1924).



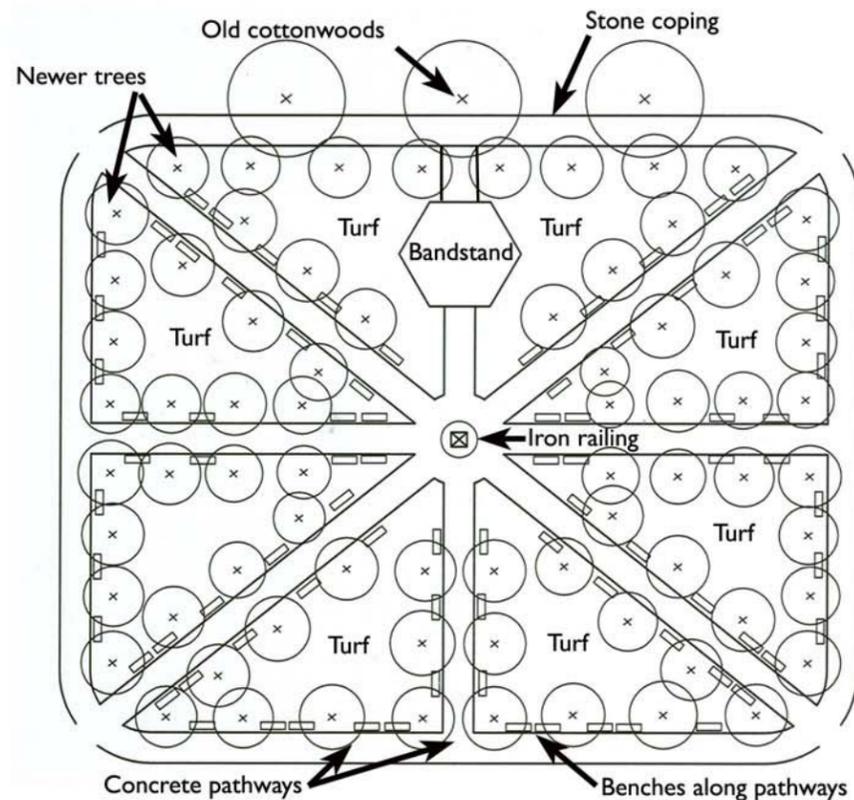
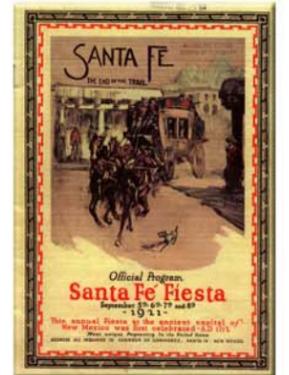
1905 PARK WITH STONE COPING
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #15169)



1885 - ST. FRANCIS CATHEDRAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #91416)



1912 - STONE WALL, GATE, SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER, AND BRICK STREET CROSSING
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #16728, by Jesse Nusbaum)



RAILROAD PERIOD PARK PLAZA PLAN
(Based on historic photos)



* Within the NR period of significance



1914 - CONCRETE PATHWAYS AND LIGHTING IN PLAZA
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, # 61463, by Jesse Nusbaum)

PRIMARY PLAZA CHARACTERISTICS

1. Shade trees along pathways.
2. Soldiers' Monument in center; stone wall and flowerbed added.
3. St. Francis Cathedral constructed (1869-1886).
4. Additional seating added along pathways.
5. Rustic fountain installed 1883 and removed 1893.
6. Grass planted in quadrants (1889).
7. Turnstiles replace gates.
8. Wooden portal removed from Delgado block (1891).
9. Stone wall replaces wooden picket fence (1894).
10. Locust and maple trees replace some cottonwoods.
11. Kearny memorial erected (1901).
12. Americanization of building facades, use of paint, cast iron, windows, pressed metal.
13. Brick street crossing added at corners (1905).
14. Santa Fe Trail monument erected (1910).
15. Radial and perimeter pathways, concrete paved by 1914.
16. Bandstand replaced on north side; Spanish Pueblo style about 1914.
17. Lightpoles added (ca. 1913).

FIGURE 7: EARLY AUTO TOURISM PLAZA PARK 1924 - 1940



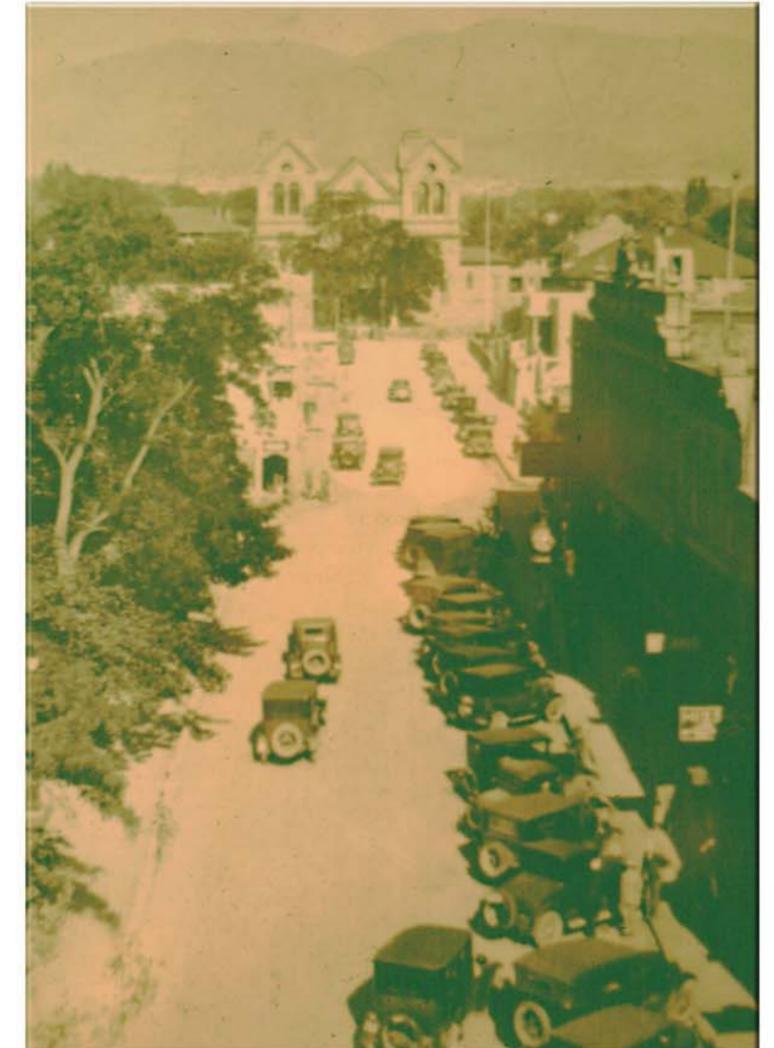
PLAZA LOOKING NORTHWEST, ca. 1940
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #11274, by T. Harmon Parkhurst)



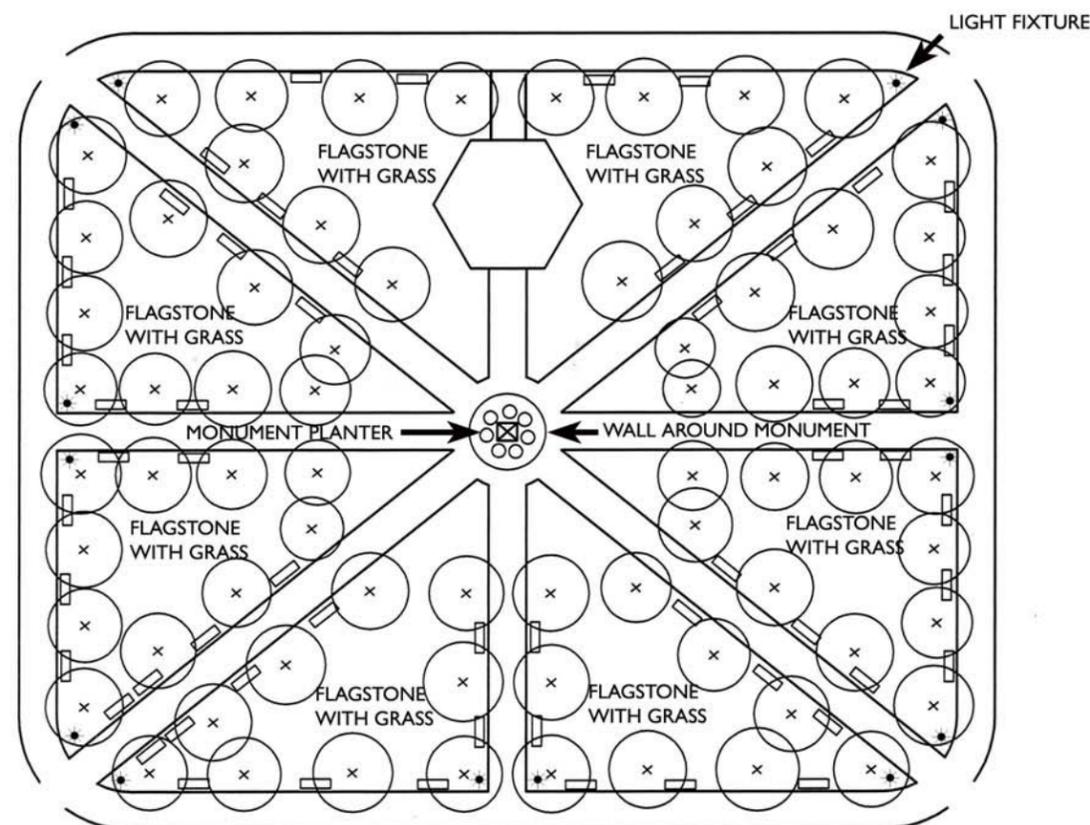
1938 - FIESTA DANCING ON SHELBY ST. AND THE PLAZA
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #135004)

PLAZA USES

1. Tourism intensifies.
2. Band concerts.
3. Sitting and strolling.
4. Fiesta celebrations.
5. Parades.
6. Political events.
7. Merchants.



1926 - SAN FRANCISCO ST. LOOKING EAST FROM PLAZA
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico)



EARLY AUTO TOURISM PERIOD PLAZA PARK PLAN
(Based on historic photographs)



1930's - FIESTA CELEBRATION IN THE PLAZA
(Photo courtesy of Kansas State Historical Society, #4/4.31)

PRIMARY PLAZA CHARACTERISTICS

1. Shade trees along pathways.
2. Radial and perimeter pathways, paved.
3. Perimeter 18" stone coping.
4. Additional benches along pathways.
5. Soldiers' Monument in center, with circular stone wall.
6. Bandstand style changed to Spanish-Pueblo style (1920s), then to raised concrete with simple iron railing (1930s).
7. Flagstone paving with grass between added in early 1930s.
8. Plaza redesign competition won by John Gaw Meem in 1930; proposal included redesign of buildings in Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial Revival style.
9. Relatively open ground plane.
10. Diagonal car parking.

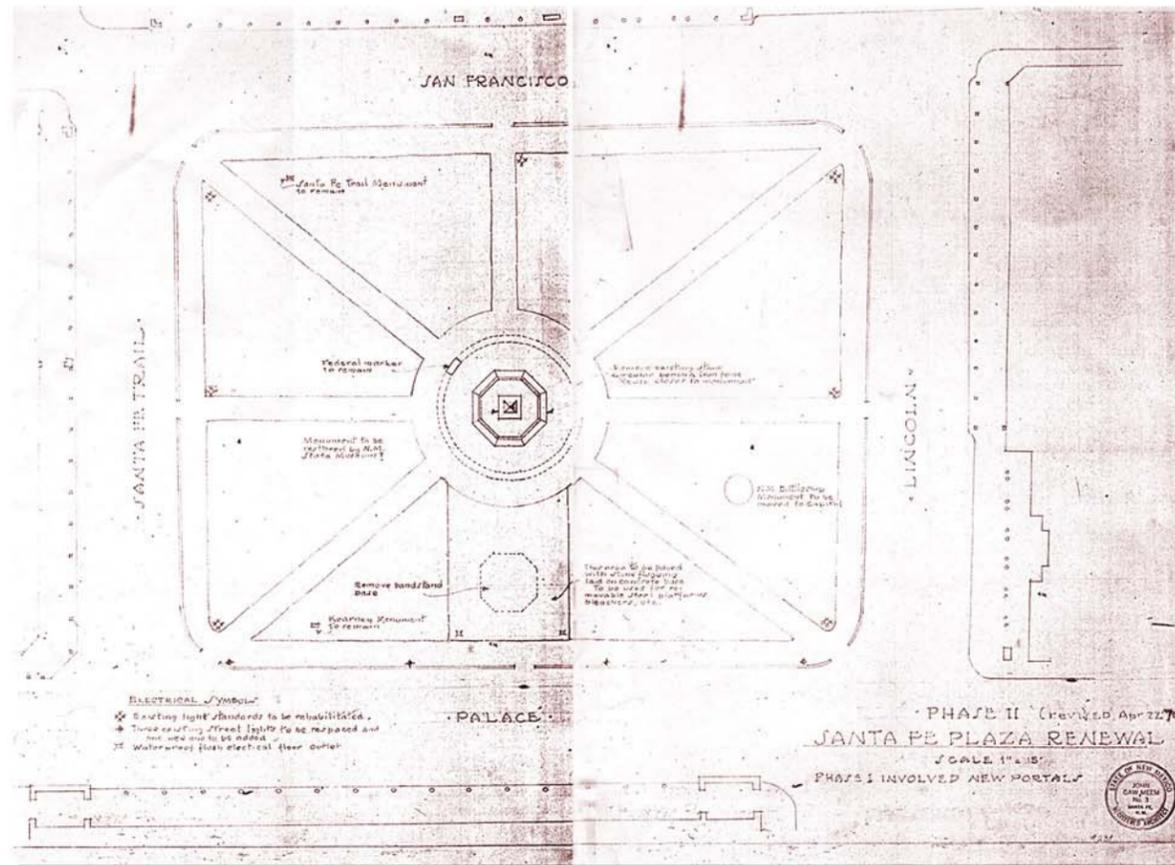
FIGURE 8: MEEM - INFLUENCED PLAZA 1941 - 1973



PLAZA, ca. 1966, LOOKING SOUTHEAST; NOTE CIRCULAR WALL AROUND MONUMENT AND EXTENT OF FLAGSTONE
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico)



PLAZA DURING 1973-74 RENOVATION, LOOKING WEST
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #90291)



JOHN GAW MEEM'S PHASE II PLAN FOR THE PLAZA, COMPLETED IN 1970. THIS PLAN WAS USED AS THE BASIS FOR THE 1973-74 RENOVATION.
(Plan courtesy of the Center for Southwest Research, UNM)

PLAZA USES

1. Concerts.
2. Sitting and strolling.
3. Fiesta events/parades.
4. Political events.
5. Indian market separated from Fiesta, 1960s.
6. Spanish market begun 1970s.
7. Tourism.
8. Plaza designated National Historic Landmark (1960).
9. Plaza closed for renovation in fall of 1973 and completely razed, except for some trees and the Soldiers' Monument.



DISPLAY OF FAROLITOS IN THE PLAZA, ca. 1959
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, #36421)



PLAZA STAGE ca. 1962 (NOTE EVERGREEN TREES)
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico, # 29026, by Karl Kernberger)

PRIMARY PLAZA CHARACTERISTICS

1. Shade trees along concrete walks.
2. Radial and perimeter pathways, re-paved.
3. Perimeter stone wall removed in 1973 renovation.
4. Soldiers' Monument in center.
5. Concrete and rail bandstand.
6. Flagstone throughout Plaza quadrants, no grass between by 1960s.
7. White metal benches replace wood slat benches.
8. Evergreen trees replace some aging deciduous trees.
9. Some old cottonwoods removed.
10. Phase I of Plaza Renewal Program completed (1967).
11. New curbs and gutters, brick pavements, and Spanish Pueblo Revival portales on three sides of Plaza (late 1960s).
12. Brick in streets replaced (1973).
13. National Historic Landmark plaque placed (removed in 1973 during renovation; fate unknown).

FIGURE 9: MODERN PLAZA PARK 1974 - PRESENT



PLAZA LOOKING EAST, ca. 1976; NOTE TEMPORARY STAGE, FAR LEFT



PLAZA LOOKING NORTHWEST IN 1977; NOTE FLAGSTONE WITH GRASS LINING WALK
(Photo courtesy of Museum of New Mexico)



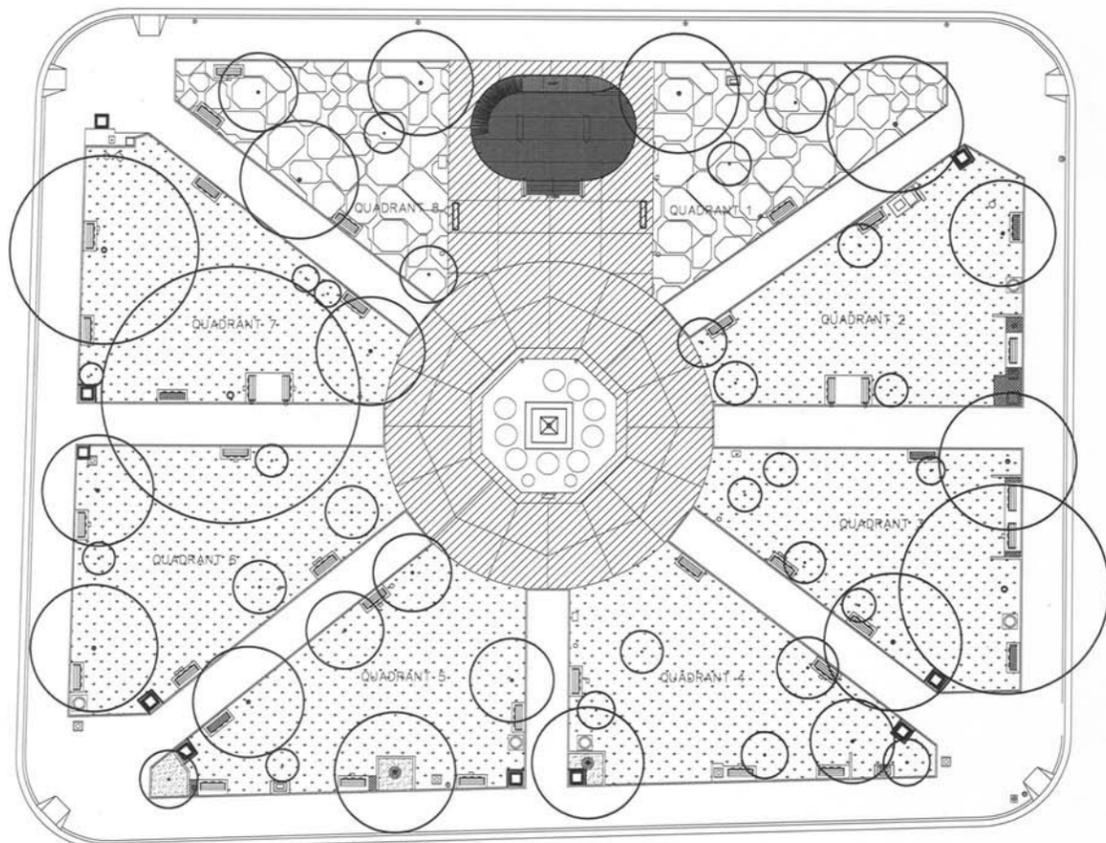
PLAZA TURF ROPED OFF IN PREPARATION FOR SUMMER EVENTS, 2005
(Photo by Judy Kowalski, MRWM, Ltd., Landscape Architects)

PLAZA USES

1. Concerts.
2. Sitting and strolling.
3. Vending of food and craft items.
4. Fiesta events.
5. Arts and crafts fairs.
6. Indian market.
7. Spanish markets.
8. Political events.
9. Hacky sack playing and skateboarding (both banned in 2001).
10. Community Days events.

PRIMARY PLAZA CHARACTERISTICS

1. Deciduous and evergreen trees along pathways.
2. Radial and perimeter pathways, bricked.
3. Flagstone with grass between added along brick pathways in 1974; flagstone later removed.
4. Soldiers' Monument in center, wall reconfigured.
5. Temporary bandstand used until 2004, when new community stage is erected.
6. White metal benches painted green.
7. Grass completely fills quadrants by late 1980s.
9. Additional renovations in 1998 and 1999.
10. Woolworths closed in 2001.
11. Relatively open ground plane.
12. USS Santa Fe Memorial erected on south edge (1975).



PLAZA LAYOUT, 2005



NEW COMMUNITY STAGE ERECTED IN 2004
(Photo by Judy Kowalski, MRWM, Ltd., Landscape Architects)

1.3 Administrative Context

The Santa Fe Plaza property is owned by the City of Santa Fe and managed as a public park. All of the property located within its boundaries belongs to the City, except for the Soldiers' Monument at the center of the Plaza, which belongs to the State of New Mexico. The City of Santa Fe, as the property owner, consults with the State Historic Preservation Division (HPD) on projects or programs that impact the Santa Fe Plaza based upon the following:

- 1) Federal legislative requirements stemming from the acceptance of Federal funding, and
- 2) State legislative requirements within the Cultural Properties Act (18-6-1 through 23, NMSA 1978) and the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act (18-6-1 through 8, NMSA 1978).

These regulatory requirements are complementary and are considered jointly in HPD consultations between the City and the State regarding historic sites and archaeological resources. To elaborate somewhat, the City of Santa Fe formally agreed to work within the *Federal* requirements governing the Plaza with the acceptance of \$78,000 in Federal funds for rehabilitation of the Santa Fe Plaza in 1973. Specifically, the relevant Federal requirements noted at the time were "the regulation that implemented Title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-609, 84 Stat. 1770, 1781)" which triggers the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act," owing to the City's acceptance of the Federal funds. [NOTE: Correspondence from NM Historic Preservation Division to the City of Santa Fe, Mr. Ernest Martinez, Special Projects Administrator, Capital Improvements Projects, April 25, 1983.]

Section 106 (16 U.S.C. sec. 470f; 36 CFR Part 800) of the NHPA requires that Federal agencies consider the effects of their actions on historic resources (specifically including properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places) before funding, licensing, or otherwise proceeding with projects that may affect such properties. Section 106 establishes a review process for ensuring the protection of these historic resources and defines a role for the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the NHPA's requirements.

In New Mexico, the *State* requirements outlining procedures for the protection of significant prehistoric and historic sites are included in the Cultural Properties Act and its implementing regulations for archaeology, as well as in the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act (4.10.12 NMAC 1997). The Cultural Properties Act establishes the Cultural Affairs Department and the State Historic Preservation Officer of the Historic Preservation Division as the entities responsible for carrying out its provisions, along with the Cultural Properties Review Committee. The SHPO, HPD staff, and the Cultural Properties Review Committee, are also responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act. The protective and review provisions of these State acts closely resemble those of the National Historic Preservation Act. For cultural landscapes, preservation, rehabilitation or new construction, the State uses the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. The Federal and State regulations work hand in hand to ensure the protection of historic resources in a way that encourages cooperation and communication among all the stakeholders. Thus, for practical purposes, the City of Santa Fe is required to consult with the

New Mexico Historic Preservation Division on projects that impact the Plaza to ensure that “no adverse effect” on the historic resources will result.

In administrative terms, the historic aspects of the Plaza are primarily determined by the NHL nomination and its implications about historic significance. Further, the period of significance for the NHL is different than that for the National Register Nomination for the Santa Fe Historic District. Because the Plaza is within the Santa Fe Historic District, the National Register Nomination for the District should also be considered in developing treatment recommendations for the site. In consideration of this, the entire period of significance for the Plaza is 1609 to 1924, though the NHL period of 1609 to 1880 is the most significant and therefore takes precedence.

1.4 Project Scope/Methodology Overview

The task at hand is described as the completion of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the Santa Fe Plaza. According to A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques, “*A CLR guides management and treatment decisions about a landscape’s physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when that use contributes to historical significance.*” The City of Santa Fe Engineering Division, the manager for this CLR project, has directed that the CLR cover the Plaza park only, and not the streets or buildings surrounding the Plaza. These elements are considered only as “setting” for the Plaza park, and no treatment recommendations are provided for areas beyond the inside curblin.

The methodology and format for undertaking this CLR are those outlined in A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques, as well as in The Cultural Landscape Inventory User’s Manual, both prepared by The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [see **Appendix F** for complete references to historical documentation]. The process consists of examination of all primary and secondary documentation and historical records concerning the Santa Fe Plaza, historic photographs, architectural drawings, maps, and administrative records. Repositories of information explored regarding the Santa Fe Plaza included the Center for Southwest Research at the University of New Mexico, the Fray Angelico Chavez Library of the Museum of New Mexico, the Southwest Reading Room of the New Mexico State Library, the Historic Preservation Division National Register files for the Plaza, and the State Records and Archives Center. A substantial portion of the study was based on research previously performed for “The Santa Fe, New Mexico Plaza: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1610-1921,” a thesis completed by Chris Wilson in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Arts in Art at the University of New Mexico in December 1981, and his subsequent book entitled The Myth of Santa Fe, Creating a Modern Regional Tradition, published in 1997. Professor Wilson is a member of the research team for this CLR.

Based on the information gathered in conducting historic research, an analysis and evaluation of cultural landscape characteristics was conducted that determined contributing and non-contributing features of the landscape. Contributing features from the Spanish Colonial period, the Early Plaza Park period, and the Post-Railroad Plaza Park period (all included within the period of significance) have been found to be extant in the Plaza. An integrity evaluation was performed using the methodology outlined in the Cultural Landscape Inventory User’s Manual, and the level of integrity was determined to be “high.” Treatment recommendations for the Plaza have been developed based on the contributing features and integrity levels, as well as on

the needs and resources of the City of Santa Fe and the functions that the Plaza continues to serve as an important public space for the people of Santa Fe. For ongoing maintenance of the park, the treatment section defines plantings that should be routinely replaced at specified locations to retain the historic character of the Plaza. With the acceptance of these recommendations in this CLR by the reviewers, including the NPS and HPD, these planting replacements do not require further approval for historic accuracy.

1.5 Study Boundary

The site boundaries identified for this CLR are outlined in the NHL nomination completed in 1975, as follows:

Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Palace and Washington Avenue, proceed south along the west curb of Washington Avenue to the intersection of Washington Avenue and San Francisco Street, then west along the north curb of San Francisco Street to the intersection of San Francisco Street and Lincoln Avenue, then north along the east curb of Lincoln Avenue to the intersection of Lincoln and Palace avenues, proceed east along the south curb of Palace Avenue to the point of origin.

These boundaries effectively exclude anything extending beyond the inside curb of the Plaza.

The regional contexts within which the Plaza is located can be described as physiographic, cultural, and political. The Plaza's physiographic context can be defined locally as the Santa Fe watershed, a 285-square-mile area stretching from the source of the Santa Fe River near Lake Peak high in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the base of La Bajada mesa, where the river empties into the Rio Grande some 35 miles after emerging from the mountains. The Plaza is located in a high desert grassland/piñon-juniper forest at an elevation of about 7,000 feet. Temperatures range from zero degrees Fahrenheit in the winter to 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. Precipitation averages between 12 and 14 inches annually.

The cultural context of Santa Fe is characterized by the predominant ethnicities of the people who inhabit the area—the Native Americans, the Spanish, and the “Anglos,” a local distinction used to refer to all those who arrived from other parts of the United States and its territories. This “tricultural” character of New Mexico imparts a uniqueness to the region that is highly valued by New Mexicans, as well as by visitors to the State. As for the political context, the City of Santa Fe is located within Santa Fe County in the State of New Mexico.

1.6 Summary of Findings

Santa Fe Plaza NHL Period of Significance: 1609-1880

Santa Fe Historic District National Register Period of Significance: 1609-1924

NHL Area of Significance: Transportation (Camino Real and Santa Fe Trail)

Historic Landscape Contexts Within the NHL Period of Significance:

Spanish Colonial (1609-1821)

Opening of the Santa Fe Trail (1821-1862)

Early Plaza Park (1862-1880)

Additional Historic Landscape Context Within the NR Period of Significance:
Post Railroad Plaza Park (1880-1924)

Predominant Spanish Colonial Period Characteristics: Form and flexible use of the Plaza as open market, social center, governmental center, cottonwood trees on north boundary

Predominant Santa Fe Trail Period Characteristics (pre-1862): End of the Santa Fe Trail, flexible gathering place for merchants and sale of goods, social center, governmental center, cottonwood trees on north boundary

Predominant Early Plaza Park Period Characteristics (post-1862): Park form with tree-lined radial pathways, central feature (first gazebo, then Soldiers' Monument), benches, flexible, open form for a variety of public events, features reflecting the character of the times

Predominant Post Railroad Plaza Park Period Characteristics (post-1880): Paved pathways, introduction of turf grass in quadrants, light poles at ends of radial pathways at park perimeter, flexible, open form for a variety of public events, features reflecting the character of the times

CHAPTER 2 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

A point of clarification is necessary for the history discussion. The life of the Santa Fe Plaza covers a variety of time periods—historical, political, architectural, landscape architectural, and social. For the purposes of the overall discussion, this CLR will focus on the segments of history that have meaning with regard to the form of the Plaza itself. These are listed in **Table 1**, as previously mentioned, along with other relevant periods for reference. To gain a complete understanding of the importance of the Plaza's features in history, it is necessary to integrate the analysis with all of the relevant historic trends - political, social, and architectural. The following narrative outlines the “political” events through history that have had a role in shaping the form and character of the cultural landscape of the Santa Fe Plaza. **Appendix G** includes all available historic photos in 8-1/2” x 11” format, with appropriate attribution.

2.1 Political History Narrative

A complete history of human occupation of the Santa Fe area begins with the Pre-Columbian era. Archaeological research has resulted in some knowledge about events beginning in about AD 600, though scattered evidence of earlier human presence has been found throughout New Mexico dating back to 10,000 years before the present. Following are summaries of the historic periods of importance for this study. **Appendices C and D** have in-depth discussions of the archaeological research conducted in the Plaza area from both the pre-Columbian era and the historic periods.

2.1.a AD 600 – AD 1609 Pre-Columbian Era and Early Human Occupation of the Santa Fe Area

AD 600 - 900 Early Developmental Period: This time period documents a shift by people to semi-permanent settlements, use of ceramics, and site locations near potentially productive horticultural lands. Between AD 400/600 and roughly AD 900, indigenous people were living in ways that separated them from the earlier Archaic way of nomadic hunting and gathering. Early Developmental peoples tended to locate residential sites along the first flood plain terraces overlooking intermittent tributaries of the Rio Grande (Cordell 1979). These locations would have provided access to expanses of alluvium suitable for horticultural use based on floodwater irrigation and/or high water tables. Terrace locations also would have facilitated access to lands productive for hunting and gathering. Other Early Developmental sites occur on foothills overlooking drainages, gravel bluffs, and hilltops (Lang 1995a).

AD 900 - 1200 Late Developmental Period: A general change in regional settlement patterns and more localized changes in architecture and site size partially characterize this period. Settlement pattern changes include an increase in the number of residential sites in the Albuquerque and Santa Fe districts (Frisbie 1967; Lang 1980a; Mera 1940; Oakes 1979; Wetherington 1968), as well as in the Taos district (Greiser et al. 1992; Woosley 1986). Not only did the density of habitation sites increase, the range of environmental settings used by Late Developmental populations apparently also expanded. For example, Dickson (1979) notes that residential sites spread onto the piedmont overlooking the Rio Grande and the Rio Santa Fe flood plains in the southern Santa Fe district. Nonetheless, Cordell (1979) suggests that the paucity of habitation sites in the higher elevation settings bordering the Santa Fe Basin and the

Chama and Pajarito Plateau districts until after the mid-eleventh century (or even later in some local areas) is a function of these settings serving as temporary buffer areas rather than permanent residential loci. Middle and Late Developmental sherd and lithic scatters representing the remains of lithic resource extraction, hunting-gathering, and/or agricultural activities occur throughout the Santa Fe metropolitan area. Many well documented archaeological properties are on the Santa Fe Basin-Tesuque Valley divide where the intensity of archaeological investigation related to urban development has been the greatest in recent years (e.g., see Gossett and Gossett 1991; Lang and Scheick 1991a; Post 1989, 1992, 1993, 1996; Scheick 1992; Scheick and Viklund 1991, 1992; Viklund 1990). Additional artifact scatters occur farther east in the foothills bordering the present-day Santa Fe metropolitan limits (C. Gossett 1989; Lang 1980b, 1990, 1989a).

La Garita Pueblo (LA608/LA4450–111), a village of significant size, occupied Fort Marcy Hill, north of the present-day Plaza, by the beginning of the eleventh century (Acklen et al. 1994; Lang 1979; Snow 1989b). A complex of above-ground jacal dwellings and two deep pit structures (LA21963/21964) occurs on a high gravel terrace at the northeast end of the Santa Fe Historic District, apparently representing periodic short-term habitations. Excavation of the KP site (LA46300 [Wiseman 1989]) and the 334 Otero Street site (LA78560 [Snow 1989a]), both of which also are on the north side of Santa Fe's downtown, offer clues on Late Developmental land use. Samples recovered from the KP site indicate that occupants practiced corn, bean, and squash agriculture (presumably along the valley bottomlands) and kept turkeys. Snow's (1989a:8–9) testing of the 334 Otero Street site identified an intact burned pit house that contained well preserved organic material. In assessing the pit house's significance in relation to other nearby Late Developmental structural sites, Snow raises the possibility that the north side of downtown Santa Fe formed a small, dispersed community during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Snow (1989c:2, after Snow 1989b) suggests further that the apparent high-density occupation on and around Fort Marcy Hill (LA4450–111) related directly to Santa Fe's former cienega, which extended from the present-day La Posada Inn northwest to Fort Marcy Hill. He cites Wiseman's cattail and sedge/bulrush pollen from the KP site as possible evidence of nearby wetlands during this time.

AD 1200 - 1300 Coalition Period: Three significant trends in population and settlement partially distinguish this period throughout the northern Rio Grande region. The first trend is substantial population growth, as indicated by great increases in the number and size of habitation sites during the thirteenth century. Undoubtedly, this regional settlement pattern change is a product of the immigration of large numbers of Pueblo people from the central Colorado Plateau throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Cordell 1979, 1994; Hewett 1953; Mera 1935, 1940; Peckham 1984; Stuart and Gauthier 1981; Stubbs and Stallings 1953; Wendorf and Reed 1955).

The second trend, the concentration of population into larger settlements, implies that population growth fueled social organizational changes. Even as villages became larger, however, evidence of settlement instability becomes increasingly abundant. For example, many excavated sites in and around the Cochiti Reservoir reveal patterns of multiple short occupations separated by spans of disuse (Lange 1968; Laumbach et al. 1977; Snow 1974). By moving among a variety of village locations throughout the region, the Pueblo people apparently redistributed themselves across their landscape in response to changing

environmental conditions, including the need to leave fallow their agricultural lands and hunting and gathering territories (after Anschuetz 2005; Lang and Scheick 1989; Peckham 1984).

The third trend is the expansion of year-round Pueblo settlement into areas of higher elevation. Pueblo groups settled narrow drainage systems in the upper piedmont of the Albuquerque (Cordell 1979) and Santa Fe districts (Cordell 1994; Creamer 1993; Dickson 1979) in dense numbers by the early AD 1300s. Significantly, major portions of these newly settled locales have mean elevations greater than 6,000 feet, which required the populations to develop sophisticated water management systems for producing crops in cool upland settings (Anschuetz 1998). Nonetheless, Lang (1977) observes that most sites occur along small drainages with easy access to seeps, springs, and potentially good agricultural lands.

Early Coalition (Pindi phase) occupation of the downtown Santa Fe site cluster initially shows great continuity with Late Developmental settlement. The principal habitation focus is on the north side of the Rio Santa Fe. Archaeologists recently excavated a Coalition period pit structure, associated extramural features, and stratified, intact pre-Columbian and historic deposits at LA143460 in the west alcove of the U.S. Courthouse (Scheick 2005). Analyses and report preparation were still in progress at the end of 2005. Investigators retrieved 20 boxes of artifacts, including thousands of sherds and lithics, hundreds of pieces of groundstone, thousands of faunal bones, and tens of more esoteric items, including turquoise, mica, shell, and a bead. They also obtained an archaeomagnetic sample from the hearth in the pit structure's floor with a date of AD 1195 to 1240. Excavations at the Santa Fe Civic Center site just north of the Plaza and at the Palace of the Governors (Lentz 2005) uncovered evidence of 5 to 7 pit structures, 5 to 8 human burials, and 16 extramural pits dating to the Coalition to Classic periods.

Whitmore (1979) suggests that Coalition artifacts found around City Hall and the Sweeney Convention Center represent refuse from some unknown habitation site location on slightly higher ground to the north, possibly around the present downtown post office. Snow and Snow (1990) report traces of other pre-Columbian Pueblo habitation structures at the downtown federal building and between the present-day La Fonda Hotel and Jefferson Street (see Scheick et al. 1993). They also note an additional mound, possibly architectural, at the contemporary La Posada Inn swimming pool location. Lastly, archaeologists have recovered fourteenth- and fifteenth-century ceramics at almost every modern development project in the downtown area (Scheick et al. 1993).

These discoveries suggest a proliferation of villages, seasonal farmsteads, and field houses along the Rio Santa Fe where downtown Santa Fe now stands (Lang 1980b, 1989c; Schaafsma 1982:30). In all likelihood, some habitation was episodic and seasonal, much like the settlement system described for the middle and late phases of the Developmental period. Nonetheless, the Coalition material culture density at La Garita Pueblo and the widespread distribution of rich artifact deposits in the downtown area suggest at least a few settlements were habitation loci. Although most descriptions of downtown archaeological properties are simply as black-on-white pottery sites, the presence of glazeware ceramics leads Schaafsma (1982:30) to conclude that several small villages likely persisted until the years immediately before Spanish contact in 1540.

AD 1300 - 1600 Classic Period: Classic period occupation of downtown Santa Fe is poorly understood because of the cumulative disturbance caused by intensive use and development throughout the Historic period. Nonetheless, archaeologists anticipate that the downtown Santa Fe site cluster probably fell into disuse during the middle Classic period at roughly the same time that Agua Fria and Arroyo Hondo fell into disuse as year-round settlements. Occurrences of Classic period cultural debris generally overlap with Coalition period finds. The earlier discussion of the downtown area's Coalition period identifies the discovery locations and major references for Classic period finds.

2.1.b AD 1609 - 1821

Spanish Colonial Period

AD 1609 - 1680: Establishment of the Spanish Villa of Santa Fe: Don Juan de Oñate established Spanish Colonial rule in Nuevo Mexico in 1598 with his settlement of San Juan de los Caballeros on the banks of the Rio Grande near present-day Española. Oñate explored the new province from this settlement, and later nearby San Gabriel, for ten years before resigning his post in 1608, facing near-bankruptcy. In 1609, Don Pedro de Peralta was appointed Governor and Captain General of the provinces and settlements of New Mexico by the Viceroy of New Spain and was ordered to "start from the City of Mexico as quickly as possible with the twelve soldiers and religious which he takes along to said provinces as protection." [Ireneo L. Chaves, trans., Instructions to Peralta by Vice-Roy, in Plaza Study I] His instructions were to found and settle a villa in which people could live "in cleanliness and stability" and could govern themselves through the election of "four councilmen and two ordinary alcaldes." These alcaldes and councilmen of the Villa de Santa Fe were further instructed to provide each resident with "two lots for house and garden and two suertes for vegetable garden and two more for vineyard and for an olive grove and four cavallerias (one cavalleria is equal to 26.3 acres, according to Snow, in Tigges, 1990) of land, and for the irrigation thereof the necessary water. ... They shall mark out as belonging to said Villa six Vecindades (neighborhoods) and one square of the streets for the purpose of erecting Royal Buildings and other public buildings." [Chavez, loc. cit.]

The above is the only known information to specifically refer to plans for the form of the new Villa Real de la Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assisi at the time of its founding by Peralta in 1609-10. Otherwise, the development of the villa would have likely followed, to the extent possible, the dictates of Spanish King Phillip II's 1573 *Ordenanzas de Descubrimiento* (Ordinances of Discovery), which outlined rules for the establishment of new settlements in the Western Hemisphere. These "Laws of the Indies" provided very specific instructions on the settlement and governance of Spain's colonial towns in the New World. Historians have used the information in the Laws of the Indies to try to reconstruct how the villa, and its plaza, appeared in its earliest days. No documents from the period exist as proof, as they were all apparently destroyed during the Pueblo Revolt and Reoccupation of 1680. Our first documented evidence of the form of the villa and its plaza is the 1768 Urrutia map (**Figure 10**), which shows a rectangular area generally double the size of today's Plaza. Ordinances number 112 and 113 refer to the preferred form and size of the Spanish Colonial plaza thus:

No. 112. The main plaza is to be the starting point for the town; if the town is ... inland it should be at the center of the town. The plaza should be square or rectangular, in which case it should have at least one and a half its width for length inasmuch as this shape is best for fiestas in which horses are used and for any other fiestas that should be held.

No. 113. The size of the plaza shall be proportioned to the number of inhabitants.... The Plaza shall be not less than two hundred feet wide and three hundred feet long, nor larger than eight hundred feet long and five hundred and thirty-two feet wide. A good proportion is six hundred feet long and four hundred feet wide. [Crouch, Gar, and Mundigo, p. 13.]

The original document used the measure "*pies*," which Crouch *et al* translate directly to feet. According to Carrera Stampa (1949), a *pie* is actually the equivalent of 10.97 inches.

A number of proposals have been put forth regarding the size of the original Plaza based on scholarly inquiries into the few pieces of written evidence that do exist. The various proposals are depicted in **Figure 11**. Cordelia Snow calculated

the actual size of the original Santa Fe Plaza to have been "548.5 feet by 365 feet or 4.6 acres". [C. Snow, in Plaza Study I] These measures place the eastern boundary of the original Plaza at the east side of present-day Cathedral Place (about where the original church was believed to have been located) and the southern boundary close to the middle of the block bounded by San Francisco Street on the north and Water Street on the south (to a point just above the first floodplain terrace (or 100 feet) north of Rio Chiquito, which flowed in the location of present-day Water Street). Snow supports this configuration by referring to land transfer records dating from the late seventeenth century that indicate the existence of houses and gardens in the area between the southern boundary of the current Plaza and the Rio Chiquito prior to the Pueblo Revolt. (The current size of the plaza is 315' from north to south and 333' from west to east, measured from curb to curb through the Plaza's midpoint, according to the 1998 Plaza Rehabilitation Construction Documents, reproduced in **Appendix I**.)

According to accounts researched by Cordelia T. Snow [Plaza Study I], "...springs and seeps cropped out along the base of the hills which formed the northern edge of the Villa. In addition, the flow from several other perennial springs created a *ciénega* (marsh), or series of *ciénegas*, that extended north, east, and southeast of the plaza to the River." [Plaza Study I, p. 56] Snow also conjectures that the site north of the Santa Fe River was chosen because of the absence of an *inhabited* Pueblo on the site, its elevation above the river, its location close to the forested mountains, and its proximity to the better agricultural and pasture lands directly south of the river. [Plaza Study I, p. 58]

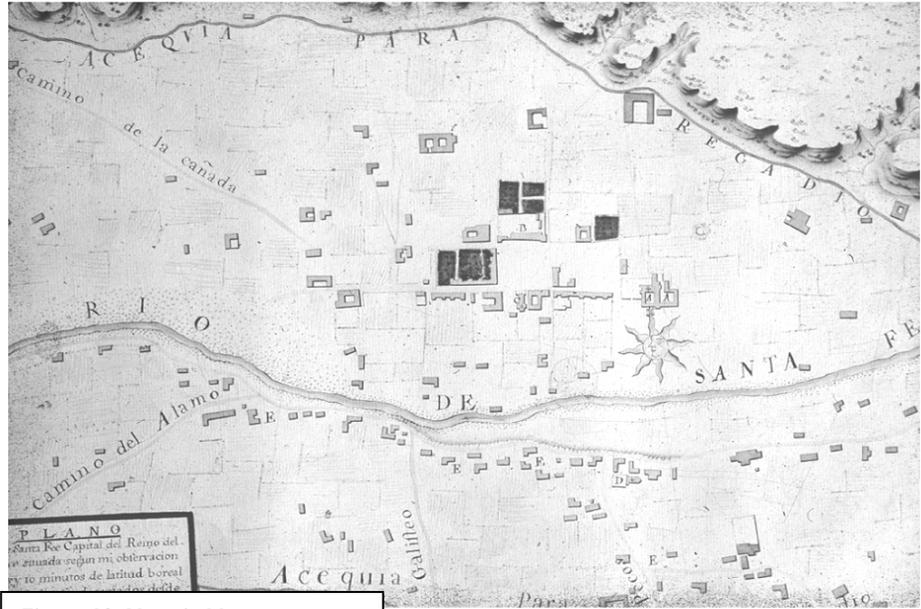


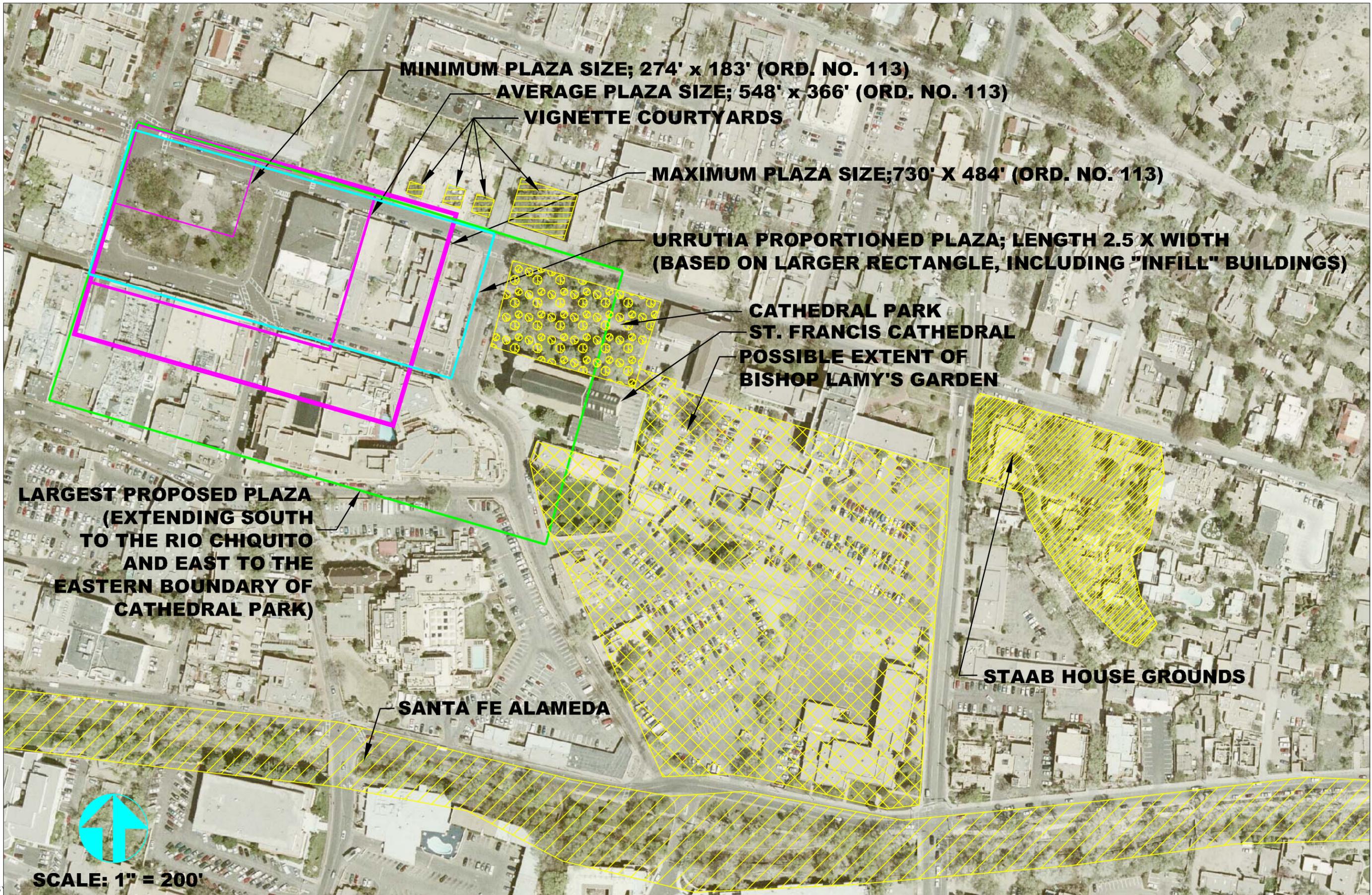
Figure 10. Urrutia Map

The Laws of the Indies further prescribed that the plaza “shall mark the beginning of four principal streets, one from the middle of each side and two from each corner of the plaza, with the four corners of the plaza facing the four principal winds” (No. 114). The streets surrounding the plaza, as well as the principal streets, were to have “portales that do not interfere with the street corners for the convenience of the plaza’s merchants and make room for sidewalks surrounding the plaza.” (No. 115) The church and related buildings were to have “an entire block to avoid encroachment by other buildings at a distance from the main square and raised from ground level.” (No. 124) A lot was to be “assigned for the royal council and cabildo [city council] and for the custom house and arsenal next to the main plaza and near the main church.” (Nos. 121 and 124) The ordinances prescribed that no lots in the plaza were to be assigned to private individuals, but rather they were to be reserved for church, royal, and city houses, as well as for the merchants. (No. 126) The Urrutia map appears to indicate that this ordinance was not followed to the letter in the villa, as several of the lots on the perimeter of the Plaza indicate the presence of orchards surrounded by hacienda-type structures, most likely residential (archaeological evidence discovered in the lots surrounding the Plaza supports this indication; see **Appendix D**).

Hordes [Plaza Study I] describes the controversy surrounding the size of the original Plaza, but notes that “on the eastern end of the plaza, a temporary church was built of mud mortar and posts (*jaca*), where the Franciscan prelate, Fray Alonso de Peinado, supervised the construction of a more durable structure.” This church was used for only a short period of time before it fell into disrepair. A new church, called “La Parroquia”, was finally completed in 1629, and used until its destruction during the Pueblo Reoccupation in 1680-93. The exact location of La Parroquia is not known, but it is believed to have been located in the general vicinity of the St. Francis Cathedral.

Despite all of the research and conjecture about the size of the original Santa Fe Plaza, no firm evidence exists to locate all of its original boundaries. Spanish units of measure have been defined differently at different points in time and in different parts of the world, so even the specified sizes identified in historic documents, such as the Urrutia map, do not provide us with conclusive information regarding the Plaza’s early Spanish Colonial size. This issue will no doubt continue to be debated until such time as archaeological evidence is found to settle the argument. It only seems safe to say, at this point in time, that the original Plaza was larger than the Plaza of today, and that the Santa Fe Plaza of today occupies the northwestern part of the original Plaza.

The decade of the 1670s proved to be difficult for the residents of the province. Severe famine in 1670 was followed by the outbreak of deadly disease in 1671 and by devastating attacks by the Apaches in 1672. Despite attempts by the Spanish government in far-off Mexico City to resupply the colonists and improve their security, the seeds of contempt had been sown. The Spaniards’ contempt for the native population was expressed in widespread efforts to suppress their ancient spiritual and secular customs. These efforts reached a climax in 1675, when
Plaza size graphic



SCALE: 1" = 200'

FIGURE 11. SANTA FE PLAZA AND ENVIRONS
JANUARY 2006

Governor Treviño ordered the arrest and imprisonment of 47 Pueblo religious leaders from across the region in the Villa de Santa Fe in reaction to the rumor that some of these men had bewitched Fray Andrés Durán and several of his relatives (Knaut, 1995, p. 164). Although the documentary evidence is not certain, some scholars suggest that these men were “publicly flogged” (Ortiz, 1980, p. 20). “Treviño then ordered four of the prisoners publicly hanged” (Knaut, 1995, p. 164). Three individuals met this fate, likely in the Santa Fe Plaza, while the fourth prisoner committed suicide in his cell before the Spanish governor’s sentence could be carried out.

Upon learning of the brutality of the punishment inflicted on their traditional leaders, 70 Pueblo warriors forced their way into Treviño’s private quarters inside the Palace of the Governors, threatening him and the other colonists with death unless he freed the surviving prisoners (Knaut, 1995; p. 164). Among the 43 religious leaders that Treviño released as a result was the understandably angry Popé, a medicine man from San Juan Pueblo, who was to become a principal instigator of the 1680 Pueblo revolt. In capitulating to the Pueblos’ demand, Treviño saved Santa Fe from immediate and certain destruction. His actions, however, showed the Indian communities—Pueblos and Apaches alike—that concerted action could be effective.

Historical accounts of the floggings and the hangings do not clearly specify the site chosen by Spanish Colonial officials for carrying out Governor Treviño’s sentences. Nonetheless, given that the Pueblo leaders’ said crimes were for “sorcery,” a term broadly used by the Spanish in reference to the native peoples’ observance of their aboriginal religious beliefs, it seems likely that the punishments occurred in the Plaza. By carrying out Treviño’s orders in the Plaza before both the Palace of the Governors and the Church, colonial governmental and religious administrators would have made a forceful statement about the colony’s secular and religious authority and power. In doing so, they cast the Santa Fe Plaza as a principal stage for the repression of indigenous peoples in the province.

AD 1680 - 1693 Pueblo Reoccupation: [Note: The year 1693 is used to define the end of the Pueblo Reoccupation period because it more accurately portrays the ethnicity of the people who occupied the Plaza area during that time than the more commonly used year, 1692, which historians usually indicate as the end of the Pueblo Reoccupation period.] On August 9, 1680, the governor of the province, Antonio de Otermín, became aware of an impending revolt of the Pueblo people. The colonists, numbering approximately 1,000 (including residents of the Villa of Santa Fe, as well as refugees from Los Cerrillos and La Cañada), and their livestock (5,000 head of sheep, 400 horse and mules, and 300 head of beef cattle), were ordered to assemble in the *casas reales* (or walled villa) for protection. The accounts of the siege of the *casas reales* give us some information about the nature of the villa at the time of the revolt. The accounts state that the church and many of the houses surrounding the *casas reales* were burned, indicating that they were outside of the defensible area, or walled *casas reales*, which some accounts suggest *contained* the Plaza. In addition, the accounts also describe the closing off of an acequia that supplied water to the colonists inside the *casas reales*. This was the final event that made the defense of the villa impossible. Otermín left with the remaining colonists on August 21, 1680, to join up with other retreating Spanish colonists on their way back to Mexico. According to a captive Tewa, the villa was ransacked following Otermín’s retreat.

During the Reoccupation, the Pueblos took up residence in the *casas reales* and constructed dwellings of their own, including *estufas*, or kivas. The original church, La Parroquia, and its convent were destroyed during this period. Archaeological investigations have identified numerous subsurface features from this period in the downtown area (see **Appendix D**).

On September 13, 1692, Don Diego de Vargas entered the Villa of Santa Fe and attempted to convince the occupying Pueblos to submit themselves for absolution from their sins. Upon their initial refusal, he ordered that their water supply be cut off. In De Vargas' journal, he describes the situation thus "Finding myself with forty men in the plaza and at positions surrounding it, and others guarding the entrances...". De Vargas described the area in which the Puebloans were entrenched adjacent to the "plaza" as "walled and fortified." [This description suggests that the plaza, or at least part of it, was outside of the fortifications, which had surrounded the Spanish *casas reales*.] After much discussion, two Pueblo representatives entered the plaza [again, outside of the fortifications] unarmed to make peace with De Vargas, and several Spaniards entered the "patio of the stronghold." The next day, De Vargas entered the patio of the fortified area [presumably, the patio of what is now the Palace of the Governors], where "they began to come down from their houses, which are high, and with ladders made of poles, which they set in place to climb down, and which they pull up after ascending them, taking them into their said houses, remaining virtually walled up within, assured that no one can enter." (Espinosa, 1940)

Following the Pueblos' submittal to De Vargas, the Spaniards retreated to their camp and went about the business of re-establishing the colony. In October 1693, 800 colonists who were prepared to settle in Santa Fe set out with De Vargas from Mexico. When they reached the villa, the Pueblos did not take them in. By late December, the Spaniards were becoming frustrated with their inability to obtain grain and other supplies to provide for the colonists in the midst of winter. A war council of fourteen of their leaders agreed that the Pueblos should be asked to return to their former residences outside of the villa. The Spaniards wished to reoccupy the villa, but the Pueblos did not wish to surrender it to them. On December 28, De Vargas received word that the Pueblos were preparing to arise against the Spaniards, and he ordered his soldiers to mount an offense, first of words, then of force. On December 29, the Spaniards scaled the walls of the former *casas reales* and battered down the single gateway into the fortified villa. The soldiers "forced their way through barricades and gained possession of the whitewashed *estufa* of the first square. By noon the Spaniards were in possession of the main gateway, the front square, the first communal dwelling, and the two towers above the doorway overlooking the first square. Half of the stronghold was already won." The next day, the Spaniards took the second square beyond the barricaded structures that separated the two squares, each with their own *estufa*. (Archaeological investigations have identified a kiva-like circular foundation in the patio of the Palace of the Governors (Seifert et al., 1979).)

De Vargas' account of the battle is the only known description of the occupied villa. The journal notes that "there were so many living quarters, including those that had been built over the *palacio*, or royal government buildings, that it took twenty soldiers and thirty friendly Indians the whole day to take a complete inventory." The "rebels" who were taken prisoner, all 70 of them, were executed by the Spaniards within the walled villa under the charge of treason. The people who surrendered, numbering about 400, were placed in servitude with Spanish settlers of their own choosing for a period of 10 years. (Espinosa, 1942) Other than that of the Palace of the Governors, the specific locations of any of the above structures, plazas, or squares are

not known with any certainty. Ellis (1976) believes that the walled villa described above was north of the plaza, and that the single gate faced the plaza from the walled casas reales. If this is correct, it would mean that the squares and kivas described above were not located on the site of the present-day plaza, but rather north of the present-day Palace of the Governors. De Vargas' journal also mentioned that all of the land outside of the walled city was in use for the cultivation of corn.

AD 1693 - AD 1821 Late Spanish Colonial Period: Following the Spanish reoccupation of the villa, the Governor went about the work of resettling the priests and families in the existing buildings. De Vargas described the town as "amply garrisoned, entrenched and defended ... having no windows or doors outside except the One entrance and secured in military form by trenches on the four fronts and towers with their embrasures as Skylights for the aforesaid dwellings there being fortress and parade-ground for the said Population...". A church was also constructed for the administration of the holy sacraments.

When Don Pedro Rodriguez Cubero became Governor in 1697, he ordered the walls of the town demolished, along with the church. In their places, Cubero had constructed "six high buildings and six low ones which are used as Royal houses...". He also granted a parcel of land to the Franciscans for the construction of a new church adjacent to the new convent, which Ellis (1976) describes as "well to the south of" what would be an extension of the Plaza's southern border on the east side. Regardless of the exact location of the church parcel, it was in the vicinity of the present-day cathedral, off of what was the smaller plaza area during most of the Late Spanish Colonial Period.

Legal documents from the early 18th century indicate that a number of residences existed in the vicinity of the Plaza (see "Annotated List of Documents from Spanish Archives of New Mexico Pertaining to the Santa Fe Plaza, 1692-1720," in Santa Fe Historic Plaza Study I), but no records provided any specific information until the drawing of the map of Santa Fe by Urrutia in 1768. That map shows the smaller plaza area, as well as what might have been the larger plaza area, with the church located somewhat east of the larger plaza's apparent eastern boundary. It should be noted that the units of measure used by Urrutia in the drawing of his map were *toesas* (one toesa is equal to 66.3566 inches, according to D. Snow (1990), or about 5.5 *nautical feet*).

Santa Fe was an important location on the Camino Real, and several travelers along its route noted their visit to Santa Fe. In May of 1760, Bishop Tamaron visited Santa Fe on his journey and noted that a church, "dedicated to the Most Holy Mother of Light," was being constructed in the Plaza. He also noted that all of Santa Fe's buildings were adobe and that the garrison consisted of 80 mounted soldiers, who had no formal fort or presidio. (The Santa Fe Plaza is listed as a "high-potential historic site" in the Draft Comprehensive Management Plan for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.)

A new garrison for the villa's soldiers was not constructed until 1791, with walls made of adobe and measuring 1,400 feet north and south, and 1,050 feet east to west (Wilson, Myth, p. 41). It incorporated the Palace of the Governors, with its portal, on the southeast edge. The Gilmer map clearly shows this configuration (see **Figure 12**).



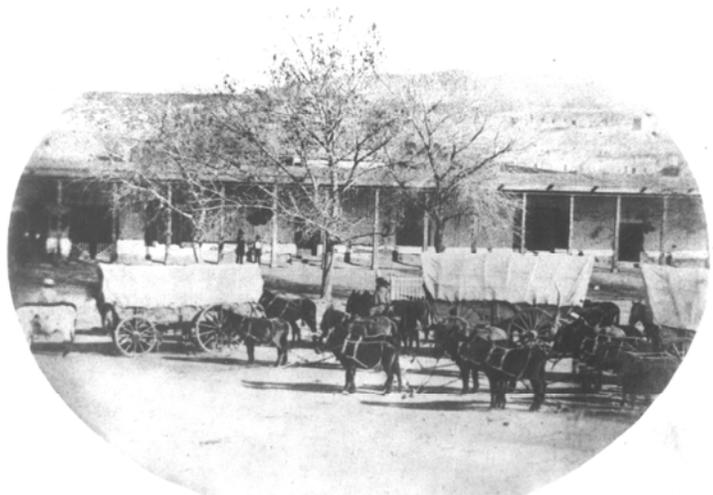
FIGURE 12. GILMER MAP OF 1846

In 1806-7, while it was still a Spanish colony, Zebulon Pike traveled to New Mexico. Pike's journal tells little about the physical nature of Santa Fe, but he did comment on the "magnificence" of the city's church steeples in contrast to "the miserable appearance of the houses." He also observed the city's concentration of wealth at the top of the social strata and its dearth of manufactured goods. He may have been one of the first to realize the economic possibilities of opening trade between Missouri and Santa Fe. [Brown, p. 5] His journal of the trip was published in 1810, sparking more interest in western overland commerce among the Americans. Several traders attempted to open the Santa Fe trade in the years immediately following that publication, but they were thwarted by Spanish authorities upholding their commercial monopoly in the colony.

2.1.c AD 1821 – 1862 Opening of the Santa Fe Trail

AD 1821 - 1846 Mexican Period: A successful Santa Fe Trail trade mission was not to occur until Mexico gained independence from Spain on September 27, 1821. American traders had been anticipating this political event for some time, and several were poised to storm the new commercial frontier. Captain William Becknell and some fellow entrepreneurs were the first to reach Santa Fe, the seat of New Mexico's Mexican Governor, with trade goods from the east.

Leaving Arrow Rock, Missouri, on September 1, 1821, Becknell's party traveled west and met with Mexican troops south of the Canadian River in New Mexico. The welcoming Mexicans escorted the traders to Santa Fe, where they arrived on the Plaza on November 16, 1821. After less than a month in Santa Fe selling their wares in and around the Plaza, the traders took their hefty profits back to Missouri, and immediately began planning their next trip. This second trip, which began on May 22, 1822, is considered the official opening of the Santa Fe Trail. (Brown, p. 9) The caravan of wagons, carrying goods specifically for the Santa Fe market,



Elsberg-Amberg wagon train in front of the Palace of the Governors, October 1861.

blazed a level route through the mountains and left the first wagon wheel ruts that were to mark the Santa Fe Trail for those that followed over the next decades. The inhabitants eagerly anticipated the arrival of the merchandise-laden wagons, and rushed out to the edge of town to greet them and accompany them to the customhouse on the Plaza. Santa Fe's Plaza was the primary physical terminus of the Santa Fe Trail in its early days. There the merchants unhooked their teams, unloaded their wares into rented rooms around the Plaza, and paid their tariffs. Many of the traders camped with their livestock down by the Santa Fe River, just south of the Plaza. But if Santa Fe is often seen in American history as the terminus of the Trail, it is important to remember that more than half of the goods that reached Santa Fe actually continued south on the Chihuahua Trail (descendant of the Camino Real) into present-day north-central Mexico. For many of the years of its existence, more than half of the Santa Fe Trail trade was controlled by Mexican merchants. While Americans see manufactured goods flowing west into Santa Fe, trade requires the *exchange* of goods. So the traffic on the Santa Fe/Chihuahua Trail went equally north and east, with Mexican mules and silver coin, in particular, stimulating the economy of Missouri and the upper Mississippi Valley. And once the merchants discovered the markets far to the south (after about 1840), Santa Fe became merely a stop on the "sales route" for some of the American wagon trains (Brown, p. 35).

Augustus Storrs, a Santa Fe Trail trader, described the preponderance of merchandise carried to Santa Fe's Plaza during the early years of the trade as "cotton goods, consisting of coarse and fine cambric, domestic, shawls, handkerchiefs, steam loom shirting, and cotton hose. A few woolen goods,... some light articles of cutlery, silk shawls, and looking glasses...[and] many other articles necessary for the purposes of an assortment." (Brown, p. 11) To encourage the trade and protect the traders, Senator Thomas Hart Benton introduced a bill in Congress to survey the Santa Fe Trail and provide consular representation in Santa Fe and Chihuahua to negotiate the issue of duties with the Mexican government. The law was passed on March 3, 1825, and Augustus Storrs became the first American consul in Santa Fe. With the passage of this new law, the Santa Fe trade blossomed. Mexican merchants from Chihuahua, too, traveled to Santa Fe along the route of the old Camino Real to exchange goods with the Americans, providing economic benefit to both governments. The revenues from tariffs on the Santa Fe

trade became increasingly important to New Mexico's government, creating stronger links with the United States than with Old Mexico and paving the way for Manifest Destiny.

Many American traders brought goods specifically destined for Chihuahua or Mexico City, where more wealth was concentrated and waiting to be tapped. By the late 1830's, more than half of the goods crossing the Santa Fe Trail were meant for markets south of Santa Fe (this international trade ended when the United States annexed New Mexico). Over the years, the trade evolved from being dominated by individual entrepreneurs to large mercantile freight companies.

This atmosphere of commerce characterized the Mexican Period in Santa Fe with little long-term effect on the Plaza, other than the attempt to beautify it with the planting of [additional] trees in 1844. It continued to be used for civic purposes, both military and public (see physical chronology). As New Mexico became more dependent on revenues from the Santa Fe trade, the residents became more and more suspicious of the Americans, particularly after the United States extended diplomatic recognition to the Republic of Texas, a former Mexican holding. The expansionist policies of the United States (Brown points out that the Mexican government made little distinction between the Texans and the Americans) were becoming of greater concern to the Mexican government. This was particularly true after the capture by New Mexican Governor Armijo of an expedition of Texans, including some Santa Fe traders, who had been hoping to claim all land east of the Rio Grande for their own. This was one of a number of skirmishes between the Texans and the New Mexicans, which, along with the economic dependency, caused animosity between the New Mexicans and the Americans. This animosity came to a head when the United States annexed Texas, laying the groundwork for war with Mexico. Mexican New Mexico was to become the victim of Manifest Destiny. The profits from the Santa Fe trade provided added impetus to the U.S. military's drive to capture Santa Fe.

AD 1846 - AD 1862 Early U.S. Territorial Period: In 1846, General Stephen Watts Kearny and his Army of the West raised the American flag first over the Las Vegas Plaza and then over the Santa Fe Plaza, claiming New Mexico for the United States with little opposition from the Mexican government. The ensuing conflicts that arose throughout the territory as a result of the change of governments severely damaged the Santa Fe trade. The traders were imperiled as a result of their involvement with the U.S. Army, and markets were shattered. Though the Santa Fe Trail continued to be an important trade route after the Mexican War, the nature of the trade changed from its Santa Fe and international focus to a western focus supplying the growing American population west of the Rio Grande. It was not long before the Santa Fe Plaza and environs physically reflected this major shift. By 1848, the newly founded *Santa Fe Republican* noted "Not a street in the place presents the appearance it did this time two years ago, and if things continue, in one year more, the whole appearance of the city will be changed." (Wilson, *Myth*, p. 53) Some of the improvements evident around the Plaza during the Territorial Period included the replacement of round columns and rough beams on the portales with whitewashed, milled posts and trim. Window glass, larger windows and doors, and brick began to appear on the buildings of the merchants. The Plaza buildings early on clearly exhibited the Territorial style that became popular in Santa Fe during the 1850's.

This course of progress was encouraged by Bishop Lamy, who arrived in Santa Fe in 1851. He oversaw the transformation of the Spanish parroquia into a Byzantine-Romanesque Revival church, and later enlisted the help of French architects and masons in building the St. Francis

Cathedral around the old parroquia, which remained in use during the construction. (The cathedral was not completed until 1886.)

The transformation of the villa into a modern American city was further spurred on by a “booster community” interested in Santa Fe’s economic development. Their efforts resulted in the production of promotional materials, exhibitions at national conventions and world’s fairs, and continued physical improvements to the city. In this spirit, Captain John Ayers, a native of New England, initiated and oversaw the construction of a park in the Plaza in 1862. This change drastically transformed the formerly Spanish “market” plaza into an eastern-style town square. Though the basic park form closely resembled that of the Alameda park in Santa Fe (northwest of the Plaza) constructed by the Mexican Governor in 1844, with radial pathways and cottonwood trees transplanted from the nearby mountains, the details of the “pagoda” bandstand and white picket fence made it distinctly American. Added to the previously influential merchants’ wagons on the Plaza was the arrival of passenger stage coaches and mail coaches, allowing a closer connection between the New Mexico Territory and the people of the rest of the United States. This was a strong incentive for the New Mexicans to adopt American styles and ways.

2.1.d AD 1863 - 1912

Early Plaza Park Period

AD 1863 – 1880 Late Santa Fe Trail Period: Tensions in the Territory mounted with the onset of the Civil War. The military presence on the prairie was strong to protect the Santa Fe Trail trade. Confederate thrusts through Texas into New Mexico heightened the military presence there. The Confederate military push culminated in a brief Confederate occupation of Santa Fe in 1862 by a 1,100-man detachment of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley’s brigade under the command of Lt. Col. W. R. Scurry. The Union troops met the occupying Confederate troops on March 26, 1862 in Glorieta Pass, just to the east of Santa Fe. When the Union troops destroyed the Confederate supply line on March 28, the Confederate troops retreated south, ending their occupation of Santa Fe. The Union troops returned to their posts protecting the Santa Fe Trail from Indian attacks.

The lives lost by the Union troops in the Civil War and Indian battles were commemorated by the citizens of New Mexico with the placement of the obelisk-shaped Soldiers’ Monument at the Plaza’s center, in the location previously taken by the newly constructed bandstand. The Soldiers’ Monument was designed by two Irish-born architects, the brothers M’Gee. According to Wilson and others, the prominent obelisk became a standard reference for property surveys in Santa Fe.



Palace of the Governors, ca. 1866.

2.1.e AD 1880 - 1924

Post Railroad Plaza Park

AD 1880-1912 Late Territorial Period: The mood of civic improvement continued after the end of the Civil War, with encouragement from Santa Fe's newspapers, which continuously extolled the virtues of building improvements designed to camouflage Santa Fe's adobe past. After much bluster from the city's boosters about the virtues of the railroad, Santa Fe became a destination for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. A spur line from Lamy, on the AT&SF main line, arrived in Santa Fe on February 9, 1880. The railroad depot was located about a mile south of the Plaza, prompting some to suggest that the business center of the city be moved. This development never materialized, and the businesses in the Plaza district entered a newly energized civic improvement phase. Streets were widened, a water system was established (much to the consternation of the ditch associations), and Plaza merchants initiated construction of modern two-story buildings. The use of imported materials in these new buildings was made more affordable by the railroad. The cast iron columns, pressed-metal window hoods, bracketed cornices, and stone facades of the new Spiegelberg building, completed in 1882 on San Francisco Street in the Italianate style, "would radically alter the appearance of the plaza, since it both did away with the portal and dwarfed earlier adobe buildings." (Wilson, *Myth*, p. 68) The establishment of a local brickworks in 1882 and the opening of additional lumber mills with heavy equipment brought in by the railroad hastened the "Americanization" of the old Spanish city.



The Americanized Plaza, as depicted in a painting by Francis X. Grosshenney in 1892.

The railroad, however, failed to bring about the economic boom for which the boosters had hoped. Population of the city actually declined from 1880 to 1890 (Wilson, *Myth*, p. 75). Despite the incorporation of the city in 1891, the economy stagnated. The city fathers soon discovered the benefits of tourism as a cure for their economic ills. Santa Fe was promoted as a place of healing, especially for consumptives, with dry mountain air and plenty of sunshine. Early tourists loved the romantic ambiance of the city imparted by its ancient past.

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This rise of tourism created a conflict between those promoting the progressive face of Santa Fe in hopes of achieving statehood and those beginning to recognize the value of preserving its historic past. *The Daily New Mexican* of April 9, 1904, carried a story about planned construction at the Sunmount Tent City for consumptives and tourists, noting "It is found that a good many eastern people would like to come here and live during their sojourn in adobe houses." (Wilson, *Myth*, p. 93)

AD 1912 - 1924 Early Statehood Period: Once statehood was granted in 1912, the need to promote an air of progress waned. The promotion of Santa Fe and New Mexico as a tourist destination was taken over by the staff of the Museum of New Mexico, founded in Santa Fe in 1909. Museum staff, which consisted of archaeologists, artists, photographers, and others with an appreciation for history, helped get the word out to the world about Santa Fe's romantic past. With the help of Jesse Nusbaum's stunning photographs of old Santa Fe and Pueblo life, the museum was able to stimulate interest in Santa Fe's potential for tourism with the Santa Fe Railway's William Simpson and others. In an effort to develop a unique architectural style to represent Santa Fe's ancient past, "Pueblo Revival" architecture was conceived as a new regional identity.

The Museum of New Mexico began a renovation of the Palace of the Governors in 1912. This, along with the City Beautiful movement gripping the country at the time, stimulated interest in developing a plan for the city. A planning board was tasked with the writing of the plan, which was completed in that same year. "Its Plan of 1912 broke significant new ground by combining the standard emphasis on architectural homogeneity with a local revival style based on a study of the city's old architecture....Architectural image became central to stimulating tourism and reversing economic decline." (Wilson, *Myth*, p. 122)

The new architectural style was largely developed by Sylvanus Morley and Jesse Nusbaum. Their research led to Nusbaum's design for the renovation of the Palace of the Governors, which was depicted in model-form for the *New-Old Santa Fe* exhibit in November 1912. The renovation was completed in 1913, resulting in the façade that one sees today on the Palace of the Governors. As Wilson notes in *Myth of Santa Fe*, "The façade of the Palace of the Governors stands not as an example of Spanish architecture, but as a key monument in the development and popularization of a regional revival." (p. 127) The Pueblo Revival style was later cemented into architectural typology with its use in the New Mexico Building at the San Diego Panama-California Exposition in 1915.

The San Diego exhibition was to be an important influence on the emerging Regional Revival Style, and even on Santa Fe's economic future. The New Mexico Building's form strongly influenced the look of the new Fine Arts Museum, being designed in Santa Fe by Rapp, Rapp and Hendrickson Architects and patterned after the Spanish Pueblo missions of New Mexico. The Museum's location at the northwest corner of the Plaza, next to the Palace of the Governors, gave it prominence in setting a new architectural form for the city. Wilson describes this influence best in *Myth of Santa Fe*:

If the Fine Arts Museum was one tangible result of the San Diego Exposition, the museum staff and their associates also returned with valuable experience in tourism promotion and a unified sense of purpose. Back in Santa Fe in 1915 they formed an enthusiastic team of artists, designers, architects, builders, and publicists, ready to remake the city and promote the state through a new architectural style....In a series of articles published between 1915 and 1918, they detailed their plans for Santa Fe. A trio of articles by museum director Hewett, painter Carlos Vierra, and San Diego architect William Templeton Johnson analyzed Santa Fe's future. Each summarized the 1912 plan's argument that Santa Fe had once been a tourist attraction in its own right, but an ill-conceived modernization had left it looking like any other American town. Tourists could be attracted again and in greater numbers, they asserted, if the city's Spanish

Colonial appearance was restored. They urged the reestablishment of the city's original rectangular plaza and the return of its surrounding portales. All three stressed that new buildings must employ the local style, which they variously termed the New Mexico Mission style, the Santa Fe style, and the Pueblo style.

The newly emerging Regional Revival Style architecture was employed again in 1918 in the La Fonda Hotel on the southeast corner of the Plaza at "the end of the Santa Fe Trail," as their literature stated. The community embraced the use of the Regional Revival Style as a means to encourage tourism and promote Santa Fe's romantic past. Numerous efforts were made to remove the signs of



The New Mexico Fine Arts Museum on the northwest corner of the Plaza, 2005.

Americanization that had been put in place to convince the world of Santa Fe's modernity in an effort to encourage statehood for New Mexico, which had been granted in 1912.

2.1.f AD 1924 - 1940

Early Auto Tourism Period

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's 1930s New Deal left its mark throughout New Mexico. In Santa Fe, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planted elm trees on the Federal Oval, constructed stone embankments along the Santa Fe River, and built a camp in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains that left as its legacy a beautiful stone camp service building, now enjoyed by the public, in Hyde State Park. New Deal influences are not evident on the Plaza, and no documents can be found outlining specific work done there by the CCC. However, the populism that accompanied New Deal activities was reflected in an increased emphasis on a regional history and architecture in New Mexico. In an address to the American Institute of Architects in 1931, John Gaw Meem suggested that modernism could be evoked in architecture with traditional forms in a place such as New Mexico, where industrialism was not rampant. The functionalism embraced by the modernists could be expressed best in New Mexico, Meem believed, with the use of simple, sculpted blocks of adobe and softly shaped, massive forms.

Construction spurred by New Deal funding in Santa Fe was often done in the Territorial Revival style, which incorporated elements about which Meem spoke in his 1931 address and later developed further in his architectural works. The Federal Emergency Recovery Administration (FERA) building (present-day Villagra Building on Galisteo Street), constructed in 1934 and designed by Meem, is an excellent example of the New



San Francisco St., ca. 1926.

Deal Territorial Revival building in Santa Fe. The style is also evident in the old Santa Fe City Hall building (now the public library), designed by Meem in 1936 and the State Supreme Court building designed by Gordon Street, also around 1936. This building style became the standard for many of the government buildings constructed around the state in the New Deal years. The Territorial Revival style differs from the Spanish Pueblo Revival style in the use of sharper edges, brick copings, and white trim. Elements of both styles are still evident in the buildings around the Plaza.

During this period, automobiles began to take over the streets of Santa Fe. The burros were relegated to Burro Alley, west of the Plaza, and automobile parking around the Plaza's streets made for easy access to the Plaza merchants for the sprawling Santa Fe population. Though little physical change occurred in the Plaza during this time, other than the addition of flagstone paving, the introduction of the automobile culture would have a lasting impact.

2.1.g AD 1940 – 1973

Meem Influenced Plaza

As with other cities in the United States, Santa Fe's downtown suffered from the effects of suburbanization that followed World War II. Local businesses left the Plaza for other commercial areas closer to the bulk of the residential population. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, efforts to restore vigor to the Plaza area culminated in John Gaw Meem's downtown revitalization plan, which focused on the "restoration" of the Spanish Pueblo style to the Americanized buildings of downtown. (Many of the ideas in the 1970s plan were outgrowths of the 1930 plaza plan that Meem developed for the Plaza architecture and implemented on a piecemeal basis with the private building owners in the years prior to 1970.) Meem's plan was used in large part as the basis for replacement of the portales around the Plaza (the design for which was refined by architect Kenneth Clark) and the massive renovation of the Plaza park itself that took place in 1973-74. (Meem's recommendations for the Plaza park can be found in **Appendix H.**)

In 1973, some Santa Feans raised concerns about the wording on the Soldiers' Monument. The use of the word "savage" to describe the Indians with whom some of the post-Civil-War-era battles occurred was



Plaza during 1973-4 renovation.

considered offensive and inappropriate. The solution was to install a plaque that explained the use of the word. Later, in 1974, the word was chiseled off of the monument by an unidentified person. The explanatory plaque still remains.

2.1.h AD 1974 - Present

Modern Plaza Period

By 1980, tourism had taken hold of Santa Fe's downtown economy. The Regional Revival Style was firmly ensconced, and the Plaza was surrounded by tourist-dominated businesses. The Plaza park continued to be a locus of public events, though locals complained the downtown was no longer theirs, having been turned over to the "heritage" tourism industry (focused on the historic aspects of the region). Community Days activities were initiated in 1994 on the Plaza to help restore a feeling of community ownership to the area.

In 1989, a new controversy arose about the Soldiers' Monument. A location was being sought for a new statue of Don Pedro de Peralta, and some thought the site occupied by the obelisk would be the perfect location. City Historic Design Board Chairman Everett Ellin stated, "The obelisk is not necessarily a form that one associates with a Spanish Colonial-style plaza. There wasn't anything highly geometrical in Santa Fe 120 years ago; then suddenly there appears this Egyptian motif. It's a strange form for this historic ambiance. I like obelisks as a geometric form, but it seems strange in this plaza." (*SF New Mexican*, April 12, 1989) The removal of the obelisk, however, did not have the support of the State Historic Preservation Officer. The statue of Don Pedro ended up at Grant Park (now Peralta Park) near the Federal Oval, and the Soldiers' Monument still sits in its historic Plaza location.

A renovation of the Plaza was undertaken in 1994, designed by Environetics and consisting of new benches, light bollards, brick pavers in the radial walkways, scored concrete paving and flagstone in the northern quadrants, green trash receptacles, water fountains, and curb cuts for accessibility. Another plaza renovation occurred in 1998-99. Construction documents were completed by Terraplen Architects + Planners Ltd. Co. in November 1998. Site furnishings and old concrete footings and paving were removed, along with some trees. New paving and footings were installed, along with new drinking fountains, trash receptacles, flagstone, concrete paving (see drawings in **Appendix I**), and some new trees. (It should be noted that not all improvements identified on the construction documents provided by Terraplen Architects + Planners were implemented by the city. The existing conditions survey should be consulted to determine actual furnishings, surfaces and plants in place as of June 2005.)

The late 1990s saw a controversy arise about the commercial focus of the Plaza area. With the ever-rising importance of tourism to the downtown economy, some began to see the use of the Plaza by area youth as a detriment to tourism. In June 1995, "the Santa Fe City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of skateboards, bicycles, uni-cycles, roller skates, in-line skates, projectiles, and playing Hacky Sack in and around the Plaza." (*Designer/Builder*, August 1995, pp. 18-22) Automobile access to streets surrounding the Plaza has also continued to be controversial. In 2001, several tourists were hit by cars in Plaza area streets, renewing calls to close the Plaza streets to motor vehicles. Business owners protested, and a compromise was made by placing large wooden planters in the streets to slow traffic.

In 2003-4, the temporary Plaza stage was replaced by a permanent community stage designed by Spears Architects and Chavez-Grieves Engineers. The design of the stage is reminiscent of the Neoclassical Period, with a 2'-6" tall "Trex" decking stage with permanent foundation, copper cladding on the pitched roof, and steel scrolling brackets on the 5" x 5" steel columns. The stage won an architectural award in 2005 for "historically appropriate architecture."

2.2 Physical Landscape Chronology

The following chronology outlines significant physical changes to the Plaza landscape and its uses, along with significant historic events to help place those physical changes and uses in historic context.

PRE-COLUMBIAN ERA

AD 900-1200	Middle and Late Developmental Period. Construction of pit houses, followed by pueblo-style rooms in Santa Fe area. Corn, bean, and squash agriculture practiced in Santa Fe area, in addition to hunting and gathering. Some evidence of pit houses north of downtown Santa Fe suggests that a small, dispersed community existed there in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which may have included the use of the Plaza area for agricultural crops.
AD 1200-1300	Coalition Period. Farming in larger arroyos north of the Rio Santa Fe, evidenced by archaeological remains of grid gardens, check dams, and pebble mulch. La Garita Pueblo on Ft. Marcy Hill, possible permanent settlement. Late Coalition Period pit structures near U. S. Courthouse and Santa Fe City Hall. Possible presence of several small villages along the Rio Santa Fe in the Plaza area.
AD 1300-1600	Classic Period. Residential instability apparent among Pueblo agriculturalists; storage of seasonal crop surpluses common. An estimated 3,000-5,000 people living in Santa Fe Basin. Final "abandonment" of year-round settlement of most Santa Fe area pueblos, except La Bajada Pueblo and Cieneguilla. Appearance of new farmsteads in area, e.g., La Bajada mesa grid gardens.
1450	Possible time of "abandonment" of "El Pueblo de Santa Fe" in location of present-day Santa Fe City Hall.
1598	Oñate established Spanish colony of San Juan, and later San Gabriel, first capital of New Mexico.
ca. 1605-7	Santa Fe first mentioned by Spanish in New Mexico as a location. The memoirs of Juan Martinez de Montoya, who came to New Mexico in 1600 with Juan de Oñate, note the "founding of the plaza de Santa Fe." He left New Mexico, never to return, in 1608. San Miguel Church constructed on the south side of the Rio Santa Fe.

SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD

1609-10	Modern Santa Fe founded by Peralta and inhabited by Spanish settlers. Plaza and surrounding use areas laid out generally in keeping with the Laws of the Indies "for Royal Buildings and other public buildings" in a grid pattern.
1610-12	Palace of the Governors constructed at the direction of Don Pedro de Peralta to house living quarters and residences of Spanish governors on the north side of the Plaza.
1628-39	Church erected on east side of the larger rectangular Plaza.

Pre-1680	A church and convent were located on the original, larger, plaza just north of the present day Cathedral (Bruce Ellis, <i>Lamy's Cathedral</i> , 1985).
1680	Pueblo Revolt and Puebloan Reoccupation (the term "reoccupation" is used in recognition of the fact that Pueblo people occupied the Santa Fe area prior to the arrival of the Spaniards); possible encroachment by structures on the east side of the Plaza may have occurred during the reoccupation period, when the Pueblo people constructed new living quarters in the area. DeVargas' journal notes that much of the land outside of the walled city was used by the Puebloans for growing crops.
1681	Otermín's attempted reconquest of New Mexico failed.
1692-3	De Vargas' reconquest of Santa Fe. DeVargas' troops approached Santa Fe on September 13, 1692, and confronted those occupying the villa. It was not until December 30, 1693, that the Spanish troops and settlers would reoccupy the villa, following a battle with the Puebloans, in which 81 of them died.
1697	Convent for future San Francisco church begun on east side of Plaza. Location: "...situated in front of the ancient church and Convent which borders on the north side with the water ditch that passes in front of this Villa. And on the south side, all that once was a street, which forms a front before the convent and Church which existed in olden times. And on the west side with the former plaza of this Villa." (Fray Angelico Chavez, <i>New Mexico Historical Review</i> , 1949)
1703	Destruction of Puebloan-modified casas reales per Gov. Cubero, noted by De Vargas in his journal. Twelve government buildings took its place.
1712	Proclamation calling for annual celebration of the reconquest of Santa Fe by De Vargas, to be held in September. According to Wilson (<i>Myth</i> , p. 184), what came to be called the Conquistadora procession through the Plaza lapsed during the mid-1700's and was revived in the 1770s, shifting from September to June some time during this period.
1715	Cabildo complains that the Plaza has only one opening for religious processions.
1713-17	Construction of San Francisco parish church [see location description of Father Dominguez in his 1777 report, p. 161, Historic Plaza Study I] "The deed [to the house purchased by the Gov. in 1746 because it obstructed the approach to the church] also implies that by 1714 the Plaza was seen as the square space in front of the Governor's house and not the original rectangular plaza." (Wilson, Master's Thesis, p. 10).
ca. 1760	Construction of <i>La Castrense</i> (the Chapel of Our Lady of Light) on the south side of the Plaza.
1766-68	Map of Santa Fe drawn by Lieutenant Joseph de Urrutia as part of a survey of the presidios of northern New Spain shows two buildings in eastern half of the larger rectangular plaza.
1789-91	Construction of adobe Presidio incorporating Palace of the Governors (remnants appear in 1846 Gilmer map).
1806-07	Zebulon Pike travels to New Mexico, is arrested and taken to Santa Fe and Mexico City. His account of the experience is published in 1810.

OPENING OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL PERIOD

- 1821 Independence Reverie held on Plaza in 1821. Mexican independence, flagpole raised on Plaza, Santa Fe trade opens with the arrival on the Plaza of William Becknell on November 16, 1821.
- 1832 Sundial placed on Plaza by Gov. Navaron (Barreiro, 1832).
- 1833 City Ordinances issued concerning public health required that the Plaza was to be kept clean and wetted down in the summer to reduce blowing. There were also provisions restricting horse racing, discharging firearms and camping on the Plaza, while solemnity at religious processions and prompt burials were specifically prescribed. Roof drains were to be kept in good repair to avoid flooding the portales which surrounded the Plaza. (Wilson, Master's Thesis, p. 21)
- 1821-1846 Mexican Republican Period, "Plaza of the Constitution". Don Juan Vigil maintained a small chapel on the west side of the Plaza (Carroll and Haggerd, p. 85, and Allison, p. 177)
- 1837-38 Flagpole and three cottonwoods on plaza, small cannons guard corners, one-story buildings surround (from narrative of Colonel Francisco Perea).
- 1840 Government buildings and two or three stores on east side, government tobacco shop on west side (first documented evidence of permanent commercial buildings on Plaza).
- 1842 "The public buildings Customs House, Calaboose, Barracks and Governor's Palace... occupy one side of the public square, while two brass cannons planted at either angle and about sixty ragamuffins pacing to and fro, a la militaire, lend a semi-barbarian, semi-martial appearance to the whole establishment. A small stream flowing in front of this array, at a distance of fifty feet, is a sort of Rubicon which a stranger cannot cross with impunity..." "...the sound of drum and fife was heard, signifying however, no war like preparation; 'twas but the two soldiers who every evening at eight o'clock march around the square three times, playing a sort of semi-barbarous music, [which] serves the purpose of a curfew or evening gun." (From written description of the Plaza in *Matt Field on the Santa Fe Trail*, by J. E. Sunder, reproduced in Wilson, Master's Thesis, p. 21)
- 1844 Plaza acequia was constructed by order of Governor Mariano Martinez, along with removal of the flagpole and addition of the bull ring (Read/Perez). According to the recollections of Don Demetrio Perez (Read), the first trees were planted on the plaza by Governor Mariano Martinez de Lejanza, shortly after he arrived in Santa Fe in 1844. (This contradicts the report by Colonel Francisco Perea of cottonwood trees growing on the Plaza in his 1837-38 visit to the city, though the original trees may have died and been removed by then.) Also, north and west of the Plaza, an Alameda, a walled, symmetrically arranged promenade park, square-shaped with radiating paths and mountain cottonwoods, was constructed and provided with a cock-fighting pit at its center. (Wilson, Master's Thesis, p. 22); showed evidence of Mexican recognition of the park form that was later to appear on the Plaza.)

- 1846 Gilmer map showing portales around the Plaza and lining the south side of San Francisco Street. Americans occupy city and take New Mexico as a Territory, raise American flag on Plaza, use as an artillery park and drill field (L. Bloom). Eastern half of original Plaza fully occupied by buildings. La Castrense in ruins, repaired for use as military warehouse. Acequias on each side of Plaza with small cottonwoods and flagstaff (Cooke, 1846).
- 1846 Plaza ceases to be the *end* of the Santa Fe Trail trade, with many merchants continuing west to supply the expansion of the U.S. Territories.
- 1847 Superficial, Greek Revival style remodelings of Plaza buildings begins. Sawmill constructed in Santa Fe Canyon (present-day Randall Davey House).
- 1847-49 First two-story buildings (excepting Pueblo reoccupation and churches) erected on Plaza: north corner east side, and south corner west side (Wilson, Master's Thesis, pp. 40-41).
- 1849 Slaughter pens on plaza (Chatham).
- 1837-50 Plaza used as place of commerce and gathering place for markets. Portales and cottonwoods used to provide shade for selling merchandise. (Wilson, Master's Thesis, p. 23)
- 1851 La Castrense converted to courtroom. Mexican residents protest, building returned to Catholic Church. Bishop Lamy arrives in Santa Fe and encourages transformation of the city's adobe structures into a more "civilized" architectural form.
- 1853 La Castrense repaired as church.
- 1852-55 Market under governor's portal. Cockfights on plaza (Davis, 1852/5). Bonfires in front of La Castrense for Virgin of Guadalupe.
- Mid-1850s "...the Governor's Palace had received a simple Territorial style porch during the first wave of improvements in the mid-1850s. The building housed the governor's offices and residence as well as the United States Depository, various other government offices, and the Territorial legislative chambers, which doubled as courtrooms." (Wilson, *Myth of Santa Fe*, p. 60)
- 1858-59 La Castrense demolished, Delgado buildings (two stories) erected in its place, three sides of Plaza (excepting north side) now devoted to commercial uses. Parroquia at the head of San Francisco Street became the only church in the Plaza area. Alterations to the parroquia (giving it a Gothic appearance, including brick imported from the east) were made at this time using funds from the sale of the Castrense Chapel. (Wilson, Master's Thesis, p. 43) The end of religious building presence directly on the Plaza.
- 1847-1860 Milled lumber replaced round columns and rough hewn beams on the portales around the Plaza. "By the 1860s only two of the earlier portales remained around the Plaza (Wilson, p. 38) One photo from ca. 1860 shows the American-style portales on the Plaza before the picket fence was constructed. Window glass also began to appear in buildings around the Plaza at this time. Simple version of Greek Revival style predominates. (Wilson, p. 39)
- June 1861 Flagpole removed from Plaza and erected at military quarters.

EARLY PLAZA PARK PERIOD

- 1862 U.S. Army Captain John Ayers of the California Volunteers instigated the construction of an American-style park in the Plaza. Trees were transplanted from the mountains, and citizens were solicited for funds to construct a fence. Walkways were converged on a central focal point. (Wilson, *Myth of Santa Fe*, p. 58).
- 1863 Trees, alfalfa and picket fence placed on Plaza. Up to 1863, the Plaza was an open market, with four trees in front of the Palace. (*Weekly New Mexican*, April 6, 1878)
- 1866 West end of Governor's Palace demolished to make way for Lincoln Avenue, military plants cottonwoods along Lincoln. Bandstand erected at center of Plaza. Cavalry volunteer band plays every day on the Plaza and fireworks on the evening of July 4th. (*Santa Fe Gazette*, June 30, 1866)
- 1867 Soldiers' Monument begun at center of Plaza, bandstand moved to north.
- 1868 Osage orange and ornamental trees added to Plaza park.
- 1869 Monument finished (June 3, 1869 *SF Gazette*). Old cottonwood trees are replaced. (*Santa Fe Gazette*, April 13, 1869) Monument improved with the addition of a hedge. (*SF New Mexican Weekly*, April, 6, 1869)
- 1870 Auction held on Plaza July 14 (September 9, 1870 *SF New Mexican*); Pro-Prussian demonstration held on July 19. (Aug. 9, 1870 *SF New Mexican*). Corpus Christi celebrations were held during this time, with processions through the Plaza stopping at temporary altars erected at the Palace of the Governors and homes of prominent citizens. "What anthropologist Ronald Grime wrote about the Conquistadora processions in the 1970s applies equally to the Corpus Christi processions of the 1870s: 'They symbolically take possession of what already 'really belongs to us.' Moving through the civic center of the town, the plaza, is a way of declaiming symbolically that the event is of citywide, not merely churchwide, significance." (Wilson, *Myth*, p. 184)
- 1871 Someone pulled up the benches in the Plaza. (July 7, 1871 *SF New Mexican*)
- 1872 U.S. Attorney Thomas Catron added new doors, windows, and hard stucco to the façade of his office [at the Governor's Palace]. "Show" windows were being installed in the buildings owned by Americans surrounding the Plaza. (Wilson, *Myth*, p. 62) The acequia around the Plaza is cleaned. (*SF New Mexican*, Sept. 3, 1872)
- 1873 *Santa Fe New Mexican* reports that the acequia around the Plaza is open (April 22, 1874); bandstand gets tin roof. (May 16, 1873 *New Mexican*)
- 1876 Animals grazing on the plaza. (*SF New Mexican*, April 4, 1876)
- 1877 U.S. Marshal John Sherman triggered a complete remodeling of the Palace's façade in 1877, when he added a plank sidewalk, wrapped his porch posts with elaborate moldings, and capped them with a heavy cornice. Ditches covered on three sides of the Plaza with 2" boards and new trees added to Lincoln Avenue side. (*SF New Mexican*, March 29, 1877) Concrete pavement laid in front of the Palace of the Governors (*SF New Mexican*, Nov. 6, 1877)

POST RAILROAD PLAZA PARK PERIOD

February 1880	Spur line from Lamy arrives in Santa Fe south of the river and a mile from the Plaza; construction begun on new two-story Spiegelberg building on the Plaza. Front was painted to look like granite blocks. Materials imported from the Midwest were concentrated on the façade: cast-iron columns and 7-by-15-foot windows on the first floor, pressed-metal window hoods and a bracketed cornice on the second. ...the Spiegelbergs had the first Italianate business front in town. This façade type, ... would radically alter the appearance of the plaza, since it both did away with the portal and dwarfed earlier adobe buildings." (Wilson, <i>Myth</i> , p. 68)
May 1880	Turnstiles replace gates on Plaza.
1881	March 9, 1881, <i>New Mexican</i> reports that locust and maple trees are to replace the aging cottonwoods on the Plaza.
1882	Brickworks set up in Santa Fe by Florence Donoghue.
May-June 1883	Fountain (pyramid of rustic rock) 10' southeast of Soldiers' Monument installed.
June 1883	Fence surrounding Plaza freshly painted.
1884	Several mentions of bands playing on the Plaza in <i>SF New Mexican</i> throughout the year.
Jul. 29, 1885	Contracts for stone coping and iron railing for monument and stone crossings at Plaza corners put out by county board.
1885	East side of the Plaza to get a sewer; 3 concerts a week, weather permitting. (<i>SF New Mexican</i> Jan. 24, 1885) Governor's administrative quarters moved from Palace of the Governors to new capitol building.
1886	Iron benches to replace wooden benches in Plaza (<i>SF New Mexican</i> , July 13, 1886). Byzantine Romanesque Revival style St. Francis Cathedral completed, constructed around old parroquia.
1887	"Pagoda" bandstand refurbished. (<i>SF New Mexican</i> , March 1887)
1889	Plaza seeded with bluegrass. (March 23, 1889, <i>New Mexican</i>)
1890	Iron rail to be put around monument (May 18, 1890 <i>New Mexican</i>); iron benches placed (June 19, 1890 <i>New Mexican</i>)
May 5, 1891	Wooden portal of Delgado Block on west side of Plaza removed.
Apr. 1, 1893	Plans for improvements included grading and filling of Plaza, improved water service, installation of grass plats and flower beds, stone coping to replace fence and asphalt walks and gutters.
Sept. 30, 1893	Plans made for new coping and to straighten Plaza on north side and eventual removal of cottonwood trees when new ones grow big enough; no plans to remove bandstand. (<i>New Mexican</i>)
Oct. 11, 1893	Old fountain demolished and well filled in. (<i>New Mexican</i>)
Nov. 10, 1893	Installation of coping for monument begun, diameter of 18', project 6" above ground with flower bed 5' out from monument all around it. (<i>New Mexican</i>)
1893	Curbs to be placed around Plaza (November 21, 1893); old fountain demolished (October 11, 1893); wooden fence to be sold. (October 4, 1893) (<i>New Mexican</i>)

Mar. 29, 1894	Fence torn down, purchased by Institute for Deaf and Blind. (<i>New Mexican</i>)
Sept. 28, 1894	Plaza gutters paved with stone. (<i>New Mexican</i>)
1901	Kearny Memorial erected on Plaza.
May 1905	Brick street crossings put in at corners of the Plaza.
1910	Santa Fe Trail monument erected on southeast corner of Plaza.
July 1911	Re-enactment of the Spanish reconquest of Santa Fe held as part of the Fourth of July celebration, to mimic the fiesta celebration ordered in the 1712 Spanish proclamation "in honor of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross." Santa Fe Trail marker dedicated August 21, 1911.
July 1912	Reconquest pageant repeated as part of Fourth of July celebration (precursor to the Fiesta celebration later moved to September).
1912	City Plan of 1912 completed, helping "broaden the scope of the American historic preservation movement." (Wilson, <i>Myth</i> , p. 232.) The plan was inspired by the City Beautiful Movement. The plan asserted the use of "Santa Fe Style" (Pueblo Revival) in all development and restoration efforts.
1912	New Mexico was granted statehood by the U.S. Congress.
ca. 1913-14	Plaza pathways paved with concrete.
1919	Fiesta revived, and held in September, including a "De Vargas" procession. The Plaza played a prominent role in the celebrations.
1924	First "Pasatiempo" event, organized by John and Dolly Sloan, included "band concerts, community singing and street dancing on the Plaza, a children's animal show, and the wildly popular Hysterical Pageant." (Wilson, <i>Myth</i> , p. 212).

EARLY AUTO TOURISM PLAZA PARK PERIOD

1926	Old Santa Fe Association founded to encourage the preservation of the city's architectural charter, customs, and public celebrations. Leaders included Ina Sizer Cassidy, Sylvia Loomis, and John Gaw Meem.
1930	Competition for redesign of the Plaza sponsored by Cyrus McCormick, Jr. John Gaw Meem won the competition "with a plan to add unifying Spanish style portals on the east and west sides and to remake all of the building façades in either the Pueblo-Spanish or Territorial Revival style." (Wilson, <i>Myth</i> , p. 251) Clearly the building façades were considered an important element of the Plaza's architecture.
1934	Mature formulation of the Territorial Revival Style of architecture in Meem's design for the Federal Emergency Recovery Administration Building (Villagra Building) with the use of brick copings and white trim (Wilson, <i>Myth</i> , p. 282). The building housed the New Deal bureaucracy. New Deal projects implemented throughout Santa Fe.
1934	Concrete bandstand, designed by John Gaw Meem, erected in June. The bandstand was an 18'-5" diameter octagon. The 3' high pipe railing was added in August 1934.

MEEM-INFLUENCED PLAZA PERIOD

- 1957 Santa Fe city council adopted an architectural design control ordinance requiring the use of historic styles in the downtown area.
- 1960 Santa Fe Plaza designated a National Historic Landmark.
- 1963 Some old cottonwoods in Plaza taken down. (*SF New Mexican*, July 30, 1963)
- 1966 Plaza listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Meem drafted an economic revitalization plan, including new portals designed by Meem and Kenneth Clark in the mixed Pueblo-Spanish and Territorial Revival styles.
- 1967 Phase one of the Plaza renewal program completed. Included new curbs and gutters, brick pavements and portals on three sides of the plaza. (*Meem Report*, phase II, revised April 22, 1970)
- 1970 Phase II of the Meem report completed April 22, 1970. Concerned with streets immediately surrounding the Plaza and policy and treatment for the park. Note that the report mentions the "low curb walls" surrounding the Plaza.
- 1973 Plaza area completely razed, with the exception of the older monuments and selected trees, to accommodate the renovation. This may be when the low stone wall was removed. USS New Mexico bell removed from Plaza and put into storage. Santa Fe Historic District, roughly bounded by Camino Cabra, Camino de las Animas, W. Manhattan Ave., S. St. Francis Dr., and Griffin St. (includes the Plaza), listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

MODERN PLAZA PERIOD

- 1974 Plaza renovation completed, new trees added, flagstone added in place of turf.
- 1975 USS Santa Fe Memorial erected on Plaza.
- 1981 *Albuquerque Journal* reports that most of the old retail stores on the Plaza have given way to "trendy" ones, prompting concerns that the Plaza is no longer the heart of the business district in Santa Fe.
- 1994 CommUNITY Days events initiated on Plaza.
- 1995 Hacky sack and skateboarding banned from Plaza.
- 1997 Plaza Woolworth's closed.
- 1998-99 Another Plaza renovation completed.
- 2004 New, permanent community stage constructed in location of temporary stage.

CHAPTER 3 EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

3.1 Field Survey Report

This discussion details the existing condition of the Santa Fe Plaza as of spring 2005, including the location of all trees and shrubs, benches, turfgrass, paving, and other site features. Following this narrative is a drawing showing the locations of all features. It is supplemented by photographs of all existing site features and a site plan in **Appendix J**.

3.1.a Plant Material

The current condition of the trees varies from excellent to poor. Many of the older elms are reaching post-maturity (i.e., old age) and have begun to decline (12, 34, 50, 51, 52, 54). Most of the cottonwoods (25, 31, 39, 55) are in poor health as a result of disease and will eventually pose a threat to pedestrian safety. *One of the elms (3) has rotted heartwood, and poses an imminent threat to public safety.* The Ponderosa pine in quadrant 4 (41) appears to be dying. Several of the young trees are also suffering, most likely from lack of water and sun (4, 8, 13, 14, 15, 27). Lights have also been strung in many of the trees. To accommodate this lighting, wires have been run up the tree trunks and affixed to them with nails or screws.



South side of Plaza, spring 2005.



View from east side of community stage toward the southeast corner of the Plaza, spring 2005.



Electrical outlet in tree.

The turf in all quadrants was in excellent shape in June 2005. This is due to the roping off of these areas following re-sodding in April. The practice has been to re-sod the areas damaged by summer events each spring, and prohibit use of the grass areas until late June to allow the grass to recover.

The shrubs within the Soldiers' Monument wall are in excellent condition, as are those contained in the concrete planters located throughout the Plaza.

3.1.b Irrigation System

The Rainbird irrigation system that is used to maintain the grass is relatively old and inefficient, providing poor coverage to the turf areas. The condition of the lateral lines is also poor, according to the city's maintenance supervisor. Irrigation valves and controller are located in boxes on the north side of the Plaza near the community stage. Trees are likely not receiving enough deep watering to flourish.

3.1.c Hardscape Surfaces

The brick walkways around the Plaza and in the radials are in relatively good condition. Each morning, City staff washes the brick, as well as the concrete and flagstone, with hoses connected to the on-site hydrants and with a high pressure wash once a week to keep the surfaces clean and free of food residue and other material. The shrubs within the Soldiers' Monument wall are hand watered during the concrete cleaning to protect the integrity of the Monument's base.



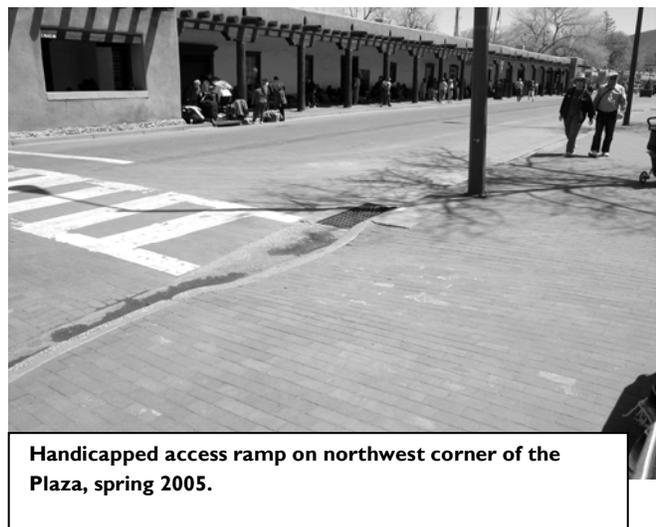
Cracked concrete near Soldiers' Monument, 2005.

The concrete surrounding the community stage is in relatively good condition, but that surrounding the Soldiers' Monument is cracked in numerous places. *It is in need of immediate corrective action.*

The stone wall around the Monument is maintained by City maintenance crews; stone is replaced if the wall appears damaged. The Soldiers' Monument is not maintained by the City. An inspection of the structural integrity of the Soldiers' Monument was performed by the University of New Mexico in 1998. The report recommended biannual inspections of the Monument to determine whether the foundation is moving. A copy of the report is included as **Appendix K**.

The flagstone on the north side of the Plaza is uneven and poses a tripping hazard. This is typical of flagstone pavements anywhere, but *it does pose a significant safety threat and it should be corrected immediately.* The concrete under some of the benches is also cracking.

Handicapped-accessible ramps are located at each of the four corners of the Plaza. They are not of consistent design or placement. They have recently been fitted with tactile strips for the visually impaired.



Handicapped access ramp on northwest corner of the Plaza, spring 2005.

The Plaza streets are paved in brick, with concrete curbs. This brick dates from the 1973-74 renovation, at which time the old brick was entirely removed and disposed of. Wooden planters have been placed on Palace Ave. and Shelby St. to slow traffic in an attempt to protect pedestrians.

3.1.d Site Furnishings

Most of the site furnishings are in relatively good condition. The wrought iron benches were donated to the City in the 1950s, and some of the metal parts have been damaged. The wooden slats are in good condition, however. Two types of concrete ash cans are present—a square one provided by Santa Fe Beautiful and a round one with a sand pan, as well as trash cans and a water fountain.

Three memorials are present in the Plaza in addition to the Soldiers' Monument. These include the General Stephen Watts Kearny Memorial, erected by the Sunshine Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1901, the End of the Santa Fe Trail Memorial, placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Territory of New Mexico in 1910, and the USS Santa Fe Memorial, placed by World War II veterans who served on the USS Santa Fe in 1975. All of the memorials are in prominent locations throughout the Plaza and are easily appreciated by visitors, with the exception of the General Kearny memorial. Because of the location of the Plaza vendors along the south side of Palace Avenue, the vendor paraphernalia often obscures the Kearny Memorial. Though the vendors indicated that they are aware of the importance of the memorial during the site visit and that they wish to respect it, their proximity to it significantly detracts from its message.



Plaza memorials, from l to r, Santa Fe Trail Memorial, Kearny Memorial, USS Santa Fe Memorial.

Lighting around the Plaza is provided by vintage-looking light standards with light globes at the top. Within the Plaza, several light bollards have been placed that provide minimal light to allow for night-time patrol of the area. On the north side of the Plaza, modern street lights are directed to the roadway.

3.1.e Vendor Booths

The use of the Plaza for commercial events and vending is governed by City Code, Chapter 23-5, which states as its intent the following:

The Plaza and Plaza Park are the heart of the city. Its usage should be creative, evolving and non-institutionalized. Standards should encourage variety, equity in usage and regulations, and respect for the important role the Plaza and Plaza Park play in the life of Santa Fe.

The City issues 21 vendor licenses for 16 vendor spaces on the Plaza. This includes 11 individual licenses, seven rotating licenses, two collective licenses, and one portrait artist license. The license period is 5 years, with new licenses being issued in 2007. The City has a rigorous application process for vendor licenses that ensures the integrity and quality of the wares to be sold and compatibility with Plaza activities and cultural traditions, as well as variety.



Food vendor on southwest corner of Plaza, spring 2005.

The City Code also contains conditions of operation for the vendors to ensure that they do not impede pedestrian flow or traffic or interfere with any Plaza activities. The City is responsible for ensuring that vendors comply with the conditions of operation; displays are inspected monthly for this purpose.

3.1.f Plaza Uses

Nine permits are issued for major commercial events on the Plaza, as follows:

- Community Days (weekend before Memorial Day weekend)
- Challenge New Mexico Arts and Crafts Show
- Fourth of July Pancake Breakfast
- Spanish Market
- Contemporary Hispanic Market
- Santa Fe Girls' Inc. Arts and Crafts Show
- Indian Market
- Santa Fe Fiesta Labor Day Arts and Crafts Market
- Santa Fe Fiesta (weekend after Labor Day weekend)

Numerous other non-commercial events occur on the Plaza throughout the year, including performances, political events, a car show, and celebrations. For the events listed above, the turf areas are opened up for pedestrian traffic and display booths. This places considerable stress on the turf during the summer, requiring frequent sod replacement.



Community Stage from the west side, spring 2005.

To accommodate performances and other public events on the Plaza, a permanent community stage was constructed on the north side in the location of the previous gazebos. This stage is significantly larger than previous stages.

3.2 Condition Assessment

The cultural landscape is in good condition. The Plaza's historical and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition with respect to historic significance and integrity. (This does *not* refer to issues of general maintenance of the Plaza park for contemporary use.) Several public safety issues have been noted above. *These problems require immediate corrective action.*

3.3 Photographs with Location Map

See **Appendix J** for photographic documentation of the conditions existing in the Plaza as of 2005, as well as a site plan.

CHAPTER 4 LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

4.1 Analysis and Evaluation of Landscape Characteristics

This analysis of landscape characteristics is based on the guidance found in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2001. It includes a listing of contributing and non-contributing features in each category. A note about terminology is in order here. A “contributing resource” is a building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic significance of a property. A “contributing feature” is a physical attribute associated with a landscape characteristic that retains integrity and therefore contributes to the significance of a cultural landscape. It is a feature placed within the period of historic significance. A “non-contributing” building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic or traditional cultural association, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because:

- It was not present during the period of significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the property;
- Due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is not capable of yielding important information about the period; or
- It does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

For the purposes of this report, “non-contributing” features are identified as those not present during the period of significance outlined in the NHL and NR nomination. This is not intended to imply that they detract from the historic character of the Plaza. In many cases, these non-contributing features may more appropriately be referred to as “supporting features.” Where no “non-contributing” features are listed below, none exist in that category.

4.1.a Natural Systems and Features

The site has remained relatively unchanged topographically since the occupation of Santa Fe by the Spanish in 1609. It consists of an old alluvial fan with some dipping from north to south. Some fill was placed in the Plaza area at various times (the latest being in 1974 (Lentz, 2004), with a greater depth of fill existing on the south side to make the area more level. The acequias documented in historic records, one running generally parallel with Palace Avenue and two running perpendicular on either side of the Plaza, were filled in 1877. Historic documents also refer to a stream running through the Plaza. Surface remains of these natural systems and features are not currently evident. The site is now primarily a constructed landscape.

4.1.b Spatial Organization

The three dimensional space of the Plaza is defined by the ground plane, the vertical elements within the Plaza—the trees and structures—and the vertical elements surrounding the Plaza—the buildings. Though the exact original configuration of the Plaza is unknown, it is known that it formerly was larger than at present (see **Figure 3**). The form and size of the Plaza were prescribed by the Laws of the Indies, as previously mentioned.

The northernmost and westernmost boundaries of the present-day Plaza are the only ones certain to have remained the same as in 1610. The northern boundary was defined by the Palace of the Governors, and the western boundary was defined by a residential structure surrounding an orchard (see Urrutia map) that was located along Lincoln Avenue. The northwestern corner was changed slightly (moved to the east) when Lincoln Avenue was constructed in 1866, as the west end of the Governor's Palace was demolished at that time. The original eastern boundary is believed by some (Snow, Plaza Study I) to have been close to the eastern boundary of present-day Cathedral Park, and some evidence exists that the original southern boundary may have been slightly south of present day San Francisco Street, but north of Water Street, which was a watercourse in 1610 called the "Rio Chiquito" by the Spaniards.

The exact date of the reconfiguration of the eastern boundary is unknown, though we do know from the earliest existing map, drawn by Lieutenant Joseph de Urrutia as part of a survey of the presidios of northern New Spain, that buildings existed along the east side of what is now Shelby Street in 1766. It is possible that these buildings date from the Pueblo Reoccupation of 1680-92, when the occupiers erected buildings for their own use in the area.

The southern boundary of the Plaza became best defined later as the Calle Real de San Francisco, or Camino Real. The Royal Road, beginning in front of the original San Francisco Convento and church, followed the Santa Fe River south through the outlying Spanish settlements, through Albuquerque along the Rio Grande and on to Mexico City.

It was clearly the intent of the Laws of the Indies that the plazas of the New World have a distinctive spatial character. Though the Laws were very prescriptive as to the urban form of the city, the realities of remote Santa Fe dictated otherwise. Historic evidence from the early Spanish settlement period suggests that there were residential buildings around the Plaza (specifically prohibited in the Laws), in addition to the governmental buildings. It is certain that after the Pueblo Reoccupation period, private citizens had their residences on the Plaza. Commercial activity that did take place there was likely in the open space of the Plaza and under the portales. Sometimes, a room in the residences was provided to merchants on a temporary basis, but the overall structures were primarily residential in nature. In 1705, Governor Francisco Cuervo y Valdes "issued an order for all settlers of Santa Fe to build their 'gardens, corrals and houses' around the Plaza for greater security and mutual defense." (Hordes, 1990)

It can therefore be said that the governmental and *general* commercial influences on the Plaza, which are still apparent, can be traceable to the dictates of the Laws of the Indies. The Palace of the Governors on the Plaza's north boundary remains as a government establishment today, and all of the buildings surrounding the Plaza are now occupied by commercial tenants. However, no residences remain. The *strong* commercial influence on the Plaza is more closely traceable to the Santa Fe Trail period and the mercantile capitalism of the early railroad days.

The religious presence in the Plaza area was also strong during the entire Spanish Colonial period. Fray Angelico Chavez noted the existence of a convent in 1697 that was believed to be near the Plaza but not directly on it. Later, around 1760, La Castrense (the Chapel of Our Lady of Light) was constructed on the south side of the Plaza on present-day San Francisco Street. It remained there in use as a religious establishment through the Mexican period. The chapel

was finally demolished in 1858/9. Construction on St. Francis Cathedral was begun in 1869 on the site of the old St. Francis church.

Following Mexican Independence in 1821, the Santa Fe Trail officially opened, shifting focus from the Camino Real to Shelby Street and the southeast corner of the Plaza, or the end of the Trail. The first documentation of the presence of trees on the Plaza is found in Francisco Perea's journal of his 1837-38 visit to Santa Fe. Trees are also mentioned in Benjamin M. Read's transcription of the recollections of Don Demetrio Perez, who passed away in December 1913, but recorded his reminiscences of Santa Fe during the Mexican Period (Don Demetrio Perez's father was the Governor of New Mexico in 1837, Don Albino Perez). Don Demetrio recorded that Don Mariano Martinez de Lejanza, Governor of New Mexico beginning in 1844, "commanded that uncultivated trees be brought from the mountain east of Santa Fe, and ... be symmetrically planted around the Plaza and in the streets. For the irrigation of the trees he ordered that an acequia be made taking the water from a spring or fountain located in the Cienega, on the east side of the Plaza...". Prior to this, Don Demetrio noted in his recollection, "there was not a single tree nor any vegetation" on the Plaza (it is not clear what happened to the cottonwood trees noted by Perea). The trees that were planted in 1844 were cottonwoods, under the shade of which "butchers who killed sheep placed the meat on perches...in front of the Old Palace". (*The Weekly New Mexican* of April 6, 1878, noted that the Plaza was an open market with only four trees in front of the Palace until 1863.) Don Demetrio also mentioned the existence of a "pyramid" in the center of the Plaza that had been constructed to commemorate Mexican independence, but that Governor Martinez had it removed to make way for bull fighting.

When the Americans occupied New Mexico in 1846, a flagpole was placed on the Plaza, and it was used as an artillery park and drill field (Bloom). Cooke (1846) reported that there were acequias on each side of the Plaza with small cottonwoods. The Gilmer Map of 1846 shows the Plaza completely surrounded by buildings with portales and the military presidio, which he called "public grounds" off to the north and west of the plaza. It wasn't until 1862 that further attention was given to trees on the Plaza. Captain John Ayers of the California Volunteers, who was stationed at Santa Fe in 1861, instigated the construction of a Plaza park in 1862. Missing the town squares of his home state of Massachusetts, Captain Ayers developed a design for a park that included radial walkways converging on a central focal point. Trees for the park were transplanted from the mountains and a wooden picket fence was constructed around the Plaza. This picket fence helped define the boundaries of the streets that were to later form the current Plaza's perimeter. Alfalfa and other crops



Crops growing in the Plaza, 1866.

were sometimes grown on the Plaza in the spaces formed by the pathways. Funds from the sale of the crops were used for maintenance of the park.

The first bandstand was erected at the central focal point in 1866, but it was moved a year later to make way for the erection of the Soldiers' Monument, which was not completed until 1869. Also in 1869, the original cottonwood trees planted by Governor Martinez in 1844 were removed and replaced. This spatial form, with cottonwood trees, radial paths, the monument at the center, and the portales on the surrounding building facades continued until the arrival of the railroad in 1880. The era of civic improvement spurred by the railroad brought many changes to the Plaza area, including benches lining the pathways (see 1885 photo) and light fixtures, paved walkways and curbing.



Plaza park, 1867.

During the late 19th century, the portales were removed one by one, with the exception of those at the Palace of the Governors, and the building facades changed to support the drive for statehood. The Palace of the Governors' portal was replaced with one in the new Santa Fe Style (Spanish-Pueblo) in 1913, during the renovation directed by Jesse Nusbaum. In keeping with John Gaw Meem's competition-winning design of 1930, portales were replaced on the other three sides of the Plaza over the next 25 years for private building owners and in 1966-7 as part of the Phase I Plaza Renovation.

Contributing Features-Spatial Organization

Spanish Colonial period:

- East/west orientation of the Plaza
- Relation of Plaza to streets
- Relation of Plaza to surrounding buildings
- Uses of surrounding buildings
- Existence of portales on surrounding buildings
- Prominent location of church
- Plaza located centrally
- Square form of the Plaza
- Relation of Plaza to parroquia, later St. Francis Cathedral

Opening of the Santa Fe Trail period:

- Existence of shade trees on Plaza

Early Plaza Park period:

- Plaza park form with radial paths
- Obelisk at central focal point
- Gazebo on north side of Plaza
- Two story buildings surrounding plaza
- Location of trees on perimeter and along radial pathways
- Location of benches along pathways

4.1.c Land Use

From the date of the founding of Santa Fe, the Plaza area, whatever its size, has been a public space with flexibility to accommodate a variety of uses. It is more than likely that the early Spanish-style Plaza was used for religious processions, public proclamations, military displays, and marketing of food and wares.

Civic celebrations were held on the Plaza from as early as 1821, when Mexican independence from Spain was celebrated with a reverie (Jones, 1822). During the Mexican period, a military presence was maintained on the Plaza, with brass cannons and sentries standing guard. Military music was played on the Plaza, both before and after American occupation. Marketing of goods on the Plaza is noted in a number of historical journals, along with public dining under the shade of the cottonwoods.

Historical accounts also mention bullfighting and cockfights on the Plaza, as sources of public entertainment.

Beginning in 1712 or 1713, Santa Fe began to celebrate a fiesta held "in accordance with a proclamation of the Marquis de la Peñuela in 1712 that the reconquest of Santa Fe should be celebrated annually by a secular demonstration in the beginning of the month of September." (Harris, 1934) This event, called the La Conquistadora procession, was held in June,



Plaza park, 1904.

however, and went through the Plaza. The fiesta celebrating De Vargas's reconquest lapsed and was revived as a pageant during the Fourth of July celebration in 1911. Some of the events occurred on the Plaza. The De Vargas pageant again lapsed until after World War I, when it became part of the three-day program held in September 1919 and sponsored by the School of American Research. It later was taken over by others and evolved into the Fiesta of today. Modern Fiesta events in and through the Plaza include parades, music, and the sale of arts, crafts, and food from temporary booths set up in the streets, as well as in the Plaza park area.

The transformation of the Plaza into a park in 1862 did not much change the general uses of the site. Plaza activities reported in local newspapers of the 19th century included auctions, processions, political demonstrations, musical events, fireworks, 4th of July celebrations, livestock grazing, alfalfa growing, and dancing, as well as idle strolling. Once benches and turf were added, in addition to the later stone wall, seating opportunities in the Plaza were increased and uses became somewhat more restrictive. Many of the uses described above, however, are still apparent in the 21st century, and can be considered to contribute to historic contexts of the early periods of Santa Fe history.

Contributing Features-Land Use

Spanish Colonial period:

Flexibility to accommodate a variety of public uses—commercial , civic, secular, religious, military; uses that don't leave a "footprint" on the Plaza

Opening of the Santa Fe Trail period:

Wagon train parking

Early Plaza Park period:

Public park

Location of bandstand

Post Railroad Plaza Park period:

Seating

Temporary booths and vendor carts

4.1.d Cultural Traditions

(see Land Use)

4.1.e Cluster Arrangement

(see Spatial Organization)

4.1.f Circulation

It is well documented that the Plaza was an open, unencumbered space prior to the planting of trees in the early 19th century. It wasn't until the construction of the Plaza park in 1862 that impediments to free circulation were constructed. The primary impediment was the picket fence at the Plaza's periphery, but the use of the Plaza to grow crops, such as alfalfa and corn, would have also restricted movement through the Plaza to the radial and perimeter pathways. The picket fence was removed in 1894 and replaced with a low stone wall in the same location. The Plaza was raised slightly at this time with local fill and the installation of a curb and gutter, creating the raised area between the wall and the curb (see 1904 photo, in which the wall is apparent). The 6" high coping around the Soldiers' Monument was constructed in November 1893, forming an area with a diameter of 18' providing for a "5' flower bed" all around the monument. This coping and planting area restricted public access to the monument to reduce concerns about possible vandalism arising from inflammatory language on the monument's base. The somewhat higher wall present today, as well as the wrought iron fence, maintain the restriction around the monument. The wall is now used as a popular seating area.

An open circulation pattern, therefore, is most indicative of the Spanish Colonial period and the Opening of the Santa Fe Trail period. The radial and perimeter walkways are representative of the Early Plaza Park period and are Neo-Classical in character. These still remain today. The flagstone area surrounding the present day bandstand provides for open circulation in that area, when it is not filled with vendors along Palace Avenue, which is often the case on days in which special events are not taking place. New curbs and gutters and brick pavements were installed during phase one of the plaza renewal program in 1967. Today, circulation through the Plaza is relatively unhindered, except during spring, when the grass areas are re-seeded and roped off.

Circulation is also an issue with regard to the streets surrounding the Plaza. The streets were delineated with the installation of the picket fence in 1862. The streets have been open to

vehicles, wagon trains in the days of the Santa Fe Trail, and, since then, cars and trucks beginning in the 20th century. The streets were first paved in the New Deal era, ca. 1930, with brick from the local brickworks. The streets are still closed for special events, when vendor booths are set up.

Contributing Features-Circulation

Spanish Colonial period:

Open circulation within entire Plaza area up to building facades

Early Plaza Park period:

Radial and perimeter walkways (not paved until Railroad period)

Clearly delineated streets

Post Railroad Plaza Park period:

Concrete paved walkways

4.1.g Topography

Despite the presence of 9 to 19 inches of fill introduced into the Plaza during its 1974 renovation and another 11 to 21 inches of sediment that accumulated since Santa Fe was founded as the Spanish colony's capital in the early seventeenth century, the Plaza's topography has remained relatively the same. Following the topography of the original alluvial fan upon which it is built, the Plaza is relatively flat, with a slight gradient dipping roughly 2 feet from the northeast to the southwest. However, the south edge is now higher than the obelisk area at the center.



Plaza vegetation and original bandstand, 1866.

Contributing Features-Topography

Flat topography

4.1.h Vegetation

As mentioned above in Spatial Organization, vegetation was generally absent on the Plaza until the early 19th century, when cottonwoods were planted in front of the Palace of the Governors. More cottonwoods were added by Governor Martinez in 1844 and by Captain Ayers in 1862. When they reached the post-mature stage, they were replaced with other species of trees more appropriate for an urban park. Historical records mention osage orange and "ornamental" trees being added in 1868,



Plaza vegetation, 1912.

and locust and maple trees in 1881 (*New Mexican*, March 9, 1881). Other species of trees present in the Plaza at the time of the 1998 renovation plan (see **Appendix I**) included linden, American elms, hackberry, zelkova, ash, bloodgood sycamore, Austrian pine, cottonwood, honeylocust, black locust, and ponderosa pine. The current planting plan is shown in **Appendix J**. Shrubs are restricted to the planting bed surrounding the Soldiers' Monument. At present, these include roses and dwarf spruce.

Ground cover in some historic photos appears to be uncultivated native plants and even crops. Historic accounts of alfalfa, corn, and sorghum growing in the Plaza have been documented in photographs. The March 23, 1889, *New Mexican* reported that the Plaza was to be seeded with bluegrass. This was the first account of a permanent planting of groundcover in the Plaza, or in New Mexico, for that matter. The April 1, 1893, *New Mexican* also mentioned plans for the installation of grass and flower beds, but the proposed locations are unknown.

The physical condition of the trees in the Plaza is relatively good; the specific condition of each tree and its species is detailed in the site plan. No information is available on the exact location of trees and shrubs from the historic period, so it is not possible to precisely determine the integrity of the current tree locations. However, it is known that the first trees were planted on the north perimeter near the Palace of the Governors, and that trees lined the radial walkways when the Plaza was turned into a park.

Contributing Features-Vegetation

Opening of the Santa Fe Trail period:

Cottonwood trees

Early Plaza Park period:

Other deciduous trees with a tall, dense canopy along pathways

Post Railroad Plaza Park period:

Turf in quadrants

Evergreen trees

Non-contributing Features-Vegetation

Dwarf spruce in pots

4.1.i Buildings and Structures

With the exception of the pyramid constructed on the Plaza during the Mexican period, the bandstand erected in 1866 was the first "permanent" structure built on the Plaza. It was located at the central focal point formed by the conjunction of radial walkways. However, just a year later, the bandstand was moved to the north side of the Plaza to make way for the Soldiers' Monument that was to take its place in the center, where it continues to stand. The bandstand changed form to adjust to the current fashion (see historic photos in



Spanish-Pueblo style bandstand in the snow, 1914.

Appendix G) until a new permanent bandstand, the Santa Fe Plaza Community Stage, designed by Beverley B. Spears, AIA, ASLA, and measuring 38' by 24', was constructed in 2004. The Community Stage was designed to complement the Early Plaza Park period, Neo-classical style of the park.

Contributing-Buildings and Structures

Early Plaza Park period:

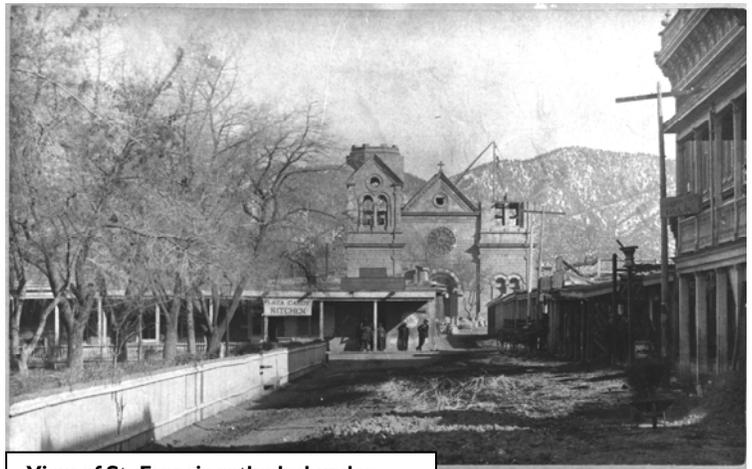
Bandstand location

Non-contributing Features-Buildings and Structures

Bandstand (Community Stage)

4.1.j Views and Vistas

The primary views out of the Plaza today are much as they were in Santa Fe's early days, except for the presence of some two-story buildings. The truncated spires of St. Francis Cathedral can be seen towering over the buildings lining San Francisco Street to the southeast and the Sangre de Cristo Mountains can be seen to the east of the Palace of the Governors to the north. North on Lincoln Street, a visitor can see the façade of the historic U.S. Courthouse, inside the Federal Oval, begun in 1854 but not completed until 1887.



View of St. Francis cathedral under construction from the Plaza, 1885.

Contributing Features-Views and Vistas

Spanish Colonial period:

View of the mountains

View of the Palace of the Governors

View of a church (the parroquia and La Castrense, at various times)

Early Plaza Park period:

View of the U.S. Courthouse

View specifically of the St. Francis Cathedral

4.1.k Constructed Water Features

Acequias are known to have run along several edges of the Plaza historically, but no surface evidence of these water conduits is apparent today. Archaeologists have encountered waterworn cobbles in the north-central, east-central, west-central, and southwest portions of the Plaza (Lentz, 2004). Lentz (2004) tentatively identified the cobble layer that he discovered as



Old fountain in the Plaza, 1869.

possibly Santa Fe's original *acequia madre* (mother ditch), along which Governor Otermin's forces purportedly engaged Pueblo warriors during the siege of Santa Fe at the outbreak of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. The available archaeological evidence does not support Lentz's interpretation that the late seventeenth-century Plaza surface and the supposed *acequia madre* are related battlefield features. Instead, the presence of deeply buried watercourse cobble deposits directly beneath today's Santa Fe Plaza and in other nearby locations, including beneath the Palace of the Governors, suggests the presence of an agricultural landscape that either dates to pre-Columbian times or, at the very latest, to the very first years of the Spanish colony. There is no archaeological evidence offered as proof that the cobbles were part of a constructed feature.

Reference to a fountain of rustic rock being located on the Plaza can be found in historic records. It is visible just west of the Soldiers' Monument in an 1869 photograph. According to the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, it was removed in October 1893.

4.1.1 Small-Scale Features

Many small-scale features can be found on the Plaza today; however, most of them, such as lights, benches, ash cans, and trash cans, are modern. Efforts have been made to retain the Early Plaza Park/Neo-classical flavor of the Plaza by choosing vintage-style furnishings that serve modern purposes. The historic small-scale features still present on the Plaza, with the exception of the Soldiers' Monument discussed above, include the Santa Fe Trail Memorial, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Territory of New Mexico in 1910, on the southeast corner, the Stephen Watts Kearny Memorial erected by the Sunshine Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1901, and the USS Santa Fe Memorial, erected in 1975 by veterans who served on the USS Santa Fe, on the south perimeter.

Contributing-Small Scale Features

Early Plaza Park period:

- Obelisk and wall

- Locations of benches lining walks

Post Railroad Plaza Park period:

- Santa Fe Trail Memorial

- Kearny Memorial

Non-Contributing-Small Scale Features

- USS Santa Fe Memorial

- Benches

- Lights

- Ash Cans

- Drinking fountains

- Trash cans

- Electric boxes

- Utility boxes

- Irrigation valve boxes

- Light poles

- Decorative lights in trees and on obelisk

- Curb

Bollard lights
Brick sidewalks
Concrete edging around trees
Brick edging along walks
Flagstone
Concrete ADA ramps
Street

4.1.m Archaeological Sites

Over the span of the twentieth-century, trenches for the construction of utility irrigation lines and pits for the removal and planting of trees have cut into the Santa Fe Plaza, disturbing the upper several feet of fill. Despite these trench cuts, archaeological investigations over the past two decades have demonstrated that the Plaza's environment is remarkably intact. In fact, investigators have noted, "The plaza and its soils have not been subjected to the continuous evolution" (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992, p. 8) that characterizes the surrounding streetscape.

In a series of five excavation units, archaeologists have identified the remnants of an old surface dating to the late nineteenth century at depths between 9 and 19 inches across the entire Plaza area. Although most artifacts associated with the old surface date to the late nineteenth century, their co-occurrence with pre-Columbian Pueblo artifacts and debris spanning from the early decades of the Spanish colony into the twentieth-century demonstrates that these Plaza deposits do not represent primary cultural deposits. The characteristic small size of individual items of material culture indicates there was trampling and movement among the layers. In addition, the absence of identifiable wagon ruts and furrows in the Plaza stratum indicates that the nineteenth-century layer lacks contextual integrity and only a low potential for yielding important sources of information about the history of the Plaza's use (see **Appendix D** for more detailed information).

Archaeological investigations have not encountered clearly identifiable deposits beneath the late nineteenth-century surface and its associated thin artifact bands across the south two-thirds of the Plaza to depths of at least seven feet. In comparison, excavations conducted before the construction of the new gazebo along the Plaza's north-central edge yielded the discovery of *in situ* cultural deposits containing late seventeenth-century artifacts, including relatively rich assemblages of locally made Native American and imported Spanish Colonial pottery, stone and metal tools, butchered animal bone, and plant parts, at depths between 3.0 and 4.6 feet below the present-day ground surface. These deposits include a probable old plaza surface (Stratum 5) and a trash-filled pit (Feature 3) (Lentz, 2005).

Waterworn cobbles underlain by seemingly sterile silty sand exist across most, if not all, of the Plaza area at depths ranging between 6.5 and 7.3 feet. Although some investigators have identified this horizon as a natural alluvial deposit (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992), another researcher interprets that cobble layer as the remnants of a former early Spanish Colonial acequia (Lentz, 2004). The available archaeological evidence is too meager to allow conclusive determination of the origin(s), age(s), and function(s) of the cobble layers. Archaeological study north of the Plaza (Peckham, 1963; C. Snow, 1974; Willmer, 1990), however, has allowed the identification of several culturally constructed canal segments and natural water channels at approximately the same depth below the present-day ground surface as the Plaza area cobble

layers. Given that one acequia segment and one natural watercourse channel underlie the Palace of the Governors, it is possible that the Plaza cobble layers, if cultural features, might represent remnants of either a late pre-Columbian Pueblo or early Spanish Colonial agricultural landscape that predates the formal founding of Santa Fe by Spanish colonists in 1609/1610.

Archaeological studies in nearby parts of Santa Fe offer valuable insight into issues of surrounding pre-Columbian Pueblo settlement patterns. This work establishes significant Pueblo occupation of the locality predating the establishment of the Spanish colony. For example, recent excavations at the Federal Courthouse (LA143460) (Scheick, 2005) and the Sweeney Center (El Pueblo de Santa Fe [LA1051]) (Lentz, 2005), both north of the Plaza, have unearthed remains of Coalition period (AD 1200 - 1300) pit house and Classic period (AD 1300 - 1600) adobe village remnants, respectively. In view of these findings, it is not unreasonable to anticipate the possibility that archaeological resources related to these nearby habitation sites exist in deeply buried contexts in the Santa Fe Plaza. One possibility is that the pre-Columbian Pueblo inhabitants of El Pueblo de Santa Fe used the Plaza's well-watered environment for agriculture because of its proximity to the marsh and spring complex that once existed at Sena Plaza several blocks to the northeast.

Contributing Features-Archaeological

Spanish Colonial Period:

Subsurface evidence of Spanish occupation (including the early Plaza surface)

4.2 Integrity Evaluation

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. ... The evaluation of integrity must always be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance." (National Register Bulletin 15, How To Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, p. 44)

National Register Bulletin 15 provides guidance on the questions to ask in assessing integrity of a property, as follows:

*What are the essential physical features that represent the plaza's significance?
Are the essential physical features visible enough to convey their significance?
Are there similar properties with which the property should be compared?
Which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property, and are they present?*

This section of the CLR reviews the historic integrity of the Santa Fe Plaza with respect to the seven aspects of integrity outlined in *Bulletin 15*—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

1. Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

The Santa Fe Plaza is still in the same location as at the time of its founding, though it is smaller than its original size. The north boundary of the Plaza park, i.e., the north interior curbline, maintains the same relationship spatially to the Palace of the Governors' façade as at

the time of its construction. Based on the Urrutia Map of 1766, the western and southern boundaries have remained in their original general location (though there is some question about the southern boundary). Only the eastern boundary of the Plaza has clearly been relocated, possibly from as far east as the eastern side of present-day Cathedral Park.

Integrity Level: High

2. Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

For the Early Plaza Park period (1862-1880), the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the Plaza retain many of their original elements from the Plaza park, as designed in 1862, well within the NHL period of significance. The radial walkways remain in their original configuration and generally at their original width, the current curblineline is generally in the same location as the original picket fence, and the facades of the buildings surrounding the Plaza, which create its setting, are in the same locations as the original buildings. Though we do not know the specific locations of the original trees in the Plaza, we do know that they were cottonwoods, with the first ones planted in the early 1830s or 1840s being located across from the Palace of the Governors. Several cottonwoods are still growing in the Plaza (none of the original 19th century cottonwoods remain). The oldest trees currently in the Plaza park are the American elms likely dating from between 1895 and 1910. The oldest photos of the Plaza in which the tree canopy is apparent show a tall, dense canopy providing deep shade. Groundcover in most of these early photos appears to be crops or untended "weeds." The existing tree canopy is not consistent throughout the Plaza, though there remain some tall, dense areas, primarily in locations surrounding the older elms. Areas in which newer trees are located have not yet formed a continuous shade canopy. Evergreen trees are not visible in photographs of the Plaza until about 1940.

The primary structures historically located in the Plaza are the bandstand (originally at the center in 1866, then moved to the north side) and the Soldiers' Monument, which displaced the bandstand in 1867. The Soldiers' Monument remains in its original location, and a new bandstand is now located at the site of the old gazebo, albeit with a significantly larger footprint. The current style of the Plaza, with concrete paved pathways, turf and wrought iron benches, is reminiscent of the Post Railroad Plaza Park period (1880-1924), when materials transported from the eastern United States were used in construction in Santa Fe to portray an Americanized appearance for the country and the U.S. Congress in an effort to encourage the granting of statehood to the New Mexico Territory.

Integrity Level: High



View of the parroquia from the Plaza, down San Francisco St., ca. 1870.

3. Setting: The physical environment of an historic property.

The setting of a plaza is always defined by the space surrounding it, including streets and the building facades. The streets surrounding the Santa Fe Plaza, an important part of the setting, are open and now paved with brick. Brick was introduced to the Plaza in 1905, in the street crossings, and later to the surrounding streets. The original brick was replaced with new brick during the 1973-74 renovation. The building facades have been changed since the original Spanish and Territorial styles, but, significantly, they are still within the one-to-two story height of the Spanish and Territorial buildings. Most of the current facades include portales that were constructed in the Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial Revival styles during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. The new design was inspired by a plan that had been developed by John Gaw Meem in the 1930s and further detailed by Meem and Kenneth Clark. Meem was a proponent of ridding the buildings of the Railroad period facades in an effort to create a style more reminiscent of Santa Fe's Pueblo and Spanish past. The Regional Revival Style (1912 to the present), an important architectural style in its own right, was the result of this effort. Though it harkens back to earlier historic periods, it is not a true architectural rendition of any particular period, but an amalgamation of architectural details from Pueblo and Spanish architecture (which was, in fact, also the "inspiration" for Spanish Colonial architecture in New Mexico), as well as Territorial architecture. The development of the Regional Revival style post-dates the period of significance for the Plaza, but not that for the Historic District.

The setting is also defined somewhat by the views from within the Plaza. Because of the restricted height of the surrounding buildings, views of the mountains can still be had from within the Plaza park, particularly during winter, when the trees have lost their foliage. Also from within the Plaza, one can see the upper reaches of the St. Francis Cathedral. These two views, of the mountains and of the Catholic place of worship, have been important views from the Plaza since its earliest days. The original parroquia, which was located in the vicinity of the present-day cathedral, was most likely visible even after buildings filled the eastern half of the Plaza. The new parroquia was most definitely visible from the Plaza, as we know from historic photos. The fact that the parroquia was established at a higher elevation than the Plaza or the Palace of the Governors may also be important.

Elements of the setting maintain integrity from both the NHL period of significance and the NR Historic District period of significance.

Integrity Level: Medium-High

4. Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

The original materials of the Plaza itself consisted only of the soil under the feet and hooves of the city's earliest inhabitants. This soil is now



Plaza ca. 1940.

almost completely covered by brick, concrete, flagstone and turf, though the configuration of the ground plane of the Plaza park, at a single level, remains the same. Once the Plaza became a park in 1862, various materials were employed in making it more of a civic amenity. The Plaza park vegetation originally

consisted of trees and crops, such as alfalfa, sorghum, and corn. Trees continue to form the most important material elements above the ground plane. Concrete was placed on the pathways sometime between 1912 and 1914, and flagstone appeared on the Plaza first in the 1930s. The brick pathways, flanked by flagstone set in sand with grass in the joints, were installed during the 1973-74 renovation. Regarding the hardscape, none of what currently



Plaza ca. 1977, following 1973-74 renovation.

exists dates to the period of significance. The entire Plaza surface was dug up during the 1973-74 renovation. Only the Soldiers' Monument and some trees were left undisturbed. Therefore, it can be said that although the integrity of the existing plant and hard materials themselves is low, the types, patterns and configurations of the materials have high historic integrity with regard to the Early Plaza Park period (NHL period of significance) and the Post Railroad Plaza Park period (the NR Historic District period of significance).

Integrity Level: Medium

5. Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

The Soldiers' Monument is constructed from sandstone, possibly cut from the same quarry as the sandstone for the St. Francis Cathedral, according to historian Marc Simmons. The obelisk was commissioned by the Territorial Legislature and likely fashioned by local craftsmen. It is similar in style to the stone workmanship evident in the walls surrounding the U.S. Courthouse in Santa Fe and in the Cathedral. This workmanship is associated with the NHL period of significance and the Early Plaza Park period.

Integrity Level: High

6. Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Because of the form of the Plaza, with its radial and perimeter pathways lined by benches and prominent monument, bandstand, and other site furnishings, such as the light standards and globes, the park's historical expression, in political terms, is primarily Territorial (spanning the Opening of the Santa Fe Trail period, the Early Plaza Park period, and the Post Railroad Plaza Park period). In terms of landscape architectural style, the Plaza is Neo-classical (or Territorial Revival, in building architecture terms). It closely resembles the plazas of the northern Mexican state of Chihuahua, many of which also date from the 19th century. The reinstatement of the

portales on the Plaza's surrounding buildings provides an element of the Pueblo/Spanish/Territorial aesthetic. Even though this design is *historically inspired*, it is not precisely historically accurate. Because of the paved pathways and the turf, the feeling of the period most strongly evoked by today's Plaza park is the Post Railroad Plaza Park period (1880-1924), which is within the National Register Historic District period of significance.

Integrity Level: Medium-High

7. Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The Plaza, because of the presence of the Palace of the Governors, retains a direct link to the establishment of the Spanish Colonial government in New Mexico. Archaeological evidence from the Spanish Colonial era has been found in the Plaza excavations. Though the earlier indigenous use of the Plaza is not evident at the surface, archaeological investigations suggest that such evidence may be found beneath the Plaza surface at depths greater than 3-5 feet. Artifacts have been found from the Pueblo Reoccupation period (1680-93), as well as the early Spanish Colonial period.

The Plaza's location at the end of the Santa Fe Trail beginning in 1821 is also evident because of the promotion of this fact as a tourist attraction. The Santa Fe Trail marker placed on the Plaza in 1911 ensures that this association is made. Among other important historical events, the Plaza was also the location in which political and military control over the Territory was established by its various "protectors." General Stephen Watts Kearny and the Army of the West raised the American flag over the Santa Fe Plaza on August 18, 1846, indicating the surrender of New Mexico by Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo to the United States. This event is commemorated on the Plaza with a small stone monument on the Plaza's north side placed in 1901.

These two historic contexts—the Spanish Colonial period and the Opening of the Santa Fe Trail—are within the NHL period of significance.

Integrity Level: High

4.3 Comparison to Other Plazas of Similar Significance

There are no NHL or NR theme studies on Spanish Colonial plazas in the United States, though maybe there should be. Because the Spanish Colonial period is the initial era of significance detailed for the Santa Fe Plaza, those features should be examined first for integrity.

The Spanish Colonial features of the Santa Fe Plaza are those outlined in the Laws of the Indies. Crouch and Mundigo (1977) have documented these features in New World cities, as follows:

The purpose of the City Planning Ordinances [the Laws of the Indies] was to incorporate familiar elements into an organised plan which would be easily applied to a variety of terrains by unskilled city builders; thus, the plaza was important in both hemispheres. In Spain there were several kinds of plazas: the market, the 'organic,' and the

monumental. From the eleventh century onwards, market plazas had grown up at sites outside the gates. Their form tended to be irregular, as did that of the second group (the 'organic' plazas), which were integral parts of slowly developed communities. The monumental plazas were the last to be developed, being laid out in the great cities, particularly in Castille. ...the plaza in the New World, built according to the Laws of the Indies, was much like the organic plaza in having functional attributes that made it an integral part of a developing community, but it was more regular and mechanistic in appearance. This much is evident from the prescribed relationship between the plaza and the street system, to which it was linked at the corners and sometimes from the middle of each side as well. The principal church and civic buildings were deliberately laid out along its edges. The plaza was an essential part of the daily life of the community, for the evening promenade and for many other activities. Often the market took place in this plaza, not being relegated to the outer edge of town.

It is clear that the Santa Fe Plaza still retains many of these features—the central location, the function, the location of the Palace of the Governors, and even the proximity of the principal church.

Other Spanish and Mexican period plazas can be found in Albuquerque, New Mexico (1706); Socorro, New Mexico (1821); Taos, New Mexico (1790s); Los Angeles, California (ca. 1776); St. Augustine, Florida (the colony was founded in 1565, but no date has been established for the plaza area); Mesilla, New Mexico (1847); Las Vegas, New Mexico (1835); and San Antonio, Texas (the location of the Alamo, founded in 1718). Though the Santa Fe Plaza has many similarities to all of these plazas, it is a *nonpareil* in the present day United States; it has the longest, richest, most continuous, and best-documented history.

Though the form of the Santa Fe Plaza has taken on that of a Neo-classical radial plaza park, the basic form, setting, and function are still reminiscent of the Spanish Colonial plaza described in the Laws of the Indies.

Many plazas, or town squares, exist in the United States dating from the late 19th century. Those features of the Santa Fe Plaza from the late 19th century are its radial pathways, the form created by the curbs, the tree canopy created by tall trees lining the pathways, and the Soldiers' Monument, as well as the *location* of benches along the pathways. These types of features can be found in many other places in the United States and Europe, creating a well-documented, and readily recognized, landscape architectural style.

4.4 Overall Integrity Level: High

Because of the extant features of the Santa Fe Plaza described above, the integrity level is high. This is true for both periods of significance. The following chart summarizes the integrity of landscape aspects described above with respect to the two periods of significance separately. Integrity is defined for the NHL period of 1609 to 1880 and for the partial NR period of 1880-1924 only, since anything significant for the NHL period is also significant for the earlier part of the NR period (1609-1924). The integrity for the two periods are defined separately to provide further insight into the historical associations of the various landscape elements.

Aspect of Integrity	NHL Period Integrity Level	NR Period Integrity Level
Location	High	High
Design	Medium-High	High
Setting	Medium	High
Materials	N/A	High
Workmanship	High	N/A
Feeling	Medium	High
Association	High	High

4.5 Design Intent

The strongest expression of history evident in the aesthetic nature of today's Santa Fe Plaza is from the Late Territorial, or Post Railroad Plaza Park period, when civic improvement was such a driving force that it was almost viewed as a moral imperative. The original effort to create a formal, geometric-form town square was primarily intended to express civic pride, and all of the additions to date have reflected this intent. The material manifestation of this spirit of improvement includes the paving of the walkways, the additional seating, the addition of grass, the construction of the various gazebos and the community stage, the holiday lighting, and the various plantings. Almost all efforts from the late nineteenth century to date to improve the Plaza have stemmed from this need to ensure that it is a recreational amenity of which the citizens of Santa Fe can be proud. Ultimately, the function of the Plaza as a vibrant, flexible public space that can be used and enjoyed by all elements of society is the most important landscape feature ensuring the Plaza's historic integrity with respect to the NHL period of significance (1609-1880). The paving, turf, and style of furnishings, including the community stage, are more indicative of the later period covered by the Historic District National Register period of significance (1880-1924).

CHAPTER 5 TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

To develop a consistent treatment strategy for an historic property, it is necessary to first establish the *intent of primary treatment (i.e., preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction)*, according to the National Park Service Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, 1998. As a result of the historical research, analysis and evaluation of landscape features, as well as the assessment of existing conditions, this CLR finds that the Santa Fe Plaza cultural landscape has high integrity with respect to the historically significant periods defined by the two official nomination documents. The Plaza continues to exhibit important historical features from the Spanish Colonial period (1609-1821), the Opening of the Santa Fe Trail period (1821-1862), the Early Plaza Park period (1862-1880), and the Post Railroad Plaza Park period (1880-1924). Therefore, the treatment recommendation for the Plaza Park is *preservation*.

The National Park Service Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, 1998, p. 143, defines preservation as:

the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a cultural landscape. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the landscape, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work.

5.2 Goals and Objectives for Managing the Santa Fe Plaza as a Cultural Resource and National Historic Landmark

5.2.a Overall Goals for Treatment of the Santa Fe Plaza

The goal of this treatment plan is to perpetuate the long-standing mixed use patterns of the Santa Fe Plaza while maintaining its historic character, feel and physical characteristics as described in earlier sections of this report. The primary means to accomplish this are:

- 1) Ongoing preservation and maintenance of the Plaza Park following the specific guidelines below that call for the retention of all serviceable materials and, when necessary, replacement of plants, construction materials, furniture and other elements in kind; and
- 2) The determination that because the Plaza has historically been a relatively open space with a continuous floor plane, adaptable to various informal and celebratory uses, construction of any additional permanent structures in the Plaza would be inappropriate.

5.2.b Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Standards for *preservation* of an historic property have been outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (see **Appendix L** for the sections dealing with preservation of cultural landscapes). These standards are to be used as guidance for developing specific treatment recommendations. They are as follows:

1. *A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.*
2. *The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.*
3. *Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.*
4. *Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.*
5. *Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.*
6. *The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.*
7. *Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.*
8. *Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.*

5.2.c Preservation Strategy for Long-Term Management

A General Management Plan and Site Development Plan, the planning documents that usually outline treatment and development for cultural resources at a site, have not been completed for the Santa Fe Plaza. These documents are normally done either by, or in cooperation with, the site managers. As mentioned earlier, the City of Santa Fe manages and maintains the Plaza site, with the exception of the Soldiers' Monument, which is owned by the State. The Plaza is managed by the City in partnership with the State HPD and the National Park Service because of its broad historic significance. Use and management of the Plaza landscape are governed by a number of regulations and statutes, as follows:

- Santa Fe City Code 1987, As Amended, Chapter 23-4 (Special Uses of Streets, Sidewalks, and Parks) and Chapter 23-5 (Regulations for the Use of the Plaza and Plaza Park – Major Commercial Events and Plaza Vendors);
- City Parks & Recreation Department Rules, Regulations and Ordinances;

- Chapter 14 of the Santa Fe City Code, which regulates land development (Article 14-3.13: Archaeological Clearance Permits and Article 14-5: Overlay Zoning Districts);
- City of Santa Fe Resolution No. 2002-21 of the Santa Fe City Council requires that the City follow its own Historic Design Ordinances in its own public works projects;
- The New Mexico Cultural Properties Act (18-6-1 through 23 NMSA 1978) and the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act (18-8-1 through 8) establish state responsibilities for the preservation of culturally and historically significant properties registered with State Historic Preservation Division;
- 36 CFR Part 68, Vol. 60, No. 133, of the Federal Register (Sec. of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes); and
- The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. [Copies of the relevant portions of these documents are included in **Appendix A.**]

For purposes of this CLR, the City of Santa Fe's regulations for use of the Plaza and Plaza park can be used as guidance for identifying the *City's* priorities and strategy for managing the Plaza as an ongoing cultural resource. These regulations, though they do not specifically refer to the historic function of the Plaza, are consistent with the uses and intent of the public space of the Plaza from the periods of significance that have been outlined in this report. Santa Fe's regulations for the park are therefore used to guide these recommendations along with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards mentioned above and the state Cultural Properties Act, in lieu of the General Management Plan and the Site Development Plan. Further, the City of Santa Fe has adopted regulations regarding the preservation of historic and landmark structures requiring that their historic status be retained and preserved. This CLR is not intended to be in conflict with these regulations, and they should be consulted in conjunction with the treatment recommendations contained herein.

As the definition of "preservation" above states, the intent of that treatment alternative is to *sustain* the existing form, integrity, and material of a cultural landscape. This becomes one of the major goals for treatment. The City of Santa Fe's regulations for use of the Plaza identify an additional goal for the Plaza. This is that the use of the Plaza should be "creative, evolving and non-institutionalized...encouraging variety, equity in usage and regulations, and respect for the important role the Plaza and Plaza Park play in the life of Santa Fe." This goal was also considered in the development of the treatment alternatives, as it helps ensure the important role the Plaza plays in the life of contemporary Santa Feans, as it did for the Santa Feans of the past.

In summary, this CLR has identified landscape features within the Plaza that retain integrity and can be considered "character defining"* features that represent one or more of the historic periods of significance between 1609 and 1924, as follows:

- Overall central location and geographic orientation of the Plaza within the Historic District of Santa Fe;
- Curblines defining the boundary of the Plaza Park;
- Plaza Park with the form of radial and perimeter pathways, forming eight quadrants (six of which are vegetated), with the Soldiers' Monument at the center;
- Tall canopy shade trees along radial and perimeter pathways;
- Seating along the pathways;
- Location of bandstand on the north side of the Plaza;

- Flexibility of use permitted by a relatively open, level ground plane;
- Use of the Plaza for a variety of events, including parades, fiestas, processions, and sale of merchandise;
- Views of the mountains, the St. Francis Cathedral and the U.S. Courthouse from the Plaza's perimeter;
- Kearny Memorial; and
- Santa Fe Trail Memorial.

*Character defining features are those that can be *clearly* associated with one of the historic periods identified within the period of significance for the Santa Fe Plaza.

5.3 General Maintenance Requirements for Meeting Management Goals

The following maintenance recommendations were developed in cooperation with the Parks and Recreation Department and the Engineering Division of the City of Santa Fe, as well as the State Historic Preservation Division and the National Park Service. They are intended to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation of Historic Properties. It is suggested that the City of Santa Fe consider codifying these recommendations in the form of an ordinance for use and maintenance of the Plaza.

The recommendations outlined below are based on the following:

- that all of the extant contributing features are in good condition;
- that the non-contributing features identified are compatible with the historic character of the Plaza, unless otherwise noted.

5.3.a Spatial Organization

Plaza Form – The form defined by the existing curblines should be maintained.

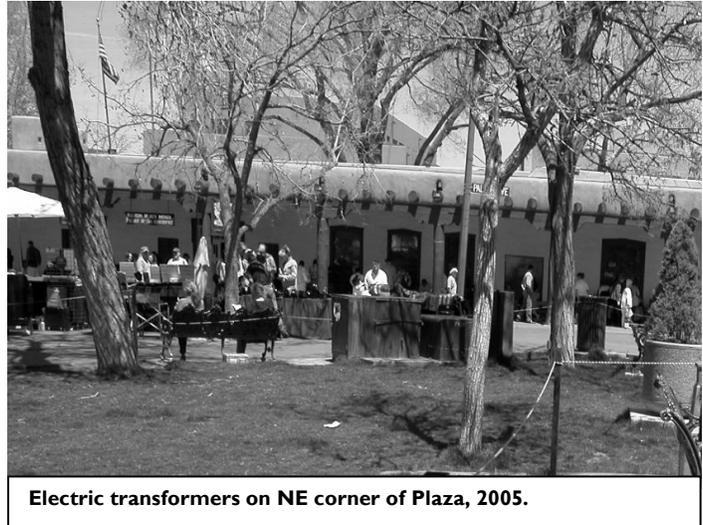
Ground Plane – A level and open ground plane should be maintained.

Vertical Elements

Trees – A high tree canopy along the radial pathways and around the perimeter should be maintained; limbs should be trimmed up to 7 feet for mature trees. The planting of shrubs outside of the Soldiers' Monument planter should be prohibited. The use of evergreen trees is not encouraged because they do not do well in the shade created by the large, deciduous trees characteristic of the historic Plaza park and they negatively affect the open nature of the ground plane.

Buildings – The design characteristics of the buildings surrounding the Plaza are governed by the City's historic design ordinances, which provide a process for ensuring the preservation of the Plaza's historic architecture. These ordinances should be carefully followed by all City departments when considering any changes to the buildings, as well as to the streets to ensure minimal impact to the overall appearance and character of the Plaza.

Reduction of Clutter – The ground plane should remain as free from clutter as possible. An alternative location for the electrical boxes currently on the northeast corner of the Plaza should be considered. The addition of other utilities, such as electrical outlets and light fixtures, should be avoided. Consideration should be given to installing quick couplers and electrical outlets flush with the ground that are less conspicuous than those currently in place. It is suggested that no additional light poles be introduced into the interior of the Plaza. Those light poles on the perimeters should be of a style in keeping with the Plaza’s historic character. The street lights on the north boundary of the Plaza are not in a style compatible with the historic character of the Plaza, and they should be replaced as soon as is feasible with light poles of a design that is non-intrusive and compatible with the historic qualities of the Plaza. The existing bollards along the Plaza paths have been located for security reasons, and they have been chosen to be compatible with the historic character of the other site furnishings.



5.3.b Land Use

Flexibility – The Plaza space should be maintained for maximum flexibility of use to accommodate the variety of events that have been held historically and for future public needs – commercial, civic, secular, religious, military – with due consideration for maintenance of the Plaza’s resources.

A process for reviewing and scheduling Plaza events should be developed to better account for the impact of these events on the Plaza’s material resources. This might entail a restricted schedule compared with the current schedule. This could be implemented through the creation of a new City ordinance dealing specifically with the management of the Santa Fe Plaza, with review every three years to accommodate changing needs and considerations for maintenance.

It is suggested that the City consider alternative locations for some of the public events currently held on the Plaza. This would have the benefit of reducing some of the pressure on the Park, while taking advantage of some of the other resources the City has to offer that may be better suited to these events. Maintenance considerations should be part of any documents regarding the management of the Plaza.

5.3.c Circulation

Pathways – Radial and perimeter pathways are the primary means of circulation in and through the Plaza and should be maintained at their current general width and location.

No evidence exists indicating that anything other than compacted soil covered the surface of the Plaza during the Spanish Colonial and Opening of the Santa Fe Trail periods. During the Opening of the Santa Fe Trail and Early Plaza Park periods, photographic evidence shows that trees were planted throughout the Plaza (though no site plan is available to indicate exact locations), and crops were planted in the quadrants formed by the radial pathways. The Plaza was seeded with bluegrass in 1889, during the Post Railroad Plaza Park period. Stone was used for the walls around the Soldiers' Monument and street crossings at the Plaza corners in 1885. The stone wall at the Plaza's perimeter was installed in 1893 and removed in 1973. Brick street crossings were put in at the corners of the Plaza in 1905 during the Post Railroad Plaza Park period, but photos from that period indicate that it did not extend into the Plaza park. Concrete was first installed on the radial pathways between 1912 and 1914, during the Early Auto Tourism period. Flagstone was installed in the late 1930s and was also recommended for use in the Plaza by John Gaw Meem in his Plaza Rehabilitation Plan, implemented in 1973-74.

No evidence has been found from the historic periods to support the use of brick or flagstone *within* the Plaza. Paving of the pathways and use areas should be limited to concrete or packed earth with a resin binder (the addition of the resin ensures the pathways are in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act). Consideration should be given to the use of permeable concrete or similar engineered surface that allows more water to reach the tree roots. New paving should not change the historic character of the Plaza.

5.3.e Vegetation

Trees – High-canopied, long-lived shade trees should be maintained along the perimeter and radial walkways to retain the historic character of the Plaza park. Since cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*) were the first trees planted in the Plaza, some cottonwoods should be used. Other species that can be used are as follows:

- Ulmus americana* American elm (new, disease resistant varieties)
- Acer platanoides* Norway maple
- Gleditsia* vars. Honeylocust varieties
- Celtis occidentalis* Western hackberry
- Acer negundo* Box elder (New, disease and insect resistant varieties)
- Maclura pomifera* Osage orange



1912 photo by Jesse Nusbaum of the southeast corner of the Plaza showing tall, dense tree canopy.

Tree maintenance – The health of the Plaza trees should be considered very carefully in any management decisions regarding the Plaza, as they provide one of the earliest historic character features. It would be best if paving placed in close proximity to the trees be permeable so that the roots can get water and maintain oxygen circulation to the root zone. Any excavation within the tree dripline should be done by hand to protect roots of existing trees. Further, no nails or screws should be attached to the trees to affix electrical wiring, as is

the current practice. It is suggested that only minimal lighting be placed on the trees and only with the greatest of care.

Planting Guidelines New trees should be planted so that they receive sufficient sun exposure to flourish, and they should be located only along the radial or perimeter pathways to reinforce the linear forms. To maintain a healthy tree canopy, it is suggested that declining trees be underplanted with new trees of the species noted above at a distance of approximately 10 feet from the declining tree. It is further suggested that replacement trees be relatively small (20 gallon or 1-1/2" to 2" caliper) so as not to require deep excavation (greater than 24" in depth) for planting. When a dead or dying tree must be removed, and no underplanting has taken place, it should be replaced with an approved tree species with similar form, located 3-4' from the old trunk. Trees to be removed should be cut flush with the ground and the trunk should be routed out to a depth of 4" and seeded. Proper arboricultural practices should be followed in maintaining the health of the trees, including pruning and treatment for insects and diseases.

Shrubs – The use of shrubs should be limited to the planter around the Soldiers' Monument. Currently, these are shrub roses and dwarf spruce. The planting beds there should be designed to ensure that water drains away from the Monument to minimize water damage to its foundation.

Ground Cover – The quadrants formed by the radial pathways have traditionally had some kind of vegetation in them, whether temporary (crops) or permanent (turf). The form of these quadrants should be maintained, as defined by the current pathways.

The current extent of turf should be maintained. Temporary protective measures may be employed to keep pedestrian traffic off of the turf during important growing periods. It is strongly suggested that an attractive, but easy to install, *temporary* fencing be used that is compatible with the historic character of the Plaza. The definition of the word "temporary" should be included in the Plaza management ordinance that has been suggested. It is suggested that the period of 30 days be considered the limit for additional features, with the exception of the fencing. The period of placement of the fencing should be carefully considered to allow for protection of the turf without unduly restricting public access or the historic feeling of the open ground plane.

Irrigation – A newer, more efficient irrigation system would benefit the Plaza vegetation and require less water, and it is recommended that one be installed at the earliest appropriate time. New irrigation components should be installed in close proximity to existing irrigation components to avoid damage to subsurface archaeological resources and should generally not be installed at depths exceeding 24". It is further suggested that the irrigation system allow for deep watering of trees periodically during times of drought to ensure their continued vigor. Plaza events should be scheduled so as not to unduly interfere with the irrigation of the Plaza vegetation.

5.3.f Buildings and Structures

The current setting of the Plaza, defined by the building facades, views, and portales, is an important determinant of the Plaza's character. Though the building design is governed by the Historic Design Review Board, as outlined in Article 14-5.2: Historic Districts and City Council

Resolution No. 2002-21, and the buildings are not officially part of this study, they do contribute to the historic feeling of the Plaza. It is suggested that the general size, height, and setback of the buildings remain as they are so as not to compromise this feeling.

Buildings – No permanent structures of any kind should be built in the Plaza. Because the existing Community Stage is within the historic location of the historic gazebos, it is compatible with the Plaza’s historic character.

Temporary Features – A review process should be developed to ensure that any temporary structures or features allowed in the Plaza are historically appropriate and that they do not endanger any of the historic, character defining features of the Plaza (including the disturbance of subsurface features). This process could be incorporated into the Plaza management ordinance, and it would ensure that all requests are considered in a fair and equitable manner.

5.3.g Views and Vistas

Views of the mountains at the Plaza’s northeast corner, the view of the St. Francis Cathedral at the southeast corner, and the view of the U.S. Courthouse north up Lincoln Avenue from the Plaza’s perimeter are historic and should be maintained.



Views of the mountains to the northeast are visible from the southwest corner of the Plaza during the winter.

5.3.h Small Scale Features

Santa Fe Trail Memorial – This historic monument should be maintained in its current location and surveyed annually to determine if it has been subject to any damage requiring special attention.

USS Santa Fe Memorial – This memorial was placed in 1975, well outside of the historic periods. Another location for this monument should be considered.

Kearny Memorial - This historic monument should be maintained and surveyed annually to determine if it has been subject to any damage requiring special attention. Because of the monument’s location among the daily Plaza vendors, it is in jeopardy. The vendors use the monument for a seat, lean on the monument, and pile their wares up in front of it, obscuring it from viewers. The location of vendors should be rearranged so as to provide for more space in the location of the Kearny Memorial. The City should provide an enforcement mechanism to ensure that vendor encroachment on the Memorial does not reoccur.

Obelisk and Wall – The Soldiers’ Monument is the oldest existing material feature in the Plaza and should be maintained with special care. It is recommended that the State have surveys conducted every three (3) years to determine the structural integrity of the obelisk and that nothing be done to compromise it (see engineering study conducted on the condition of this

monument in **Appendix J**). The Property Control Division of the State General Services Department has responsibility for maintaining the Monument. The City, in cooperation with the Property Control Division, should establish a protocol for management of the obelisk. Current practices that are likely inflicting damage to the monument are the use of water intensive plants surrounding the obelisk and the attachment of holiday lighting and garlands to the obelisk. A bee colony inflicted some damage to the capstone of the obelisk in 2005, and this damage should be repaired as soon as possible. Consideration should be given to requesting an annual budget from the State Legislature for maintaining this important cultural resource.

Placement of Additional Monuments – To maintain the historically open ground plane, no additional monuments should be allowed on the Plaza. Efforts should be made to educate people about other appropriate locations for new monuments and memorials in the City.

Site Furnishings – None of the existing site furnishings (benches, trash cans, ash cans, bollard lights, drinking fountains) are from the historic period, with the possible exception of the globed lights at the outside ends of the radial pathways. As these elements deteriorate and require replacement, such as the benches along the pathways, an effort should be made to coordinate the style of all of these furnishings so that they are compatible with the historic periods. It is suggested that the Early Plaza Park or Post Railroad Plaza Park periods are the most appropriate for the site furnishings.



Light bollard in Plaza, 2005.

Concrete Mow Curbs – The concrete mow curbs currently located on the east and south sides of the Plaza appear to have no function and should be removed.

Concrete Street Curbs: The historical boundaries of the Plaza are delineated by the existing concrete street curbs. The location of the curbs is a contributing feature to the historic character of the Plaza, but not the curbs themselves. Any changes to the curb material should be compatible with the significant historic eras. The curb level should remain at its current level or level with the streets.

5.3.i Archaeological Resources

Potential disturbance of the archaeological resources beneath the Plaza is governed by the State Cultural Properties Act and the City Archaeological Clearance Permit ordinance (the City ordinance exempts projects with less than 2,500 square feet in gross lot coverage in the Historic Downtown Archaeological Review District, where the Plaza is located, so small projects are not covered by the City ordinance. The area of the entire Plaza is approximately 45,000 square feet.) (See **Appendix A**). For a discussion of archaeological resources within the Plaza, see **Appendices C and D**. These sediments include the widespread 1974 Plaza renovation fill layer, the mixed “interoccupational” deposit exposed in 2004’s gazebo excavation units, the late nineteenth-century Plaza surface documented in all portions of the square, and the barren

alluvial and eolian (windblown) sediment underlying the old Plaza (Lentz, 2004; D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992).

According to the City of Santa Fe, routine maintenance of the Plaza, including tree removal, maintenance, and planting, will not require ground-disturbing activities exceeding 24 inches in depth. Under the stipulation that maintenance work complies with this 24-inch-deep excavation limit, this CLR does not recommend any special protocol regarding archaeological resource treatment for general maintenance.

Larger projects requiring excavations deeper than 24 inches pose threats to potentially significant archaeological resources found at middle depths in the Plaza. These resources possess the potential to contribute new information important to understanding the history of the Santa Fe Plaza and the lifeways of the people who occupied and used this square over time. As discussed comprehensively in **Appendix D**, a series of late seventeenth-century deposits, including a probable former plaza surface (Stratum 5) and a pit (Feature 3), exist in the north third of the Plaza between the depths of about 3.0 and 4.6 feet. Although available artifact collections from these seventeenth-century deposits are too small to allow definitive statements, they appear to be sufficiently rich to enable a more conclusive assessment of questions concerning cultural pattern and/or process given further archaeological study. Relevant topics include (1) the construction and maintenance of Spanish colonial identity, (2) patterns of cross-cultural influence between Pueblo and Spanish populations during the Early Spanish Colonial period, and (3) the composition of the seventeenth-century Spanish colonial diet (**Appendix D**). In addition, the recovery of musket balls with impact damage, as well as several broken Pueblo and Apache arrow points, suggest that Stratum 5 might represent the Plaza surface extant at the time of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. Future archaeological study, therefore, might also provide new information on the conduct of the Siege of Santa Fe, which is a dramatic and noteworthy event given that the engagement represents the only successful rebellion by aboriginal peoples against a European colonial power on lands now part of the United States.

This CLR recommends that the City of Santa Fe refer to existing maps of utility lines and irrigation pipe trenches, and, possibly, some former tree planting pits when planning new trenching activities. Managers should design needed/upgraded facilities to follow existing disturbances and stay within the width and depth of existing disturbances. In this approach, maintenance could proceed without endangering potentially significant cultural resources or requiring the expense of traditional archaeological excavations.

The discovery of cobbles at depths in excess of 6.5 feet below the present-day Plaza surface in the north-central, east-central, west-central, and southwest parts of the square raise the possibility that another potentially significant cultural horizon might exist. Importantly, the depositional context and morphology of these deposits resemble acequias found north of the Plaza. Consequently, the cobbles might signal the presence of an agricultural landscape that dates either to pre-Columbian times or the very early years of the Spanish colony. The depth of the rocks insures that they will be protected from most future land altering activities. Given the cultural-historical value of determining whether evidence exists documenting the pre-Columbian Pueblo or Spanish use of the Plaza before Santa Fe's founding as the seat of the fledging colony, this CLR recommends the development of a formal archaeological testing program appropriate to the examination of the question whether intact agricultural resources lie deeply

buried below the level of the late seventeenth-century surface. This program, which should be conducted away from the sidewalk tree planting corridors and include an interdisciplinary team of soil scientists, geomorphologists, hydrologists, and palynologists, as well as archaeologists, should specifically consider evidence of pre-Columbian irrigation or other water management techniques in this setting given the proximity of springs, seasonal watercourses, and pre-Columbian pueblo residences. The collection of sediment samples for pollen study from soil horizons that might represent old agricultural field surfaces would be particularly important in this undertaking, even if no clearly identified archaeological traces are exposed during the excavations.

5.3.j Historic Interpretation

At present, nothing on the Plaza indicates its status as a National Historic Landmark and describes its history. It would be appropriate to develop educational materials for the public about the historic significance of the Plaza and how it has changed over time. This information could be made available to visitors at the visitor information booth on the west side of the Plaza. Information in this CLR could be used as the basis for these educational materials.

A plaque identifying the Plaza as a National Historic Landmark should be returned to the Plaza area at an appropriate location. The plaque could be placed in conjunction with an interpretive display about the history of the Plaza, possibly at the corner of Palace and Lincoln.

5.4 Consideration of Cost of Implementing and Maintaining the Suggested Treatment

The costs of implementing the suggested treatments are highly dependent on the time of implementation. For example, during 2005, costs of steel and concrete rose significantly as a result of strong demand from China and from the Gulf Coast area in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Because of this unstable economic environment, the research team is hesitant to provide costs, as they may not accurately represent the actual costs that will be faced by future decisionmakers. Costs below are indicative of the 2006 market environment only. It is strongly recommended that new cost estimates be generated at the time that budget decisions are to be made. It should be noted that grants and technical assistance are available for National Historic Landmark properties and districts from the National Park Service.

Suggestions:

- New irrigation system, including laterals, spray heads and valves, as well as hand digging of trenches to protect roots of existing trees - \$65,000
- New electrical boxes and related electrical system components to be placed in a more unobtrusive location, possibly under ground - \$40,000
- New benches, delivered and installed (approximately 40) - \$1500 each
- New vintage style street lights on north side (four), including removal of existing poles and installation - \$5,000 each
- Removal of USS Santa Fe Memorial and sodding - \$4,000
- Replacement of concrete in walkways, including removal of existing concrete or flagstone and preparation of surface - \$15 per square foot
- Survey of obelisk - \$3,000 per year

- Removal of interior curbing and sodding - \$4,000
- Temporary fencing purchase, placement, removal, and storage – as the type of temporary fencing has not been determined, it is not possible to estimate this cost at the time of this writing. Depending on the type of fencing selected, this could result in increased maintenance costs being incurred on a regular basis.
- Underplanting of declining trees with new trees - \$350 each
- Tree removal of hazard or dead trees - \$2,500 each
- Educational materials for a small display in or near the Plaza - \$10,000
- NHL plaque purchase and installation in or near the Plaza - \$3,500

With the exception of the temporary fencing, noted above, none of the recommendations are expected to significantly affect maintenance costs. The possible exception would be the suggestion to reduce the number of multiple day events taking place on the Plaza throughout the year. Such a reduction would have the result of reducing the costs of maintaining the Plaza turf in the desired, healthy condition.

5.5 Requirements for Record of Treatment

To date, records regarding the changes that have occurred in the Plaza have not been archived by the City for longer than 10 years. It is strongly recommended that a more organized system of maintaining records on the Plaza's maintenance and construction be developed in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Division and adhered to so that future site managers have the resources they need to make good decisions about the Plaza's care and maintenance.

APPENDIX A

REGULATIONS ON USE OF THE PLAZA

- 1. Santa Fe City Code 1987 As Amended, Chapter 23-4: Special Uses of Streets, Sidewalks and Parks**
- 2. Santa Fe City Code 1987 As Amended, Chapter 23-5: Regulations for the Use of the Plaza and Plaza Park – Major Commercial Events and Plaza Vendors**
- 3. Santa Fe Land Development Code, Article 14-3: Review and Approval Procedures, Section 13: Archaeological Clearance Permits**
- 4. Santa Fe Land Development Code, Article 14-5: Overlay Zoning Districts**
- 5. City Parks & Recreation Department Rules, Regulations and Ordinances**
- 6. City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Resolution No. 2002-21: A Resolution Ensuring That the City of Santa Fe Follow the Historic Design Ordinance in its Own Public Works Projects**
- 7. Section 18, Article 6, NMSA 1987, Cultural Properties Act**
- 8. Section 18, Article 8, NMSA 1987, New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act**

SANTA FE CITY CODE 1987 AS AMENDED

CHAPTER 23-4 SPECIAL USES OF STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND PARKS.

23-4.1 Riding Animals or Driving Motorized Vehicles in City Parks.

It is unlawful for any person to ride an animal or operate a motorized vehicle within the limits of the Plaza park or parks of the city, except on designated roadways or as authorized by the city. (Code 1953, § 24-30; Code 1973, § 30-30; Ord. #1981-39, § 1; Ord. #1982-10, § 3; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-1)

23-4.2 Solicitation on Public Property.

The practice by itinerant vendors or solicitors of going onto public property for the purpose of soliciting money or for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise or for the purpose of disposing of the same shall be considered a nuisance and punishable under Section 1-3 SFCC 1987 except as otherwise provided by law or authorized by the governing body. Provided, however, solicitations on public property on behalf of an established religion, which means a particular system of faith and worship recognized and practiced by a particular church, sect or denomination is not prohibited by this subsection. (Ord. #1981-39, § 2; Ord. #1982-10, § 3; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-2)

23-4.3 Enforcement of Section.

It shall be the duty of the police department to enforce diligently the penal provisions of this section. The city attorney shall take such action in the name of the city, at law or otherwise, as he may be advised for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this section. (Ord. #1981-39, § 3; Ord. #1982-10, § 3; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-3)

23-4.4 Dedication and Designation of Santa Fe River Park.

All the bed and channel of the Santa Fe river, with the adjacent streets, walks, highways and public lands owned or leased by the city or other public body, lying and being within the city limits of the city, is set aside and formally indicated for a municipal park, recreation ground and place of public enjoyment to be known as Santa Fe river park. (Ord. #1981-39, § 4; Ord. #1982-10, § 3; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-4)

Editor's Note: § 4-17-4, SFCC 1981, was formerly § 4-17-3, SFCC 1981.

23-4.5 Obstructing Santa Fe River Channel.

It is unlawful to place, dump, put or deposit within the limits of the Santa Fe river park or the channel of the Santa Fe river, any impediment, hindrance, obstruction or fill. (Code 1953, § 24-35; Code 1973, § 30-35; Ord. #1981-39, § 5; Ord. #1982-10, § 3; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-5)

23-4.6 Encroachment on Santa Fe River Park.

It is unlawful to encroach on, fence, enclose, build on or use in any other manner for private purposes or as private property any portion of the Santa Fe river park. (Code 1953, § 24-36; Code 1973, § 30-36; Ord. #1981-39, § 6; Ord. #1982-10, § 3; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-6)

23-4.7 Parades, Processions and Other Special Uses of Streets.

A. All requests for parades, processions and other special uses of streets, as well as street closures, shall be made through the office of the city clerk and approved by the city manager.

B. All applicants are required to obtain a special use permit from the office of the city clerk prior to the event or activity. The city may, at its discretion, require the following:

- (1) A map delineating the parade or procession route; and
- (2) A city business registration or business license number.

C. The governing body shall set special use permit requirements, including service charges for obtaining a special use permit.

(Ord. #1981-39, § 7; Ord. #1982-10, §§ 3, 4, SFCC 1981, § 4-17-7; Ord. #1987-10, § 1)

23-4.8 Blocking or Obstructing of Sidewalks.

A. It is unlawful for any person to expose for sale or display on any stands or counters goods, wares or merchandise on any sidewalk in the city, to maintain any scales, weighing machines, counter display stand or other obstruction between the wall or property line of a building and the curb line of the street; or to in any manner obstruct any sidewalk or hinder its use by the public, except as provided for during Plaza and Plaza park events, or as authorized by the governing body.

B. This subsection shall not prohibit the placing on city sidewalks of newspaper vending machines for the purpose of providing newspapers or periodicals for sale to the public; provided, however, that the placement of such machines be done in a manner so as not to hinder the free flow of pedestrian traffic on the sidewalks or otherwise obstruct the public right of way.

C. This subsection shall not prohibit the placement of street furniture, as defined in subsection 7-1.15 of the Code, on city sidewalks at designated bus stops; provided, however, that such placement of street furniture shall not encroach on the applicable standards for an accessible path, or hinder the free flow of pedestrian traffic on the sidewalks or otherwise obstruct the public right of way.

(Code 1953, § 24-38; Code 1973, § 30-38; Ord. # 1981-39, § 10; Ord. #1982-10, § 3; Ord. #1984-44, § 1; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-10; Ord. #1995-25, § 3)

23-4.9 Organized Gatherings in Public Parks.

A. All requests for use of public parks for organized gatherings, including the plaza and plaza park, as well as concessions supporting these events, may be approved by the parks and recreation department.

B. Applicants for use of city parks shall follow and be subject to the procedures, requirements, and restrictions adopted by the governing body.

(Ord. #1981-39, § 12; Ord. #1982-10, § 3; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-11; Ord. #1987-10, § 2)

23-4.10 Fires in Parks and Recreational Areas.

It is unlawful to start or maintain a fire in parks and recreational areas, except in designated areas or containers or as permitted by express written statement of the parks and recreation department. (Ord. #1981-39, § 13; Ord. # 1982-10, § 3; SFCC 1981, § 4-17-12; Ord. #1987-10, § 3)

23-4.11 Parks; Other Prohibited Activities.

Within any park, it is unlawful to:

- A. Camp or lodge therein, without first having obtained a permit therefor from the parks and recreation department;
- B. Drive or hit golf balls, except at places set apart for that purpose;
- C. Wear any footgear except tennis shoes on tennis courts; and
- D. Roller skate, skateboard, bring bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles or animals on tennis courts.

(Ord. #1981-39, §14; Ord. #1982-10, §3; SFCC 1981, §4-17-13; Ord. #1987-10, §4)

23-5 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE PLAZA AND PLAZA PARK - MAJOR COMMERCIAL EVENTS AND PLAZA VENDORS.

Intent. The Plaza and Plaza Park are the heart of the city. Its usage should be creative, evolving and non-institutionalized. Standards should encourage variety, equity in usage and regulations, and respect for the important role the Plaza and Plaza Park play in the life of Santa Fe. (Ord. #1990-6, §1; Ord. #1995-46, §1)

23-5.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

- A. *Artist/artisan* means a person who designs and creates arts or crafts.
- B. *Bicycle* means a vehicle with two (2) wheels tandem, a steering handle, a saddle seat, and pedals by which it is propelled.
- C. *Collective* means a nonprofit organization that shares the use of the license among two (2) to seven (7) nonrelated artists/artisans.
- D. *Collective license* means a Plaza Park vendor license issued to a collective.
- E. *Commercial use* means any function or event at which goods, wares, foodstuffs, merchandise of any kind are offered for sale.
- F. *commUNITY DAYS FESTIVAL* means a city sponsored event promoting the programs and services offered by local nonprofit organizations, performances by multicultural, youth, and school groups and celebrating the diversity of Santa Fe.
- G. *Findings* mean an ingredient part of the ware that adapts the ware for wearing or display, including such things as beads, leather backing, earring screw backs, etc.
- H. *Handmade* means the creation of the ware from raw materials and its finishing and decoration were accomplished by hand labor and by manually controlled methods that permit the maker to control and vary the construction shape, design or finish of each individual ware, but does not exclude the use of findings, hand tools and equipment nor does it exclude the hand assembly of premanufactured components in a creative manner.

I. *Immediate family* means the spouse and children of a Plaza Park vendor. The city may require proof of relationship for family members.

J. *Individual license* means a Plaza Park vendor license issued to an individual artist/artisan.

K. *Machine made* means the producing or reproducing of a ware in mass production by mechanical processes such as stamping, blanking, weaving or offset printing except as allowed by these regulations.

L. *Major commercial event* means any commercial use for which the entire Plaza is used.

M. *Minor rework* means taking a machine made or mass produced item and making only minor additions or changes to the item.

N. *Noncommercial use* means any function or event at which nothing is offered for sale and at which no money or other valuable consideration is exchanged for goods or services. This use includes, but is not limited to, patriotic observances, political rallies, televised news media events and motion picture filming activities.

O. *Nonprofit organization* means an organization that is registered as a New Mexico nonprofit organization with the New Mexico Public Regulatory Commission.

P. *Plaza* means that inclusive area bounded on the north by the north curblineline of Palace Avenue running in front of the Palace of the Governors, and on all other sides by the facades of the buildings, excluding portals, or property lines lying to the east, south and west of the Plaza Park as outlined in the map prepared by the city, labeled "Plaza Park Map."*

Q. *Plaza Park* means that inclusive area bounded by the inside back of the curb surrounding the Plaza as outlined in the map prepared by the city, labeled "Plaza Park Map."*

R. *Plaza Park vendor (vendor)* means an artist/artisan or an artist/artisan represented by a collective issued a Plaza Park vendor license.

S. *Plaza Park vendor license* means a license issued to a vendor by the city for the purpose of commercial sales on the Plaza Park.

T. *Portrait artist* means a person who creates portraits, cartoons, caricatures, or silhouettes.

- U. *Portrait artist license* means a Plaza Park vendor license issued to a portrait artist.
- V. *Raw materials* mean any material that can be converted by manufacture or processing or a combination of manufacture and processing into a new and useful product.
- W. *Recreational object* means any object that can be thrown, kicked or struck, including, but not limited to, balls, frisbees or any object used in game or sport.
- X. *Resident of Santa Fe County* means a person whose primary residence is in Santa Fe County. Residency shall be established by any standard identification that proves residency such as a driver's license, passport or voter registration, utility bills or other documentation.
- Y. *Roller skates or in-line skates* means a shoe with a set of wheels attached for skating over a flat surface.
- Z. *Rotating license* means a Plaza Park vendor license issued to seven (7) artists/artisans to be used on a rotating basis.
- AA. *Service animal* means any animal trained to assist mobility of impaired, blind, or deaf people or trained for and actively employed by a police department.
- BB. *Skateboard* means a narrow board about two feet (2') long mounted on roller skate wheels.
- CC. *Ware* means an article for sale.
(Ord. #1981-39, §15; Ord. #1982-10, §3; SFCC 1981, §4-17-14; Ord. #1987-50, §1; Ord. #1990-6, §2; Ord. #1995-17, §1; Ord. #1995-46, §2; Ord. #2002-41, §§4, 5)

23-5.2 Plaza Uses; Events; Allowed Uses.

- A. No more than eight (8) permits per calendar year shall be issued by the city for major commercial events held in the Plaza. The events permitted are as follows:
- (1) Challenge New Mexico Arts and Crafts Show;
 - (2) Fourth of July Pancake Breakfast;
 - (3) Spanish Market;
 - (4) Contemporary Hispanic Market;

- (5) Santa Fe Girls' Inc. Arts and Crafts Show;
- (6) Indian Market;
- (7) Santa Fe Fiesta Labor Day Arts and Crafts Market; and
- (8) Santa Fe Fiesta.

B. Each of the major commercial events noted in paragraph A. above shall continue their assigned locations, and the Contemporary Hispanic Market shall be allocated the space along Lincoln Avenue between Palace Avenue and Federal Place.

(1) In order to accommodate the Spanish Market's growth requirements, this subsection will allow the Spanish Colonial Arts Society use of East San Francisco Street from Don Gasper to Cathedral Place and Palace Avenue from Grant Avenue to Cathedral Place. The Spanish Market will also extend thirty-three feet, six inches (33' 6") onto the east side of Lincoln Avenue. This will allow the Spanish Colonial Arts Society the similar configuration as the Southwest Indian Arts' annual Indian Market.

(2) This subsection will allow the Contemporary Hispanic Market use of Lincoln Avenue from Palace Avenue intersection starting at thirty-three feet six inches (33' 6") on the east side and twenty feet (20') from the fire hydrant on the west side all the way to Federal Place. This will allow the Contemporary Hispanic Market the ability to provide for their immediate and future growth needs. Depending upon the number of booths, as an alternative to using Lincoln Avenue between Marcy Street and Federal Place, the city may require booths to be located on Marcy Street between Lincoln Avenue and Sheridan Street.

C. Each of the major commercial events noted in paragraph A. above shall submit a preliminary site plan for their event to city staff for their review and approval no less than three (3) months prior to the event. Adequate access for public health, safety and welfare shall be maintained. Access to existing businesses shall be considered. The city may require specific booth layouts. The city shall provide written comments to the event sponsor on the preliminary site plan within thirty (30) days of receipt of the plan. A final site plan shall be submitted to city staff no less than one (1) month prior to the event for their review and approval. City staff shall conduct inspections at the time of event setup.

D. commUNITY DAYS FESTIVAL may occur on the Plaza the Friday, Saturday and Sunday preceding the Memorial Day Weekend.

E. No other event shall occur on the Plaza unless it qualifies as a noncommercial use. Sponsoring organizations shall comply with the fees as authorized in subsection 23-4.7 SFCC 1987 and established by resolution, unless the event is sponsored by the city.

F. Except for the authority to issue Plaza Park vendor licenses for sales activity on the Plaza Park pursuant to subsection 23-5.3 SFCC 1987, a permit or authority to use the Plaza Park shall be granted only to a nonprofit organization and not an organization for profit or an individual.

G. The governing body shall, by resolution, authorize either a committee or city staff to receive, review and approve or deny requests for any function of a commercial or noncommercial use on the Plaza or Plaza Park.

H. Applicants for use of the Plaza or Plaza Park shall follow and be subject to the procedures, requirements and restrictions adopted by the governing body.

I. Any decision by the city manager or the city manager's designee may be appealed to the governing body within thirty (30) days of the decision. This provision does not apply to Plaza Park vendor licenses that shall comply with Section 23-5.3 SFCC 1987.

J. The city shall appoint a staff liaison for all major commercial events or noncommercial uses on the Plaza to oversee the administration of city regulations as they apply to each event.

K. Fees for the major commercial events shall be established by the governing body by adoption of a resolution. Fees shall not be waived.

L. Sponsors shall obtain a special event sponsor license and special event sponsor certificate of approved use. Sponsors shall be responsible for insuring that all vendors in their event have individual special event licenses and that all food vendors in their event have individual certificates of approved use, special event food vendor licenses, and temporary food certificates from the state health and environment department.

(Ord. #1981-39, §16; Ord. #1982-10, §3; SFCC 1981, §4-17-15; Ord. #1987-50, §2; Ord. #1990-6, §3; Ord. #1995-46, §3; Ord. #2000-20, §1; Ord. #2002-41, §6)

23-5.3 Plaza Vendors; Licenses; Requirements; Selection Process; Conditions of Operations.*

A. Plaza Park vendor licenses may be issued at the discretion of the city. Such licenses shall be privileges of the holders of a license, subject to the provisions of this chapter. Such licenses are not and shall not be construed as rights in property or

otherwise; and may be revoked by the city at any time, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

B. Plaza Park vendor licenses may be approved by the city manager provided that:

(1) A total of twenty-one (21) licenses may be issued for sixteen (16) Plaza Park spaces as follows:

(a) Eleven (11) individual licenses (each license has a space);

(b) Seven (7) rotating licenses (all licenses to share two (2) spaces);

(c) Two (2) collective licenses (each license has a space); and

(d) One (1) portrait artist license (one (1) space).

(2) A vendor license shall be valid for a period of five (5) years from January 1 or the date issued, whichever is later, of the first year to December 31 of the fifth year, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(3) Collectives shall be responsible for insuring that all artists/artisans operating under the collective license meet the provisions of this section.

(4) If after the selection process is completed, a collective, rotating or portrait license is not issued, the city manager may issue additional individual licenses based upon their ranking.

C. *Requirements for Vendor License Applications.*

(1) The city shall give public notice of the application period by whatever no-fee notice or announcement channels are available through local print, audio or video media. Application shall be made during the month of October beginning in 2007 and every five (5) years after that. An applicant may apply for more than one (1) type of license; however, no more than one (1) license shall be issued to one (1) applicant. An application shall be submitted for each type of license. The application shall indicate which type of license is the applicant's first choice for a license.

(2) Each applicant, as a condition of possessing a vendor license, shall allow disclosure of the applicant's name, address and nature of business as a matter of public record. Applicants who have not been issued a license prior to 2003 shall be residents of Santa Fe County.

(3) Each applicant shall designate on the application the kind(s) of wares the applicant will offer for sale.

(4) No applicant nor any immediate family member of an applicant for a Plaza Park vendor license shall also have an itinerant vendor license as set forth in subsection 18-8.10 SFCC 1987 during the same calendar years for which license application is made, nor shall more than one (1) Plaza Park vendor license be allowed per immediate family. A Plaza Park vendor or any other person listed on the application shall not own a shop or other establishment for the sale of wares created under that vendor license within the Santa Fe city limits. Nothing in this provision shall prohibit an artist/artisan from opening his or her studio or workspace to the public and selling his or her work in the studio or workspace.

(5) The vendor license fee for each Plaza Park vendor shall be paid as established by adoption of a resolution by the governing body. No refund of any portion of the fee shall be made when a license is relinquished or revoked. If fees are not paid accordingly, the license may be revoked.

(6) Each applicant shall sign a statement that:

(a) Affirms that all wares to be sold meet the qualifications set forth in paragraph E.(3) below. Affirms that the applicant is either or both the primary maker of the wares or the primary seller of the wares. If the applicant is not the primary maker, the application shall indicate the primary maker. The names of all members of the applicant's immediate family who may be making or selling wares shall be included in the application. Up to one (1) person, other than an immediate family member, who may be selling the wares may be indicated on the application.

(b) Grants the city manager, his or her designee, when a complaint has been filed with the city, the authority to physically take an item of merchandise offered or to be for sale by the vendor, on the Plaza Park, into custody for examination and investigation of that particular item for compliance with this chapter, provided that such taking shall be only for a reasonable period of time not to exceed thirty (30) days.

(c) Affirms that if the applicant is granted a vendor license, then the applicant shall maintain adequate insurance in at least the amounts stated in the New Mexico Tort Claims Act and shall provide proof of such insurance coverage to the city. Such insurance shall name the city as the certificate holder.

(d) Affirms in front of a public notary that all information included in and with the application is true and correct to the best of the applicant's knowledge; that the applicant, if a license is issued, will comply with all provisions of this section and any other applicable laws; and acknowledges that violation of this section or any other applicable law constitutes grounds for permanent revocation of the license.

(7) Applications may not be submitted by any artist/artisan who previously was issued a license but the license was revoked according to the procedures for revocation of the license set forth in subsection 23-5.3G.

(8) Each application shall include photographs of the artist/artisan's studio or workspace. The artist/artisan shall agree to have the studio or workspace viewed by the selection committee or its designated representative during the selection process.

(9) Each application shall include photographs or slides that are representative of the wares to be sold. The photographed wares shall have been made no more than one (1) year before the date the application is submitted.

(10) Each application shall include a written statement describing the process(es) that the artist/artisan uses to create each different type of ware.

(11) Each applicant shall provide proof of their signature or stamp.

(12) Each application shall include photographs or slides demonstrating the proposed display of wares.

(13) Each application shall include recent photographs of the applicant and every other person named on the application.

(14) Each artist/artisan included in the collective license, rotating license or the portrait artist license shall meet all requirements, including but not limited to the application submittal requirements, for individual vendor license applicants unless specified otherwise.

(15) Each application shall be reviewed by city staff for completeness. Incomplete applications shall not be considered.

D. *Procedures for License Selection.*

(1) The city manager shall designate, no later than November 1st beginning in 2007 and every five (5) years after that, a selection committee that shall include no less than three (3) members of the public who are artists or artisans or who have specialized knowledge of art or crafts representing a broad spectrum of artistic media.

(2) Applications for each category of license shall be reviewed, scored and ranked separately. Artists/artisans of a collective shall be judged as a whole. The selection committee shall evaluate applications according to the following selection criteria:

(a) The artistic quality and craftsmanship of the wares (thirty-five (35) points maximum). Artists should take pride in their handmade wares and should maintain the highest quality of craftsmanship and design;

(b) Compatibility with Plaza activities and the appropriateness of wares to the Plaza Park setting (twenty-five (25) points maximum). For example, wares should be culturally appropriate, reflect Santa Fe traditions, be indigenous to the Santa Fe area, be

indicative of the area's landscape, history, etc. This is not intended to restrict artistic creativity and expression or preclude contemporary art or craft forms or production;

(c) Experience of applicant and the ability of the applicant to produce and display wares regularly (twenty (20) points maximum);

(d) Addition to diversity of wares offered by Plaza vendors (twenty (20) points maximum);

(3) The following additional points shall be added:

(a) Residents of Santa Fe County shall be granted an additional twenty percent (20%) to their ranking;

(b) Applicants who hold an individual license at their time of application shall be granted an additional five percent (5%) to their ranking for each year they have held such a license, but not to exceed fifty percent (50%);

(c) Applicants who have held a rotating vendor license but are applying for an individual vendor license shall be granted an additional one and a half percent (1.5%) to their ranking for each year they have held a rotating license, not to exceed fifteen percent (15%);

(d) Applicants who have held a rotating vendor license and are applying for a rotating vendor license shall be granted an additional five percent (5%) to their ranking for each year they have held a rotating license, not to exceed fifty percent (50%);

(e) Applicants who are an immediate family member of a Plaza vendor with a prior license and who can document that they made the wares may also receive the respective additional points.

(4) Each applicant may be required to explain and/or demonstrate the creation of the wares to the selection committee during the selection process.

(5) Applicants shall be ranked numerically on the above basis and licenses shall be awarded in order of rank. The city shall give notice of the selection committee's ranking. A vendor may appeal to the city manager the decision of the selection committee within fifteen (15) days. The city manager or his designee has sole discretion to approve or deny the appeal. The ranking of applicants shall be adjusted pending the outcome of the appeal process.

(6) After the appeal period has ended and any adjustments made to the ranking, the city shall mail notification of approval of licenses to successful applicants.

(7) Prior to issuance of any license, the city shall assign spaces on the Plaza Park. An applicant who had a license the previous license period who receives a license

for the coming license period may retain the space he or she used previously. New vendors shall be assigned spaces by means of a lottery. Prior to issuance of the rotating licenses, the city shall, by means of a lottery assign two (2) days a week for each artist/artisan.

(8) Each successful applicant shall obtain a city business registration as set forth in Section 18-2 SFCC 1987 for use only on the Plaza. Each applicant shall also obtain a business registration for the location where the applicant produces the wares. Each artist included in a collective license shall obtain an artists/artisan license for the Plaza area only as set forth in subsection 18-8.10 SFCC 1987.

(9) The vendor license fee shall be paid within thirty (30) days of the date of the written notification of approval. If the license is not paid for within thirty (30) days of the date of the written notification, it shall be issued to the applicant with the next-highest score.

(10) In the event that during the five (5) year license period a Plaza vendor space is available but no qualified applicant remains from the selection process, the city may repeat the selection process and issue licenses for the remaining time.

E. *Conditions of Operation.*

(1) Vendors shall not hinder or impede pedestrian flow on any sidewalk within the Plaza Park or traffic flow on any street surrounding the Plaza Park.

(2) All vendors except the portrait artist shall occupy no more than forty-two (42) square feet (seven by six feet (7' x 6')). The portrait artist shall occupy no more than seventy (70) square feet (seven by ten feet (7' x 10')). Vendors may have one (1) display table not to exceed twenty-one (21) square feet. Vendors may have vertical displays not to exceed six (6') feet in height from the ground. Wares shall not be displayed more than six (6') feet from the ground. Each table shall have skirting around three (3) sides. The side facing the Plaza Park may be left open. An umbrella and up to three (3) chairs are permitted. In addition to the display space, an additional work surface not to exceed four (4) square feet for operations may be used provided it is not used for display. All other supplies and storage shall be kept in a neat and orderly fashion within the vendor's space. The portrait artist may have one (1) easel.

(3) Except as set forth in this paragraph, all wares shall be designed and created by the artist/artisan to whom the license is issued or a member of his or her immediate family identified on the application.

(a) Wares shall be handmade and not machine made except as set forth in this section. Wares shall not be assembled from kits or be minor rework.

(b) Portraits offered for sale shall be created on the Plaza Park by the portrait artist while the subject poses or from photographs provided by the public requesting the

portrait. Vendors issued a portrait artist license may sell mailing tubes, protective frames, mats or glass as part of a sale.

(c) Works such as sculpture or paintings, drawings, prints, or photographs and all other two (2) dimensional works of art shall be originals or high quality reproductions of the artist's work, consecutively numbered and signed or stamped by the artist. Quality reproductions of two (2) dimensional works are acceptable if hand enhanced. Reproductions shall be labeled as such describing the reproduction process. No less than one-half (1/2) of the display space shall be devoted to original artwork.

(d) Vendors shall offer for sale only the type of ware as indicated on the license unless other wares are reviewed and approved by the city for compliance with this section.

(e) Wares shall comply with any applicable federal, state or city requirements regarding the authenticity of handcrafted products.

(f) An authenticity statement shall be included in the sale of all wares. The statement shall describe the process and materials used in creating the ware. The statement shall be signed by the artist/artisan who created the ware.

(4) Loud speakers for voice transmission and amplification of music or yelling are prohibited.

(5) Signs of all types are prohibited except that standard size business cards may be displayed.

(6) The vendor's current business registration shall be available on site for inspection at all times of operation.

(7) Vendor displays shall only operate between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. each day, including weekends, except as set forth in this paragraph. Vendors shall not be set up after 12:00 noon on the day prior to the major commercial events specified in subsection 23-5.2A SFCC 1987 or at any time on the days said major commercial events are held on the Plaza. A vendor may apply to the sponsors of those events for inclusion as one of the vendors at that event. The city may also request vendors to cease operation due to security reasons or in the event of an emergency.

(8) A nonprofit organization issued a collective license shall determine how the time available shall be allocated among the artists/artisans included in the collective. No more than one (1) artist/artisan may display his or her own wares at one (1) time. The collective shall provide the city a written schedule showing the days and artists/artisans for each month. Artists/artisans participating under a collective license may be replaced by other members of the collective upon review and approval by the city.

(9) Only the vendor or a member of his or her immediate family or one (1) other person who has been designated on the application shall sell the wares. A vendor may list additional family members not included in the application or change the person designated as a non-family member to sell wares up to twice each year.

(10) Vendors shall not sell food or drink.

(11) During the months of March through October, all vendors shall be set up and conduct business at least fifteen (15) days per month no less than five (5) hours per day. The city retains the right to modify this requirement for all vendors should weather circumstances prevent vendors from meeting this requirement. If a vendor is temporarily not set up to sell, the vendor may allow an artist/artisan issued a rotating license to use the space upon notification to and approval by the city.

(12) Vehicle parking on streets surrounding the Plaza for the setup or tear down of vendor displays or deliveries shall not occur between 7:30 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., between 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. or between 4:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. in order to minimize disruption to traffic. These time restrictions do not apply in the case of extreme weather conditions or a public emergency. Vehicles shall not be parked longer than twenty (20) minutes.

(13) The city may adopt a code of conduct that shall apply to all vendors.

F. *Transfer of License.* A license is not transferable except as follows:

(1) If at any time after issuance of a license, a vendor is not going to use a license, the vendor shall notify the city and relinquish the license. The city may offer the remaining time on the license to the next qualified applicant from the selection process set forth in this section.

(2) If a Plaza vendor dies or becomes incapacitated, the city manager may offer the remaining time on the license to a member of the Plaza vendor's immediate family listed on the application. However, at the expiration of the license period, that immediate family member shall be considered a new applicant and not be eligible for additional points for prior licenses in the selection process.

G. *Enforcement.*

(1) The city shall inspect all displays at least monthly to confirm compliance with the section and any applicable laws. Upon determining that the vendor is in violation of any provision of this section, the city may suspend or revoke the license subject to the provisions of Section 23-5 SFCC 1987.

(2) The city shall investigate complaints alleging violation of this section provided that the complaint is filed on a form provided by the city, signed by the complainant and including the complainant's telephone number and address.

(3) The city has the authority to physically take any ware for sale by the vendor into custody for examination and investigation of that particular ware for compliance with this section, provided that such taking shall be only for a reasonable period of time not to exceed thirty (30) days. The city has the authority to require that a vendor demonstrate the creation of the wares at any time after issuance of the license, in order to determine if the vendor is in compliance with this section.

(4) Any vendor found to be not in compliance with this section shall be notified in writing, certified mail return receipt requested, of the violation and shall have thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the notice to come into compliance. If the violation is not corrected, the vendor shall be notified in writing, certified mail return receipt requested, that the license is suspended for fifteen (15) days. If the vendor is found to not be in compliance a second time within a license period, the vendor shall be notified in writing that the license is suspended for thirty (30) days. If the vendor is found to not be in compliance a third time within a license period, the vendor shall be notified in writing, certified mail return receipt requested, that the license is revoked. For the time period a license is suspended, the fifteen (15) day requirement set forth in subsection 23-5.3E(11) shall be adjusted accordingly.

(5) Within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving a notice of violation, a vendor may request a hearing before the city manager or his designee.

(Ord. #1990-6, §4; Ord. #1994-56, §1; Ord. #1995-15, §1; Ord. #1995-46, §4; Ord. #2002-41, §7; Ord. #2004-33, §1)

23-5.4 Plaza Prohibited Uses.

A. No person shall:

- (1) Propel, or operate a skateboard on the Plaza, as defined;
- (2) Ride a bicycle or unicycle within the Plaza Park, as defined; or

(3) Project, throw, kick or strike any type of recreational object except as otherwise permitted within the Plaza Park, as defined.

B. During major commercial events, the following activities and uses are prohibited on the Plaza, as defined:

- (1) Riding bicycles or unicycles, except by assigned city police officers and paramedics;
- (2) Projecting, throwing, kicking or striking any type of recreational object;

(3) Permitting or allowing animals to be present, unless the animals are on a leash or otherwise accompanied by a human or unless one of the following applies:

(a) Animals are permitted or allowed as part of a designated event, as sanctioned by the city, such as the Rodeo Parade, the Desfile de los Ninos, and the Fiesta Parade; or

(b) The animals are service animals; and

(4) Propelling or operating roller skates or in-line skates.

C. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be punished according to the provisions of Section 1-3 of this Code. It shall be the duty of the police department to enforce diligently the provisions of this section by issuing:

(1) A warning for the first offense;

(2) A fifty dollar (\$50.) fine for the second offense;

(3) A one hundred dollar (\$100.) fine for the third offense.

D. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the playing of hacky sack in the Plaza Park shall not be prohibited in the southeast grassed quadrant of the Plaza Park as long as due care for the safety of the public is exercised. The playing of hacky sack shall not take place on walkways in the Plaza Park.

(Ord. #1995-17, §2; Ord. #1999-51, §1)

14-3.13 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE PERMITS

(A) Purpose and Intent

[RESERVED]

(B) Applicability

(1) Historic Downtown Archaeological Review District

In this district, an archaeological clearance permit shall be required:

- (a) Prior to issuance of a building permit for projects with gross lot coverage of 2,500 square feet or more involving new construction, parking lots and/or alterations.
- (b) Prior to issuance of a grading permit for projects with 2,500 square feet or more in gross lot coverage.
- (c) For all City projects over 2,500 square feet in gross lot coverage.
- (d) For alterations, if the ground is dug up, graded, or otherwise disturbed.
- (e) No archaeological clearance permit is required for a demolition permit except as follows: For demolition requests for structures which are more than 75 years old and which are part of a project requiring an archaeological clearance permit, staff for the Archaeological Review Committee shall issue a report to the Historic Design Review Board as set forth in [§14-3.14](#). The report shall state whether demolition will damage possible archaeological artifacts. If the Board determines that damage may occur, then it may refer the case to the Archaeological Review Committee requesting that requirements for an archaeological clearance permit be met before a demolition permit is issued.

(2) River and Trails Archaeological Review District

In this district, an archaeological clearance permit shall be required prior to approval of the final development plan or plat for the following projects:

- (a) All annexations, rezonings, subdivisions, planned unit developments, or other development requiring approval by the Planning Commission, having over 2.000 acres, or having any part lying within the area identified as the Santa Fe Trail.
- (b) All City projects over 2.000 acres in size.
- (c) All City park projects over 1.000 acre in size.

(3) Suburban Archaeological Review District

In this district, an archaeological clearance permit shall be required prior to approval of the final development plan or plat for the following projects:

- (a) All annexations, rezonings, subdivisions, planned unit developments, or other development requiring approval by the Planning Commission, having over 10.000 acres
- (b) All City projects over 2.000 acres in size.
- (c) All City park projects over 1.000 acre in size.

(4) Utility Mains

An archaeological clearance permit is required for new construction of sewer mains or main lines of other utilities such as telephone lines, gas lines, and fiber optics, including the entire construction easement:

- (a) With an extension of 60 feet or more if the main is in the historic downtown archaeological review district;
- (b) With an extension of 550 or more if the main is in the river and trails or suburban archaeological review district.

(5) Exemptions

- (a) Applicants who are requesting archaeological approval from federal agencies are exempted from requirements of the Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance, except that applicants must submit evidence to City staff of the application to the federal agency. In addition the applicant shall submit to City staff the reconnaissance report and other reports made to the federal agencies.
- (b) Applicants requesting a lot split subdivision are exempted from the requirement of archaeological review districts and for archaeological clearance permits.
- (c) In the river and trails or suburban districts, applicants with inheritance transfer subdivisions are also exempted.
- (d) Applicants whose land is in areas where archaeological reconnaissance, excavation, or other treatment has previously been completed, are exempted from the reconnaissance, excavation, or other treatment as required, upon submitting evidence for such work to City staff. An exemption from any one requirement for a clearance permit does not exempt the applicant from other requirements of the Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance.
- (e) In the historic downtown district, no clearance permit is required for projects for which a building permit application was made before September 30, 1987. In the river and trails and suburban districts, no clearance permit is required for projects for which application has been made

for review by the Planning Commission before September 30, 1987.

(6) Environmental Assessments or Impact Statements

All environmental assessment or impact statements produced by or for the City for City projects shall include an archaeological element containing as a minimum, an archaeological reconnaissance as required for the archaeological review districts in which the project is located.

(C) Procedures

(1) Pre-Application Conference

Prior to submission of any application for an archaeological clearance permit, an applicant shall request a pre-application conference, to be conducted pursuant to [§14-3.1\(E\)](#).

(2) Initiation of Building Permit

Application for an archaeological clearance permit is considered to be initiation of application for a building permit.

(3) Hearings; Notice

The Archaeological Review Committee shall make all determinations at a public hearing. The applicant shall be notified and staff shall post the preliminary committee agenda at City Hall at least seven days in advance of the meeting.

(4) Procedures for Historic Downtown District

The applicant shall meet the following procedures before an archaeological clearance permit is issued for projects in the historic downtown archaeological review districts:

(a) Reconnaissance

Reconnaissance shall be completed by an archaeologist, hired by the applicant, meeting the professional qualifications set forth in [§14-2.8\(C\)](#). Reconnaissance requiring archaeology dealing with historic period sites shall be completed by person qualified as a historical archaeologist and as a historian. As a minimum, the reconnaissance shall consist of:

- (i) Archival research and analysis of land titles, historic maps, the archaeological records management systems (ARMS) files of the state of New Mexico, and other existing data;
- (ii) Visual examination of the property for evidence of archaeological features, artifacts or culturally altered landscapes at least 75 years old. A sample of surface artifacts shall be recovered; and
- (iii) Test excavations encompassing a minimum of two percent of the total lot area. At least 18 square feet

shall be dug by hand after which further excavations may be made by mechanical equipment. Excavations shall proceed to a depth where no archaeological features or artifacts are encountered, or until the maximum depth to which excavations can be safely made.

(b) Reconnaissance Report

Upon the completion of the reconnaissance, a reconnaissance report shall be submitted by the applicant to the Archaeological Review Committee containing materials prepared to the specifications of the Committee.

(c) Review and Decision by Committee

At a hearing the Committee shall review the applicant's reconnaissance report and vote to approve or disapprove the recommended significance status and if required, the recommended treatment of archaeological resources. The determination made by the Committee for treatment shall be a condition of approval for the archaeological clearance permit and the building or grading permit.

(i) If the project site is determined by the Committee not to be significant, then no further treatment is required and an archaeological clearance permit shall be issued.

(ii) If the project site is determined by the Committee to be significant and the Committee determines that the data potential of the site is exhausted because a sufficient sample has been taken and no subsurface cultural remains exist, then no further treatment is required and an archaeological clearance permit shall be issued.

(d) Treatment

If the project site is determined by the committee to be significant and to contain further potential data, then the recommended treatment shall be reviewed and shall include the following procedures:

(i) If additional surface remains exist, then additional collections shall be made; and/or

(ii) If subsurface cultural remains do exist then the test pits shall be expanded, artifacts shall be collected, and an excavation shall be made of archaeological features such as hearths, living surfaces, or other non-portable cultural remains. In addition further archival research shall be conducted concerning human occupation and the land use of the project site; or

(iii) The site shall either be treated as a public or private open space or shall be treated in such a

way that no subsurface disturbance takes place. The procedure is intended as an alternate to paragraph (ii) above. The choice of alternatives is made by the applicant. The committee may recommend but not require that one alternative rather than another be chosen.

- (iv) Following implementation of the treatment plan, a treatment report is required containing a description of the collection, excavation, research, and other procedures, and a summary of the findings. The report shall be submitted by the applicant to and approved by the committee before an archaeological clearance permit is issued. A final report is due within one year of the date of the issuance of the clearance permit. Upon request of the archaeologist, the committee may grant a one-year's extension.
- (v) A mapped and written record shall be kept by City staff of all surveyed areas and test excavations.

(e) Maximum Funding Limit

In the historic downtown archaeological review districts, in no case shall the applicant be required to spend more than one percent of the valuation of the property shown on the building permit in providing reports and other information requested by the Archaeological Review Committee.

(f) Maximum Time for Excavations and for Excavation of Significant Sites

In the historic downtown archaeological review district, in no case shall the archaeologist be required to spend more than 15 eight hour equivalent days in carrying out test excavations, or an additional 20 eight hour equivalent days in carrying out additional excavation of significant sites.

(5) Procedures for River and Trails Area, Suburban Area, and Utility Mains

The following procedures shall be met before an archaeological clearance permit is issued to an applicant in the archaeological review districts for the river and trails district, the suburban district, or a utility main.

(a) Reconnaissance

Reconnaissance shall be completed by an archaeologist, hired by the applicant, meeting the professional qualifications set forth in the Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance. Reconnaissance requiring archaeology dealing with historic period sites shall be completed by a person qualified as a historical archaeologist and as a historian. The reconnaissance shall consist of:

- (i) Archival research and analysis of land titles, historic maps, ARMS files and other existing data; and
- (ii) Visual examination of the property for evidence of archaeological features, artifacts, or culturally altered landscapes at least 75 years old. Linear transects at intervals not exceeding 25 feet shall be walked. If a sample of surface artifacts is recovered during reconnaissance, then the archaeologist in charge of the reconnaissance shall inform the property owner of the desirability of permanently storing the artifacts in a statewide repository such as the museum of New Mexico.

(b) Reconnaissance Report

Upon the completion of the reconnaissance, a reconnaissance report shall be submitted by the applicant to the Archaeological Review Committee containing materials prepared to the specifications of the Committee.

(c) Committee Review and Decision

The Committee shall review the reconnaissance report and vote to approve or disapprove recommended significance status on an archaeological site by site basis and, if required, the recommended treatment of archaeological resources. The Committee's determination for treatment shall be a condition of approval for the archaeological clearance permits. Treatment shall be completed before approval by the Planning Commission of the final development plan or plat. For phased projects, treatment shall be completed before approval of the final development plan or plat for the phase in question.

(d) Treatment

- (i) No further treatment is required if the archaeological site is determined by the Committee not to be significant, and an archaeological clearance permit shall be issued.
- (ii) If the archaeological site is determined by the Committee to be significant and to contain potential data then the recommended treatment shall be reviewed and shall meet the following:
 - A. A sample of surface artifacts shall be collected; and
 - B. If there is reason to believe that subsurface remains do exist, then test excavations shall take place. At least 18 square feet shall be dug by hand, after which further excavations may be made using mechanical equipment. Excavations shall proceed to a depth where no archaeological features or artifacts are

encountered, or until the maximum depth to which excavation can be safely extended.

C. In addition, further archival research shall be conducted concerning human occupation and the land use of the site; or

D. Surface artifacts shall be collected and documented. The site shall alternatively be treated as a public or private open space, park or greenbelt or shall be treated in such a manner that no subsurface disturbance takes place. The choice of alternatives is made by the applicant. The committee may recommend but not require that one alternative rather than another be chosen.

(iii) Following implementation of the treatment plan, a treatment report is required containing a description of the collection, excavation, research, and other procedures, and a summary of the findings. The report shall be submitted to and approved by the committee before an archaeological clearance permit is issued and before approval of the final development plan by the Planning Commission. A final report is due within one year of the date of the issuance of the clearance permit. Upon the request of the archaeologist, the committee may grant a one-year's extension.

(iv) A map and written record shall be kept by City staff of all surveyed areas and test excavations.

(e) River and Trails and Suburban Area: Funding Limit

(i) In the river and trails area, in no case shall the applicant be required to spend more than 3,000 dollars plus 100 dollars per acre for the treatment of an archaeological site.

(ii) In the suburban area, in no case shall the applicant be required to spend more than 4,000 dollars plus 100 dollars per acre for the treatment of an archaeological site.

(iii) The definition of treatment of an archaeological site is as set forth in this chapter. The procedures for treatment are set forth in [paragraph \(5\)\(d\)](#) above.

(iv) The dollar amounts of the cost ceiling shall be reviewed on an annual basis and updated for cost-of-living increases.

(6) Procedures for Santa Fe Trail

(a) The tracks of the Santa Fe Trail are shown on the map of the river and trails district attached hereto and incorporated herein, set out as Exhibit "F" and as shown on the official

map located in the City Planning and Land Use Department.

- (b) For development within such an area as set forth by paragraph (a) above, the applicant is required to submit a reconnaissance report which identifies on an aerial map of at least a scale of one inch equals 400 feet the precise location of the tracks, and which recommends measures for the on-site preservation of the tracks. The Committee shall approve the reconnaissance report before the issuance of an archaeological clearance permit. (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 14)
- (c) In no case shall the tracks of the Santa Fe Trail be disturbed by the development, except upon the approval of the archaeological review districts committee. Criteria for approval by the Committee for allowing disturbance of the tracks shall be as follows:
 - (i) The tracks have been mapped and photographed and such information has been provided to City staff; and
 - (ii) The portion of the tracks to be disturbed is ten percent or less of the total square footage of tracks on the applicant's site; or
 - (iii) The square footage of the tracks constitutes more than 60 percent of the total square footage of the lot and preservation of all of the tracks would constitute a "taking" of the lot.

(7) Appeals

- (a) Any aggrieved person may take appeals of a decision of the Archaeological Review Committee to the Governing Body. Such an appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the City staff certifies that a stay would cause imminent peril to life or property.
- (b) The appeal shall be limited to challenges of decisions made by the Committee. The grounds for the appeal shall be limited to whether the procedures or standards set forth in [§14-3.17](#) were met. Appeals shall be in writing and shall state the specific standard or procedure that is being appealed. The appeal shall be filed within seven calendar days of the meeting at which the committee made the decision being appealed. The appeal shall be made at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Governing Body.

(D) Other General Provisions

(1) Ownership of Artifacts

All artifacts discovered as a result of a reconnaissance or further treatment, with the exception of human remains, are the property

of the property owner. Property owners are encouraged to donate artifacts to the museum of New Mexico or a similar repository.

(2) Human Remains

- (a) If human remains are discovered, compliance with §18-6-11.2 NMSA 1978 is required in addition to the requirements of this section. Persons making the discovery shall contact the City police department to ensure compliance with state law and the City Planning and Land Use Department to ensure compliance with City law.
- (b) If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, or from the historic period and older than 75 years, then the site is considered to be significant. In this case, a treatment plan and report for the remains, meeting the requirements of this section shall be approved by the Archaeological Review Committee.
- (c) Any treatment plan dealing with human remains shall include consideration of local Native American or other religious concerns, if applicable.
- (d) If the remains represent an unplatted cemetery from the historical period, they may not be disturbed unless a district court order is granted authorizing their removal in conformance with §30-12-12 NMSA 1978 as amended.

(3) Unexpected Discoveries

- (a) Any cultural remains that are discovered during construction activities shall be reported to City staff. Construction activities shall immediately cease within the area of the discovery for a maximum of 24 hours from time of discovery. Sunday hours may not be included in the 24 hour time period. No construction activity shall continue that in any way endangers the cultural remains. Every effort should be made by the City to prevent unnecessary construction delays. Designated City staff and one archaeologist from the Archaeological Review Committee shall visit the site and shall determine the archaeological significance and the data potential of the site. If the site is determined to be significant and to have data potential, then:
 - (i) Designated City staff and one archaeologist from the Archaeological Review Committee shall determine a buffer area in which construction activities shall temporarily cease; and
 - (ii) The property owner shall present a treatment plan to the committee for their approval. The treatment plan shall meet the requirements of [paragraphs \(C\)\(4\)](#) or [\(5\)](#) above, depending on the archaeological district in which the discovery is

located pursuant to §§18-6-11 and 18-6-11.1 NMSA 1978 as amended.

- (b) Failure to report such finds can result in a suspension of construction permits.
- (c) If human remains are discovered, City officials must be contacted. If remains are determined to be deposited less than 75 years ago, determination of jurisdiction will be made by the county coroner. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric or isolated burials of early historical age, consultation with the Archaeological Review Committee shall be undertaken to identify an appropriate treatment plan. This treatment plan shall indicate consideration of local Native American or other religious concerns, if applicable. If the remains represent an unplatted cemetery, they may not be disturbed less a district court order is granted authorizing their removal in conformance with §30-12-12 NMSA 1978 as amended.

(4) Emergency Actions

Nothing in this §14-3.13 shall be construed as preventing or delaying emergency actions as needed to protect human health or well being, or public or private property. However, if cultural remains are uncovered or disturbed as a consequence of such emergency actions, the disturbed remains will be treated as unexpected discoveries in accordance with paragraph (D)(3) above once a state of emergency has ceased to exist.

(5) Archaeological Fund and Projects

- (a) An archaeological fund shall be established to receive revenue from building permits, the general fund and other sources.
- (b) The Archaeological Review Committee may recommend expenditure of money from this fund for the following projects:
 - (i) Additional analysis or other treatment of a site of Citywide significance when the funding limit for treatment of a site as set forth in this section has been reached;
 - (ii) Additional analysis or other treatment of a site designated as an "unexpected discovery" by the Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance, when the funding limit for treatment of a site as set forth in this section has been reached and the site is determined to have Citywide significance;
 - (iii) Analysis of artifacts from a site of Citywide significance collected prior to adoption of the Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance; or
 - (iv) Archaeological surveys or studies of a Citywide scope.

- (c) For the purpose of this section, Citywide significance means:
 - (i) An outstanding example of a certain category of site or of a type not adequately documented; or
 - (ii) A site associated with a person or event of special historical significance to Santa Fe.

(E) Approval Criteria / Archaeological Significance

Sites identified as significant shall be those that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in the study of prehistory or history. These shall be those:

- (1) With cultural remains that are more than 75 years old; and
- (2) With cultural remains that are directly associated with events or developments that have made an important contribution to local history or prehistory; or
- (3) With cultural remains that are directly associated with the lives of persons significant in local history; or
- (4) Areas where a high frequency, density, diversity or a substantial number of prehistoric cultural remains are present; or
- (5) Areas having cultural remains known to rarely occur in the Santa Fe area; or
- (6) Any site containing human remains over 75 years old.

(Ord. No. 2001-38 § 2)

Article 14-5: OVERLAY ZONING DISTRICTS

14-5.1 GENERAL PURPOSE; RELATIONSHIP TO GENERAL USE ZONING DISTRICTS

The overlay zoning districts of this article are intended to apply in combination with the underlying general use zoning districts to impose regulations and standards in addition to those required by the general use districts. The requirements of an overlay district shall apply whenever they are in conflict with those in the general use district. The following overlay districts are hereby created:

- (A) Historic Districts;**
- (B) Archaeological Review Districts;**
- (C) Arts and Crafts District;**
- (D) Highway Corridor Protection Districts;**
- (E) Escarpment Overlay Districts; and**
- (F) PUD Planned Unit Development District.**
- (G) Residential Suite Hotel/Motel District.**

(Ord. No. 2001-38 § 2; Ord. No. 2002-37 § 22)

14-5.2 HISTORIC DISTRICTS

(A) General Provisions

(1) General Purpose

In order to promote the economic, cultural, and general welfare of the people of the City and to ensure the harmonious, orderly and efficient growth and development of the City, it is deemed essential by the Governing Body that the qualities relating to the history of Santa Fe, and a harmonious outward appearance, which preserve property values and attract tourists and residents alike, be preserved, some of these qualities being:

- (a) The continued existence and preservation of historical areas and buildings;**
- (b) The continued construction of buildings in the historic styles; and**
- (c) A general harmony as to style, form, color, height, proportion, texture and material between buildings of historic design and those of more modern design.**

(2) Application to State of New Mexico and Any of Its Agencies, Political Subdivisions or Instrumentalities

Pursuant to §3-22-1 through 3-22-5 NMSA 1978, it is the intent of the City of Santa Fe that the provisions of this section shall apply to the state of New Mexico and any of its agencies, political subdivisions or instrumentalities, as well as to any other entity or activity in the Historic Districts.

(3) Boundaries

The boundaries for the Historic District are as shown on the map attached hereto and incorporated herein to the Historic District Ordinance, set out as [Exhibit "D"](#), and as shown on the official map, located in the City Planning and Land Use Department.

(4) Design of Buildings

Full responsibility for the design and development of structures is left to the applicant; however, the file of previously approved applications shall be made available to the applicant.

(5) Zoning District Regulations

The property in an Historic District shall be subject to the requirements, uses, and other regulations of the zoning district of which the property is a part, except for height as regulated in [§14-5.2\(D\)](#).

(6) Nonconforming Structures

Any building in the Historic District not meeting the standards for architectural style set forth in this section, unless given special approval by the Board for architectural or historic interest or unless individually entered in the state register of cultural properties or in the national register of historic places or designated as significant on either register, shall be considered nonconforming. Except for repairs and maintenance required by law, no nonconforming building may be added to or altered in any way unless the proposed addition or alteration will bring the whole to a degree of conformity acceptable to the board. Structures other than buildings, including signs, not conforming to the architectural style or sign standards set forth in this section shall be considered nonconforming. No alteration or repair may be made of any such structure other than its removal. No nonconforming structure in the Historic District, which has been damaged by fire, explosion, act of God or the public enemy to the extent of more than 50 percent of its value, exclusive of basement or cellar, shall be restored except in conformity with the requirements of this section.

(B) Minimum Maintenance Requirements

All buildings and structures in the Historic District over which the Board has jurisdiction to determine whether a demolition permit should be approved or denied shall be preserved against decay and deterioration and free from certain structural defects in the following manner, by the owner thereof or such other person or persons who may have the legal custody and control thereof. The owner or other person having legal

custody and control thereof shall repair such building or structure if it is found to have any of the following defects:

- (1) Those which have parts thereof which are so attached that they may fall and injure members of the public or property;
- (2) Deteriorated or inadequate foundation;
- (3) Defective or deteriorated flooring or floor supports or flooring for floor supports of insufficient size to carry imposed loads with safety;
- (4) Members of walls, partitions or other vertical supports that split, lean, list or buckle due to defective material or deterioration;
- (5) Members of walls, partitions or other vertical supports that are of insufficient size to carry imposed loads with safety;
- (6) Members of ceilings, roofs, ceiling and roof supports or other horizontal members which sag, split or buckle due to defective material or deterioration;
- (7) Members of ceilings, roofs, ceiling and roof supports or other horizontal members that are of insufficient size to carry imposed loads with safety;
- (8) Fireplaces or chimneys which list, bulge or settle due to defective material or deterioration;
- (9) Fireplaces or chimneys which are of insufficient size or strength to carry imposed loads with safety;
- (10) Deteriorated, crumbling or loose plaster;
- (11) Deteriorated or ineffective waterproofing of exterior walls, roofs, foundations or floors, including broken windows or doors;
- (12) Defective or lack of weather protection for exterior wall covering, including lack of paint, or weathering due to lack of paint or other protective covering; or
- (13) Any fault or default in the building or structure that renders the same structurally unsafe or not properly watertight.

(C) Regulation of Significant and Contributing Structures in the Historic Districts

(Ord. No. 2004-26)

- (1) Purpose and Intent

It is intended that:

- (a) Each structure to be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as the addition of conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken;

- (b) Changes to structures that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved, recognizing that most structures change over time;
 - (c) Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a structure be preserved; and
 - (d) New additions and related or adjacent new construction be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the original form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
- (2) Designation of Significant, Contributing, or Noncontributing Status within Historic Districts
- (a) Status Designation

Structures within historic districts may be designated a status of "significant," "contributing," or "noncontributing" based upon the definitions of these terms in Article 14-12. Staff shall maintain a record as to the current status of structures located in the Historic Districts.
 - (b) Board Authority to Review Status Designation
 - (i) The Board is authorized to change the status of a structure or to designate a status for a structure with no status designated.
 - (ii) A change in status or the designation of a status shall be based upon an evaluation of data provided through survey or other relevant sources of information and the definitions of "significant," "contributing," or "noncontributing".
 - (c) Initiation of Review of Status Designation

The Board may review the status designation in response to the following:

 - (i) An application for construction or demolition as set forth in Section 14-5.2 as follows:
 - A. Prior to the application being placed on a Board agenda or prior to issuance of a building permit, if Board approval is not required, staff shall determine whether or not the Board should review the status of the structure. Staff's determination shall be made within 30 days of submittal of the application. If staff's determination is not completed within the 30 days, the application shall be forwarded to the Board. Review by the Board as to the structure's status shall be made at the earliest practicable date. The Board or staff (as

applicable) may consider the application immediately following the determination of status. The application shall be reviewed based upon the status of the structure following the determination of status.

B. Prior to action by the Board on the application, the Board itself may decide to review the status of the structure. The Board's determination as to the status shall be made within 45 days of the decision of the Board to review the status. The Board or staff (as applicable) may consider the application immediately following the determination of the status. The application shall be reviewed based upon the status of the structure following the determination of status.

(ii) A request from the property owner; or

(iii) A request initiated by the City. Staff shall notify the property owner prior to initiating the request.

(d) Notice of Board's Review of Status

(i) Staff shall mail notice, certified mail return receipt requested, to the property owner of the subject property no less than 15 days prior to the Board's review of a change in or designation of status.

(ii) In addition, staff shall mail notice, certified mail return receipt requested, to all property owners within 100 feet of the subject property no less than 15 days prior to the Board's review of a change in or designation of status if the review may result in the lowering of the structure's status.

(iii) With the consent of the property owner, the City shall have posted on the property a poster obtained from the Planning and Land Use Department. Otherwise, the City shall post the poster on the nearest place available to the City. Such poster shall be securely posted, prominently displayed, visible from a public street, at least 14 days prior to the scheduled Board hearing. The posting shall indicate the nature of the application, identification of the property affected and the time, date and place of the hearing.

(e) Appeals

Decisions made by the Board regarding a structure's status may be appealed to the governing body as set forth in Section 14-3.17(D)(2).

(f) Restoration of Status

If a property owner makes changes to a structure without the proper City approvals which result in the lowering of the structure's status, staff or the Board may require the property owner to restore the structure such that its former status is restored.

(g) Report to the Governing Body

Staff shall report annually, beginning in August 2005, all decisions made by the Board regarding a structure's status.

(3) Review by Historic Board Required

(a) Except where this chapter provides for review by staff, the Historic Design Review Board shall review all applications for new construction, alteration, or demolition in the Historic Districts, and of landmark structures throughout the City, based on the standards set forth in this §14-5.2. (Ord. No. 2002-37 §23)

(b) The Historic Board may approve an application for alteration or for new construction on the condition that changes relating to exterior appearance recommended by it be made in the proposed work. In such case, no permit shall be issued until new exhibits, satisfactory to the Board have been submitted.

(4) Compliance with General and Specific Design Standards Required

All development located within the Historic Districts and subject to this

§14-5.2 shall comply with all applicable general development standards set forth in §14-5.2(D), as well as any applicable specific development standards set forth in §§14-5.2(E) through (I).

(5) Exceptions

Staff shall determine whether an exception to this section is required. The Historic Board may grant an exception to the regulations set forth in this section provided that such exception does not exceed the underlying zoning.

(a) Height

If the applicant requests approval of a height in the Historic District that exceeds the underlying zoning district requirement, the applicant shall first receive an exception to this §14-5.2. If approved by the Historic Board, the applicant shall proceed to the Board of Adjustment or other applicable City body for consideration of the proposed variance.

(b) Design Standards and Signage

The Board may recommend exceptions to §§14-5.2(D)(1-8, 10-11) and 14-5.2(E) through (I) for construction or alterations within the

Historic District. The recommendation for exceptions shall be made to the Governing Body. Procedures for public notice and hearing before the Governing Body shall be as set forth in §14-3.6(B)(3). Exceptions are project specific and do not apply to the subject property in perpetuity. If approved by the Governing Body, the Inspections and Enforcement Office shall accept and review an application for, and issue, as appropriate, a building permit. The applicant for such exceptions shall conclusively demonstrate and the Board shall make a positive finding of fact that such exceptions comply with all the criteria listed as follows:

- (i) Do not damage the character of the district;
- (ii) Are required to prevent a hardship to the applicant or an injury to the public welfare; and
- (iii) Strengthen the unique heterogeneous character of the City by providing a full range of design options to ensure that residents can continue to reside within the Historic Districts.

(c) Height, Pitch, Scale, Massing, and Floor Stepbacks

The Board is the City administrative board reviewing and granting or denying requests for exceptions from regulations set forth in §14-5.2(D)(9). When requesting exceptions the applicant shall use the procedures for public notice and hearing set forth in §14-3.6(B)(3), unless the applicant also requests a variance to the underlying zoning. In such a case the applicant for the H ordinance exception shall not be required to publish a legal ad in the local newspaper. Exceptions are project specific and do not apply to the subject property in perpetuity. The Board may grant exceptions and impose conditions thereon to §14-5.2(D)(9) for height of structures within the Historic Districts as specified in §14-5.2(D)(9)(a). The applicant for such exceptions shall conclusively demonstrate and the Board shall make a positive finding of fact that such exceptions comply with all the criteria listed as follows:

- (i) Do not damage the character of the streetscape;
- (ii) Prevent a hardship to the applicant or an injury to the public welfare;
- (iii) Strengthen the unique heterogeneous character of the City by providing a full range of design options to ensure that residents can continue to reside within the Historic Districts;
- (iv) Are due to special conditions and circumstances which are peculiar to the land or structure involved and which are not applicable to other lands or structures in the related streetscape;
- (v) Are due to special conditions and circumstances which are not a result of the actions of the applicant; and

- (vi) Provide the least negative impact with respect to the purpose of this section as set forth in §14-5.2(A)(1).

(D) General Design Standards for All H Districts

In any review of proposed additions or alterations to structures that have been declared significant or contributing in any Historic District or a landmark in any part of the City, the following standards shall be met:

(1) General

- (a) The status of a significant, contributing, or landmark structure shall be retained and preserved. If a proposed alteration will cause a structure to lose its significant, contributing, or landmark status, the application shall be denied. The removal of historic materials or alteration of architectural features and spaces that embody the status shall be prohibited.
- (b) If a proposed alteration or new construction will cause an adjacent structure to lose its significant, contributing, or landmark status, the application may be denied.

(2) Additions

- (a) Additions shall have similar materials, architectural treatments and styles, features, and details as the existing structure, but shall not duplicate those of the existing structure in a manner that will make the addition indistinguishable from the existing structure.
- (b) Additions to buildings that meet the standards of [§14-5.2\(E\)](#) shall continue to meet those standards set forth in [§14-5.2\(E\)](#) in addition to the standards set forth in this section.
- (c) Additions are not permitted to primary façades.
- (d) Additions are not permitted to the side of the existing footprint unless the addition is set back a minimum of ten feet from the primary facade. The addition shall not exceed 50 percent of the square footage of the existing footprint, and shall not exceed 50 percent of the existing dimension of the primary facade. To the extent architecturally practicable, new additions shall be attached to any existing noncontributing portion of structures instead of attaching them to the significant or contributing portion.
- (e) The height of additions:
 - (i) For significant and landmark structures shall be a minimum of six inches less than the parapet or equivalent roof-feature of the existing adjacent connecting facade.
 - (ii) For contributing structures shall be no more than one additional story higher than the existing

structure. To the extent architecturally practicable, two story additions shall be set to the rear or the side rear of the structure. When an additional story is to be placed upon an existing contributing structure, that footprint may be no greater than 50 percent of the footprint of the existing structure, subject to the provisions of [paragraph A \(1\)](#) above. For the purposes of this paragraph, an additional story shall not exceed 12 feet from the existing rooftop to the highest point of that story.

(3) Remodeling to Increase Height; Rooftop Appurtenances

- (a) For remodeling of existing significant and landmark structures, no increase in height of the structures is permitted. (For standards relating to additions to existing structures, see paragraph (2) above.)
- (b) For significant and landmark structures, publicly visible roof top appurtenances, including but not limited to solar collectors, clerestories, decks, or mechanical equipment, shall not be added nor shall the parapet be raised to conceal the rooftop appurtenances. For contributing buildings solar collectors, clerestories, decks, or mechanical equipment if publicly visible shall not be added.

(4) Porches and Portals

Existing porches or portals shall not be enclosed.

(5) Windows, Doors, and Other Architectural Features

- (a) For all facades of significant and landmark structures and for the primary facades of contributing structures:
 - (i) Historic windows shall be repaired or restored wherever possible. Historic windows that cannot be repaired or restored shall be duplicated in the size, style, and material of the original. Thermal double pane glass may be used. No opening shall be widened or narrowed.
 - (ii) No new opening shall be made where one presently does not exist unless historic documentation supports its prior existence.
 - (iii) No existing opening shall be closed.
- (b) For all façades of significant, contributing and landmark structures, architectural features, finishes, and details other than doors and windows, shall be repaired rather than replaced. In the event replacement is necessary, the use of new material may be approved. The new material shall match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Replacement or duplication of missing features shall be substantiated by documentation, physical or pictorial evidence.

(6) Roofs

The existing roof styles and materials shall be maintained or replaced in kind if necessary. The addition of dormers or other roof features should only be considered when they are an existing or historical feature of the structure.

(7) Surface Cleaning

The surface cleaning of structures, when undertaken, shall employ the gentlest means possible. Chemical or physical treatment, such as sandblasting, that causes damage to historic materials, is not permitted.

(8) Archaeological Resources

Discovery of archaeological resources made during the Historic Districts review process shall be referred to the Archaeological Review Committee.

(9) Height, Pitch, Scale, Massing and Floor Stepbacks

The height, pitch, scale, and massing of any structure in an Historic District, as defined in this section, shall be limited as provided for in this section, unless further restricted within this chapter.

(a) Applicability

The following sections identify specific areas and specific projects subject to this section. Planning and Land Use Department staff shall determine whether or not properties are included within this section.

(i) Specific Areas

- A. The authority to limit the height of any structure, as provided in this section, shall apply within the Downtown and Eastside, Don Gaspar, historic transition, and Westside-Guadalupe Historic Districts.
 - B. It shall also apply in the historic review district as specified herein. This authority shall apply to the northern and eastern portion of the historic review district as illustrated on the referenced map attached hereto, and located in the City's Planning and Land Use Department. Inclusive under this authority are all properties accessed from Canyon Road, Camino Militar, Apodaca Hill, Camino Ribera, Camino Cabra, Camino Santander, Camino San Acacio, Camino del Monte Sol, Camino Rancheros, Camino Ranchitos, Garcia Street, Old Santa Fe Trail (to the Arroyo de
-

los Chamisos crossing), and Old Pecos Trail (to the southern boundary of the historic review district) as they continue out of the Downtown and Eastside Historic District and terminate in the historic review district. This authority shall also apply to all properties accessed from public rights-of-way that are located east of the western boundary of the historic review district and north of the southern boundary of the historic review district to the intersection of Camino Corrales and Fort Union Drive.

- C. This authority shall also apply to properties accessed from Camino Lejo, Mt. Carmel Road, and east to the intersection of Camino de Cruz Blanca and Camino de Cruz Blanca Norte, inclusive of Camino de Cruz Blanca and Camino de Cruz Blanca Norte, and exclusive of properties east of the intersection of Camino de Cruz Blanca and Camino de Cruz Blanca Norte.
- D. This limitation of applicability shall not affect the authority of the Board with respect to significant or contributing structures as provided in [§§14-5.2\(F\)](#), [\(G\)](#), and [\(H\)](#).

(ii) Project Types

Planning and Land Use Department staff shall determine the applicability of this section to individual projects and the applicable streetscape as follows:



Illustration 14-5.2-1 Linear Street – No Interruptions or Truncation

Illustration 14-5.2-1 Linear Street – No Interruptions or Truncation

- A. If the project location is sited on a street which extends linearly with no interruptions or truncations, the streetscape shall include buildings, yard walls, and fences on both

sides of the street on which the proposed building, yard wall, or fence is to be located, for a distance of 600 feet measured from the midpoint of the street facing façade(s) of the proposed building, yard wall, or fence in both directions parallel to the street centerline. See Illustration 14-5.2-1, "Linear Street - No Interruptions or Truncations."

Illustration 14-5.2-2 Truncation by an Intersecting Block or Visual Intersection

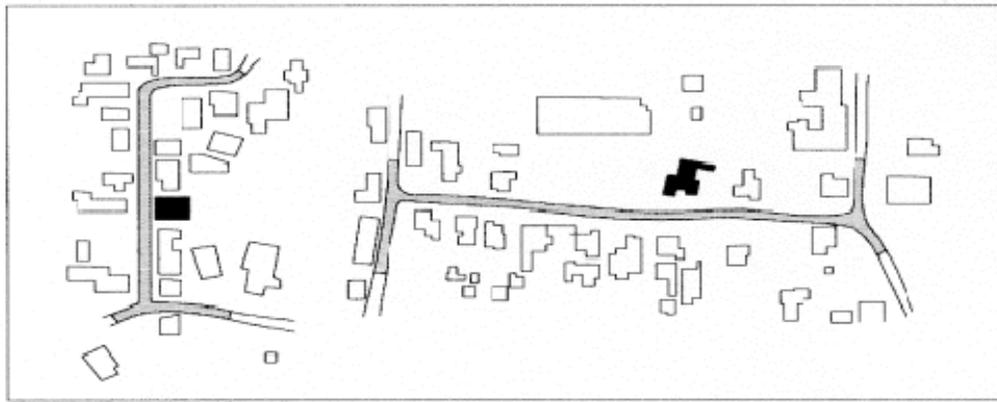


Illustration 14-5.2-2 Truncation by an Intersecting Block or Visual Intersection

Illustration 14-5.2-3 Frontage on More than One Street



Illustration 14-5.2-3 Frontage on More than One Street

- B. If the streetscape is truncated by an intersecting block or a visual intrusion (such as a curve or turn in the streetscape) before the 600 feet is measured, the streetscape shall include all buildings, yard walls, or fences up to and including those which front the intersection or intrusion. See Illustration

14-5.2-2, "Truncation by an Intersecting Block or Visual Intrusion."

- C. If the proposed building, yard wall, or fence fronts more than one street, the streetscape on each street frontage as determined in paragraph (ii)A above shall be considered. See Illustration 14-5.2-3, "Frontage on More than One Street." (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 24)

Illustration 14-5.2-4 Interior Lot with No Street Frontage

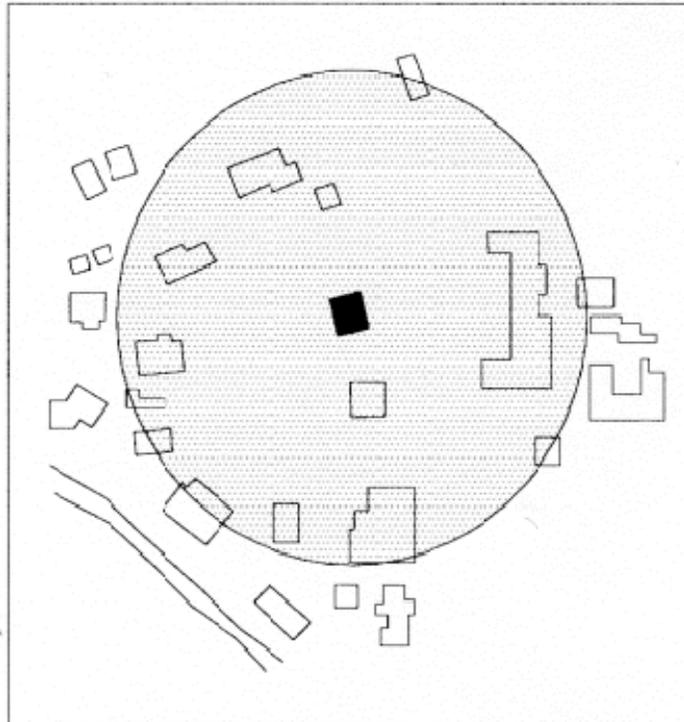


Illustration 14-5.2-4 Interior Lot with No Street Frontage

- D. When the proposed building, yard wall or fence is located on a lot with no frontage on rights-of-way, the streetscape is defined by measuring a distance of 300 feet in all directions beginning from the mid-point of the facade which contains the principal entrance of the building. The height of a proposed yard wall or fence shall not exceed the height of the tallest yard wall or fence within this streetscape. See Illustration 14-5.2-4, "Interior Lot with No Street Frontage."

- E. When the proposed building, yard wall or fence faces a T- or a Y-intersection, the streetscape shall include buildings, yard walls, and fences as defined in paragraph

(ii)(A) above and buildings, yard walls, and fences on both sides of the street creating the leg of the "T" or the arm of the "Y" for a distance of 300 feet parallel to the street centerline. See Illustrations 14-5.2-5, "Location at a "Y" Intersection," and 14-5.2-6, "Location at a "T" Intersection." (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 25)

F. When the proposed building, yard wall, or fence is located in a streetscape that includes no buildings, yard walls, or fences, the height of the proposed building shall not exceed 16 feet. Yard walls and fences in this streetscape shall not exceed five feet in height.

Illustration 14-5.2-5 Location at a "Y" Intersection

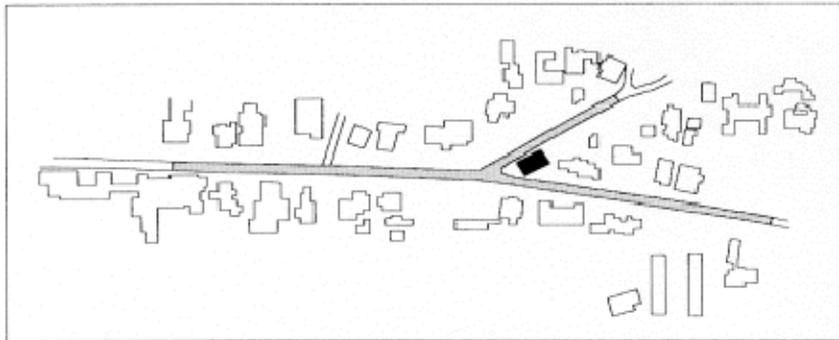


Illustration 14-5.2-5 Location at a "Y" Intersection

Illustration 14-5.2-6 Location at a "T" Intersection

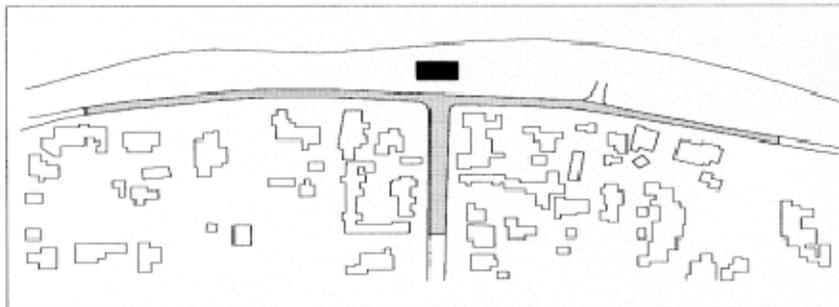


Illustration 14-5.2-6 Location at a "T" Intersection

(b) Streetscape Standards

- (i) Streetscapes shall not extend beyond the outer boundaries of the Historic Districts.
- (ii) When determining streetscape, the following structure types shall be excluded: institutional, buildings originally constructed to house a hotel, residential multiple unit, buildings with non-historic multiple stories, non-historic pitched roof, auxiliary outbuildings such as sheds, existing structures approved by way of a variance or exception, and yard walls and fences whose height is inconsistent

with the predominant height of yard walls and fences on an applicable streetscape.

- (iii) When determining an applicable streetscape, vacant lots or parcels shall not be included in the calculation for allowable height.
- (iv) In certain cases, the Board may consider the standard deviation of heights in addition to the average heights within an applicable streetscape.
- (v) If a portion of a structure falls within the measurement of an applicable streetscape, such structure shall be considered as part of the applicable streetscape.
- (vi) If the determined allowable height of a proposed residential building or addition does not meet the minimum construction standards related to height set forth in the Uniform Building Code, then the Uniform Building Code shall prevail.

(c) Height

- (i) Official map of building heights in the Historic Districts - procedures.
 - A. The Historic Design Review Board shall recommend the adoption of an official map reflecting building heights in the Historic Districts to the Governing Body. This map shall be used for the purpose of regulating building height in the Historic Districts. The map shall be adopted at a public hearing of the Governing Body, which hearing shall be advertised in a local newspaper no less than 15 days prior to the hearing. All affected property owners and owners of lots or of land within 100 feet, excluding public right-of-way, of the property affected shall be notified of the public hearing by first class mail, mailed at least 15 days prior to the public hearing. The official map shall be adopted by the Governing Body by ordinance.
 - B. The official map of building heights in the Historic Districts may be amended from time to time. This Historic Design Review Board shall make recommendations to the Governing Body for the amendment of the official map, at a public hearing. Such hearing shall be advertised in a local newspaper no less than 15 days prior to the hearing.

- C. The Governing Body shall hold a public hearing on any amendments to the official map. The official map, inclusive of amendments, is hereby adopted by reference and incorporated as if set out herein. Such public hearing shall be advertised in a local newspaper no less than 15 days prior to the hearing. All affected property owners and owners of lots or of land within 100 feet, excluding public right-of-way, of the property affected shall be notified of the public hearing by first class mail, mailed at 15 days prior to the public hearing.
 - D. The official map is available in the City planning office and is accessible at all reasonable times for inspection.
- (ii) In exercising its authority under this section, the Board shall limit the height of structures as set forth in this section. Heights of existing structures shall be as set forth on the official map of building heights in the Historic Districts.
- A. If a proposed building has a parapet, the façade shall not be in excess of two feet of the average of the height of the façades in the streetscape.
 - B. If the proposed building has a pitched roof, the ridge height of the proposed building shall not be in excess of two feet of the average of the ridge height of the pitched roofs in the streetscape.
 - C. Yard walls and fences shall be limited to a height that does not exceed the average of the height of other yard walls and fences in the streetscape.
 - D. Pursuant to [§14-7.4\(C\)](#), the height of any other structure shall be limited to the allowable building height within the applicable streetscape, as defined in this section. (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 26)
 - E. The height and dimension of signage are as set forth in [§14-8.10\(H\)](#).
 - F. The Board may increase the allowable height for proposed buildings and additions located on a sloping site where the difference in the natural grade along the structure's foundation exceeds two feet. In no case shall the height of a façade exceed four feet above the allowable height of the

applicable streetscape measured from natural or finished grade, whichever is more restrictive. This increase in height shall be constructed only in the form of building stepbacks from the street.

- (iii) In Historic Districts, height shall be the vertical distance measured between the highest part of a structure and the existing grade or finished grade, whichever is more restrictive, at the midpoint of the street facing facade, excluding rooftop appurtenances, the increased height of walls or fences over pedestrian and vehicular openings, and gates (either in opened or closed position). For structures which do not have street frontage, height shall be determined by the facade which contains the tallest vertical distance measured between the highest part of a structure and the existing grade or finished grade, whichever is more restrictive. The height of walls and fences is measured from the street-facing side of the wall or fence. (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 27)

- (d) Pitch

If the determined streetscape includes over 50 percent buildings with pitched roofs, the proposed building may have a pitched roof. A pitched roof is defined as a gable, shed, or hipped roof. The pitch of the roof shall match the predominant pitch extant in the streetscape.

- (e) Scale

The height of a proposed building or addition, its façade length, and its roof form and pitch shall appear to be in proportion to the height, façade length, and roof form and pitch of buildings in the applicable streetscape, or the building on which the addition is proposed.

- (f) Massing and Floor Stepbacks

The Board may require that upper floor levels be stepped back, to carry out the intent of this section; provided that the Board in making such determinations shall take into account whether the height of the proposed building, yard wall, fence, or proposed stepback of upper floor levels is in harmony with the massing of the applicable streetscape and preservation of the historic and characteristic visual qualities of the streetscape. The Board shall also require that the publicly visible façades of the structure be in conformance with [§§14-5.2\(E\)](#) through [\(H\)](#), and in meeting those requirements, may require that different floor levels be stepped back.

- (10) Signs; Murals

Sign applications and required submittals shall be reviewed by the Planning and Land Use Department. Approval or disapproval shall be indicated by the Division on the application for the building permit and on each of the required submittals, all of which shall be signed by the Division staff assigned to the review. The Division shall report approvals and disapprovals to the Board at its next regular meeting as an informational item. Murals may be referred to the City Arts Board for an advisory recommendation.

(11) Walk Areas

The Board shall recommend to the Governing Body appropriate streets or portions of streets within the Historic District to be set aside for walk areas. The Governing Body may set aside the areas recommended; provided, that three-fourths of the property owners adjoining the street or portion of street affected have given consent thereto. Such walk areas shall be closed to vehicular traffic, and any improvements made by the City in the public right-of-way within the walk area shall be for pedestrian purposes. No walk area shall be set aside unless there is adequate space available conveniently related to the area for parking of cars of those who will make use of the area. The Board's recommendation to the Governing Body shall include a statement of the available parking space.

(E) Downtown and Eastside Design Standards

The Governing Body recognizes that a style of architecture has evolved within the City from the year 1600 to the present characterized by construction with adobe, hereafter called "old Santa Fe style", and that another style has evolved, hereafter called "recent Santa Fe style", which is a development from, and an elaboration of the old Santa Fe style, with different materials and frequently with added decorations.

(1) Old Santa Fe Style

Old Santa Fe style, characterized by construction with adobe, is defined as including the so-called "pueblo" or "pueblo-Spanish" or "Spanish-Indian" and "territorial" styles and is more specifically described as follows:

- (a) With rare exception, buildings are of one story, few have three stories, and the characteristic effect is that the buildings are long and low. Roofs are flat with a slight slope and surrounded on at least three sides by a firewall of the same color and material as the walls or of brick. Roofs are never carried out beyond the line of the walls except to cover an enclosed portal or porch formed by setting back a portion of the wall or to form an exterior portal, the outer edge of the roof being supported by wooden columns. Two-story construction is more common in the territorial than in other sub-styles, and is preferably accompanied by a balcony at the level of the floor of the second story. Façades are flat, varied by inset portales, exterior portales, projecting vigas or roof beams, canales or water-spouts, flanking buttresses and wooden lintels, architraves and cornices, which, as well as doors, are

frequently carved and the carving may be picked out with bright colors. Arches are almost never used except for nonfunctional arches, often slightly ogive, over gateways in freestanding walls;

- (b) All exterior walls of a building are painted alike. The colors range from a light earth color to a dark earth color. The exception to this rule is the protected space under portales, or in church-derived designs, inset panels in a wall under the roof, in which case the roof overhangs the panel. These spaces may be painted white or a contrasting color, or have mural decorations;
- (c) Solid wall space is always greater in any façade than window and door space combined. Single panes of glass larger than 30 inches in any dimension are not permissible except as otherwise provided in this section;
- (d) The rule as to flat roofs shall not be construed to prevent the construction of skylights or installation of air conditioning devices, or any other necessary roof structures, but such structures other than chimneys, flues, vents and aerals, shall be so placed as to be concealed by the firewall from the view of anyone standing in the street on which the building fronts;
- (e) True old Santa Fe style buildings are made of adobe with mud plaster finish. Construction with masonry blocks, bricks, or other materials with which the adobe effect can be simulated is permissible; provided, that the exterior walls are not less than eight inches thick and that geometrically straight façade lines are avoided. Mud plaster or hard plaster simulating adobe, laid on smoothly, is required; and
- (f) It is characteristic of old Santa Fe style commercial buildings to place a portal so that it covers the entire sidewalk, the columns being set at the curb line.

(2) Recent Santa Fe Style

Recent Santa Fe style intends to achieve harmony with historic buildings by retention of a similarity of materials, color, proportion, and general detail. The dominating effect is to be that of adobe construction, prescribed as follows:

- (a) No building shall be over two stories in height in any façade unless the façade shall include projecting or recessed portales, setbacks or other design elements;
- (b) The combined door and window area in any publicly visible façade shall not exceed 40 percent of the total area of the façade except for doors or windows located under a portal. No door or window in a publicly visible façade shall be located nearer than three feet from the corner of the façade;

- (c) No cantilevers shall be permitted except over projecting vigas, beams, or wood corbels, or as part of the roof treatment described below;
- (d) No less than 80 percent of the surface area of any publicly visible façade shall be adobe finish, or stucco simulating adobe finish. The balance of the publicly visible façade, except as above, may be of natural stone, wood, brick, tile, terra cotta, or other material, subject to approval as hereinafter provided for building permits;
- (e) The publicly visible façade of any building and of any adjoining walls shall, except as otherwise provided, be of one color, which color shall simulate a light earth or dark earth color, matte or dull finish and of relatively smooth texture. Façade surfaces under portales may be of contrasting or complimentary colors. Windows, doors and portales on publicly visible portions of the building and walls shall be of one of the old Santa Fe styles; except that buildings with portales may have larger plate glass areas for windows under portales only. Deep window recesses are characteristic; and
- (f) Flat roofs shall have not more than 30 inches overhang.

(F) Historic Review District

(1) Applicability

- (a) The Division shall review and approve or deny all applications for new construction, exterior alteration, and demolition of structures in the historic review district in accordance with the standards set forth in this section.
- (b) The Historic Design Review Board shall review and approve or deny new construction of commercial, residential multi-unit, public structures, and those structures requiring the Board's review as specified in [§14-5.2\(D\)\(9\)\(a\)](#). Approval, disapproval, or referral shall be indicated by the Division on the application for the building permit and on each of the required submittals, all of which shall be signed by the Division staff assigned to the review.

(2) District Standards

- (a) The following structural standards shall be complied with whenever exterior features of buildings and other structures subject to public view from any public street, way, or other public place are erected, altered, or demolished:
 - (i) Slump block, stucco, or stone shall be used as exterior wall materials. Wood and other materials may be used for details. Aluminum siding, metal panels, mirrored glass, and unstuccoed masonry units or unstuccoed cement shall not be used as exterior wall materials; and

- (ii) The color of stuccoed buildings shall predominantly be brown, tan, or local earth tones. This does not include chocolate brown colors or white except dull or matte off-white (yeso). Surfaces of stone shall be in the natural color. Entries and portals may be emphasized by the use of white or other colors or materials. Painting of buildings with bold repetitive patterns, or using buildings as signs is prohibited.
- (b) It is intended that buildings be designed to be "wall dominated". "Wall dominated" means that the building's geometry is more defined by walls than by roofs. Buildings with flat, gabled, shed, and hipped roofs can be designed as "wall dominated" solutions and are allowed. However, gabled, shed and hipped roofs are only allowed if sufficient evidence is provided by the applicant showing that there are pitched roofs extant before December 12, 1983 (date of enactment) within the related streetscape, as viewed when standing in the public street in front of the site. The height of the roof above the wall shall be no greater than the height of the walls. Folded plate, hyperbolic, mansard, or red tile roofs are not allowed. Roofs in local earth tones are preferred.
- (c) The use of solar and other energy collecting and conserving strategies is encouraged. The use of large glazed areas on south-facing walls for trombe walls or other solar collectors, direct gain, or other collecting purposes is allowed. When in view from any public street, way, or other public place, solar equipment shall be screened as follows:
 - (i) Raising the parapet;
 - (ii) Setting back from the edge of the roof;
 - (iii) Framing the collector with wood;
 - (iv) In pitched roofs, by integrating the collector into the pitch;
 - (v) In ground solar collectors by a wall or vegetation;
 - (vi) In wall collectors or greenhouses, by enclosing by end or other walls;
 - (vii) Other means that screen the collector or integrate it into the overall structure. Non-glare materials shall be used in solar collectors.
- (d) Roof-mounted mechanical, electrical and telephone equipment and other obtrusive structures shall be architecturally screened with opaque materials by raising the parapet, boxing in the equipment or other appropriate means. The equipment shall be of a low profile to minimize the screening problem.

- (e) No cantilever or long apparently unsupported openings are allowed except over the projecting vigas, beams, or wood corbels or as part of the roof. The use of arches is discouraged except in freestanding walls.
- (f) In order to emulate traditional Santa Fe architecture and construction traditions, it is intended that structures be designed to appear essentially as structures with massive walls which are defined as being built or appearing to be built of adobe construction, wall thickness appearing massive in relation to wall height, and where applicable, the depths of windows, doors and entry opening showing the massiveness of the structure. Solid wall space shall be greater in any façade than window or door space combined. Exceptions are allowed for south facing walls for solar equipment as provided in paragraph (F)(2)(c) of this section and under portales. The mass elements that make up the building composition shall appear as single blocks. Buildings with ground coverage of over 20,000 square feet and over one story shall be designed to appear more as an aggregation of smaller "building blocks" rather than a single large box or block. (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 28)
- (g) Walls and fences visible from the street shall be built of brick, adobe, rock, masonry, wood, coyote fencing, wrought iron, slump block, or similar materials. Walls of unstuccoed concrete block or unstuccoed concrete, chain link, metal wire, or similar materials are prohibited, except where the wall or fence is not visible from the street.
- (h) When parking spaces are required for commercial or multi-family residential buildings, they shall be placed to the rear or side of the building. When parking areas are visible from the street, they shall be screened from view by walls, fences, vegetation, planters, earth berms, or other means.

(G) Historic Transition District

(1) Purpose

- (a) In order to promote the economic, cultural and general welfare of the people of the City and to ensure the harmonious, orderly, and efficient growth and development of the City, it is deemed essential by the Governing Body that the qualities relating to the history of Santa Fe, and a harmonious outward appearance, which preserves property values and attracts tourists and residents alike, be preserved, some of the qualities being:
 - (i) The continued existence and preservation of historic areas and buildings;
 - (ii) The continued construction of buildings in the historic styles; and
 - (iii) A general harmony as to style, form, color, proportion, texture, and material between buildings

of historic design and those of more modern design.

- (b) The Governing Body hereby establishes a process for review of style, form, color, proportion, texture, and materials as part of the building permit process in the historic transition district.

(2) Applicability

Submittals of required elevations and plans and approval of these submittals by the Planning and Land Use Department are required before a building permit is given for construction, renovation, or exterior remodeling of any exterior feature of a building or structure subject to public view from any public street, way, or other public place. Demolition shall not require prior approval by the Planning and Land Use Department.

(3) District Standards

Compliance with the following structural standards shall occur whenever those exterior features of buildings and other structures subject to public view from any public street, way, or other public place are erected or altered:

(a) Architectural Style

(i) Materials

It is intended that exterior wall materials express a monolithic and massive appearance. Stucco, brick, slump block, and stone are allowed. Materials such as aluminum siding, metal panels, mirrored glass, and unstuccoed masonry units or cement are not allowed. Wood siding is not allowed for an entire wall;

(ii) Color

The color of stuccoed buildings shall predominantly be in brown, tans, or local earth tones. This does not include chocolate brown colors or white except dull or matte off-white (yeso). Surfaces of stone or brick shall be in the natural color. Entries and portals may be emphasized by the use of white or other colors or materials. Painting of buildings with bold repetitive patterns, or using buildings as signs is prohibited;

(iii) Roof Form, Slope and Shape

It is intended that buildings be designed to be "wall dominated". "Wall dominated" means that the building's geometry is more defined by walls than by roofs. Buildings with flat, gabled, shed, and hipped roofs can be designed as "wall dominated" solutions and are allowed. The height of the roof above the wall shall be no greater than the height

of the walls. Folded plate roofs, hyperbolic, mansard, or red tile roofs are not allowed. Roofs in local earth tone colors are preferred. See Illustration 14-5.2-7, "Examples of Roof Types";

Illustration 14-5.2-7 Examples of Roof Types

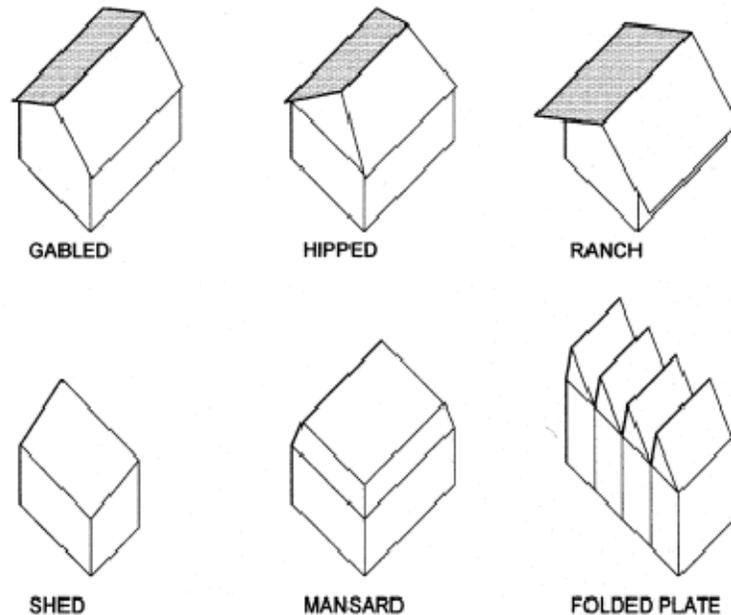


Illustration 14-5.2-7 Examples of Roof

(iv) Solar Equipment

A. It is intended that the use of solar and other energy collecting and conserving strategies be encouraged. The use of large glazed areas on south facing walls for collectors, trombe walls, greenhouses, garden rooms, direct gain, or other collecting purposes is allowed. Solar equipment shall be screened as follows:

1. Raising the parapet;
2. Setting back from the edge of the roof;
3. Framing the collector with wood;
4. In the case of pitched roofs, by integrating the collector into the pitch;
5. In case of ground solar collectors by a wall or vegetation;

6. In the case of wall collectors or greenhouses, by enclosing by end or other walls;
 7. Other means that screen the collector or integrate it into the overall structure. Non-glare materials shall be used in solar collectors.
- B. Roof-mounted equipment: roof-mounted mechanical, electrical and telephone equipment and other obtrusive structures shall be architecturally screened with opaque materials, for example, by raising the parapet, and shall be of a low profile to minimize the screening problem;
- C. Cantilevers, arches: no cantilever or long apparently unsupported openings are allowed except over the projecting vigas, beams, or wood corbels or as part of the roof. The use of arches is discouraged except in free standing walls;

(b) Size, Mass and Shape

- (i) In order to emulate traditional Santa Fe architecture and construction traditions, it is intended that structures be designed to appear essentially as structures with massive walls. Structures with massive walls are defined as being built or appearing to be built of adobe construction, wall thickness appearing massive in relation to wall height, and where applicable, the depths of windows, doors and entry openings showing, the massiveness of the structures. Solid wall space shall be greater in any façade than window or door space combined. Exceptions are allowed for south facing walls for solar equipment as provided in paragraph (G)(3)(a)(iv) of this section, and under portales; (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 29)
- (ii) The mass elements which make up the building composition shall appear as single blocks;
- (iii) Buildings with ground coverage of over 20,000 square feet and over one story shall be designed to appear more as an aggregation of smaller "building blocks" rather than a single large box or block. A human scale shall be achieved near ground level on large commercial, multi-family residential and public buildings and along street façades and entryways through the use of such scale elements as windows, doors, columns, and beams. Human scale means the entrances, windows, doors, columns, and beams on large buildings are in

proportion to the people using the building. For example, a ten-foot high entrance cover is in proportion to a person using it. A 30 foot high colonnade is not;

(c) Walls and Fences

Walls and fences visible from the street shall be built of brick, adobe, rock, masonry, wood, coyote fencing, wrought iron, slump block, or similar materials. Walls of unstuccoed concrete block or unstuccoed concrete, chain link, metal wire, or similar materials are prohibited, except where the wall or fence is not visible from the street;

(d) Remodeling and Alteration

Persons requesting approval for building permits for remodeling or alteration of nonconforming structures shall not be required to bring the total structure into conformance with the standards for the historic transition area. However, the portion of the building that is remodeled or altered shall conform to those standards. Remodeling of structures of architectural and historic interest or individually entered on the state register of cultural properties or national register of historic places or designated as significant on either register shall be related to and compatible with the structure. "Related to and compatible with" means existing together with unity and coherence.

(4) Final Review

(a) All applicants for final review shall submit:

(i) Three copies of four building elevations drawn to scale. Elevations shall be drawn with sufficient detail to show the architectural design of the structures, including proposed exterior finish materials, textures and colors;

(ii) Three copies of a dimensioned plan drawn to scale which shows building location and configuration in relation to other site improvements, including but not limited to parking lots and utilities.

(b) The Planning and Land Use Department shall make a determination of whether the plans and elevations are in compliance with the requirements of this section within five working days from the date of the application to the City. If the submitted information is inadequate, the Division may postpone action until a date agreed upon by the Division and the applicant.

(c) Final approval, disapproval, or conditional approval shall be noted on the face of the application and signed by a representative of the Planning and Land Use Department. If conditional approval is given, the list of conditions shall be attached to the application. If the application is

disapproved, the sections of the historic transition district with which the application did not comply shall be noted on the application.

- (d) No approval by the Planning and Land Use Department shall be required for repairs that do not in any way alter any exterior feature in view from any public street, way, or public place, or for repainting it the same color.

(5) Property Use and Zoning District

The property in the historic transition district may be used for any use permitted in the zoning district of which the property in question is a part. The property in the historic transition district shall be subject to the requirements, uses, height, and other regulations of the zoning district of which the property is a part.

(H) Don Gaspar Area Historic District

(1) District Standards

Compliance with the following structural standards shall occur wherever those exterior features of buildings and other structures subject to public view from any public street, way, or other public place are erected, altered, or demolished:

- (a) Slump block, stucco, brick, stone, or wood shall be used as exterior wall materials. Aluminum siding, metal panels, mirrored glass and unstuccoed concrete block or unstuccoed concrete shall not be used as exterior wall materials. The painting of buildings with a color that causes arresting or spectacular effects or with bold repetitive patterns, or using building as signs is prohibited. Murals, however, are permitted and may be referred to the City arts board for an advisory recommendation.
- (b) Roof forms including but not limited to flat, gabled, shed, and hipped roofs are allowed. Folded plate or hyperbolic roofs are not allowed.
- (c) The use of solar and other energy collecting and conserving strategies is encouraged. The use of large glazed areas on south facing walls for trombe walls or other solar collectors, greenhouses, garden rooms, direct gain, or other energy collecting purposes is allowed. When in view from any public street, way, or other public place, solar equipment shall be screened by the following methods:
 - (i) Raising the parapet;
 - (ii) Setting back from the edge of the roof;
 - (iii) Framing the collector with wood;
 - (iv) In the case of pitched roofs, by integrating the collector into the pitch;

- (v) In case of ground solar collectors by a wall or vegetation;
 - (vi) In the case of wall collectors by enclosing by end or other walls;
 - (vii) Other means that screen the collector or integrate it into the overall structure. Non-glare materials shall be used in solar collectors.
- (d) Mechanical, electrical, telephone equipment, microwave satellite receiving dishes, and other obtrusive equipment shall be architecturally screened by opaque materials by raising the parapet, framing in the equipment, or other appropriate means. The equipment shall be of a low profile to minimize the screening problems.
- (e) Walls and fences shall be of brick, adobe, masonry, rock, wood, coyote fencing, or similar materials. Wrought iron fences and slump block walls are allowed. Walls of unstuccoed concrete, chain-link, metal wire, or similar materials are prohibited, except where the wall or fence is not in view from any public street, way, or other public place.
- (f) Greenhouses. Attached greenhouses that front on the street shall give the appearance of being integrated into the structure of the building or of being a substantive addition rather than having a lean-to-effect. The use of corrugated fiberglass or rolled plastic for the external surface of attached or freestanding greenhouses that front on the street is prohibited. Greenhouses with slanting sides shall be bracketed at the ends and the greenhouses made from enclosed porches or portales shall maintain the shape of the porch or portal.
- (g) For residential uses, paving with asphalt or parking is not allowed in the front yard except in the sidewalk or driveway.
- (h) For commercial uses zoned C-1 front yards are required to be landscaped, and no required front yard shall be used for off-street parking.
- (i) As a condition of any rezoning all applicants shall provide evidence of sufficient off-street parking and an intent to maintain the architectural integrity of the existing building or to conform to the architectural style of the district if constructing a building on a vacant lot.

(2) Walls; Fences; Solar Collectors; Administration

Applications for erection, alteration, or destruction of walls, fences, and solar collectors and required submittals shall be reviewed by the Planning and Land Use Department. Approval, disapproval, or referral shall be indicated by the Division on the application for the building permit and on each of the required submittals, all of which shall be signed by the Division staff assigned to the review. The

Division shall report approvals, disapprovals, or referrals to the Board at its next regular meeting as an informational item.

(I) Westside-Guadalupe Historic District

(1) District Standards

Compliance with the following structural standards shall occur whenever those exterior features of buildings and other structures subject to public view from any public street, way, or other public place are erected, altered, or demolished:

- (a) Slump block, stucco, brick, or stone, shall be used as exterior wall materials. Wood and other materials may be used for details. Aluminum siding, metal panels, mirrored glass, and unstuccoed concrete block or unstuccoed concrete shall not be used as exterior wall materials;
- (b) The color of stuccoed buildings shall predominantly be in browns, tans, local earth tones and soft pastels. Surfaces of stone or brick shall be in the natural color. Entryways, and portales or porches may be emphasized by the use of white or other colors. Painting of buildings with a color that causes arresting or spectacular effects or with bold repetitive patterns or using buildings as signs is prohibited. Murals, however, are permitted and may be referred to the City Arts Board for an advisory recommendation;
- (c) Roof form, slope, and shape. It is intended that buildings be designed to be "wall dominated". "Wall dominated" means that the building's geometry is more defined by walls than by roofs. Buildings with flat, gabled, shed, or hipped roofs can be designed as "wall dominated" solutions and are allowed. The height of the roof above the wall shall be no greater than the height of the wall. Folded plate, hyperbolic or mansard roofs are not allowed;
- (d) The use of solar and other energy collecting and conserving strategies is encouraged. The use of large glazed areas on south facing walls for trombe walls or other solar collectors, direct gain, or other energy collecting purposes is allowed. When in view from any public street, way, or other public place, solar equipment shall be screened as follows:
 - (i) Raising the parapet;
 - (ii) Setting back from the edge of the roof;
 - (iii) Framing the collector with wood;
 - (iv) In the case of pitched roofs, by integrating the collector into the pitch;
 - (v) In the case of ground solar collectors by a wall or vegetation;

- (vi) In the case of wall collectors, by enclosing by end or other walls;
 - (vii) Other means that screen the collector or integrate it into the overall structure. Non-glare materials shall be used in solar collectors.
- (e) Mechanical, electrical, telephone equipment, microwave satellite receiving dishes, and other obtrusive equipment shall be architecturally screened with opaque materials by raising the parapet, boxing in the equipment, or other appropriate means. The equipment shall be of a low profile to minimize the screening problems;
 - (f) Walls and fences shall be of brick, adobe, masonry, rock, wood, coyote fencing, or similar materials. Wrought iron fences and slump block walls are allowed. Walls of unstuccoed concrete block, unstuccoed concrete, chain-link, metal wire, or similar materials are prohibited, except where the wall or fence is not in the street frontage;
 - (g) Greenhouses
 - (h) Attached greenhouses that front on the street shall give the appearance of being integrated into the structure of the building or of being a substantive addition rather than having a lean-to effect. The use of corrugated fiberglass or rolled plastic for the external surface of attached or freestanding greenhouses that front on the street is prohibited. Greenhouses with slanting sides shall be bracketed at the ends and that greenhouses made from enclosed porches or portales maintain the shape of the porch or portal;
 - (i) Porches and portales are encouraged;
 - (j) When parking spaces are required for commercial or multi-family residential buildings, they shall be placed to the rear or side of the building.
- (2) Walls; Fences; Solar Collectors; Administration

Applications for erection, alteration, or demolition of walls, fences, and solar collectors and required submittals shall be reviewed by the Planning and Land Use Department. Approval, disapproval or referral shall be indicated by the Division on the application for the building permit and on each of the required submittals, all of which shall be signed by the Division staff assigned to the review. The Division shall report approvals, disapprovals, and referrals to the Board at its next regular meeting as an informational item.

(J) Creation of Historic Districts

The Governing Body may, of its own motion, on recommendation of the Historic Design Review Board, or in response to petition, designate an area as an Historic District. Historic Districts shall be areas of historical, architectural, cultural, or special aesthetic interest. Historic Districts so classified will be designated for zoning purposes by the existing zone

designations at the time of the adoption of this section, plus the suffix "H." The procedure for establishment of an Historic District shall be that prescribed for other rezonings, but also shall comply with this section.

(1) Application

Any petition for designation of a Historic District shall be accompanied by an application and supporting materials as specified in the user's guide, and also any other information as requested by the Historic Board.

(2) Preliminary Review and Hearing

(a) In any matter subject to its review, the Historic Board, upon request of the applicant, shall provide a preliminary review. Application for preliminary review shall be accompanied by two copies of the design development drawings or photographs. The Board shall provide an informal determination of whether the drawings and photographs are in compliance with the applicable standards.

(b) Preliminary approval or disapproval shall be indicated on each copy of the design development drawings or photographs and signed by the chair of the Board. If disapproved, the Board shall give the reasons for disapproval on each copy of the required submittals. One marked copy shall be retained by the Board. The other copy, similarly marked, shall be returned to the applicant. Preliminary approval is not a substitute for final review approval. Any subsequent changes to the design development drawings prior to final review shall be consistent with the preliminary approval.

(c) The Historic Board shall act at its next regular meeting upon those preliminary applicants that have been filed seven or more days in advance of that meeting. Notice of the time and place of the preliminary review shall be given to the applicant in writing by the Planning and Land Use Department.

(3) Final Review and Hearings

(a) No exterior feature or part of an exterior feature of a structure which is subject to view from any public street may be erected, demolished, or have its appearance changed until the application and required submittals have been approved by the Historic Board, as part of the building permit process in accordance with standards set forth in this section.

(b) The Historic Board shall act upon the final application at its next regular meeting, unless the application is made less than seven days before a regular meeting, in which case the question may be held over until the next meeting. If the exhibits are inadequate, the Board may postpone action until a date agreed upon by the Board and the

applicant. Recommended final approval, disapproval, or conditional approval shall be noted on the face of the application and signed by the chair of the Board, or, in his absence, by the acting chair. If conditional approval is given, the list of conditions shall be attached to the application. If the application is disapproved, the chair of the Board shall state on the application the sections of H District regulations with which the application did not comply. If the application is disapproved for failure to provide required information, the chair shall state on the application the information required and not provided. No building permit for work within an Historic District may be issued without approval of the Board endorsed thereon, except after appeal, as provided in [§14-3.17\(D\)](#). (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 30)

- (c) All applications for review by the Board shall be accompanied by three copies of plans and exterior building elevations drawn to scale, with sufficient detail to show the architectural design of structures, including proposed exterior finish materials, textures, colors, and the plot plan or site layout, including a general location of the existing adjacent improvements. The plans and elevations shall also show all improvements affecting appearance such as walls, fences, signs, lights, fixtures, steps and other appurtenant elements. Applications for new construction or demolition shall be accompanied by clear photographs showing contiguous property.
- (d) Applications and exhibits shall be kept available for public inspection. For new construction, a clear photograph of the structure, as completed, shall be taken by the City to be included in the Planning and Land Use Department's historic area new construction archives.
- (e) No approval by the Historic Board shall be required for repairs that do not in any way alter the exterior appearance of a structure, or for repainting it in the same color, unless the Board has previously notified the owner in writing that the existing color of the structure is objectionable, in which case approval by the Board shall be obtained for any repainting.
- (f) The Historic Board shall judge any proposed alteration or new structure for harmony with adjacent buildings, preservation of historical and characteristic qualities, and conformity to the standards for architectural style set forth in this section.

(K) Historic Compounds
(Ord. No. 2003-18 § 1)

- (1) Purpose and Intent

It is intended that:

- (a) Historic compounds shall be recognized as historic places and that the identifiable historic, physical, and spatial elements comprising them shall be preserved.
- (b) Character defining architectural, landscaping, spatial features and contexts in an historic compound shall be preserved.
- (c) The buildings, structures, landscaping, and open spaces comprising a compound change over time. Changes to a compound may have acquired historic significance and, if so, shall be retained and preserved.
- (d) Additions to existing buildings and new construction and landscaping in an historic compound shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the historic form and integrity of the historic compound would be unimpaired.

(2) Identification of Historic Compounds

- (a) In reviewing applications for compliance with subsection [14-5.2](#), staff shall evaluate whether the subject property is located in an historic compound. If a compound is listed on the historic compound register, this shall constitute identification as an historic compound. In other circumstances, identification of an historic compound shall be accompanied by a written analysis and justification as to why the compound is historic. Historic compounds shall be comprised of a group of at least three buildings that are historically, physically, and/or spatially related. In order for a compound to be considered historic, at least 50 percent of the buildings in the compound shall be designated contributing, significant or landmark. Designation of all buildings, structures, and objects in a compound shall be reviewed upon application. Four general types of historic compounds are found in Santa Fe, the family, the rental, the placita and the commercial.

(3) Board Review of Existing Conditions Assessments and Historic Compound Plans

- (a) For any proposed substantive change to an historic compound, the property owner or representative shall submit an existing conditions assessment for review and approval by the Board.
- (b) For compounds that have one owner, the Board may also require a proposed historic compound plan for review and approval. If an historic compound plan is required, a permit for substantive change in the historic compound shall not be issued until final review and approval of the document by the Board.
- (c) An existing conditions assessment and/or historic compound plan shall not be reviewed until all exhibits, as specified by city policy, have been submitted.

- (d) Review of the existing conditions assessment and historic compound plan by the Board shall include the historic, physical, and spatial character including scale and development pattern of the historic compound.
- (4) Standards for the Rehabilitation, Demolition, Additions and New Construction in Historic Compounds
- (a) General
 - (i) If proposed changes will significantly alter the historic, physical, or spatial character of the historic compound as a whole, the application shall be denied.
 - (ii) If the proposed changes will result in a resource located in the historic compound to lose its contributing, significant or landmark status, the application shall be denied.
 - (b) Rehabilitations of Contributing, Significant, and Landmark Resources

In rehabilitating contributing, significant, and landmark resources, the standards as set out in [§14-5.2\(D\)](#) shall be met.
 - (c) Additions

Additions to contributing, significant, or landmark buildings or structures shall meet the standards as set forth in [§14-5.2\(D\)\(2\)](#).
 - (d) Height
 - (i) Additions to contributing, significant, or landmark buildings shall be a minimum of six inches lower than the parapet or ridge of the historic building. Additions to contributing, significant or landmark structures other than buildings shall be a minimum of six inches lower than the highest point of the historic structure. This requirement shall supersede [§14-5.2\(D\)\(2\)\(e\)](#).
 - (ii) In addition to the height requirements set forth in [§14-5.2\(K\)\(4\)\(d\)\(i\)](#), new buildings shall be at least six inches lower than the calculated average height of all contributing, significant or landmark buildings in the historic compound.
 - (iii) New walls, fences, or gates shall not exceed the average height of existing walls, fences, or gates in the historic compound. No wall or fence that significantly changes the spatial character of the historic compound shall be constructed.
 - (e) New Free-Standing Construction and Landscaping

- (i) (i) New buildings shall not exceed in size the average historic footprint of all contributing, significant or landmark buildings in the historic compound.
 - (ii) (ii) The total footprint of new free-standing building construction approved under this ordinance shall not exceed 50 percent of the combined historic footprint of contributing, significant or landmark buildings.
 - (iii) (iii) New construction shall use similar materials, building forms and stylistic elements as found in the historic compound.
 - (iv) (iv) New construction shall be visually distinct from, but compatible with, contributing, significant, or landmark architecture in the historic compound.
 - (v) (v) New construction shall not damage, block, or obscure historic, physical, or spatial character defining features of the historic compound including but not limited to courtyards, roads, paths, walls, fountains, curbing, and vegetation.
 - (vi) (vi) The location of new construction shall be considered so that its physical relationship to other buildings is similar to the spatial relationships of existing contributing, significant, or landmark buildings in the historic compound.
 - (vii) (vii) Addition of a new object shall not be considered new construction.
- (f) (f) Demolitions
 - (i) (i) Any demolition in an historic compound shall be reviewed as per [§14-3.14](#).
 - (ii) (ii) The effect(s) of the demolition on the character of the historic compound as a whole shall be taken into consideration when reviewing the application.
- (5) Survey, Recommendation, Approval of Historic Compound Register and Effective Date
 - (a) A survey of the historic districts shall be completed to determine a list of eligible historic compounds.
 - (b) The Historic Design Review Board shall make a recommendation to the Governing Body as to which properties shall be registered as historic compounds.
 - (c) The Governing Body shall approve the historic compound register after conducting a public hearing. Notice of the public hearing shall be given to the owner of record of each property considered for the historic compound

register by certified mail, return receipt requested, no less than 15 days prior to the hearing.

- (d) Section [14-5.2\(K\)](#) shall become effective 30 days after the approval of the historic compound register by the Governing Body.

(Ord. No. 2001-38 § 2)

(L) Landmarks

(Added Ord. No. 2004-26 §2)

(1) Official Map of Landmark Structures-Procedures

The Historic Design Review Board shall recommend to the Governing Body an official map designating the status of structures for the purpose of regulation of landmark structures.

- (a) The map shall be adopted at a public hearing of the Governing Body, which hearing shall be advertised in a local newspaper no less than 15 days prior to the hearing. All affected property owners and owners of lots or of land within 100 feet, excluding public right-of-way, of the property affected shall be notified of the public hearing by certified mail, return receipt requested, mailed at least 15 days prior to the public hearing.
- (b) The Historic Design Review Board shall make recommendations to the Governing Body for the amendment of the official map, at a public hearing. Such hearing shall be advertised in a local newspaper no less than 15 days prior to the hearing. All affected property owners shall be notified of the public hearing by certified mail, return receipt requested, mailed at least 15 days prior to the public hearing. With the consent of the property owner, the City shall have posted on the property a poster obtained from the Planning and Land Use Department. Otherwise, the City shall post the poster on the nearest place available to the City. Such poster shall be securely posted, prominently displayed, visible from a public street, at least 14 days prior to the scheduled Board hearing. The posting shall indicate the nature of the application, identification of the property affected and the time, date and place of the hearing.
- (c) The Governing Body shall hold a public hearing on a recommendation by the Historic Design Review Board for an official map. Any official map shall be adopted by the Governing Body by ordinance.
- (d) The official map of landmark structures, with referenced property addresses, is amended from time to time. The same is hereby adopted by reference and incorporated as if set out herein. The original referenced map is available in the City planning office and is accessible at all reasonable times for inspection.

(Ord. No. 2001-38 §2)

14-5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW DISTRICTS

(A) Purpose

In order to promote the economic, cultural and general welfare of the people of the City, it is deemed essential by the Governing Body that the qualities relating to the unique cultural traditions, prehistory, and history of Santa Fe, and which attract tourists and residents alike, be preserved by establishing three archaeological review districts. The purpose of these districts is to:

- (1) Recognize the value of archaeological resources from all periods of history and prehistory including prehistoric native American settlements, Spanish colonization and settlement, and settlement and developments under Mexican and American governments;
- (2) Provide the means for identifying archaeological sites by requiring surveys and test excavations, depending on the district, through the development review and building permit process;
- (3) Provide the means by which archaeological sites can be evaluated for their potential contribution to cultural, educational, historic, economic, and scientific concerns;
- (4) Establish a procedure for treatment of archaeological resources on private and public land; thereby mitigating the information loss from the sometimes unavoidable destruction of archaeological resources and providing for the treatment of those resources which can be preserved; and
- (5) Provide methods for the emergency treatment of archaeological resources found through unexpected discovery.

(B) Application to State of New Mexico and Any of Its Agencies, Political Subdivisions, or Instrumentalities

Pursuant to §3-22-1 through 3-22-5 NMSA 1978, it is the intent of the City of Santa Fe that the provisions of this [§14-5.3](#) shall apply to the state of New Mexico and of any of its agencies, political subdivisions or instrumentalities, as well as to any other entity or activity in the archaeological review districts.

(C) Establishment of Districts; Boundaries

(1) Districts Established

There are established three archaeological review districts to be known as the historic downtown, river and trails, and suburban archaeological review districts.

(2) Boundaries

The boundaries of the historic downtown, the river and trail, and the suburban archaeological review districts are as shown on the map attached hereto and incorporated herein, set out as [Exhibit](#)

"F" and as shown on the official map, located in the City Planning and Land Use Department. The boundaries are determined by the following criteria:

(a) Historic Downtown District

The center of Santa Fe since 1610 and occupied by Native Americans prior to that time, land within the historic downtown area archaeological district has a high potential of containing significant cultural remains and is part of the historic core of the City;

(b) River and Trails District

An area of prehistoric Native American occupation, settled by early Spanish colonists, and being primary transportation routes important to the settlement of Santa Fe, the river and trails archaeological review districts has a high potential of containing significant cultural remains and is part of the Santa Fe River floodplain, escarpment, or ridges above the escarpment, or land adjacent to those areas, and contains historic trails such as the Santa Fe Trail, Galisteo Road, and Agua Fria;

(c) Suburban District

Land within the suburban archaeological district has a moderate potential of containing significant cultural remains, and is not a part of the historic downtown or river and trails districts.

(3) Map Revisions

The archaeological districts may be revised upon a recommendation of the Archaeological Review Committee as approved by the Governing Body. In revising the district boundaries the Committee shall follow the criteria set forth in paragraph (C)(2) of this section. (Ord. No. 2002-37 § 31)

(D) Archaeological Clearance Permit Required

An Archaeological Clearance Permit shall be required for certain types of development activity within the Archaeological Review Districts, as described in [§14-3.13](#).

(Ord. No. 2001-38 § 2)

14-5.4 ARTS AND CRAFTS DISTRICT

(A) Purpose and Intent

It is the intent of an AC district to overlay portions of residential districts with a district that permits arts and crafts shops. Within this district residential uses are intermixed with small arts and crafts shops and studios where the goods traded are custom-produced in small quantities,

often one of a kind; where the arts or crafts are taught to small numbers of people; or where small number of persons are engaged in arts and crafts activities.

(B) Permitted Principal Uses and Structures

The permitted principal uses and structures of the AC district are the same as the underlying zoning district with the addition of:

- (1) Dance studios;
- (2) Arts and crafts studios, galleries and shops;
- (3) Antique shops;
- (4) Arts and crafts schools;

CITY PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT RULES, REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES

6939

- ✓ 1. Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages on public property owned or controlled by the city shall be prohibited.
2. It is unlawful for any person, activity, event, league, etc. other than duly authorized employees or officers of the city to be in or on any park or recreational area within the city between the hours of **10:00PM and 6:00 AM** of any day, except when organized activities are scheduled by approval of the City Parks & Recreation Department Director, whichever is applicable.
- ✓ 3. Riding animals (horses) or driving motorized vehicles in city parks recreation facilities is unlawful within the limits of any city park grounds, except on designated roadways or as authorized by the city.
- ✓ 4. Solicitation on Public Property. The practice by itinerant vendors or solicitors of going onto public property for the purpose of soliciting money or for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise or for the purpose of disposing of the same shall be considered a nuisance and punishable under Section 1-3 SFCC 1987.
- ✓ 5. Fires in Parks and Recreational Areas. It is unlawful to start or maintain a fire in parks and recreational areas, except in designated areas or containers or as permitted by the City Parks & Recreation Department Director.
6. Parks; Other Prohibited Activities. Within any park, it is unlawful to:
 - ✓ A) Camp or lodge therein, without first having obtained a permit therefor from the City Parks & Recreation Department Director.
 - ✓ B) Drive or hit golf balls. (Exception: Marty Sanchez Links de Santa Fe golf course.)
 - C) Wear any footwear except tennis shoes on tennis courts;
 - ✓ D) Roller skate, skateboard, ride bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles, any motorized vehicles, or animals on the tennis courts;
 - ✓ E) Amplify music, or public address systems, unless authorized by Code Enforcement Division; or the use of loudspeakers for voice projection and transmission, unless authorized by the **City Manager**. The use of public address systems for scheduled athletic events will only be authorized by the Parks & Recreation Department Director.
 - ✓ F) It is unlawful to permit dogs in the streets or public places unless on a secure leash not exceeding eight feet in length and under the immediate physical control of the person having custody thereof. No dog, cat or other member of the canine or feline families is allowed upon a public playground or on the premises of a public swimming pool or upon a school yard.

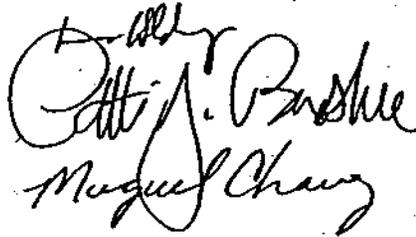
The above provisions do not apply when such an animal is in a bona fide animal show or training program authorized by law or appropriate school authority, or assistance dogs.
- ? 7. All park or weather related conditions maintenance that effect park conditions and safety, will have preference over scheduled activities, events, leagues, etc. *Turf, tree and woody plant maintenance considerations will need to be given high priority when scheduling park activities that extend multiple days.*
- ✓ 8. Park landscaping, electrical, structural, etc. changes or alterations are not allowed without prior approval from the Parks & Recreation Department Director. *Attachment of features such as utilities, canopy ropes, tarps, etc shall not be attached to the trees*
9. Vehicles are not allowed within park premises for loading, parking, etc., without prior approval from the Parks & Recreation Department Director.
10. Parks users are directly responsible for grounds cleanup, activity attendants, players, etc.
11. Parks & Recreation Special Use Permits will only be issued on Monday through Friday from 8:00 am - 5:00pm.

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CITY OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

RESOLUTION NO. 2002-21

INTRODUCED BY:



A RESOLUTION

ENSURING THAT THE CITY OF SANTA FE FOLLOW THE HISTORIC DESIGN
ORDINANCE IN ITS OWN PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS.

WHEREAS, the city of Santa Fe is the second-oldest city and oldest state capital in the
United States; and

WHEREAS, the history and historic architecture of Santa Fe are national treasures,
drawing tourists and scholars from all over the world; and

WHEREAS, the city of Santa Fe has four distinct historic districts; and

WHEREAS, the city of Santa Fe has undertaken the duty of preserving its historic
architecture and insuring that new construction within its historic districts is compatible with
existing historic structures and streetscapes; and

WHEREAS, in order to uphold this duty, Santa Fe has one of the oldest traditions of
historic preservation law in the United States, beginning with the original Historic Styles
Ordinance first passed in 1957 and continuing through today's Historic Preservation Ordinance;
and

1 **WHEREAS**, the city of Santa Fe has continually updated its historic ordinances to reflect
2 current thought and scholarship in the area of historic preservation; and

3 **WHEREAS**, the city of Santa Fe is currently in the process of updating its Historic
4 Preservation Ordinance; and

5 **WHEREAS**, the city of Santa Fe wants its own structures within its historic districts to
6 be compatible with existing historic structures and streetscapes and in compliance with its own
7 Historic Preservation Ordinance.

8 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE**
9 **CITY OF SANTA FE** that:

10 **Section 1.** That the staff who are working on the current updating of the Historic
11 Preservation Ordinance are directed to include explicit language in that ordinance saying that the
12 city of Santa Fe must comply with all provisions of that law.

13 **Section 2.** That, until such an update is completed, the city will submit the
14 appropriate documentation on projects within historic districts or which impinge upon designated
15 historic landmarks outside of historic districts to city historic staff, who will decide, following
16 the directives of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, whether such projects can be constructed
17 with staff review, or whether such projects will need advisory input from the Historic Design
18 Review Board, and that staff will expedite the appropriate review of such projects.

19 **Section 3.** The types of city projects within the historic districts that will be
20 submitted to staff will include:

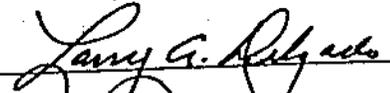
21 A. New buildings or exterior remodels of existing buildings;

22 B. New fences or walls, or remodels of fences and walls that change
23 their exterior appearance;

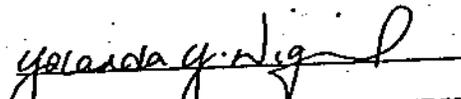
24 C. Street and/or pedestrian projects that change the streetscape in which they are
25 located including changes in public access to historic streets; and

1 D. New parks or recreational facilities, or remodels of existing parks
2 and recreational facilities that change the streetscape in which they are located.

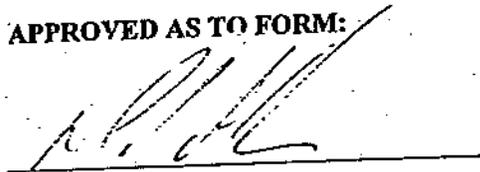
3 PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 24th day of April, 2002.

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5 
6 LARRY A. DELGADO, MAYOR

7 ATTEST:

8
9 
10 YOLANDA Y. VIGIL, CITY CLERK

11
12 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

13 
14

15 MARK ALLEN, ACTING CITY ATTORNEY

ARTICLE 6
Cultural Properties

Section

18-6-1 Short title

18-6-2 Purpose of act.

18-6-3 Definitions.

18-6-4 Committee created; membership; compensation; voting; term; chairman; meetings.

18-6-5 Committee; powers and duties.

18-6-6 Cultural affairs department; powers and duties relating to the cultural properties act.

18-6-7 Historic preservation division; planning; fiscal administration and cooperation for purposes of the cultural properties act.

18-6-8 State historic preservation officer; appointment; qualifications; duties.

18-6-8.1 Review of proposed state undertakings.

18-6-9 Cultural property; unauthorized excavation, injury or destruction; criminal damage to property.

18-6-9.1 Cultural property; unauthorized appropriation; larceny.

18-6-9.2 Cultural property; unauthorized damage or appropriation; civil penalties.

18-6-9.3 Cultural property; forfeiture of instruments.

18-6-10 Cultural properties on private land.

18-6-11 Permit required for excavation of archaeological sites; penalty.

18-6-11.1 Confidentiality of site location.

18-6-11.2 Permit required for excavation of unmarked burials; penalty.

18-6-12 Emergency classification pending investigation.

18-6-13 Repealed.

18-6-14 State historian.

18-6-15 State archaeologist.

18-6-16 Preparation and sale of cultural properties publications; revolving fund; report.

18-6-17 Designation of state monuments; reservation of lands for monument care and management.

18-6-18 Short title.

18-6-19 Purpose.

18-6-20 Definitions.

18-6-21 Fund created; administration.

18-6-22 Loan program; duties of division and committee.

18-6-23 Loans; criteria.

18-6-1. Short title

Sections 18-6-1 through 18-6-17 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Cultural Properties Act".

18-6-2. Purpose of act.

The legislature hereby declares that the historical and cultural heritage of the state is one of the state's most valued and important assets; that the public has an interest in the preservation of all antiquities, historic and prehistoric ruins, sites, structures, objects and similar places and things for their scientific and historical information and value; that the neglect, desecration and destruction of historical and cultural sites, structures, places and objects results in an irreplaceable loss to the public; and that therefore it is the purpose of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978] to provide for the preservation, protection and enhancement of structures,

limited by, the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665).

18-6-3. Definitions.

As used in the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "committee" means the cultural properties review committee;

- B. "cultural property" means a structure, place, site or object having historic, archaeological, scientific, architectural or other cultural significance;

- C. "registered cultural property" means a cultural property that has been placed on the official register on either a permanent or temporary basis by the committee;

- D. "official register" means the New Mexico register of cultural properties maintained by the committee for the purpose of recording cultural properties deemed worthy of preservation; and

- E. "state land" means property owned, controlled or operated by a department, agency, institution or political subdivision of the state.

18-6-4. Committee created; membership; compensation; voting; term; chairman; meetings.

A. The "cultural properties review committee" is created, which consists of nine members as follows:

- (1) the state historian at the state archives and record center;

- (2) one person professionally recognized in the discipline of architectural history;
- (3) one person professionally recognized in the discipline of history;
- (4) one person professionally recognized in the discipline of architecture;
- (5) one person professionally recognized in the discipline of prehistoric archaeology;
- (6) one person professionally recognized in the discipline of historic archaeology;
- (7) one additional person who is professionally recognized in:
 - (a) history;
 - (b) architectural history or architecture; or
 - (c) archaeology;
- (8) one person who is a member of a New Mexico Indian nation, tribe or pueblo; and
- (9) one person who is a resident of New Mexico and represents the general public.

Other than the state historian, all members shall be appointed by the governor. Each appointed professional member shall have achieved recognition for accomplishment in that member's field in the American southwest, and each shall have specialized knowledge of New Mexico.

B. Any member of the committee shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses in the discharge of the member's official duties in accordance with the rates set by the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 NMSA 1978]. Any committee member who receives a salary from state funds shall not be entitled to per diem and mileage for service on the committee unless the service is away from the town in which the member's duty station is located, and, in that case, the member shall receive per diem and mileage allowance at the rate set for salaried state employees. Committee members shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance for committee service, but this does not mean that committee members who receive a salary from state funds shall not continue to draw such salary while discharging committee duties.

C. A simple majority shall constitute a quorum. A member of the committee shall abstain from voting or the member's vote shall be disqualified on any matter in which the member has a pecuniary interest.

D. Appointed members shall serve terms of four years. Members shall be appointed without regard to partisan political affiliation, and any member may be reappointed to the committee.

E. A chairman, vice chairman and secretary shall be elected from the membership to serve for one year, subject to reelection.

F. The committee shall meet at least once each quarter.

18-6-5. Committee; powers and duties.

The primary function of the committee is to review proposals for the preservation of cultural properties. The committee is authorized to take such actions as are reasonable and consistent with law to identify cultural properties and to advise on the protection and preservation of those properties. Among such actions as may be necessary and proper to the fulfillment of these responsibilities, and without being limited hereby, the committee:

A. shall determine what constitutes historical, archaeological, scientific, architectural and other cultural significance for the purpose of identifying cultural properties as used in the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978];

B. shall prepare and keep up to date the official register. This official register shall be composed of properties identified by the committee as having historical or other cultural significance and integrity, being suitable for preservation and having educational significance;

C. shall prepare and maintain proper documentation of the historic or other significance of cultural properties. The committee is granted access to all state and local public documents that may be necessary for the documentation, and such state and local agencies as have custody of such documents are authorized to allow the committee to examine and reproduce those documents useful for the documentation;

D. shall inspect all registered cultural properties periodically to assure proper cultural or historical integrity and proper maintenance. The inspection may be made by an authorized representative of the committee or historic preservation division of the office of cultural affairs. Such inspection shall be made only with the written consent of the owner or his authorized representative.

E. shall, based upon the inspection of a registered cultural property, recommend such repairs, maintenance and other measures as should be taken to maintain registered status;

F. shall issue regulations pertaining to the identification, preservation and maintenance of registered cultural properties in order to maintain the integrity of those properties;

G. may delete from the official register any registered cultural property whose owner does not comply with the committee's regulations or follow its recommendations for repair and maintenance, or which upon presentation of further evidence does not merit continued official registry;

H. may recommend to the museum division of the office of cultural affairs and other public administrators of registered cultural properties measures for the investigation, restoration and protection of such properties;

I. may encourage and render technical advice to private owners of registered cultural properties in order that such properties may be preserved;

J. may encourage and provide technical assistance to municipalities and counties in acquiring, preserving and developing cultural properties within their jurisdictions;

K. shall cooperate with federal, state, local and private agencies and persons engaged in the administration, development or other work relating to cultural properties within the state;

L. shall pursue all activities in a manner consistent with state and federal laws and regulations;

M. may encourage and promote public appreciation of New Mexico's historical and cultural heritage by:

(1) reviewing for accuracy the proposed publication of information on cultural properties; and

(2) reviewing the accuracy and adequacy of proposed marking of cultural properties;

N. may utilize the assistance of individuals, local organizations, state agencies and others interested in the identification and preservation of cultural properties;

O. may issue, with the concurrence of the state archaeologist and the state historic preservation officer, permits for the examination or excavation of sites and the collection or removal of objects of antiquity or general scientific interest, where such sites or objects are located on state lands, to institutions which the committee may deem to be properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation or collection, subject to such rules and regulations as the committee may prescribe; provided that the examinations, excavations and collections are undertaken by reputable museums, universities, colleges or other historical, scientific or educational institutions or societies approved by the committee, with a view toward disseminating knowledge about cultural properties; and provided that a summary report of such investigations, containing relevant maps, documents, drawings and photographs be submitted to the committee which shall in turn submit the report to the appropriate agency or make other appropriate disposition of the report; and provided further, that all specimens so collected shall be the property of New Mexico, and that prior arrangements be made for the disposition of specimens derived from such investigations in an appropriate institution of the state for loan of such specimens to qualified institutions in or out of the state;

P. shall provide advice to the state historic preservation officer in the historic preservation division and to the director of the museum division of the office of cultural affairs on cultural properties; and

Q. shall make, in conjunction with the historic preservation division, an annual report on its activities to the governor and the legislature. The report may contain recommendations for the more effective preservation of New Mexico's historic and cultural heritage.

18-6-6. Cultural affairs department; powers and duties relating to the cultural properties act.

A. The cultural affairs department is responsible for administering, developing and maintaining all registered cultural properties in its ownership or custody.

B. Unless other locations are deemed more appropriate by the committee, in consultation with the museum of New Mexico, because of the nature of the property involved, the cultural affairs department shall be the depository for all collections made under the provisions of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978] and shall make available material from such collections to museums in and out of the state on the request of the governing bodies of those museums when, in the opinion of the department, such use is appropriate and when arrangements are made for the safe custodianship and public exhibition of the material in accordance with department rules. The museum of New Mexico shall maintain a record of the location of all such collections.

C. The cultural affairs department may seek and accept gifts, donations and grants, subject to the provisions of Subsection B of Section 18-6-7 NMSA 1978, to be used to acquire, preserve or restore registered cultural properties.

D. The cultural affairs department may acquire by gift, purchase or, if no other means of acquisition are available, condemnation any cultural property or interest therein sufficient to preserve such property. Cultural properties so acquired shall be administered by the department or other appropriate state agencies in accordance with Subsections A and B of this section.

E. The cultural affairs department may enter into agreements with the committee to provide assistance in carrying out the duties of the committee.

18-6-7. Historic preservation division; planning; fiscal administration and cooperation for purposes of the cultural properties act.

A. The state historic preservation officer of the historic preservation division of the cultural affairs department shall, with the concurrence of the committee, prepare a long-range plan for the preservation of cultural properties, including but not limited to the identification, acquisition, restoration and protection of historic and cultural properties and the maintenance and expansion of statewide historic and prehistoric site data bases.

B. The historic preservation division shall administer funds that are received, controlled and disbursed for the purposes of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978], unless such funds are specifically granted or appropriated to another agency.

C. Consistent with the Cultural Properties Act, the historic preservation division shall cooperate in all matters with the committee and other divisions of the cultural affairs department.

18-6-8. State historic preservation officer; appointment; qualifications; duties.

A. The "historic preservation division" is created within the cultural affairs department.

B. The state historic preservation officer shall be the director of the division and shall be hired by the secretary of cultural affairs with the consent of the governor. The position's qualifications shall be consistent with but not limited to the following:

(1) a graduate degree in American history, anthropology, architecture or historic preservation;

(2) at least five years of professional experience in American history, anthropology, architecture or historic preservation or any combination of these; or

(3) a substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American history, anthropology, architecture or historic preservation or any combination of these.

C. The state historic preservation officer shall administer the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978], including but not limited to being administrative head of all Cultural Properties Act functions assigned to the historic preservation division by law or executive order. In addition, the state historic preservation officer shall coordinate all duties performed by, and cooperate with, the committee, the secretary of cultural affairs and any other entities, public or private, involved with cultural properties.

D. The state historic preservation officer, in conjunction with the secretary of cultural affairs:

- (1) shall provide staff to the committee;
- (2) shall maintain the state register of cultural properties;
- (3) may fund historic site surveys and may fund restorations;
- (4) shall administer historic preservation tax benefit programs; and
- (5) shall review state undertakings to determine their effect upon significant historic properties.

18-6-8.1. Review of proposed state undertakings.

The historic preservation division of the office of cultural affairs shall periodically furnish copies of the official register, or relevant sections of the official register, to state agencies and departments and shall periodically advise state agencies and departments of the status of the division's program of cultural property identification and registration. The head of any state agency or department having direct or indirect jurisdiction over any land or structure modification which may affect a registered cultural property shall afford the state historic preservation officer a reasonable and timely opportunity to participate in planning such undertaking so as to preserve and protect, and to avoid or minimize adverse effects on, registered cultural properties.

18-6-9. Cultural property; unauthorized excavation, injury or destruction; criminal damage to property.

A. Any person who knowingly excavates, injures or destroys cultural property located on state land without a permit is guilty of criminal damage to property.

B. Any person who solicits, employs or counsels another person to excavate, injure or destroy cultural property located on state land without a permit is guilty of criminal damage to property.

C. Whoever commits criminal damage to property pursuant to the provisions of this section and the value of the property excavated, injured or destroyed is:

(1) less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced according to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978; or

(2) one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced according to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

18-6-9.1. Cultural property; unauthorized appropriation; larceny.

A. Any person who knowingly appropriates cultural property located on state land without a permit is guilty of larceny.

B. Any person who solicits, employs or counsels another person to appropriate cultural property located on state land without a permit is guilty of larceny.

C. Any person who receives, traffics in or sells cultural property appropriated from state land without a valid permit is guilty of larceny.

D. Whoever commits larceny pursuant to the provisions of this section and the value of the property appropriated is:

- (1) less than one hundred dollars (\$100) is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978;

- (2) over one hundred dollars (\$100) but less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978;

- (3) two hundred dollars (\$200) or more but less than two thousand five hundred (\$2,500) is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978;

- (4) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or more but less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) is guilty of a third degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978; or

- (5) more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) is guilty of a second degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

18-6-9.2. Cultural property; unauthorized damage or appropriation; civil penalties.

Any person violating the provisions of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978] shall be liable for civil damages to the state agency, department, institution or political subdivision having jurisdiction over the cultural property in an amount equal to the cost or, in the discretion of the court, in an amount equal to twice the cost of restoration, stabilization and interpretation of the cultural property.

18-6-9.3. Cultural property; forfeiture of instruments.

Any instrument, vehicle, tool or equipment used or intended to be used to violate the provisions of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978] is subject to forfeiture, and the provisions of the Forfeiture Act [31-27-1 NMSA 1978] apply to the seizure, forfeiture and disposal of such property.

18-6-10. Cultural properties on private land.

A. It is the declared intent of the legislature that field archeology on privately owned lands should be discouraged except in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978]; and persons having knowledge of the location of archeological sites are encouraged to communicate such information to the committee.

B. It shall be deemed an act of trespass and a misdemeanor for any person to remove, injure or destroy registered cultural properties situated on private lands or controlled by a private owner without the owner's prior permission. Where the owner of a registered cultural property has submitted his acceptance in writing to the committee's registration of that cultural property, the provisions of Section 8 [18-6-9 NMSA 1978] of the Cultural Properties Act shall apply to that registered cultural property.

C. Where a cultural property is on private land or is otherwise privately owned and the committee determines that such cultural property is worthy of preservation and inclusion on the official register, the committee may recommend the procedure best calculated to ensure preservation. Such procedures may include:

(1) providing technical assistance to the owner who is willing to restore, preserve and maintain the cultural property;

(2) acquiring the property or an easement or other right therein by gift or purchase;

(3) advising the county or municipality within which the cultural property is located on zoning the property as an historic area or district in accordance with the Historic District Act [3-22-1 NMSA 1978];

(4) advising the county or municipality within which the cultural property is located on the use of agreements, purchases or the right of eminent domain to obtain control of the cultural property in accordance with the Historic District Act; and

(5) acquiring the property for the state by use of the right of eminent domain.

18-6-11. Permit required for excavation of archaeological sites; penalty.

A. It is unlawful for any person or his agent or employee to excavate with the use of mechanical earth moving equipment an archaeological site for the purpose of collecting or removing objects of antiquity when the archaeological site is located on private land in this state, unless the person has first obtained a permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this section for the excavation. As used in this section, an "archaeological site" means a location where there exists material evidence of the past life and culture of human beings in this state but excludes the sites of burial of human beings.

B. Permits for excavation pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be issued by the committee upon approval by the state archaeologist and the state historic preservation officer when the applicant:

(1) submits written authorization for the excavation from the owner of the land;

(2) furnishes satisfactory evidence of being qualified to perform the archaeological excavation by experience, training and knowledge;

(3) submits a satisfactory plan of excavation for the archaeological site and states in the plan the method by which excavation will be undertaken; and

(4) agrees in writing, upon the completion of the excavation, to submit a summary report to the committee of the excavation, which report shall contain relevant maps, documents, drawings and photographs, together with a description of the archaeological specimens removed as a result of the excavation. Failure to file the summary report shall be grounds for refusing issuance of a future permit to the person.

C. All archaeological specimens collected or removed from the archaeological site as a result of excavation pursuant to Subsections A and B of this section shall be the property of the person owning the land on which the site is located.

D. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or prohibit the use of the land on which the archaeological site is located by the owner of the land or to require the owner to obtain a permit for personal excavation on his own land, provided that no transfer of ownership is made with the intent of excavating archaeological sites as prohibited in this section, and provided further that this exemption does not apply to marked or unmarked burial grounds.

E. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and in addition thereto shall forfeit to the state all equipment used in committing the violation for which the person is convicted.

18-6-11.1. Confidentiality of site location.

A. Any information in the custody of a public official concerning the location of archaeological resources, the preservation of which is in the interest of the state of New Mexico, shall remain confidential unless the custodian of such information determines that the dissemination of such information will further the purposes of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978], as set forth in Section 18-6-2 NMSA 1978 and will not create a risk of loss of archaeological resources.

B. As used in Subsection A of this section, "archaeological resources" means a location where there exists material evidence of the past life and culture of human beings in this state and includes the sites of burial and habitats of human beings.

18-6-11.2. Permit required for excavation of unmarked burials: penalty.

A. Each human burial in the state interred in any unmarked burial ground is accorded the protection of law and shall receive appropriate and respectful treatment and disposition.

B. A person who knowingly, willfully and intentionally excavates, removes, disturbs or destroys any human burial buried, entombed or sepulchered in any unmarked burial ground in the state, or any person who knowingly, willfully and intentionally procures or employs any other person to excavate, remove, disturb or destroy any human burial buried, entombed or sepulchered in any unmarked burial ground in the state, except by authority of a permit issued by the state medical investigator or by the committee with the concurrence of the state archaeologist and state historic preservation officer, is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or by imprisonment for a definite term of eighteen months, or both. The offender shall upon conviction forfeit to the state all objects, artifacts and human burials excavated or removed from an unmarked burial ground in violation of this section, and any proceeds from the sale by the offender of any of the foregoing shall also be forfeited. As used in this section:

(1) "unmarked burial ground" means a location where there exists a burial or burials of any human being which is not visibly marked on the surface of the ground in any manner traditionally or customarily used for marking burials and includes any funerary object, material object or artifact associated with the burial or burials; and

(2) "human burial" means a human body or human skeletal remains and includes any funerary object, material object or artifact buried, entombed or sepulchered with that human body or skeletal remains.

C. Any person who discovers a human burial in any unmarked burial ground shall cease any activity that may disturb that burial or any object or artifact associated with that burial and shall notify the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the area. The local law enforcement agency shall notify the state medical investigator and the state historic preservation officer.

D. The state medical investigator may, consistent with the statutes governing medical investigations, have authority over or take possession of any human burial discovered in the state, in which case the provisions of Subsections E and F of this section shall not apply.

E. Permits for excavation of a human burial discovered in an unmarked burial ground shall be issued by the committee within sixty days of receipt of application when the applicant:

(1) submits written authorization for that excavation from the owner of the land on which the human burial is located or the applicant is the owner of the land;

(2) demonstrates appropriate efforts to determine the age of the human burial and to identify and consult with any living person who may be related to the human burial interred in the unmarked burial ground;

(3) complies with permit procedures and requirements established by regulations authorized in this section to ensure the complete removal of the human burial and the collection of all pertinent scientific information in accordance with proper archaeological methods; and

(4) provides for the lawful disposition or reinterment of the human burial either in the original

or another appropriate location and of any objects or artifacts associated with that human burial consistent with regulations issued by the state historic preservation officer, except that the committee shall not require, as a condition of issuance of a permit, reinterment or disposition, any action that unduly interferes with the owner's use of the land.

F. Permits for the excavation of any human burial discovered in the course of construction or other land modification may be issued by the committee with the concurrence of the state archaeologist and the state historic preservation officer on an annual basis to professional archaeological consultants or organizations.

G. Except when the committee requires as a condition of the permit that any object or artifact associated with a human burial be reinterred or disposed of with that burial, that object or artifact shall be the property of the person owning the land on which that burial is located.

H. Any object or artifact and any human burial excavated or removed from an unmarked burial ground in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the state and shall be lawfully disposed of or reinterred in accordance with regulations issued by the state historic preservation officer; provided that no object or artifact so forfeited shall ever be sold by the state; and provided further that any object or artifact removed from the land without the owner's consent and in violation of this section shall be returned to the lawful owner consistent with Subsection G of this section.

I. The state historic preservation officer shall issue regulations with the concurrence of the state medical investigator for the implementation of this section.

18-6-12. Emergency classification pending investigation.

A cultural property which the committee thinks may be worthy of preservation may be included on the official register on a temporary basis for not more than one year, during which time the committee shall investigate the property and make a determination as to whether it may be permanently placed on the official register. If the cultural property is on private land, the temporary classification shall not be considered a taking of private property, but the owner may receive a fair rental value for the part of the land affected if the temporary classification unduly interferes with the owner's normal use of the land. The owner shall be immediately notified of the committee's determination. If at the expiration of one year from the time the temporary classification was imposed the owner has not been notified of any committee action, the temporary classification shall lapse, and it shall not be renewed for five years.

18-6-13. Repealed.

18-6-14. State historian.

The state historian at the state records center is designated as "state historian" for purposes of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 to 18-6-17 NMSA 1978].

18-6-15. State archaeologist.

The state archaeologist in the cultural affairs department is designated as "state archaeologist" for the purposes of the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978]. The state archaeologist shall be professionally recognized in the discipline of archaeology, shall have achieved recognition for accomplishments in his field in the American southwest and shall have a specialized knowledge of New Mexico.

18-6-16. Preparation and sale of cultural properties publications; revolving fund; report.

The historic preservation division shall encourage and promote publications relating to cultural properties that have been prepared pursuant to the Cultural Properties Act [18-6-1 NMSA 1978]. The historic preservation division may prepare or contract for the preparation of such publications on the condition that it receives from the sale of the publications the amount expended plus interest on that amount compounded annually at the prime lending rate quoted in the Wall Street Journal on the effective date of the contract until the expended amount is reimbursed in full to the division. All receipts from such sales shall go into a special revolving fund, which is hereby established. The historic preservation division shall adopt rules establishing guidelines and fiscal controls over the use of the revolving fund.

18-6-17. Designation of state monuments; reservation of lands for monument care and management.

The governor is authorized, upon the recommendation of the committee and the board of regents of the museum of New Mexico, to declare by public proclamation that any cultural

property situated on lands owned or controlled by the state shall be a state monument and may reserve as a part thereof such parcels of land as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the cultural property to be protected. In the case of proposed state monuments situated on state trust lands, the federal laws granting same shall be complied with. Any such monument shall be administered by the museum division of the office of cultural affairs in accordance with the provisions of Section 18-6-6 NMSA 1978.

18-6-18. Short title.

This act [18-6-18 to 18-6-23 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Historic Preservation Loan Act".

18-6-19. Purpose.

The purpose of the Historic Preservation Loan Act [18-6-18 NMSA 1978] is to provide owners of registered cultural properties in New Mexico with low-cost financial assistance in the restoration, rehabilitation and repair of properties listed in the state register of cultural properties or national register of historic places, which are a part of the state's heritage and which contribute substantially to the state's economic well being and to a sound and proper balance between preservation and development, through the creation of a self-sustaining revolving loan program to rehabilitate, repair and restore historic properties.

18-6-20. Definitions.

As used in the Historic Preservation Loan Act [18-6-18 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "committee" means the cultural properties review committee;

- B. "division" means the historic preservation division of the cultural affairs department;

- C. "fund" means the historic preservation loan fund;

D. "property owner" means the sole owner, joint owner, owner in partnership or corporate owner of a registered cultural property. As used in this subsection, the term "property owner" includes the owner of a leasehold interest in a registered cultural property, if the term of the lease is not less than nineteen years; and

E. "registered cultural property" means a site, structure, building or object entered in the state register of cultural properties or the national register of historic places or both.

18-6-21. Fund created; administration.

A. There is created in the state treasury a revolving loan fund which shall be known as the "historic preservation loan fund". The division shall administer the fund and may make loans from the fund in accordance with the Historic Preservation Loan Act [18-6-18 NMSA 1978].

B. The division shall deposit in the fund all receipts from the repayment of loans made pursuant to the Historic Preservation Loan Act.

C. The division may deposit in the fund any private funds made available for the purposes of the Historic Preservation Loan Act and any federal funds made available for the purpose of making grants or loans to owners of registered historic properties. Such funds may be used by the division to make or to subsidize loans made pursuant to the Historic Preservation Loan Act.

18-6-22. Loan program; duties of division and committee.

A. The division shall establish a program to make direct loans or loan subsidies and a program to contract with one or more lending institutions for deposits to be used for the purpose of making or subsidizing loans to owners of registered cultural properties for the restoration, rehabilitation or repair of those properties in accordance with the Historic Preservation Loan Act [18-6-18 NMSA 1978].

B. The division shall adopt rules and regulations to govern the application procedure and requirements for making or subsidizing loans under the Historic Preservation Loan Act.

C. The division shall adopt rules and regulations to govern the deposits with lending institutions for making or subsidizing loans under the Historic Preservation Loan Act.

D. The division and committee in cooperation shall adopt a system for the priority ranking of historic preservation projects, both eligible and ineligible for federal funding assistance, for which loan or loan subsidy applications have been received by the division. The system shall be based on factors including geographic distribution of recipient projects, severity of deterioration of the registered property, the degree of architectural and construction detail in the loan application demonstrating the feasibility of the proposed restoration, rehabilitation or repair of the registered cultural property and availability of other funding for the project. All loans or loan subsidies from the fund shall be granted pursuant to this system and the system shall be reviewed annually by the division and committee.

E. The committee and division shall monitor the fund and shall prepare an annual report to the governor and the legislature detailing the operations of the fund.

F. The division has the authority necessary and appropriate for the exercise of the powers and duties conferred by the Historic Preservation Loan Act.

18-6-23. Loans; criteria.

A. Loans or loan subsidies from the fund shall be made only to property owners who:

(1) agree to repay the loan and to maintain the registered cultural property as restored, rehabilitated or repaired for a specified period but in no case less than seven years;

(2) agree to maintain complete and proper financial records regarding the registered cultural property and to make these available to the division on request;

(3) agree to complete the proposed rehabilitation, repair or restoration work on the registered cultural property within two years from the date of project loan approval by the division; and

(4) provide sufficient collateral security interest in the registered cultural property to the state of New Mexico in accordance with rules and regulations established by the committee and division.

B. A loan shall be made for a period not to exceed five years with interest on the unpaid balance at a rate not greater than the yield at the time of loan approval on United States treasury bills with a maturity of 365 days plus three and one-half percent. A loan shall be repaid by the property owner in equal installments not less often than annually with the first installment due within one year of the date the loan is issued.

C. Loans shall be made only for eligible costs. Eligible costs include architectural, engineering and planning costs, inspection of work in progress, contracted restoration, rehabilitation and repair costs and costs necessary to meet code requirements. Eligible costs shall not include costs of land acquisition, legal costs or fiscal agents' fees.

ARTICLE 8
Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation

Section

18-8-1 Short title.

18-8-2 Purpose.

18-8-3 Definitions.

18-8-4 Administration; cost sharing formula; limitations.

18-8-5 Management.

18-8-6 No power of eminent domain.

18-8-7 Preservation of significant prehistoric or historic sites.

18-8-8 Regulation.

18-8-1. Short title.

This act [18-8-1 to 18-8-8 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act".

18-8-2. Purpose.

The purpose of the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act [18-8-1 NMSA 1978] is the acquisition, stabilization, restoration or protection of significant prehistoric and historic sites by the state of New Mexico and corporations.

18-8-3. Definitions.

As used in the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act [18-8-1 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "corporation" means a nonprofit corporation, formally recognized as tax exempt under Section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, whose declared purposes include the investigation, preservation or conservation of significant prehistoric or historic sites;

- B. "division" means the historic preservation division of the cultural affairs department; and

- C. "significant prehistoric or historic sites" means properties listed in the state register of cultural properties or national register of historic places.

18-8-4. Administration; cost sharing formula; limitations.

- A. The New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act [18-8-1 NMSA 1978] shall be administered by the state historic preservation officer in consultation with the cultural properties review committee.

- B. The division and the cultural properties review committee shall cooperatively develop criteria for the acquisition, stabilization, restoration or protection of significant historic or prehistoric sites. Such criteria shall be reviewed by them at a public meeting held annually in accordance with the Open Meetings Act [10-15-1.1 NMSA 1978].

- C. The division shall annually solicit proposals from state agencies, subdivisions of state government and corporations for the acquisition, stabilization, restoration or protection of significant prehistoric and historic sites.

- D. Subject to the availability of funds, the state may pay up to ninety percent of the cost of acquisition, stabilization, restoration or protection of a significant prehistoric or historic site. Title

to that site shall vest in the state or a political subdivision of the state and a corporation that participates in acquiring a minimum of at least a ten percent undivided interest in the site or defrays not less than ten percent of the cost of acquisition, stabilization, restoration or protection of the site.

E. In the event of joint acquisition by the state or a political subdivision of the state and a corporation, the state or the subdivision and the corporation shall hold undivided interests in the property, in proportion to the state's and the corporation's share, and the property shall be held in the name of the state and the corporation.

F. Criteria for the acquisition and protection of significant prehistoric and historic sites include:

- (1) the degree to which the property is threatened by deterioration or destruction;
- (2) the rarity or uniqueness of the property or property type; and
- (3) the value of the property for public interpretation and visitation.

18-8-5. Management.

A. The corporation shall be required to prepare a long-term management plan for any site acquired, stabilized, restored or protected as provided for in Subsection D of Section 4 [18-8-4 NMSA 1978] of the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act [18-8-1 NMSA 1978]. The management plan shall be subject to the approval of the division. That plan shall provide for disposition of the corporation's interest in the property, in the event that the corporation ceases to exist, either to another corporation or to the state. The division and the corporation shall enter into a contract providing for management, interpretation and preservation of any property acquired, stabilized, restored or protected under the provisions of the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act.

B. A contract for the management, interpretation or preservation of a site may be enforced by injunction or other appropriate proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction.

18-8-6. No power of eminent domain.

No property or right of access may be acquired under the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act [18-8-1 NMSA 1978] through exercise of the state's power of eminent domain or other condemnation process.

18-8-7. Preservation of significant prehistoric or historic sites.

No public funds of the state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions shall be spent on any program or project that requires the use of any portion of or any land from a significant prehistoric or historic site unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to such use, and unless the program or project includes all possible planning to preserve and protect and to minimize harm to the significant prehistoric or historic site resulting from such use. The provisions of this section may be enforced by an action for injunction or other appropriate relief in a court of competent jurisdiction [jurisdiction].

18-8-8. Regulation.

The state historic preservation officer shall issue regulations for the implementation of the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act [18-8-1 to 18-8-8 NMSA 1978].

APPENDIX B

NHL AND NR NOMINATION FORMS

- 1. National Historic Landmark Nomination for the Santa Fe Plaza**
- 2. National Register Nomination for the Santa Fe Historic District**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Santa Fe Plaza

AND/OR COMMON
Santa Fe Plaza

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Santa Fe Plaza

CITY, TOWN Santa Fe -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE New Mexico VICINITY OF 1st
CODE 35 COUNTY Santa Fe CODE 49

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME City of Santa Fe

STREET & NUMBER
City Hall, East DeVargas Street

CITY, TOWN Santa Fe VICINITY OF STATE
New Mexico

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Santa Fe County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Palace Avenue

CITY, TOWN Santa Fe VICINITY OF STATE
New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Santa Fe Plaza, bounded by Palace Avenue and the Palace of the Governors on the north, San Francisco Street on the south, Washington Avenue on the east, and Lincoln Avenue on the west is the center of Santa Fe, and from it most of the major streets radiate. It is presently the size of a city block, and has been landscaped with flagstone, walks, and benches, as well as cottonwood trees. In Spanish times, the Plaza was twice as large, and was nothing more than an open expanse of packed dirt. Upon the arrival of Anglo-Americans, the Plaza was fenced in and planted with alfalfa, then reduced to its present size, and finally enclosed by buildings on the three sides confronting the Palace.

Today, shops and stores with modern stylized adobe fronts line these three sides of the Plaza, and on the Plaza itself there are a marker noting the end of the Santa Fe Trail, a soldiers' monument erected after the Civil War, and a marble slab marking General Kearney's proclamation of the annexation of New Mexico.

BOUNDARIES: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Palace and Washington Avenue, proceed south along the west curb of Washington Avenue to the intersection of Washington Avenue and San Francisco Street, then west along the north curb of San Francisco Street to the intersection of San Francisco Street and Lincoln Avenue, then north along the east curb of Lincoln Avenue to the intersection of Lincoln and Place Avenues, proceed east along the south curb of Palace Avenue to the point of origin.

ADDENDUM:

Originally encompassing two city blocks, the plaza now includes but one. It is shaded by large cottonwood trees and crossed with concrete side walks. A large memorial to New Mexico's Civil War dead stands in the center and a marble monument marking the end of the Santa Fe Trail stands on the southeast corner.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1609

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A feature of Santa Fe since its founding in 1609, the Santa Fe Plaza has always been the social and economic center of the city, and in its earlier days, the strategic defense center as well. To the traders and travelers on the Santa Fe Trail, the Plaza symbolized the goal of their long trek, for here they parked and unloaded their wagons and displayed their trade goods. The Plaza no longer appears as the large open market and trading center of old; but as a pleasant town square, it continues to be the center of Santa Fe.

HISTORY: In the winter of 1609-10, Don Pedro de Peralta, third governor of the Province of Nuevo Mejico, established the settlement of Santa Fe, with the construction of a palacio for a fortress, the laying out of a plaza, and the erection of a wall around the settlement. Although the wall did not survive, the palace did, and with the subsequent construction of houses for the Spanish officers and officials on the other three sides of the plaza, that large open square of packed earth provided a well-fortified center of defense against Indian attack. As well as providing a focus for the houses of the social elite, the plaza was the commercial center of Santa Fe, for here was the marketplace for Indian wares and garden produce.

In 1821, when Mexico gained independence from Spain, the plaza was named La Plaza de la Constitucion, and at this time, the trade route to Santa Fe from the United States was opened. With the commencement of trade on the Santa Fe Trail, the plaza provided the final goal for the caravans on their eight or ten week journeys. The wagons were parked and unloaded on the plaza and custom negotiations were carried out, and it was from the plaza that the weary traders spread out over the town in search of refreshment and entertainment.

In 1846, on the plaza, General Kearny proclaimed the annexation of New Mexico to the United States, and with the coming of the Americans, activity on the Santa Fe Trail began to lessen. The plaza was fenced in and planted with alfalfa, and reduced to half its size. The later structures of the "80s" which flanked the plaza were primarily specimens of transplanted eastern architecture, although in recent years, there has been a return to the earlier Pueblo, Spanish, and territorial styles.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

American Guide Series, New Mexico; A Guide to the Colorful State (Hastings House, New York, 1940).
 R. L. Duffus, The Santa Fe Trail (New York, 1930).
 Josiah Gregg, The Commerce of the Prairies (Dallas, 1933).
 Ralph Twitchell, Old Santa Fe (Santa Fe, 1925).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 415170 3949460
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Greenwood, Historian, Landmark Review Task Force

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey

DATE

5/7/75

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER



DATE

9/20/83

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: **NEW Mexico** 73
 COUNTY: **Santa Fe**
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY NUMBER: _____ DATE: **JUL 28 1973**

1. NAME

COMMON:
Santa Fe Historic District
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe
 STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35** COUNTY: **Santa Fe** CODE: **049**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Private property owners and City of Santa Fe
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: **Santa Fe** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Santa Fe County Clerk's Office
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: **Santa Fe** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties
 DATE OF SURVEY: **Sept. 29, 1972** Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office
 STREET AND NUMBER:
200 W. DeVargas
 CITY OR TOWN: **Santa Fe** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35**



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____ COUNTY: _____ ENTRY NUMBER: **28 1973** FOR NPS USE ONLY

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	28 1973

(Number all entries)

No. 7. DESCRIPTION continued

and continued to build in their native style. Representatives of this architectural period are such structures as the U. S. Court-house, St. Francis Cathedral, Hesch House, Spiegelberg-Spitz House, Francisca Hinojos House and the Loretto Chapel. These structures have added to the rich architectural history of Santa Fe and possess an historical integrity of their own. Thus, they too are justifiably worthy of preservation.

No. 8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

been placed in the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties and have been nominated for entry in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Gregorio Crespín House (18th century)
- Acequia Madre (eastern section to Garcia St. - 17th century)
- Spiegelberg-Spitz House (19th century)
- Loretto Chapel (19th century)
- Fort Marcy Ruins (19th century)
- United States Courthouse (19th century)
- La Conquistadora Chapel (18th century)

The following Santa Fe Historic District properties have been placed in the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties:

- Felipe B. Delgado House (19th century)
- Site of La Castrense (18th century)
- Nicolas Ortiz House (18th century)
- Chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe (18th century)
- Stone Warehouse (19th century)
- Roque Tudesqui House (19th century)
- Chapel of San Miguel (18th century)
- St. Michael's Dormitory (19th century)
- Boyle House (18th century)
- Juan Jose Prada House (18th century)
- El Zaguan (19th century)
- Borrego House (18th century)
- Cristo Rey Church and Reredos (20th & 18th centuries)
- Juan Rodriguez House (18th century)
- Francisca Hinojos House (19th century)
- Sena Plaza (19th century)
- St. Francis Cathedral (19th century)
- Padre Gallegos House (19th century)
- Roque Lobato House (18th century)
- Pinckney R. Tully House (19th century)
- Rosario Chapel and Cemetery (19th century)



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

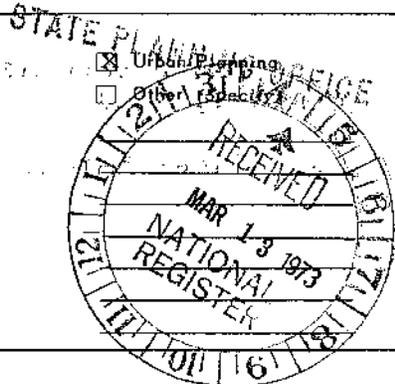
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

MAY 3 '73

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1610

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A proposed historical district for the city of Santa Fe is extremely vital for many reasons. Established in 1610, Santa Fe is the oldest capital city in the United States. The ready availability of federal and other matching funds for such undertakings as highway construction, model cities, urban renewal necessitates a comprehensive historical preservation plan to protect the sites, buildings and street patterns so that the integrity of Santa Fe will not be lost. In recent years, several projects have seriously altered portions of the city. An historical district which will encompass the entire portion of the city which has had a continuity of three centuries of development is much more protective than a building by building preservation activity.

The proposed district in general includes the area of the Lt. J. F. Gilmer map of 1846 and encompasses the region of the earliest known map of Santa Fe, that of Joseph de Urrutia, in 1766. The district also contains the original extant twisting, narrow street pattern developed during the Spanish period. Major routes into the Santa Fe Plaza, all of which were designated on the Gilmer map, are included in the proposed district. These consist of 17th century Camino Real (Royal Road) from Mexico City through Chihuahua (Agua Fria); the road to the Galisteo basin; continuation of the Camino Real to Taos; the Santa Fe Trail and Canyon Road which was originally the old Indian trail through the mountains to Pecos Pueblo.

The oldest building in Santa Fe, although modified at various periods, is the Palace of the Governors construction of which was begun in 1610. Numerous structures erected during the three and one half centuries reflecting Spanish - Pueblo, Territorial and non-indigenous architecture still exist within the proposed Santa Fe Historical District. The following structures and sites have already been placed in both the National Register of Historic Places and the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties: The Plaza (17th century); Donaciano Vigil House (19th century); Palace of the Governors (17th century); Barrio de Analco (17th century). Also within the proposed district, the following structures and sites have

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTIONS



(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DEPENDING ON THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In the winter of 1609-10, La Villa de Santa Fe was founded as the seat of government for the northern frontier of the Viceroyalty of New Spain (Mexico) one of the major divisions of the Spanish Colonial empire. Construction of the Palace of the Governors was begun and the Plaza was laid out.

Basically, Santa Fe has had three types of architecture all of which are still present. The Spanish - Pueblo style resulted from a combination of architectural forms developed in Spain and brought by the colonizers with the indigenous structures of the neighboring pueblo Indians and was the dominating pattern for New Mexico buildings until after the Civil War. Massive adobe structures consisted of rectangular rooms with earth floors. The flat roofs were supported by vigas (logs) placed on top of the walls about 30 inches apart. Small branches or slats (latias) were placed diagonally or at right angles to the vigas to form the ceiling. On the exterior of the roof, weeds or grass were placed covered by tamped earth. Roofs were slightly graded so that water would drain into wooden spouts in the fire walls (parapets) which crowned the walls. Unbroken large wall surfaces in relation to doors and window openings prevented temperature loss. The houses were usually built around an inner patio which was surrounded by portales (porches). The outer walls contained few doors and windows for easier defense. Santa Fe still has many houses of this type, although they have been slightly modified over the years, which create a "collective facade" in the older portion of the city.

After United States occupation in 1846 and especially after the Civil War, the Territorial style evolved from the earlier Spanish-Pueblo. Fired bricks which were produced locally were used as coping for the exposed adobe fire walls. The bricks were often arranged so as to form a decorative pattern along the tops of the roofs. Commercially milled windows and door frames, often with a double hung sash, replaced handmade ones. The round posts formerly used to support the portales were replaced by rectangular wooden columns and often painted. The exterior walls were covered with lime and later cement stucco was applied.

In the latter half of the 19th century, stone was increasingly used in the Santa Fe area in the construction of new buildings which represented architectural trends popular in the eastern and midwestern sections of the United States as well as in European countries. Much of this influence was due to the importation of European artisans to Santa Fe by Archbishop John B. Lamy for the building of St. Francis Cathedral. After completing the construction of the Cathedral many of these artisans remained in Santa Fe

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Adams, Eleanor B. (trans) and Fray Angelico Chavez (trans.). The Missions of New Mexico 1776; A Description by Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez With Other Contemporary Documents. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1956.

Barker, Ruth Laughlin. Caballeros. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1931.

J. F. Gilmer Map of 1846. (See Continuation Sheet #2)

NW 13/417150/3950696
 SE 10/417130/3942110
 SW 13/413620/2947150

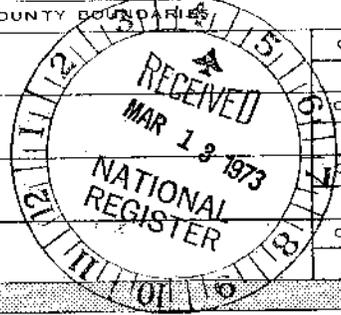
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	35° 41' 54"	105° 57' 16"	0		
NE	35° 41' 54"	105° 54' 57"			
SE	35° 40' 31"	105° 54' 57"			
SW	35° 40' 31"	105° 57' 16"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **1,113**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **James H. Purdy, Archivist I**

ORGANIZATION: **State Records Center and Archives** DATE: **Oct. 31, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER: **404 Montezuma**

CITY OR TOWN: **Santa Fe** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: David W. King
 Title: Officer
 David W. King
 State Historic Preservation

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 DATE: 7/23/73
 ATTEST: Dee A. Ryan
 Keeper of The National Register

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New Mexico	
COUNTY	
Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 23 1973

(Number all entries)

No. 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation. Old Santa Fe Today, 1972.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries 1830-1898; The Santa Fe Trail. G.P.O., National Park Service, 1963.

Twitchell, Ralph Emerson. Old Santa Fe. Chicago: The Rio Grande Press, Inc., 1963.

Joseph de Urrutia Map 1766.



STATE PLANNING OFFICE
MAY 3 '73

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Santa Fe Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW MEXICO, Santa Fe

DATE RECEIVED: 4/14/89

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY:

5/29/89

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 73001150

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	Y	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/24/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept info
REVIEWER Boland
DISCIPLINE Historian
DATE 5/24/89

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Santa Fe Historic District, Santa Fe County, NEW MEXICO

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION
APPROVAL

Keeper

Beth Boland 5/24/89

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number _____ Page 1SANTA FE HISTORIC DISTRICT: CLARIFICATION OF THE SOUTH BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

In the course of the 1985 Historic Structures Survey of the Santa Fe Historic District, it was found that a small section of the south boundary of the District, as accepted to the National Register in 1973, had been described in such a way as to pass through a building, the former Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse, which contributes to the district and should have been included in it. A resurvey in 1988 revealed that the boundary also passed through a small building, the former Nuckolls Packing Company, adjacent to the west side of the warehouse which, although of sufficient age, is noncontributing to the district because of alterations.

The following information is provided to clarify the description of this section of the south boundary.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

As originally described, the south boundary of the district included an imaginary line connecting two sections of West Manhattan Avenue. In as much as this line passes through two buildings, that section of the verbal boundary description should be amended to the following:

East along West Manhattan Avenue to the point where the south edge of West Manhattan Avenue meets the railroad property. From this point proceed east along an imaginary line which joins the two sections of West Manhattan Avenue to the point where this line meets the west perimeter of the former Nuckolls Packing Company building. Then proceed south and east along the perimeter of the building and continue east to the point where this line meets the west perimeter of the former Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse. Then follow the perimeter of that building south, east, and north to the point where it intersects the imaginary line joining the two sections of West Manhattan Avenue. Follow that line east across the railroad property to the point where the south edge of West Manhattan Avenue meets Guadalupe Street. (The boundary as described around the perimeters of the two buildings is understood to include all exterior features, such as concrete loading docks, concrete steps, and foundation extensions.) Proceed east along West Manhattan to the southeast corner of the Arthur Ulibarri property line.

See Section 10 as amended for the complete boundary description.

USGS MAP

The amended boundary lies within the polygon drawn on the USGS map as originally submitted.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number _____ Page 2BUILDINGS INCLUDED WITHIN THE CLARIFIED BOUNDARYHistoric Name: GROSS, KELLY AND COMPANY WAREHOUSESurvey No. 051613508Contributing

The building to be included in its entirety in the district was built in 1913, and is contributing not only by virtue of its age, style, and integrity, but also by virtue of its place in the history Spanish Pueblo Revival architecture and in the history of commerce in the Southwest.

DESCRIPTION

The Gross, Kelly, and Company Warehouse is a former wholesale company warehouse which lies next to the railroad tracks in the Santa Fe railroad yards. It is a long, rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed building constructed of stuccoed brick in the Spanish Pueblo Revival style. It includes a small plastered brick extension in the same style which was added on the south before 1930 and slightly enlarged before 1942. A Quonset hut was added at the rear of that addition before 1954. With the exception of cosmetic problems such as some peeling paint and plaster, the building is in excellent condition and is being well maintained by its present owners. It has not been significantly altered.

The design of the facade was inspired by the mission church at Acoma Pueblo, and is symmetrical with identical short towers on either side of the recessed portal, and three windows above it. The portal is supported by two round posts topped by corbels. Under the portal the original symmetry has been altered by the replacement of one of two doors by a window. The roof is flat and surrounded by a parapet. On both sides of the building loading docks originally stretched which were built in the shape of portals, supported by posts and corbels. On the east, the loading dock was enclosed by the original owners, on west all but a small portion was enclosed by the present owners. In addition to the portals, and towers, other typical features of the Spanish Pueblo Revival Style are the application of stucco to imitate the contours of adobe construction in battered walls and rounded parapets, the exposed ends of vigas (in this case on three sides and decorative), and projecting canales. Most of the original metal sash, 6/6 and 8/8, double-hung windows are in place. Under the portal, two of four original metal windows and one of two doors have been replaced by three wooden, 1/1, double-hung windows. The first

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 3

addition to the building, an extension at the south (rear), is built of brick and penitentiary tile, in the same style as the original but with a lower roof line. To this was added a Quonset hut, again at the rear of the building.

The interior of the building consists of a section for offices in the north (front) end of the building and a large, originally open warehouse in the remainder of the building. Used as a warehouse with front offices until 1983, the building has undergone little interior modification. Wood plank floors, exposed brick walls, and five skylights which originally lit the warehouse are still in place. The present owners have installed lighting and heating, as well as some partitions in the back of the office section and the warehouse itself. The original warehouse has been divided into two large spaces and the first addition closed off from it and divided into three spaces. The brick sections of the building have a full basement which has been divided into smaller spaces. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is supported by ten-inch beams.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse contributes to the district by virtue of its age, style, and integrity. Moreover, as an early work of one of the creators of the Spanish Pueblo Revival style, Isaac Hamilton Rapp, it is of landmark significance in the history of that style which has become one with the architectural identity of the city of Santa Fe. It has additional importance for its association with one of the large wholesale companies which played a major role in the history of commerce in the Southwest.

Built in 1913, this building is thought to be the earliest extant commercial building of its type in the Spanish Pueblo Revival style and the first to be built in that style in New Mexico. One earlier example by the same architect and based on the same prototype, the Colorado Supply Company Warehouse in Morley, Colorado, has been torn down. The architect, Isaac Hamilton Rapp, had for over a decade received major commissions in Colorado and New Mexico, such as the New Mexico Territorial Capitol and Governor's Mansion, numerous courthouses, and other major civic and commercial projects, which he executed in a variety of styles then current in the rest of the United States.

Based on the Spanish mission church at Acoma Pueblo, Rapp's design for the Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse demonstrated the practical possibility of adapting local, Spanish traditional styles to contemporary commercial use, at a time when a vigorous campaign was being mounted in Santa Fe, under the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 14 1989

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leadership of artists and archaeologists, to convince the business community of the value of a return to historic styles. That effort was eminently successful and led to the present predominance, mandated by city ordinance, of the Revival styles in Santa Fe. The Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse makes a unique contribution to the historical record of the city's architectural development.

Rapp continued to develop the possibilities of the emerging Pueblo Revival Style, then called the Santa Fe Style. He returned to Acoma and other pueblo missions for the building representing New Mexico at the Panama California Exposition in San Diego in 1915, a design which was recreated in the heart of Santa Fe for the Museum of Fine Arts, dedicated in 1917. After designing such other milestones in the Pueblo Revival style as two buildings for Sunmount Sanatorium (1914, 1920) and La Fonda Hotel (1920), Rapp ended his professional career in 1920, just as the Revival movement was reaching its stride, leaving it to others to make it the ubiquitous presence it is today.

In addition to being architecturally significant, the Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse represents the establishment by an important wholesale mercantile firm of an outlet in the capital of New Mexico shortly after statehood. The forerunner out of which Gross, Kelly and Company developed had been established in 1869 in Kansas and had followed the railroad across the plains into Colorado and New Mexico establishing warehouses at important distribution points along the line. The company played a crucial role in bringing the benefits of the railroad to the frontier by providing an outlet for local products and bringing in goods from elsewhere. Santa Fe, connected by a spur to the main route, had been bypassed by large wholesalers until the coming of statehood, in 1912. The presence of Gross, Kelly and Company brought back to the city some small measure of its former role as a hub of commerce that it had enjoyed in the days of the Santa Fe Trail and had lost when bypassed by the railroad.

Historic Name: NUCKOLLS PACKING COMPANY

Noncontributing due to alterations

This small, rectangular building lies adjacent to the west side of the Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse. It was built between 1921 and 1930 and served as a wholesale meat warehouse. By the early 1940's it was being used by Gross, Kelly and Company as a produce warehouse.

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The building has been judged noncontributing due to alterations which consist of a door having been added to the north facade and an addition on the west facade.

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Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONEast Boundary

Intersection of Camino San Acacio and Camino Cabra; north on Camino Cabra to Cerro Gordo.

North Boundary

West on Cerro Gordo to Palace Ave.; west on Palace Ave. to Armijo St.; east on Armijo St. to Tony St.; north on Tony St. to E. Marcy; west on E. Marcy to Harkins St. (dead end street) and then an imaginary line is drawn from the northern end of Harkins St. to the southeast corner of the City of Santa Fe property (Fort Marcy area); north on the property line until it intersects Prince Ave.; west on Prince Ave. to Kearney Ave.; west on Kearney Ave. to Bishops Lodge Road; south on Bishops Lodge Road on N. Federal; west on N. Federal to Taos Highway; north on Taos Highway to Rosario Blvd., northwest on Rosario Blvd. to Griffin St., north on Griffin St. to Rosario St. and then south on Rosario St. to Jefferson St.

West Boundary

East on Jefferson to the Loop; west on the Loop to St. Francis Drive and then south on St. Francis Drive to W. Manhattan Ave.

South Boundary

East along West Manhattan Avenue to the point where the south edge of West Manhattan Avenue meets the railroad property. From this point proceed east along an imaginary line which joins the two sections of West Manhattan Avenue to the point where this line meets the west perimeter of the former Nuckolls Packing Company building. Then proceed south and east along the perimeter of the building and continue east to the point where this line meets the west perimeter of the former Gross, Kelly and Company Warehouse. Then follow the perimeter of that building south, east, and north to the point where it intersects the imaginary line joining the two sections of West Manhattan Avenue. Follow that line east across the railroad property to the point where the south edge of West Manhattan Avenue meets Guadalupe Street. (The boundary as described around the perimeters of the two buildings is understood to include all exterior features, such as concrete loading docks,

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concrete steps, and foundation extensions.) Proceed east along West Manhattan to the southeast corner of the Arthur Ulibarri property line; north on the Ulibarri line to Read St.; west on Read St. to Guadalupe St.; north on Guadalupe St. to Aztec St.; east on Aztec St. to Sandoval; northeast on Sandoval St. to W. De Vargas St.; east on W. De Vargas St. to northeast corner of state of New Mexico property line (the facades of buildings on the south side of W. De Vargas St. are also to be included); south then east on the state property line to the Santa Fe Trail (formerly College St.); south on the Santa Fe Trail to the Loop; south and southeasterly following the west line of zones C-2 and RAC to the southernmost point; northeast from this point to its intersection with Camino de Las Animas; east along Camino de Las Animas to a footbridge; east across the footbridge and continued east on Camino de Las Animas to Garcia Street.; north on Garcia St. to Acequia Madre, east on Acequia Madre to Abeyta St.; south on Abeyta St. to Camino del Poniente; east on Camino del Poniente to Acequia Madre; east on Acequia Madre to Camino Don Miguel; southeast on Camino Don Miguel to Camino San Acacio; east on Camino San Acacio to Camino Cabra.

East Boundary

Intersection of Camino San Acacio and Camino Cabra; north on Camino Cabra to Cerro Gordo.

North Boundary

West on Cerro Gordo to Palace Ave.; west on Palace Ave. to Armijo St.; east on Armijo St. to Tony St.; north on Tony St. to E. Marcy; west on E. Marcy to Harkins St. (dead end street) and then an imaginary line is drawn from the northern end of Harkins St. to the southeast corner of the City of Santa Fe property (Fort Marcy area); north on the property line until it intersects Prince Ave.; west on Prince Ave. to Kearney Ave.; west on Kearney Ave. to Bishops Lodge Road; south on Bishops Lodge Road to N. Federal; west on N. Federal to Taos Highway; north on Taos Highway to Rosario Blvd.; northwest on Rosario Blvd. to Griffin St.; north on Griffin St. to Rosario St. and then south on Rosario St. to Jefferson St.

West Boundary

East on Jefferson to the Loop; west on the Loop to St. Francis Drive and then south on St. Francis Drive to W. Manhattan Ave.

South Boundary

East on W. Manhattan to the Santa Fe Railroad property; at this point, an imaginary line is drawn across the Railroad property to continuation of W. Manhattan; east on W. Manhattan to the southeast corner of the Arthur Ulibarri property line; north on the Ulibarri property line to Read St.; west on Read St. to Guadalupe St.; north on Guadalupe St. to Artec St.; east on Artec St. to Sandoval; northeast on Sandoval St. to W. DeVargas St.; east on W. DeVargas St. to northeast corner of state of New Mexico property line (the facades of buildings on the south side of W. DeVargas St. are also to be included); south then east on the state property line to the Santa Fe Trail (formerly College St.); south on the Santa Fe Trail to the loop; south and southeasterly following the west line of zones C-2 and RAC to the southern most point; northeast from this point to its intersection with Camino De Las Animas; east along Camino de Las Animas to a footbridge; east across the footbridge and continued east on Camino De Las Animas to Garcia St.; north on Garcia St. to Acequia Madre; east on Acequia Madre to Abeyta St.; south on Abeyta St. to Camino Del Poniente; east on Camino Del Poniente to Acequia Madre; east on Acequia Madre to Camino Don Miguel; southeast on Camino Don Miguel to Camino San Acacio; east on Camino San Acacio to Camino Cabra.

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APPENDIX C

PRE-COLUMBIAN ARCHAEOLOGY SUMMARY

**Pre-Columbian Pueblo Cultural-Historical Setting of the Santa Fe Plaza,
by Kurt F. Anschuetz**

APPENDIX C: PRE-COLUMBIAN PUEBLO CULTURAL-HISTORICAL SETTING OF THE SANTA FE PLAZA

by
Kurt F. Anschuetz

INTRODUCTION

Archaeologists have not yet identified pre-Columbian Pueblo cultural traces from undisturbed archaeological contexts directly within the present-day Santa Fe Plaza. The absence of *in situ* archaeological information about this important span of Santa Fe's early history, however, is neither sufficient nor necessary evidence for a suggestion that the area contained within the Santa Fe Plaza was unimportant to the region's aboriginal populations before the arrival of the Spanish. To the contrary, pre-Columbian Pueblo culture and history shows that the Spanish colonial government imposed the villa of Santa Fe onto an established—and living—Pueblo cultural landscape in the early seventeenth century.

The purpose of this essay is to provide a descriptive overview of archaeologists' current state of knowledge concerning the pre-Columbian Pueblo use and occupation of Santa Fe. The documented uses of the greater Santa Fe metropolitan area in general and the downtown area in particular by Pueblo peoples since the eleventh century for habitation and farming provides significant, even if indirect, support for the thesis that the present lack of *in situ* pre-Columbian Pueblo archaeological assemblages within the Plaza is a product of sample error. That is, archaeological studies within the Plaza simply have not yet formally investigated the possibility of the existence of earlier cultural assemblages beneath the level of the probable 1680 use surface and a possible *acequia*, which archaeologists recently discovered at a depth of 6.6 feet below the present-day Plaza surface (Lentz, 2004; see also Appendix F). For example, old agricultural field surfaces are essentially invisible to researchers who employ only traditional archaeological methods (e.g., see Anschuetz et al., 2000). Without the active participation of soil scientists and geomorphologists, even archaeologists experienced in the identification and documentation of old fields might not recognize former agricultural surfaces if cobble mulches or borders are not present and are likely to conclude that the sediment is culturally sterile.

ORGANIZATION

This essay adopts a traditional archaeological cultural-historical framework for organizing the review of the Santa Fe Plaza's cultural-historical setting. Following Wendorf (1954; Wendorf and Reed, 1955), this discussion divides the pre-Columbian Pueblo cultural-historical sequence into three periods—the Developmental (AD 600–1200), Coalition (AD 1200–1300), and Classic (AD 1300–1400)—based on a series of notable shifts in architecture, pottery, economy, and land use over time.

Working from this basic cultural-historical framework, the review of pre-Columbian archaeological findings for each period adopts a three-tiered organization. The discussions of the Developmental, Coalition, and Classic periods open with a summary of the major archaeological patterns reported for the northern Rio Grande region as a whole. These narratives next report observations pertaining to the greater Santa Fe area. Lastly, the period discussions survey archaeological discoveries made in downtown Santa Fe's environs. Table C.1 provides a list of significant pre-Columbian sites close to the Santa Fe Plaza.

The rationale for adopting this overview strategy is to frame the discussion of pre-Columbian Pueblo settlement of the Santa Fe area in a way that illustrates how this occupation generally corresponds with regional demographic, economic, and social organizational processes. At the same time, this approach retains a mechanism to highlight facets of local variability. In combination, this background information provides the basic cultural-historical framework upon which to begin identifying and assessing the significance of the Santa Fe Plaza as a Pueblo cultural landscape should investigators positively identify seemingly *in situ* archaeological traces of small seasonally occupied farmsteads, agricultural fields, or ephemeral farm work camps at depth at some future date.

DEVELOPMENTAL PERIOD

Regional Chronology and Patterns

The northern Rio Grande early Developmental period dates between AD 600 and 900 (Wendorf and Reed, 1955). This time documents a shift by people to more permanent settlements, use of ceramics, and site locations near potentially productive horticultural lands. Between AD 400/600 and roughly 900, indigenous people were living in ways that separated them from the earlier Archaic way of nomadic hunting and gathering. This period witnessed the introduction of the bow and arrow, the continued movement to elevations below 6,000 feet near arable land and the gradual shift from belowground pit structures to aboveground dwellings and storage structures.

TABLE C.1. SIGNIFICANT PRE-COLUMBIAN SITES AROUND THE SANTA FE PLAZA.

LA No.	Site Name	Cultural-Temporal Period	Description
None		Coalition	Artifacts and burial(s)
LA608/LA4450-111	La Garita	Coalition	Artifacts and burials
LA930	Museum of Fine Arts	Coalition and Classic	Artifacts and burial(s)
LA1051	El Pueblo de Santa Fe	Coalition and Classic	Midden, burials, and structural remains
LA1890		Coalition and Classic	Artifacts and burial(s)
LA14426		Coalition	Burial
LA21963-21966 and LA102571	Diker Site	Developmental	Pithouses and trash deposits
LA26296		Coalition and Classic	Agricultural planting depressions
LA 46300	KP Site	Late Developmental	Pithouses and trash deposits
LA72268	429 West San Francisco Street/ Baca-Larraña Site	Coalition and Classic	Artifacts and burials
LA114252		Coalition and Classic	Artifacts and possible burial
LA125720		Coalition	Artifacts and burial
LA132712		Coalition and Classic	Artifacts and burial(s)
LA143460	U.S. Courthouse	Coalition	Midden and pithouse

Although seventh-century sites are rare across much of the region and reported archaeological properties tend to be small, it is clear that the Developmental Pueblo peoples expanded the range of their settlement into previously unoccupied environments in response to new subsistence adaptations and changing environmental conditions. Eighth- and ninth-century sites are more numerous, but they continue to represent the remnants of limited activity work loci and small habitation settlements (Wendorf and Reed, 1955).

Despite their relative paucity, early Developmental sites indicate a continuation of the long-lived trend toward greater sedentism. In the face of regional demographic growth and the reduction in long-term residential mobility, it is unsurprising that available ceramic, groundstone and storage technology data indicate that the subsistence economies of the still predominantly hunting and gathering populations became increasingly dependent upon maize horticulture as a source of storable seasonal surplus.

Most known early Developmental sites occur in the Albuquerque district (see Cordell, 1979; Anschuetz, 1995a). A few notable ninth- and tenth-century habitation loci also occur to the north and the northwest of Santa Fe along the Rio Tesuque, Rio Nambe, and Rio Santa Cruz drainages (Lang, 1995a; McNutt, 1969; Peckham, 1984:276; see also below).

Excavation data indicate that early Developmental residential loci are small villages of shallow, circular pit structures. Habitation settlements commonly have between one and three dwellings (Stuart and Gauthier, 1981), although some pithouse settlements north of Santa Fe evidently have between five and 20 structures (Lang, 1995a). These architectural patterns suggest that the social organization within these villages likely consisted of single extended families and small groups of related extended families. Rectilinear surface storage rooms often occur in direct association. Architectural evidence shows that these early pithouses generally are more similar to structures used by contemporaneous San Juan Basin populations than those of Mogollon groups to the south and southeast (Cordell, 1979). Similarly, ceramics imply that northern Rio Grande communities had strong cultural affinities with Pueblo groups to the northwest and west. The presence of various red and brown tradewares, however, show that the Rio Grande Pueblos did have ties with Mogollon people (Cordell, 1979; Wendorf and Reed, 1955).

Early Developmental Pueblo peoples tended to locate residential sites along the first stream terraces overlooking intermittent tributaries of the Rio Grande (Cordell, 1979). These locations seemingly would have provided access to expanses of alluvium suitable for horticultural use based on floodwater irrigation and/or high water tables. Terrace locations also would have facilitated access to lands with hunting and gathering resources. Other early Developmental sites occur on foothills overlooking drainages, gravel bluffs, and hilltops (Lang, 1995a).

The appearance of Red Mesa Black-on-white defines the beginning of the late Developmental period (AD 900 to 1200) (Wendorf and Reed, 1955). The appearance of Kwahe'e Black-on-white in north-central New Mexico at approximately AD 1100 (Warren, 1980) implies the continued close affiliation between the people of the northern Rio Grande and the Four Corners regions (after Gladwin, 1945; Kidder and Shepard, 1936).

A general change in regional settlement patterns and more localized changes in architecture and site size further characterize the late Developmental period. Settlement pattern changes

include an increase in the number of residential sites in the Albuquerque and the Santa Fe districts (Frisbie, 1967; Lang, 1980a; Mera, 1940; Oakes, 1979; Wetherington, 1968), as well as in the Taos district (Greiser et al., 1992; Woosley, 1986). Not only did the density of habitation sites increase, the range of environmental settings used by late Developmental populations apparently also expanded. For example, Dickson (1979) notes that residential sites spread onto the piedmont overlooking the Rio Grande and the Rio Santa Fe floodplains in the southern Santa Fe district. Nonetheless, Cordell (1979) suggests that the paucity of habitation sites in the higher elevation settings bordering the Santa Fe Basin and the Chama and Pajarito Plateau districts until after the mid-eleventh century (or even later in some local areas) is a function of these settings serving as temporary buffer areas rather than permanent residential loci.

Even though pithouses persisted in the Albuquerque district through the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the transition from semisubterranean, circular dwellings to aboveground rectilinear pueblos is visible archaeologically in the Santa Fe district (see Wendorf and Reed, 1955:140). This architectural shift was incomplete even in this location, however. McNutt (1969) reports the presence of pithouses in the Red Mesa phase component of the Tesuque By-Pass site (LA 3294).

In locales where Pueblo people adopted aboveground habitation architecture, settlement size increased and habitation rooms commonly were paired with surface storage facilities. While most pueblos averaged between 10 and 12 rooms, Wendorf and Reed (1955) report the appearance of villages consisting of 12 to 15 small roomblocks, each of which having between 10 and 20 contiguous rooms and its own small plaza pit structure ("kiva"), toward the end of the twelfth century. These larger villages not only likely represent the co-residence of unrelated families, but they also represent the formation of a new kind of settlement center (after Stubbs, 1954; Wiseman, 1988, 1995). Along with these changes came increased spacing between sites, definition of community lands or sustaining areas (Dickson, 1979), identifiable shared lands among communities, and a greater dependence on agricultural production (Collins, 1975; Dickson, 1979; Lang, 1977).

Greater Santa Fe Metropolitan Area

Middle and late Developmental sherd and lithic scatters representing the remains of lithic resource extraction, hunting-gathering, and/or agricultural activities occur throughout the Santa Fe metropolitan area. Many well-documented archaeological properties are on the Santa Fe Basin-Tesuque Valley divide where the intensity of archaeological investigation related to urban development has been the greatest in recent years (e.g., see Gossett and Gossett, 1991; Lang and Scheick, 1991a; Post, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1996; Scheick, 1992; Scheick and Viklund, 1991, 1992; Viklund, 1990). Additional artifact scatters occur farther east in the foothills bordering the present-day Santa Fe metropolitan limits (C. Gossett, 1989; Lang, 1980b, 1990, 1989a).

Habitation settlements exhibit considerable architectural and site organizational variability across the district as a whole. Beginning with the Santa Fe Basin, Stubbs and Stallings (1953:9) report finding a Kwahe'e phase pithouse, two jacal rooms, and a sparse refuse horizon beneath the central part of Pindi Pueblo (LA1), whose massive overlying adobe roomblocks date to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Arroyo Negro (LA114), located next to the Rio Santa Fe bottomlands in the La Cienega area, has seven structural mounds that range in size from just a few rooms to as many as 25

(Peckham, 1984; Smiley et al., 1953). The 95 tree-ring samples that Stallings salvaged from looted rooms in the mid-1930s yielded a cluster of reliable dates that indicate principal occupation occurred between AD 1050 and 1150. A small number of less reliable samples indicate that additional construction possibly took place between AD 900 and 1145 (Smiley et al., 1953).

Wiseman (1978:8) studied LA15969, a U-shaped pueblo of 14 rooms that is on a gravel terrace overlooking the Rio Santa Fe floodplain near the City of Santa Fe landfill. He estimates occupation most likely occurred between AD 1100 and 1150 (Wiseman, 1978:8).

Excavation at the Diker site (LA21963/21965), which is on a gravel terrace above the Rio Santa Fe floodplain, provides additional information about middle and late Development use of Santa Fe's north side (Anschuetz, 1995b; Scheick, 2003; Viklund et al., 1994). Viklund and others (1994) and Scheick (2003) suggest that the site represents the remnants of a seasonally occupied farmstead. They add that the high density and diversity of cultural debris encountered both on the modern ground surface and at depth in the site center might indicate relatively intensive habitation. The possible superimposition of adobe wall stubs in the adobe mound, two nearby trash-filled pit structures, and the possible construction of surface shelter(s) within the main site midden demonstrate that the site's occupation spanned significant time, not just a few seasons (Anschuetz, 1995b). The recovery of two corncobs during site excavation, the number of two-hand manos and other groundstone tools, and the documentation of the site occupants' emphasis on small mammal use as food are consistent with the interpretation that the people were sedentary and dependent on horticulture (see Scheick, 2003:171–175).

Downtown Santa Fe

La Garita Pueblo (LA608/LA4450–111), a village of significant size, occupied Fort Marcy Hill by the beginning of the eleventh century (Acklen et al., 1994; Lang, 1979; Snow, 1989b). A complex of aboveground jacal dwellings and two deep pit structures (LA21963/21964) occurring on a high gravel terrace at the northeast end of the Santa Fe Historic District apparently represents periodic short-term habitations.

Excavation of the KP site (LA46300 [Wiseman, 1989]) and the 334 Otero Street site (LA78560 [Snow, 1989a]), both of which also are on the north side of Santa Fe's downtown, offer clues on late Developmental land use. Samples recovered from the KP site indicate that occupants practiced corn and squash agriculture (presumably along the valley bottomlands) and kept turkeys. The people gathered wild plants and hunted game animals, probably in the nearby Sangre de Cristo Mountain foothills. Wiseman (1989:138) notes that inhabitants apparently enjoyed greater per capita consumption of antelope than did people living at Arroyo Hondo Pueblo during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The KP site residents, however, had fewer rabbits and turkeys in their diet.

Snow's (1989a:8–9) testing of the 334 Otero Street site identified an intact burned pithouse that contained well-preserved organic material. In assessing the pithouse's significance in relation to other nearby late Developmental structural sites, Snow raises the possibility that the north side of downtown Santa Fe formed a small, dispersed community during the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Snow (1989c:2, after Snow, 1989b) suggests further that the apparent high density occupation on and around Fort Marcy Hill (LA4450–111) related directly to Santa Fe's former *ciénega*, which extended from the present-day La Posada Inn northwest to Fort Marcy Hill. He cites Wiseman's cattail and sedge/bulrush pollen from the KP site as possible evidence of nearby wetlands during this time.

COALITION PERIOD

Regional Chronology and Patterns

The replacement of organic paints by mineral paints throughout all but the extreme north and east portions of the northern Rio Grande marks the beginning of the Coalition period (AD 1200–1300) (Wendorf and Reed, 1955). The diagnostic ceramic type for the early Coalition period is Santa Fe Black-on-white (Breternitz, 1966). The change in decorative pigment coincides with the shift in the Four Corners region from mineral-based paints used by populations living in Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde to organic-based paints of Pueblo populations living in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona (Wendorf and Reed, 1955:143–144).

A notable characteristic of the Coalition period is not the predominance of any single ceramic type but the diversity of many locally manufactured wares (Cordell, 1979; Lang, 1982; Stuart and Gauthier, 1981). Habicht-Mauche (1993) notes that this ceramic diversity includes high variability in vessel form, size, design motifs, complexity of stylistic composition, and quality of artisanship.

The trend toward increasing heterogeneity also is represented in other classes of material culture, including architectural form and construction (Wendorf and Reed, 1955). In the Santa Fe district, for example, large quadrangular pueblos were predominately adobe structures, although some rooms possessed stone slab floors. Pit structures (kivas) often occur as aboveground features at the corners of roomblocks and commonly are oval or D-shaped in plan. Circular pit structures (kivas) are known in the Santa Fe and Tesuque valleys, however (McNutt, 1969; Stubbs and Stallings, 1953). Early Coalition dwellings in a crescent-shaped area encompassing the Pajarito Plateau, Galisteo Basin, and Pecos locales, in contrast, are small linear structures constructed of stone masonry with slab floors (Wendorf and Reed, 1955). By the end of the thirteenth century, however, village size increased markedly and stone masonry became more common in some local settings (e.g., the upper Rio Pecos Valley [see Kidder, 1958]). Peckham (1984:279) reports that habitation site remains on the Pajarito Plateau continue the Developmental architectural tradition of one or two aboveground rooms with kiva-like features and as many as a dozen contiguous storage rooms.

Three significant trends in population and settlement further distinguish the Coalition period throughout the northern Rio Grande region. The first trend is substantial population growth, as indicated by great increases in the number and size of habitation sites during the thirteenth century. Undoubtedly, this regional settlement pattern change is a product of the immigration of large numbers of Pueblo people from the central Colorado Plateau throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Cordell, 1979, 1994; Hewett, 1953; Mera, 1935, 1940; Peckham, 1984; Stuart and Gauthier, 1981; Stubbs and Stallings, 1953; Wendorf and Reed, 1955).

The second trend, the concentration of population into larger settlements, implies that population growth fueled social organizational changes. Even as villages became larger, however, evidence of settlement instability becomes increasingly abundant. For example, many

excavated sites in and around the Cochiti Reservoir reveal patterns of multiple short occupations separated by spans of disuse (Lange, 1968; Laumbach et al., 1977; Snow, 1974). By moving among a variety of village locations throughout the region, the Pueblo people apparently redistributed themselves across their landscape in response to changing environmental conditions, including the need to follow their agricultural lands and hunting and gathering territories (after Anschuetz, 2005; Lang and Scheick, 1989; Peckham, 1984).

The third trend is the expansion of year-round Pueblo settlement into areas of higher elevation. Pueblo groups settled narrow drainage systems in the upper piedmont of the Albuquerque (Cordell, 1979) and Santa Fe districts (Cordell, 1994; Creamer, 1993; Dickson, 1979) in dense numbers by the early AD 1300s. Also, the Taos (Greiser et al., 1992), Chama (Anschuetz, 1998, 2005), Pajarito Plateau (Kohler, 2004), and Galisteo Basin (Lang, 1977) districts increasingly became the foci of substantial year-round settlement, as is evidenced by the appearance of multi-room pueblo villages with extensive ash piles (*qua* middens). Significantly, major portions of these newly settled locales have mean elevations greater than 6,000 feet, which required the populations to develop sophisticated water management systems for producing crops in cool upland settings (Anschuetz, 1998). Nonetheless, Lang (1977) observes that most sites occur along small drainages with easy access to seeps, springs, and potentially good agricultural lands.

Widespread archaeological evidence of intensified agricultural practices accompanies these changes in population and settlement (Anschuetz, 1998, 2001). These features include cobble-bordered grids and terraces, gravel-mulched fields, check dams, canals, and reservoirs to harvest, conserve, and redistribute moisture for growing plants.

Greater Santa Fe Metropolitan Area

Pre-Columbian use of the Santa Fe Basin-Tesuque Valley divide was most intensive during the Coalition period. For example, archaeologists have recognized 22 (9.6%) early Coalition and four (1.7%) late Coalition components among the 229 archaeological properties identified with pre-Columbian components in Las Campanas de Santa Fe (Post, 1992, 1996; Scheick, 1991a, 1992; Scheick and Viklund, 1991, 1992; see also Scheick, 1991b). In comparison, field crews assigned only 22 (9.6%) sites to all other pre-Columbian cultural-temporal combined; the remaining 181 (79%) sites are nondiagnostic lithic scatters.

Despite the relatively large number of Coalition sites on the Santa Fe Basin-Tesuque Valley divide, none are permanent or even seasonally occupied habitations. Rather, all are limited activity resource extraction loci or short-term camps. Many scatters, with typically uneven artifact distributions across their surfaces, represent the superimposition of multiple use episodes. The only sites with supposed structural remnants are fieldhouses (e.g., LA98683 and LA98691 [Post, 1996, n.d.]).

Several interesting nonstructural sites deserve further discussion. Two researchers (Lakatos, 1994; Post, 1994, 1995; Post and Lakatos, 1994, 1995) identified Santa Fe Black-on-white pottery kilns at LA84793 and LA86159 during excavation. They also recorded a third possible pit kiln at LA86150. These are the earliest kilns currently known in the northern middle Rio Grande region. Post and Lakatos (1995:149) importantly observe that the kilns are farther from known Coalition villages and suitable clay sources for pottery manufacture than expected using cross-cultural ethnographic models of ceramic production (e.g., Arnold, 1985). The great

distance from villages where vessel construction probably occurred raises interesting issues of fuel wood availability, particularly when considering the possible role Pueblo people played in depleting trees in close proximity to their permanent habitation sites.

Two sites on the Santa Fe Basin-Tesuque Valley divide suggests that farming occurred along the margins of the larger arroyos north of the Rio Santa Fe during the Coalition period. The first, LA98861, features the association of a check dam with a cobble-bordered and pebble-mulched farm plot (Post, 1992:73, 1996). The second, LA61290, has two small stone-bordered agricultural plots (Wolfman et al., 1989). Lacking clearly associated diagnostic pottery, however, the Coalition period identification for these archaeological sites remains tentative.

Archaeologists know of only one habitation site among the scores of Coalition archaeological properties in this physiographic setting. LA72101 (Gossett and Gossett, 1991; Post, 1989) consists of a burned rectangular pit structure with a maximum length of less than 5.8 feet, two hearths, and an associated midden. More than likely, the small dwelling functioned as a fieldhouse.

Lang's (1995a) excavations at Bishop's Lodge included a shallow circular depression (LA84744) that is morphologically similar to the agricultural planting beds that he studied in the lower Rio Chama Valley (1980c, 1981) and the Galisteo Basin (1995b). Unlike features in those areas, the Bishop's Lodge depression was near to neither stone-mulched plots nor other definable field features. Maize pollen recovered from the LA84744 depression fill sediment strongly supports feature use as an agricultural planting bed (Lang, 1995a).

The Santa Fe Basin contains remnants of four significant Coalition habitation settlement clusters. Importantly, all four habitation groups are near sizable springs.

The first is the Santa Fe downtown area at the contact between the Sangre de Cristo Mountains foothills and the lower piedmont (after Dickson, 1979:120; see also Mera, 1934). Given its proximity to the Santa Fe Plaza, discussion of this cluster is presented in the subsequent section.

The second is the Rio Santa Fe Valley near present-day Agua Fria. Pindi Pueblo (LA1 [Stubbs and Stallings, 1953]) and the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA2 [Lang and Scheick, 1989, 1991b]), which peaked during the final decades of the thirteenth century and the first decades of the fourteenth century, dominate this habitation cluster.

The Arroyo Hondo locale at the southern limits of the contact between the mountain foothills and lower piedmont represents the third habitation concentration (Creamer, 1993; Dickson, 1979; Lang and Harris, 1984). Upper Arroyo Hondo Pueblo (LA76 [a U-shaped pueblo of 45–50 rooms]) and the Mocho site (LA191 [5–7 pit structures and probable small jacal surface dwellings]) were the principal settlements during this period. Other important nearby Coalition villages include Chamisa Locita (LA4) and Pueblo Alamo (LA8).

The final habitation cluster in the greater Santa Fe metropolitan area occurs in the lower Rio Santa Fe Canyon (Dickson, 1979). The major village sites include LA3 (140 rooms), LA7 (La Bajada Pueblo, 450-500 rooms), Cieneguilla Pueblo (LA16, 1,000 rooms), and La Cienega Pueblo (LA149, probably hundreds of rooms (Dickson, 1979:Tables 5 and 7).

Downtown Santa Fe

Early Coalition (Pindi phase) occupation of the downtown Santa Fe site cluster initially shows great continuity with late Developmental settlement. The principal habitation focus is on the north side of the Rio Santa Fe. While the wetlands that formerly covered much of the nearby valley bottomland environment apparently continued to influence settlement, scatters east and south of the modern downtown imply increasingly intensive habitation. Excavated habitation sites include La Garita Pueblo on Fort Marcy Hill (LA608/LA4450–111 [B. Ellis, 1978]; also, see Acklen et al., 1994) and the Santo Niño surface structure and pithouse site (LA64677 [Schmader, 1988]). Judging from the density of early Coalition debris, La Garita Pueblo saw intensive periodic habitation, if not permanent settlement. Schmader describes the Santo Niño surface structure as measuring more than 19.7 feet in diameter and 3.3 feet high. Whether the village represents a year-round occupation, however, is unknown.

Archaeologists recently excavated a Coalition period pit structure, associated extramural features, and stratified, intact pre-Columbian and historic deposits at LA143460 in the west alcove of the U.S. Courthouse (Scheick, 2005). Analyses and report preparation are in progress. Investigators retrieved 20 boxes of artifacts, including thousands of sherds and lithics, hundreds of pieces of groundstone, thousands of faunal bones, and tens of more esoteric items, including turquoise, mica, shell, and a bead. They also obtained an archaeomagnetic sample from the hearth in the pit structure's floor with a date of AD 1195 to 1240.

Test excavations are underway in late 2005 at the Santa Fe Civic Center (El Pueblo de Santa Fe (LA1051)) just north of the Plaza and the Palace of the Governors (Lentz, 2005). This work has uncovered evidence of five to seven pit structures, five to eight human burials, and 16 extramural pits dating from the Coalition to Classic periods. Although poorly documented, investigators found additional Coalition Pueblo materials at the present Santa Fe City Hall (LA1051/4450–33), the Fine Arts Museum, the Fenn Gallery at the corner of East de Vargas and Canyon Road, the parking lot of San Miguel Church, and the putatively oldest Spanish house (see B. Ellis, 1978; Habicht-Mauche, 1988; Lang and Harris, 1984; Lentz, 2005; Mera, 1934; Peckham, 1977, 1982; Peckham and Snow, 1982; Post and Snow, 1982; Schaafsma, 1982; Snow, 1989b, 1989d, 1990a, 1990b). Downtown area construction projects uncovered portions of adobe walls, midden deposits, a human grave, and black-on-white and glaze ceramics (Scheick et al., 1993:12).

Whitmore (1979) suggests that Coalition artifacts found around City Hall and the convention center represent refuse from some unknown habitation site location on slightly higher ground to the north, possibly around the present downtown post office. Snow and Snow (1990) report traces of other pre-Columbian Pueblo habitation structures at the downtown Federal building and between the present-day La Fonda Hotel and Jefferson Street (see Scheick et al., 1993). They also note an additional possible architectural mound at the contemporary La Posada Inn swimming pool location. Lastly, archaeologists recovered fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ceramics at almost every modern development project in the downtown area (Scheick et al., 1993).

One additional line of evidence warrants mention. A number of limited studies at a series of sites with Coalition components, including La Garita (LA608/LA4450–111), Museum of Fine Arts (LA930), LA1890, LA14426, 429 West San Francisco Street/Baca Larrañaga Site (LA72268),

LA125720, LA132712, and one other location, discovered human remains (Scheick, 2005; see also Table C.1). The presence of burials typically indicates at least the seasonal residential use of a locality.

In combination, the above discoveries suggest a proliferation of villages, seasonal farmsteads, and fieldhouses along the Rio Santa Fe where downtown Santa Fe now stands (Lang, 1980b, 1989c; Schaafsma, 1982:30). In all likelihood, some habitation was episodic and seasonal, much like the settlement system described for the middle and late phases of the Developmental period. Nonetheless, the Coalition material culture density at La Garita Pueblo and the widespread distribution of rich artifact deposits in the downtown area suggest at least a few settlements were habitation loci. Although most descriptions of downtown archaeological properties are simply as black-on-white pottery sites, the presence of glazeware ceramics leads Schaafsma (1982:30) to conclude several small villages likely persisted until the years immediately before Spanish contact in 1540.

CLASSIC PERIOD

Regional Chronology and Patterns

Wendorf and Reed (1955) characterize the Classic period (AD 1300–1600), which begins after the abandonment of the central Colorado Plateau by Pueblo agriculturalists, as a “time of general cultural florescence” (1955:153). Not only did northern Rio Grande Pueblo populations reach their greatest levels, even though the area of their settlement receded, the construction of large villages with multiple plaza and roomblock complexes occurred, and elaboration of material culture reached its pinnacle. Habicht-Mauche (1988:75) characterizes the Classic period as a time of substantive changes in settlement patterning, subsistence structure, social organization, and economic integration.

The beginning of the northern Rio Grande Classic period coincides with the appearance of locally manufactured red-slipped and glaze-decorated ceramics, the Glaze A wares, in the Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Galisteo, and Salinas districts after ca. AD 1315 (Mera, 1935; Warren, 1979, 1980). In comparison, biscuitwares (Harlow, 1973; Mera, 1934), including Biscuit A (a.k.a. Abiquiu Black-on-gray) and Biscuit B (a.k.a. Bandelier Black-on-gray), predominate in the Chama and on the Pajarito Plateau. These ceramics, made of soft, thick, and porous volcanic pastes, show great continuity with the earlier Wiyo Black-on-white.

Spatial contraction of inhabited areas, aggregation of populations into ever fewer, but larger, villages, and increased signs of residential instability greatly affected Classic period settlement patterns throughout the northern Rio Grande region (Anschuetz, 1984). With the abandonment of locales with average elevations in excess of 6,000 feet in favor of the better-watered broad valleys of the Rio Grande and its major tributaries during the fifteenth century, the range of year-round settlement declined significantly. Dickson (1979; see also Rose et al., 1981) argues that falling water tables and fluctuating climatic conditions across the region would have favored the intensification of settlement along middle sections of permanent watercourses where irrigation presumably was possible.

This pattern intensified over time; by the arrival of the Spanish in the middle part of the sixteenth century, the range of year-round settlement was reduced significantly. Pueblo populations largely abandoned the Chama and northern Pajarito Plateau districts as loci of

permanent residence, and their occupation of the Taos, Galisteo Basin, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque districts was restricted almost exclusively to valley bottomlands.

Even though residential instability appears to have been an intrinsic characteristic among Pueblo agriculturalists throughout the pre-Columbian history of the northern Southwest (e.g., see Berry, 1982; Dittert, 1959; Irwin-Williams, 1983; Kemrer, 1983), archaeological evidence suggests this idiosyncrasy was very strongly expressed over the span of the Classic period (Cordell, 1979:103–104; 1998:64). Cordell (1979:103) observes further that villages were abandoned at different times throughout the Classic period independent of documented instances of widespread drought.

Although agriculture clearly had become a focal part of the subsistence base several centuries earlier, the presence of a wide variety of faunal and native plant remains in the archaeological record indicates the continued importance of hunting and gathering in Pueblo economies (Lang, 1995a; Lang and Scheick, 1989). Classic period populations, therefore, continued to use the surrounding mountains, hills and plains for procuring minerals, gathering native plants, and hunting game animals.

Despite the persistence of the Pueblo foraging economy during the Classic period, available archaeological evidence indicates overwhelmingly that the northern Rio Grande populations confronted heightened economic risk as they occupied an increasingly narrow range of environmental settings for year-round habitation. Rich archaeological evidence testifies to the fact that groups intensified their agricultural practices and storage of seasonal crop surpluses during late pre-Columbian times to buffer their greater risks (Anschuetz, 1998).

The northern Rio Grande Classic period also saw a great increase in the breadth and organizational complexity of trade as populations adopted additional mechanisms to counter local risk. The regional exchange systems included decorated pottery (see above), as well as subsistence foodstuffs and many other items of material culture. Many researchers (e.g., Ford, 1972; Snow, 1981; Wilcox, 1984) believe that the media of interpueblo exchanges were finished products and materials that became increasingly embedded in the *katsina* religious tradition that spread widely across the northern Southwest during the fourteenth century.

Greater Santa Fe Metropolitan Area

Archaeological findings of the Santa Fe Basin-Tesuque Valley divide clearly illustrate the reorganization of many land-use activities. Researchers recognize 12 (5.2%) sites with early Classic period components and one (.4%) property with late Classic material culture among the 229 pre-Columbian archaeological properties in Las Campanas de Santa Fe (Post, 1992, 1996; Scheick, 1992; Scheick and Viklund, 1991). Elsewhere on the Santa Fe Basin-Tesuque Valley divide, a comparable decline in Classic period artifact scatters similarly occurs (e.g., Gossett and Gossett, 1991; Maxwell, 1988; McCrary, 1983; Post, 1989; Viklund, 1990, 1994; Williamson, 1994; Wolfman et al., 1989).

Pindi Pueblo (LA1) and the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA2) continued to dominate the Agua Fria settlement cluster to the west of Santa Fe. These occupations are characterized by a continued high degree of residential instability. For example, people withdrew from Pindi Pueblo between the late AD 1330s and the early 1340s (Stubbs and Stallings, 1953:13), only to return, albeit in smaller numbers than witnessed during the late Coalition period. Pueblo people

left the village for a second and final time at approximately AD 1370 (Lang, 1989b:196; also see Stubbs and Stallings, 1953:14).

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse village, which is on the south side of the Rio Santa Fe across from Pindi Pueblo, shows a different settlement history. With renewed growth in the middle fourteenth century, Lang (1989b:196) believes the village probably achieved its maximum population--quite possibly 1,000 to 2,000 people--by the early decades of the fifteenth century. By the mid-fifteenth century, Agua Fria Schoolhouse village joined Pindi Pueblo in abandonment (Lang, 1989b:196).

Arroyo Hondo Pueblo (LA12) also experienced renewed growth during the late fourteenth century after several decades of complete or nearly complete disuse for year-round settlement (Creamer, 1993:40). Construction dating to this second component occurred rapidly in the AD 1370s and 1380s. A cluster of tree-ring dates from a single room indicate sporadic, small-scale construction persisted as late as AD 1410. Altogether, the late fourteenth-century village consists of about 200 single story rooms distributed among 10 roomblocks, which, in turn, fully enclose one plaza and partially define two other plazas. All 10 roomblocks overlie earlier housemounds; Creamer (1993:40) suggests the use of earlier walls as foundations apparently determined the later village's layout.

Unlike the early thirteenth-century village, Arroyo Hondo Pueblo of the fourteenth century was not one of the largest settlements in the region. Instead, Creamer (1993:40) suggests the village was similar in size to other contemporaneous sites. Final abandonment of Arroyo Hondo Pueblo apparently occurred sometime shortly after the isolated AD 1410 construction episode.

Cieneguilla Pueblo (LA16), with its approximate 1,000 rooms, dominated the early Classic lower Rio Santa Fe Canyon settlement cluster. Ten other sites are present, including La Bajada Pueblo (LA7) with 450 to 500 rooms, LA149 with probably hundreds of rooms, two spatially associated rockshelters (LA4445), the remnants of six farmsteads, each of which has one to four rooms, and one shrine (LA6295) (Dickson, 1979: Tables 5 and 7). Importantly, the large villages (LA7, LA16 and LA149) all have late Coalition components. Of the remaining eight sites in the settlement cluster, only two predate AD 1325.

Even while the Agua Fria and Arroyo Hondo localities fell into disuse for year-round habitation during the mid-fifteenth century, the lower Rio Santa Fe area showed settlement continuity with sustained occupations at La Bajada Pueblo and Cieneguilla. The appearance of new farmsteads in this setting further shows that area residents further intensified their agricultural land use. Perhaps they even used lands formerly farmed by the residents of the Agua Fria, Arroyo Hondo, and downtown Santa Fe areas.

Six sites with agricultural components that possibly date to this time period are known close to the Santa Fe metropolitan area. These properties include LA20882, a possible planting bed depression (Richard W. Lang, personal communication, 1995, in Viklund, 1995:29), and LA26296, five possible planting bed depressions (Lang, 1980a; Viklund, 1995). LA61290 is a pair of small stone-bordered plots (Wolfman et al., 1989), while LA67823 consists of a possible planting bed associated with a Jemez Black-on-white sherd (Viklund, 1995:29). The last agricultural site is LA98861, an isolated cobble-bordered and gravel-mulched plot (Post, 1992, 1996); and LA84744, a planting bed that yielded maize pollen (Lang, 1995a).

Two alternative possibilities might explain the small number of known agricultural sites within the Santa Fe metropolitan area. First, the lack of visible field features might represent the primary dependence by Classic period residents on the Rio Santa Fe bottomlands (after Habicht-Mauche, 1993:88, 90). Elsewhere in the northern middle Rio Grande region, however, Classic period farming practices usually consist of morphologically diverse, albeit technologically integrated, water management systems (Anschuetz, 1994a, 1994b, 1995a, 1995c, 1995d; Anschuetz et al., 1985, 2000; Lang, 1995b; Maxwell and Anschuetz, 1992; Wills et al., 1990). Second, the lack of visible pre-Columbian fields might be more apparent than real. Commonly, recognition of land-extensive (Anschuetz, 1993, 1995a, 1995c; Anschuetz et al., 2000; Maxwell and Anschuetz, 1992; Snead, 1993, 1995a, 1995b)—and even some labor-intensive (e.g., Herhahn, 1995; Scheick and Deyloff, 2003; Wills et al., 1990; see also below)—field systems is difficult during survey.

The great field complexes at the west end of La Bajada Mesa illustrate both land-extensive and the labor-intensive characteristics of many Classic period agricultural systems (Gauthier et al., 1982; Herhahn, 1995; Moore and Harlan, 1984). The 101 acres of fields investigated by Public Service Company archaeologists (Gauthier et al., 1982; Moore and Harlan, 1984:5) include basalt rock pile fields, extensive gridded plots, and terraces with several associated fieldhouses. Citing the occupation dates for nearby La Bajada Pueblo (LA7), Herhahn (1995:77) reports that these fields most likely date between AD 1325 and 1600. The field complexes investigated by the University of New Mexico Field School are “a continuous distribution of cobble pile arrays and grid over 20 km² [7.7 square miles] of the mesa” (Herhahn, 1995:78; see also Wills et al., 1990: Figure 11). A small number of crescent-shaped field structures, similar in design to Hopi farmers’ windbreaks described by Mindeleff (1891:218), also are present (Herhahn, 1995:78).

Moore (1994:5) provides a useful assessment of the probable functional and temporal relationships among the extensive La Bajada Mesa field complexes. He argues that the spatial relationship between the grids and rock piles most likely represents concurrent field use and expansion dynamics whereby older (increasingly depleted?) gridded plots were sequentially augmented (replaced?) with new fields. Rock piles on field complex peripheries might represent initial clearing of arable land. Moore further suggests that reduced stone frequency in the complexes’ peripheral areas possibly prevented construction of fully enclosed grids. Alternatively, he supposes that either decreased erosion potential or declined new field agricultural productivity might account for the absence of stone-bordered plots in this expansive locale.

The early Classic Caja del Rio North and middle Classic Los Aguajes community clusters on the Caja del Rio Plateau (Snead, 1995a, 1995b) contrast with patterned habitation settlement elsewhere in the Santa Fe Basin. Pueblo people moved out of many of the smaller Coalition villages and concentrated into fewer, but larger, settlements in agriculturally optimal settings near springs and along perennial streams. Through the early Classic period, the Santa Fe Basin’s central and southeast portions continued as the loci of four significant Coalition habitation settlement clusters: 1) the Santa Fe downtown area; 2) the Agua Fria locality; 3) the Arroyo Hondo vicinity; and 4) the lower Rio Santa Fe Canyon (see Anschuetz and Scheick, 1996).

In addition to surface water proximity, Scheick and others (1993) note that major Santa Fe Basin Classic period settlements share four strategic characteristics. These are: 1) good agricultural land and favorable growing season; 2) higher levels of precipitation; 3) extensive wood resources; and 4) ready access to abundant wild food and raw material resources by their proximity to five different life zones between the Santa Fe Range and the nearby open grasslands. Researchers estimate 3,000 to 5,000 people lived in these locales until about AD 1425 (Dickson, 1979; Lang and Harris, 1984; see also Lang and Scheick, 1989, 1991b).

By the end of the Classic period, all four of the major Santa Fe Basin habitation settings either were empty or were reduced substantially in size. Following Rose and others (1981), archaeologists suggest that Classic period peoples withdrew from these locales for year-round settlement following the droughts of the AD 1400s and early 1500s in favor of population centers along major river valleys (Scheick et al., 1993). Given the characteristic seasonal dispersal to scattered tracts of arable land from their permanent villages (Dittert, 1959, 1981, 1998, F. Ellis, 1978; Preucel, 1988, 1990), localities no longer used for intensive, year-round habitation may sustain smaller (and less readily visible) populations during the warm months of the annual cycle (Anschuetz, 1998, 2005; Dittert, 1959, 1981, 1998). In a real sense, therefore, the land is continuously occupied. Within Pueblo landscapes, the presence of permanent, large villages is neither a sufficient nor necessary criterion of uninterrupted occupation.

Downtown Santa Fe

Classic period occupation of downtown Santa Fe is poorly understood because of the accumulative disturbance caused by intensive use and development throughout the Historic period. That is, it appears that as the latest and usually shallowest part of the pre-Columbian archaeological record, Classic period cultural assemblages have been displaced during the leveling of the native ground surface, and area residents used the mounds of melted adobe pueblo housemounds as the source material for making new adobes (Cherie L. Scheick, personal communication, 2005). Several sites, Museum of Fine Arts (LA930), LA1890, 429 West San Francisco Street/Baca Larrañaga Site (LA72268), and LA132712, yielded evidence of human burials (Scheick, 2005; see also Table C.1.) A number of limited studies at a series of sites with Coalition components, including La Garita (LA608/LA4450–111), Museum of Fine Arts (LA930), LA14426, 429 West San Francisco Street/Baca Larrañaga Site (LA72268), LA125720, LA132712, and one other location, discovered human remains (Scheick, 2005). Nonetheless, archaeologists anticipate that the downtown Santa Fe site cluster probably fell into disuse during the middle Classic at roughly the same time that Agua Fria and Arroyo Hondo fell into disuse as year-round settlements.

Occurrences of Classic period cultural debris generally overlap with Coalition period finds. The earlier discussion of the downtown area's Coalition period identifies the discovery locations and major references for Classic period finds.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Diverse and rich archaeological traces, which date between about AD 1100 and 1600, demonstrate that the greater Santa Fe metropolitan area as a whole and the Santa Fe downtown area in particular were parts of a dynamic aboriginal Pueblo cultural landscape. Importantly, the archaeological documentation of habitation settlements in and around downtown Santa Fe shows that Pueblo people occupied this setting in significant numbers

during at least the thirteenth, fourteenth, and early fifteenth centuries. Because Pueblo populations required an extensive land base to sustain their subsistence agricultural economy (Anschuetz, 2005), it is unsurprising that archaeologists in recent years also have begun recognizing the presence of agricultural field works near the habitation settlements.

The fact that the contemporary Sena Plaza complex just a short distance east of the Santa Fe Plaza overlies a *ciénega* (marsh) and springs known to have flowed historically is relevant to this discussion. After all, the presence of flowing springs and moisture that could be drained from marshlands for agricultural use invariably would have attracted the Pueblos' attentions. For example, archaeologists working in the northern Rio Grande region have shown that Pueblo populations were highly adept at harvesting whatever moisture was available in their environment using seemingly simple tools and technologies (e.g., Anschuetz, 1998, 2001; Anschuetz and Maxwell, 1992; Anschuetz et al., 2000; Dominguez, 2002; Maxwell, 2000, among others). Just as the Spanish colonists once diverted water in *acequias* across the Santa Fe Plaza from the *ciénega*, it seems nearly a certainty that Pueblo groups would have acted similarly to farm this nearby patch of alluvial land.

The absence of known *in situ* pre-Columbian Pueblo archaeological traces directly within the confines of the Santa Fe Plaza, therefore, appears to be a simple product of sample error. No formal investigations have been conducted to address this question. Lentz's (2004) recent excavations at LA80000 in the Santa Fe Plaza identified the presence of a plaza surface, which likely dates to about 1680, at a depth of 4.4 feet below the present-day plaza surface. He also reports finding a possible *acequia*, which might date to late pre-Columbian times or, possibly, in the very first years of the Spanish colony before Santa Fe's official founding as the capital and the construction of the Palace of the Governors and plaza (Appendix D). Lentz's scope of work, however, did not allow investigation of the sediment below this level. Following the *Principle of Stratigraphic Superposition*, we can expect to encounter *in situ* pre-Columbian archaeological assemblages only below the geomorphological horizon containing the seventeenth-century finds.

The probability that any pre-Columbian Pueblo archaeological traces beneath the Santa Fe Plaza will represent agricultural land-use activities warrants special attention. Most pre-Columbian Pueblo fields characteristically yield few artifacts or even durable structures, such as durable stone borders or gravel mulches. The identification and assessment of agricultural fields, therefore, entails more than just an archaeological enterprise; it requires an interdisciplinary approach involving the collaboration of archaeologists, soil scientists, geomorphologists, and palynologists (e.g., see Anschuetz et al., 2000; Damp et al., 2002). Failure to develop research strategies and field methods appropriate to this question runs the risk of an archaeologist mistakenly concluding that the sediment underlying the seventeenth-century plaza horizon consists of sterile substrate.

Should a positive identification of pre-Columbian field sediments be made, the significance of the finds exceeds materialist concerns regarding Pueblo crop choices and technologies for producing crops. There also is a social dimension regarding the allocation of scarce resources, including access to arable land and irrigation water, as well as the maintenance of these preferential use rights within a landscape of unstable, cycling residence that incorporates short and long term fallow cycles (see Anschuetz, 1998, 2005). Moreover, because agricultural practice constitutes the day-to-day observation of religion among Pueblo peoples (Anschuetz,

1998; Anschuetz and Dean, 1994), agricultural fields are imbued with significant cultural meanings. That is, traditional Pueblo understandings of agricultural fields are informed by fundamental beliefs about the interrelationships among people, the land, the water, and corn. The Pueblo agricultural landscape, therefore, is an essential element of Pueblo cultural landscapes (after Anschuetz, 2002a, 2002b).

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APPENDIX D

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY SUMMARY

**Historic Period Cultural-Historical Setting of the Santa Fe Plaza,
by Kurt F. Anschuetz**

APPENDIX D: HISTORIC PERIOD CULTURAL-HISTORICAL SETTING OF THE SANTA FE PLAZA

by
Kurt F. Anschuetz

INTRODUCTION

Archaeologists have documented cultural traces spanning the breadth of the Historic period within the present-day Santa Fe Plaza. Imported fill dating to the 1970s, however, dominates the upper two feet of deposits within the Plaza's stratigraphic sequence (Lentz, 2004; D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992). In addition, the small size of artifacts and the mixing of debris spanning the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries associated with a stratigraphic unit representing a late nineteenth-century plaza surface indicate that cultural assemblages immediately below the late twentieth-century plaza fill are not primary deposits. The Plaza's uppermost layers, therefore, possess little potential to yield either intact cultural deposits or features.

In comparison, the discovery of a stratum bearing late seventeenth-century artifacts and undisturbed pit fill in the middle part of the Plaza's depositional record in front of the Palace of the Governors suggests that the square's north-central margin contains debris that might shed new light on the lifeways of the colonists who resided in this renowned governmental complex (after Lentz, 2004). Artifacts recovered from these deposits, including musket balls bearing impact damage, as well as broken Pueblo and Apache arrowheads, indicate that this horizon contains materials that might contribute to our understanding about how Spanish colonists and Indian warriors waged the Siege of Santa Fe at the outbreak of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Lastly, a stratum of cobbles and water-laid sediments exists at a depth of more than 6.6 feet in the north-central portion of the Plaza. Although the dating of this feature is not established, one researcher interprets the cobbles and alluvial sediment as the possible remnants of Santa Fe's original Spanish colonial *acequia madre* (mother canal) (Lentz, 2004). Other archaeologists have reported the discovery of similar deposits at the same relative depth elsewhere in and around the Plaza below the level of known Early Spanish Colonial period (AD 1600–1680) cultural deposits and building foundations (Peckham, 1963; Scheick, 2005; D. Snow and C. Snow, 1993; Wilmer, 1990). These findings imply that the purported *acequia madre* is part of an expansive agricultural landscape that Pueblo or Spanish farmers had established across the northern part of Historic District before the official founding of the Spanish colonial capital at Santa Fe and the construction of the Palace of the Governors and the adjoining plaza.

Just as Appendix C offers a descriptive review of archaeologists' current state of knowledge concerning the pre-Columbian Pueblo use and occupation of Santa Fe, the present discussion examines archaeologists' current state of knowledge concerning archaeological research in the Santa Fe Historic District in general and the Santa Fe Plaza in particular. The purpose of this narrative is to provide a context for evaluating our current knowledge of the Santa Fe Plaza's archaeological record. A principal goal of this essay is to establish the foundations for discussions in the main body of this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) about what is known archaeologically about the Santa Fe Plaza that clearly is of national importance and what nationally significant information the Santa Fe Plaza is likely to yield.

ORGANIZATION

This discussion is an adaptation and synthesis of archaeological reviews offered previously by Lentz (2004), Scheick (2005), and D. Snow and Cordelia Snow (1992). Table D.1 provides a list of significant Historic period sites near the Santa Fe Plaza.

Because the main body of this CLR includes a comprehensive summary of Santa Fe's history, as known through documentary sources, this review relies on geography for its organization. Of the seven major sections that follow, the first five arrange information in relation to the direction of study sites from the Plaza: north, northeast, east, west, and south. Subheadings highlight major sites within each of these geographic zones.

The sixth part of this presentation summarizes archaeological information recovered from directly within the present-day Plaza (i.e., the area bounded by the inner curbs of Palace Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, San Francisco Street, and Washington Avenue). The concluding part of the discussion provides an assessment of the Santa Fe Plaza archaeological record.

LOCATIONS NORTH OF THE SANTA FE PLAZA

Palace of the Governors and Its Environs

Jesse Nusbaum conducted one of the first professional archaeological studies in the immediate area of the Santa Fe Plaza when he excavated at the Palace of the Governors (LA903) between 1909 and 1910 as a prelude to the building's renovation. His work, which involved the opening of several rooms, yielded six Native American burials and associated cultural materials (Lentz, 2004). These remains likely date to the Pueblo Reoccupation period (AD 1680–1693) following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Nusbaum also reported removing up to 2 feet of fill from the courtyard in 1912 (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:25).

Nusbaum's operations, however, recovered only a small portion of the materials cleaned from the Palace of the Governors. Edgar Hewett noted in his first annual report of the Museum of New Mexico that the work to prepare the building for remodelling included the hauling away of "twenty-six hundred wagon loads of debris" that filled parts of the structure "up to the level of the windows" (1912:5). Stephen C. Lentz (2004:13) surmises that these materials likely included quantities of late pre-Columbian (ca. AD 1200–1600) Native American artifacts, as well as cultural assemblages dating to the Early Spanish Colonial, Pueblo Reoccupation, Late Spanish Colonial (AD 1693–1821), Mexican and Opening of the Santa Fe Trail (AD 1821–1846), and U.S. Territorial and Coming of the Railroad (AD 1846–1912) periods. Considered trash, renovators apparently discarded this debris without further regard. David H. Snow (1993) attributes the lack of eighteenth-century cultural assemblages encountered during the 1970s archaeological excavations inside the Palace (see below) as a product of this early twentieth-century cleaning.

Marjorie Lambert (1985) excavated a well in the southwest corner of the Palace courtyard in 1955 before the Museum of New Mexico rebuilt the feature. The well, which does not appear in the 1868 map of the Palace of the Governors (Lambert, 1985:220), yielded only nails, bottles, and horseshoes corresponding to the use of the Palace by the U.S. military during the late nineteenth century (Lentz, 2004:14). Lentz (2004:14) reports that a second well existed at the eastern end of the courtyard. He suggests that the structure might date to 1715 or earlier. He does not provide a basis for this age estimate, however.

TABLE D.1. Significant Historic Period Sites Around the Santa Fe Plaza.

LA No.	Site Name	Cultural-Temporal Period	Description
LA111	320 Kearny Street/Fort Marcy Moat	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts
LA608/ LA111	La Garita/ Old Fort Marcy	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts
LA930	Museum of Fine Arts	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts, burial, and structural remains
LA1051	Pueblo de Santa Fe	Coalition, Classic, Spanish Colonial, and Territorial	Midden, burials, and structural remains
LA4451	Palace of the Governors	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts and structural remains
LA5400	La Fonda Parking Garage	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts and pits
LA9077	Saint Francis Cathedral	Spanish Colonial	Artifacts and structural remains
LA35100	First Interstate Building	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts and structural remains
LA46174	Big Jo Lumber	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts and structural remains
LA54312	Water Street Parking Lot	Territorial	Artifacts and structural remains
LA55368	Sena Plaza	Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Territorial	Artifacts
LA65040	Sandoval Street Parking Garage	Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Territorial	Artifacts
LA70092	72 West San Francisco Street/Spiegelberg I Building	Territorial	Artifacts
LA72268	429 West San Francisco Street/Baca-Larrañaga Site	Spanish Colonial	Artifacts
LA80000	Santa Fe Plaza	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts and features
LA103293	105 Water Street	Territorial	Artifacts and features
LA103294	Old Firestone Building	Territorial	Artifacts and features
LA101307	Old U.S. Post Office	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts and structural remains
LA114210	Lincoln Avenue Utilities Trench	Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Territorial	Artifacts and structural remains

TABLE D.1 (cont'd.)

LA No.	Site Name	Cultural-Temporal Period	Description
LA114212	Lensic Theater/Burro Alley	Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Territorial	Artifacts and structural remains
LA114221	La Castrense	Spanish Colonial	Artifacts and structural remains
LA114232	San Francisco Street Utilities	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts
LA114233	Corner of Jefferson and San Francisco Street	Territorial	Artifacts
LA114235	117 Jefferson Street	Territorial	Artifacts and features
LA114241	Inn of the Anasazi/ Lehman Speigelberg-Nusbaum House	Spanish Colonial and Territorial	Artifacts
LA120430	Kearny Street Water Meter	Mexican and Territorial	Artifacts and burials
LA127276	Woolworth Building	Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Territorial periods	Artifacts and structural remains

The Museum of New Mexico initiated a new round of excavations inside the Palace of the Governors in 1963. Working in the east end of the building, researchers under the direction of Robert K. Alexander uncovered the tops of cobble foundations, which date to the early Spanish Colonial period, just two inches beneath the Palace's existing floorboards (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:24). Alexander noted with considerable surprise that rocks were in sterile sediment:

We had expected that we would find several feet of fill below [the floorboards and accumulated duff] and were rather surprised to find sterile soil so soon. [The sterile grey-brown layer into which the foundations were placed] was cut through in several pits and was found to be roughly a meter in depth, lying directly on yellow-stained sands and gravels. The surface of this sterile layer was probably removed at the east end of the room [by J. Nusbaum], but gradually sloped downward toward the west so that 6–8 inches of fill remained undisturbed above it at the farthest point excavated at the west end. Apparently the natural slope of the ground was somewhat steeper originally than the present surface, as upwards of a meter and half of fill has been noted in utility excavations in Lincoln Avenue. [Museum of New Mexico Field Notes, 1965, cited in and annotated by D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:24–25]

As Alexander reveals in the preceding passage, excavations for a utility line were undertaken along Lincoln Avenue from Palace Avenue to Marcy Street (LA114210) about the same time that he was doing his work in the Palace of the Governors. Stewart Peckham (1963) monitored the 1963 utility trench for archaeological finds. Peckham found three cobble foundation alignments and an *acequia* (canal) approximately 35 feet north of the intersection of Palace and Lincoln avenues during this work.

These finds, which might represent Early Spanish Colonial remains, occurred at depths of nearly six feet below the modern Lincoln Avenue grade. A floor surface existed in association with one of the wall foundations, but Peckham (1963) did not find a clear relationship between the cobble alignments and the *acequia*. A row of upright juniper stakes bordered the north side of the southwest-flowing *acequia*. This feature possibly represents a continuation of the ditch found in Room 7 inside the Palace of the Governors immediately to the east (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:25 [see also below]).

C. Snow reports her archaeological excavations in the Palace's west rooms during the mid-1970s (1974; see also Seifert et al., 1979). She described finding cobble foundations, which ranged in depth from just a few inches to 1.6 feet and more, in Rooms 5 and 7. C. Snow conducted additional excavations inside the Palace in 1975 near the front entrance hallway (Museum of New Mexico Field Notes, 1975). She similarly uncovered wall foundations, which extended south into the area beneath the Palace's present portal.

C. Snow (1974) attributes the shallow stratigraphic context of these foundations to Nusbaum's removal of fill during his work earlier in the century. None of these alignments showed any resemblance to the present Palace's walls. D. Snow and C. Snow suggests that these rock alignments "represent a complex and little understood series of former structures, whose walls both paralleled and were aligned perpendicularly to, those above and below them" (1992:25).

Rooms 5 and 7 also yielded a series of superimposed floors that dated from the mid-seventeenth to the early eighteenth century. In addition, these room excavations, as well as the front entrance hallway excavations, uncovered large, trash-filled storage and processing features that represent features constructed by Native American occupants during the Pueblo Reoccupation period following the 1680 Pueblo Revolt (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:25; Lentz, 2004:14). The pits commonly reached depths of at least 6.6 feet. Lastly, work along Room 7's north wall also exposed the remnants of an apparent small *acequia* and a nearby arroyo bottom, both of which flowed along a course slightly south of west.

Other test excavations in the Palace's courtyard uncovered evidence of kiva-like pit structures (Seifert et al., 1979). Just as the work inside the building, these finds date to the Pueblo Reoccupation period following the 1680 rebellion.

In combination, the 1970s excavations recovered more than 27,000 pre-Columbian and Historic period ceramic artifacts that range in age from the thirteenth century to the early twentieth century (C. Snow, 1974; Seifert et al., 1979). C. Snow also collected a variety of plant materials, including corn, beans, squash, and chili peppers (Lentz, 2004:25).

While excavations were ongoing within the Palace and its courtyard, Bruce Ellis (1974) monitored the excavation of a series of trenches in the former Elks parking lot on north side of the Palace property. Crews dug at least two of the trenches to a depth of about 5 feet. Ellis documented the remnants of three cobble foundation alignments at depths between 2.7 and 2.8 feet below the graded surface. The depth and construction of these alignments suggest that they are roughly contemporaneous to those Snow found inside the Palace (Lentz, 2004:14).

Investigators from the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) excavated a 3.3 by 3.3-foot test pit in the Palace courtyard in 1987 in preparation for a tree-planting ceremony to honor Spanish King Juan Carlos de Borbon y Borbon during his visit to Santa Fe (Levine, 1990). Dug to a depth of 3.3 feet, this sample unit yielded 664 Pueblo sherds, 817 animal bone fragments, 68 lithic artifacts, and smaller numbers of miscellaneous cultural debris. The dense layer exposed between 2.6 and 3.3 feet below the present surface contained numerous seventeenth-century to early eighteenth-century sherds (including diagnostic Tewa Powhoge and Ogapoge polychrome wares), animal bone, and a gunflint (Levine, 1990).

Museum of New Mexico archaeologists monitored storm drain and drainage ditch installations across Lincoln Avenue between the Palace of the Governors and the Museum of Fine Arts between 1990 and 1991 (Martinez, 1994, in Lentz, 2004:14–15). They noted evidence of architecture in trench profiles dating to the Spanish Colonial and Territorial periods, including the remains of the Hewett House (which was known as the McFie House at the beginning of the twentieth century). Nonsystematic artifact collections included 425 pieces of Historic period Pueblo and Euro American pottery and more than 500 pieces of cow and sheep/goat bone. The archaeologists also recovered 64 various other artifacts. Notable among these items are mica sheets, a strike-a-light flint, and a charred corncob. Martinez (1994, in Lentz, 2004) reports that the trenches cut through a homogeneous midden deposit that contained large quantities of seventeenth-century artifacts. He also notes finding the remnants of a disarticulated river cobble foundation between 2.8 and 3.3 feet below the modern Lincoln Avenue pavement.

David H. Snow, while serving as a curator at the Palace of the Governors, directed the excavation of nine 3.3 by 3.3-foot test pits along the building's north foundation in 2000. According to Lentz (2004:15), six pits were in the patio, the other three units were along the Palace's north wall. Significant finds include a mixed seventeenth- to twentieth-century layer, which was between 1.3 and 1.6 feet thick, and a possible seventeenth-century layer that ranged from 1.1 and 2.0 feet in thickness and reached a maximum depth of 5.9 feet. Excavators found a posthole and cobbles that might represent features associated with the Early Spanish Colonial period occupation of the *presidio* (Lentz (2004:15). Researchers also found a massive river cobble foundation, which might date to between 1700 and 1760, below the Palace's existing north wall, which likely was built in the 1860s. In addition, of the numerous pit features documented, one is a probable metallurgy facility associated with slag (Lentz, 2004:15). This feature might date to around 1609. Although a comparatively small spatial sample, Snow and his team recovered almost 100,000 artifacts.

Following D. H. Snow's work, OAS archaeologists designed and recently implemented a large-scale study on the north side of the Palace prior to the construction of new museum facilities.

This work, which documented rich cultural deposits spanning the history of the Palace's occupation since the Early Spanish Colonial period, has not yet been reported.

Museum of Fine Arts

Construction of the Museum of Fine Arts (LA902), which is immediately west of the Palace of the Governors at the northwest corner of Palace and Lincoln Avenues, dates to 1916. Nusbaum conducted an archaeological study of the site before the building effort began. His work documented a wealth of Spanish Colonial period cultural debris. Peckham describes this excavation,

As the teams excavated the foundations of the "new museum," the April 28 New Mexican reported that they found fifty pounds of "curious pieces of glass and Spanish crockery" (of a green glazed olive jar) and Indian potsherds bearing "typical Santo Domingo designs" were recovered three to five feet below ground level. Equally intriguing were the old burned foundations of previous Spanish buildings...merely parallel rows of stones, one tier in thickness, "and white lines in the soil that marked "ancient plaza levels" and "various building eras at this spot." [1982:42]

Citing the newspaper article further, Peckham (1982) reports that Nusbaum's team collected nearly a wagonload of ceramics. Most of these artifacts came from contexts close to Palace Avenue on the south side of the Museum of Fine Arts building site. In addition to the pottery, the excavators recovered

bones of deer, buffalo, wildcat, bighorn sheep, dogs and humans, as well as a double-pointed iron awl, two bullets (one round, one pointed), pottery spindle whorls, a brass ring from a lime floor, and a fragment of an engraved ivory pocket sundial found ten feet below the surface. [Peckham, 1982:42]

Nusbaum also found a human skeleton on an adobe floor 8.0 feet below the level of Palace Avenue. This individual, clearly a Native American, was buried with a turquoise bead necklace and an abalone shell. This person also had a shattered arrow embedded in the spine (Peckham, 1982:42). Most of Nusbaum's collections are lost. Although while it is tempting to ascribe the deceased individual to the Tano Pueblo occupation of the Palace of the Governors following the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, questions about the cause of this person's death and the burial's stratigraphic relationship with the ivory sundial cannot be answered.

Museum of New Mexico archaeologists conducted another round of excavations at the Museum of Fine Arts in 1982 (Peckham, 1982; Peckham and Snow, 1982; Post and Snow, 1982). The teams exposed the probable foundations of the nineteenth-century Fort Marcy quartermaster's offices and an eighteenth-century occupation level, the latter of which is at a depth between 4.3 and 4.8 feet below the present ground surface. The maximum depth of cultural finds during this study was 6.2 feet.

The discrepancies between the depths recorded by Nusbaum in the early twentieth century and Peckham, Post, and Snow nearly 70 years later cannot be reconciled. D. Snow and C. Snow (1992:26–27) suggest that these differences might be a product of the irregularities in the

depths of debris associated with the demolition of the Spanish Colonial *presidio* and Fort Marcy buildings over time.

Charles Hannaford (1997a) conducted limited archaeological excavations along a basement wall that was in need of repair. He encountered cultural deposits containing temporally mixed artifacts to a depth of 3.8 feet. No building remains or activity features were present, however.

Sweeney Center

The site of the present-day Sweeney Center now is the focus of intensive archaeological study because of the presence of a late pre-Columbian Pueblo village (Pueblo de Santa Fe [LA1051]), which investigators originally recognized before 1930 (Lentz, 2005; Mera, 1934:15; see also Lang, 1989; Scheick, 2005). Other small-scale studies in this building's immediate environs have documented traces of old building foundations, Native American ceramics, stone tools and the waste products of their manufacture, and Euro-American artifacts that date from Santa Fe's founding in the early seventeenth century as the capital of the fledging Spanish colony (Scheick, 2005:15, citing Maxwell, 1984; Peckham, 1977; Reed, 1993a, 1993b; D. Snow, 1988; Sze and Spears, 1988; Tigges, 1990a; Viklund, 2001).

One of these projects (Deyloff, 1998) is of interest because it documents a trash scatter that includes cultural debris possibly associated with a residence shown on Urrutia's 1766–1768 map. Spanish colonial authorities are known to have torn this dwelling down in the 1790s to make room for the construction of a new, larger *presidio*. Other debris found in the trash deposit spans the garrison's use during the remainder of Spanish colonial administration and through the Mexican period. The investigator also reports finding a cobble foundation that possibly represent a remnant of the nineteenth-century soldiers' quarters associated with the Fort Marcy Military Reservation (Deyloff, 1998).

D. Snow (2003) investigated a 0.9-acre parcel between Grant Avenue and Griffin Street north of the Sweeney Center. He reports that while the surface artifact assemblage consists of cultural debris postdating 1950, the upper 13 to 15.7 inches of topsoil contain mixed cultural materials dating from comparatively recent times back into the late nineteenth century. He believes that much of this debris corresponds to the occupation of the Catron Mansion, which is on the same block.

Washington Avenue

Curtis Schaafsma and Stewart Peckham (Schaafsma, 1982) excavated in the area formerly occupied by the First Interstate Bank Complex (now the Wells Fargo Bank) [LA35100] at 150 Washington Avenue in 1982. They documented evidence of occupations dating from about 1760 through the 1860s. Included in their finds is an adobe brick structure believed to represent a wall associated with the Late Spanish Colonial and Mexican *presidio*, which was remodeled in 1790, and the mid nineteenth-century U.S. Fort Marcy military complex. Schaafsma (1982) notes that the several surviving remnants of the wall all had been built directly on top of clayey swamp deposits. Also present is a trash scatter associated with the gardens and corrals used by the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century garrisons. Schaafsma also reports finding evidence of an adobe brick storage yard used during the *presidio's* late eighteenth-century renovation, a pre-Civil War U.S. commissary, and a building used in 1868 for officer's quarters by the U.S. Army. Lastly, Schaafsma reports finding late Spanish colonial

presidio artifacts at depths ranging between 1.6 and 5 feet below the level of the existing sidewalk.

Adisa Willmer (1990) reports the archaeological monitoring of a 472-foot-long utility line trench along Washington Avenue on the east side of the Palace of the Governors. The excavation yielded a wide range of temporally- and functionally-diagnostic artifacts and exposed six notable features whose origins predate the twentieth century.

Two features were pits, which contained mixed seventeenth- and eighteenth-century deposits (Willmer, 1990, in D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:24), as indicated by the presence of diagnostic pottery and the absence of glass and metal artifacts (Lentz, 2004:14). Archaeologists recognized these features between 4 and 12 inches below the present-day street surface. They reached a maximum depth of 3.3 feet within an undisturbed, light to medium brown sediment horizon.

Willmer (1990) also reports discovering a rock-lined *acequia*, which apparently was still in use (or was at least still open) at the end of the nineteenth or early in the twentieth century, 265 feet north of the intersection of Washington and Palace avenues. The *acequia*, which had been cut into the former marsh soils, was visible at depths between 4.7 and 5.3 feet. A 13.1-foot-long plank and late nineteenth-century artifacts occurred in association.

D. Snow and C. Snow (1992:24; D. Snow, 1989a) describe additional marsh deposits and archaeological assemblages along Washington Avenue by the Inn of the Anasazi (LA114241), which is close to the Palace of the Governors and the Santa Fe Plaza. The authors note that the south edge of the former *ciénega* (marsh) sediments is between 50 and 60 feet south of the *acequia* that Willmer described (see above). At this location, which represents the interface between the *ciénega* and dry land, the stratigraphic record includes thick, discrete layers of purely seventeenth-century trash (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:24). Mixed seventeenth- to nineteenth-century trash overlies the marsh sediments. As discussed further below, the *ciénega* extended two blocks east during the Early Spanish Colonial period to the present-day Sena Plaza building (Elliott, 1986).

Archaeological testing of the Lehman Speigelberg/Nusbaum House (LA114241) foundation, which is just northeast of the Plaza along the east side of Washington Avenue, offers insight into the hydrological dynamics of the former marsh during the Early Spanish Colonial period (D. Snow, 1989a). In addition to describing the late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century dwelling's foundation remnants, Snow (1989a) describes *ciénega* deposits, as well as the seventeenth-century trash that washed into this location from the east during flood episodes.

Federal Oval

Hannaford's (1997b) monitoring of multiple backhoe trenches along the east edge of the U.S. Courthouse, the west edge of the U.S. Post Office and Federal Building, the U.S. Courthouse foundation, and the south border of the Federal Oval resulted in the documentation of a large refuse pit dating to the U.S. Territorial period. This feature is near the courthouse's northeast corner. Hannaford describes the pit as measuring 33 by 67 feet in plan and about 5.9 feet deep (Scheick, 2005:15). He recovered numerous glass bottles dating between 1860 and 1900, as well as various Euro-American ceramics, horse and mule trappings, and butchered cattle

bones. Given the fact that an earlier utility trench located less than 40 feet west of this great hollow exposed a large cobble alignment (Tigges, 1989), Hannaford (1997b) suggested that the pit was associated with an artificial pond constructed somewhere in the general vicinity and that the cobble alignment was related to Tertio-Millennial fair activities.

Hannaford identified a second pit near the post office building's northwest corner (Scheick, 2005:15). He interprets this pit as a spoils pile based on the quantity of construction debris filling this feature and describes the remaining deposits exposed by the backhoe trenches as a stratum of mixed late pre-Columbian Pueblo through early Statehood Period cultural debris (Hannaford, 1997b). This deposit ranges from 8 inches to 1.6 feet. Noteworthy, however, is the increased frequency of pre-Columbian artifacts in his south trench, which he attributes to this trench's proximity to the Sweeney Center and the Pueblo de Santa Fe (see above).

D. Snow recently (ca. 2000) monitored additional trenches in the Courthouse's parking lot adjacent to its sally port. "Snow did not report formally on the monitoring, but Steve Klein, GSA, indicates Snow found no intact deposits; Historic Preservation Division personnel verified that understanding" (Scheick, 2005:16). Archaeological study in Grant Park at the west end of the Federal Oval only found secondary mixed deposits and features no older than the 1930s (Wozniak, 1992a, 1992b).

LOCATIONS NORTHEAST OF THE PLAZA

Three features, found immediately east of the First Interstate Bank Building where Schaafsma and Peckham documented rich evidence of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century gardening (Schaafsma, 1982; see also above), represent a cobble pavement and two rock alignments. Because the top of the cobble pavement is 4.1 feet below the grade of the present-day street, Lentz (2004:14) suggests that this surface might date to the Late Spanish Colonial period, if not earlier.

Farther to the northeast, close to Los Altos Park at 320 Kearny Street (Fort Marcy Moat [LA111]), D. Snow (1989b) found debris, which he interpreted as evidence of activities associated with the 1680 Pueblo Revolt and the construction of Fort Marcy by the U.S. at the very beginning of the U.S. Territorial period. Erosion, however, apparently redeposited most of these cultural debris away from their original site on the ridgetop next to the project area. Of interest to Santa Fe's early history is that documentary accounts agree that Pueblo warriors laid siege to the Spanish colony from this summit in 1680 and later maintained a stronghold in resistance to Governor Vargas' 1693 Reconquest of the colony (D. Snow, 1989b:3).

OAS archaeologists subsequently conducted excavations related to a water meter installation (LA120430) a short distance west of Snow's Kearny Street study location (Post et al., 1998). They found portions of five human burials associated with a Late Spanish Colonial period chapel occupied during the time that La Garita (LA608), an early nineteenth-century gunpowder storage and granary facility on top of the hill that became the site of the U.S. military's Fort Marcy at the beginning of the U.S. Territorial period, was in use.

Excavations of La Garita's foundations reveal a stone square with pentagonal bastions at its north and south corners (Ellis, 1978). The presence of this structure suggests that the Late Spanish Colonial government maintained some kind of garrison nearby (Moorehead, 1974).

Evidence recovered from beneath the structure suggests that a *torreón* (small, fortified tower) might have preceded La Garita's construction (Ellis, 1978).

LOCATIONS EAST OF THE SANTA FE PLAZA

Sena Plaza and Vicinity

According to D. Snow and C. Snow (1992:21), the newly arrived Spanish settlers originally extended the Santa Fe Plaza along the south side of the marsh documented archaeologically in excavations along Washington Avenue near the northeast corner of today's Plaza (see above). Sewer trenching along the east end of Sena Plaza (LA55368), however, did not provide *in situ* evidence related to the seventeenth-century use of the plaza (Elliott, 1986). These Sena Plaza trenching operations documented only thick marsh sediments. Although cultural fill extended to a depth of 2 feet, this assemblage, including Tewa pottery, cans, and bottles, dates exclusively to the mid- and late nineteenth centuries (Elliott, 1986).

A later sewer replacement project under the west wing of Sena Plaza yielded mixed cultural deposits dating from the 1600s to the 1920s/1930s (Viklund, 2000). These remains apparently do not represent *in situ* use of the site, however. Instead, Viklund (2000) concludes that most of these artifacts likely represent debris discarded from the Prince Plaza Complex to the west mixed with trash thrown away from the direction of Palace Avenue and the pre-1697 *convento* and church complex to the south. Nonetheless, it is interesting that ceramics originating from Pueblo villages south of Santa Fe are more numerous than from those Pueblo settlements to the north. Also, because they found evidence of the former *ciénega's* south edge in their west trench, investigators suggest that some burned deposits and debris dating to the mid-seventeenth century might represent efforts by the Spanish colonists to clean up waste following the 1693 reconquest and/or to prepare grounds associated with the construction of a new, expanded church complex (Lang, 2000:85).

A small-scale archaeological study at the nearby Old Post Office Building on Cathedral Place (LA101307) just south of Sena Plaza yielded intact deposits dating from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries, an old use surface, and portions of two buildings (D. Snow, 1992). Snow interprets the seventeenth-century artifacts as debris deposited during or immediately after the 1680 Pueblo reoccupation and the associated use surface as the remnants of the eastern extension of the original Santa Fe Plaza (1992). He also suggests that the architectural remnants represent portions of Bishop Lamy's school and the residence used by the Sisters of Loretto. Both structures date to 1853.

Saint Francis Cathedral

Excavations in the old north chapel of the Saint Francis Cathedral (LA9077) uncovered a seventeenth-century floor at a depth of about 3.5 feet below the uppermost church floor and 2.5 feet below the adjacent ground surface (Ellis, 1985:163). The archaeologists suggested that the floor belonged to a house, which Pueblo warriors destroyed during the 1680 Pueblo reoccupation. Three feet of sediment overlying the floor contained burned adobe fragments and other pieces of building debris. The floor itself rested upon a stratum of fine yellowish sand and gravelly alluvium, which represents sterile substrate (Ellis, 1985).

Artifacts included selenite used as window glazing and a large number of seventeenth-century Pueblo potsherds (Ellis, 1985:166–168). The presence of a small number of late pre-Columbian

pueblo ceramics might indicate that a small fourteenth to sixteenth-century habitation settlement exists nearby.

La Fonda Parking Garage

OAS researchers undertook archaeological study in the construction site for the La Fonda Parking Garage (LA 5400) development a short distance southeast of the present-day Santa Fe Plaza (Wiseman, 1988). Importantly, this location is within the southeast sector of the original Spanish Colonial plaza (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:21:21; Lentz, 2004:15; Wood, 1984). As Lentz observes further, even if this location was not formally part of the plaza, it would have been “a sort of generalized public space in front of the early colonial *parroquia* [La Parroquia, Santa Fe’s parish church]” (2004:15).

Team members monitored the excavation of nine trenches, dug to the level of a stratum of “yellowish silty-sand and river gravels” (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:21:21), which represent sterile alluvium. Wiseman (1988) notes that researchers found this stratum to occur consistently between about 3.3 and 5.0 feet below the ground surface in the central and northern portions of the one-acre lot. In comparison, this substrate appeared at depths between 6.6 and 8.2 feet at the south end of the property. With these observations, the OAS archaeologists documented that the original Santa Fe Plaza extended to the edge of the first terrace above the north bank of the Rio Chiquito in the early seventeenth century (Regge N. Wiseman, Museum of New Mexico Field Notes, 1965, cited in D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:21–22). (Considered a nuisance because of trash dumping, early U.S. Territorial period authorities completed the filling of the creek bed for use as a roadway, which the Santa Fe County Commission formally designated Water Street in 1881 [Sze and Spears, 1988].)

Investigators documented the presence of six prepared trash pits, some with stratified cultural deposits and early to middle seventeenth-century artifacts, in the central and northern portions of the parking lot study area. The pits cut into undisturbed yellowish to brown hardpan sediments that overlay the silty-sand and gravel alluvium (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:22). The tops of these features were about 1.6 feet below the extant ground surface. Recovered artifacts include slag from iron ore processing and metal tool working, articulated bones of butchered domestic livestock (sheep, goats, cattle, and pigs), pieces of furniture, and plant remains.

Botanical analyses identified large quantities of pine fuel wood and small quantities of Old World crops, including wheat, barley, peas, lentils, watermelon, and muskmelon (or perhaps cucumber) (Trigg, 1999:170). Also present are maize, beans, and squash or pumpkins, which Spanish colonists might have grown and/or acquired from the nearby Pueblos, as well as plants that they adopted from Mexico. The latter plants include chili peppers and at least one variety of tobacco, *Nicotiana rustica* (Trigg, 1999:170). Trigg (1999) interprets the common presence of weedy plant species, such as *Chenopodium* (e.g., goosefoot and lamb’s quarters) and *Portulaca* (e.g., purslane), in 87.5 percent of her analyzed samples as evidence of the use of these plants by the settlers as famine foods. Her identification of cotton and wool fibers indicates the consumption of textiles produced by aboriginal and colonial peoples alike (Trigg, 1999:171).

Lentz suggests that Spanish colonists might have first dug the hollows as “‘borrow’ pits” (2004:15), presumably to obtain construction materials for use during the Early Spanish Colonial period. Alternatively, D. Snow and C. Snow (1992:22) speculate that Pueblo Indians or Spanish colonists might have dug and filled the pits as part of rubble-clearing efforts during the Pueblo Reoccupation or Late Spanish Colonial periods, respectively, following the widespread destruction of La Villa de Santa Fe during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt.

The thick layer of fill covering the Early Spanish Colonial pits consisted principally of bricks, plaster, and assorted foundation construction debris (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:22). Other post-seventeenth-century cultural debris was comparatively rare, with most diagnostic artifacts limited to the upper 8 to 12 inches of fill. Most of these artifacts date to the nineteenth century, although some materials suggest a possible Late Spanish Colonial component (Wood, 1984).

LOCATIONS WEST OF THE SANTA FE PLAZA

Wilson (1971) recorded Tewa sherds found in a trench down San Francisco Street from the Lencic Theatre to Sandoval Street (LA114232) in 1971. Wilson also reports finding Historic period artifacts in the back dirt of a utility trench at the corner of Jefferson and San Francisco Streets (LA114233, ARMS files) that same year (Scheick, 2005:15). In 1972, Wilson found other Historic period artifacts at 117 Jefferson Street (LA114235, ARMS files). A gas line trench in Burro Alley (LA114212) yielded Historic period Tewa sherds, polished black utility wares, micaceous culinary wares, and European china (Scheick, 2005:15).

Southwest Archaeological Consultants team members undertook work at the Lencic Theatre (LA126709) before the building’s renovation (Viklund, 1999b). Their testing and subsequent excavation operations yielded Native American ceramics and a deeply buried posthole. Investigators interpreted these finds as evidence suggesting prior indigenous occupation (Viklund, 1999b).

Tests along Burro Alley yielded foundations that might date to the late 1800s or earlier. These foundations possibly represent structures that belonged to doña Gertudes or her family... Tests farther west in the Lencic property revealed late nineteenth- and early to middle twentieth-century structural remains, which also were less intact than those along Burro Alley. These remains might belong to a 1920s feed store and associated warehouse, Muralter’s Cleaners, or McMurtry’s Paint and Glass Center from the 1930s to the 1950s. The foundations uncovered during this project show the change from residential to commercial use in the 1920s. [Deyloff, 2002:17]

Some historians speculate that the Lencic property originally bordered the seventeenth-century plaza (Viklund, 1999b). Available archaeological information cannot confirm the supposition that the plaza once extended this far west, however.

West of the Lencic Theater, the demolition of the Big Jo Lumber facility (LA46174) in 1984 required archaeological studies (Maxwell, 1984). The work yielded artifacts and feature associated with the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century occupation of this locality. Two rooms of a house, which possibly date as early as 1766 and might have been part of the José María

Baca residence in 1833, were among the significant archaeological remains researchers documented at this site (Scheick, 2005:15).

Archaeological study at 429 West San Francisco Street (LA72268) yielded a multi-component artifact assemblage dating from AD 1200 to 1350 (D. Snow, 1988). The work also recorded evidence of Spanish Colonial and nineteenth-century occupations. That same year, initial test excavations at the Sandoval Street Parking Garage (LA65040) resulted in the recovery of ceramics dating between 1750 and 1850 (Pace, 1988). Researchers also recovered butchered bone, Historic period ceramics, glass, and bricks dating well into the twentieth century (Scheick, 2005:15). Later excavations at Sandoval Street Parking Garage showed that cultural remains mixed with coarse sand, gravel and charcoal extended only to the comparatively shallow depth of 1.3 feet (Hordes and Davis, 1990).

D. Snow (1989b, 1989c) reported a thirteenth-century Pueblo occupation, including human burials, and evidence of seventeenth and eighteenth-century use at the Baca-Larrañaga site (LA72268) located at 427 West San Francisco Street in 1989. A short distance south, investigations at the Old Firestone Building (LA103294) on West Alameda Street exposed a cobble-lined well, a probable retaining wall, and flooding evidence (D. Snow, 1993). Snow could not date either the well or the retaining wall directly. The retaining wall remnants, however, follow a known property line established in the late-nineteenth-century (in Scheick, 2005:15). Moore and Spivey (1998) reported finding only cultural remains representing redeposited (i.e., disturbed) trash and a recent *acequia* channel during their investigations at 450 West San Francisco Street.

LOCATIONS SOUTH OF THE SANTA FE PLAZA

La Castrense

The former eighteenth-century military chapel, La Castrense (Chapel of Our Lady of Light [LA114221]), formerly stood opposite of the Palace of the Governors near the southwest corner of today's Santa Fe Plaza. Stanley Stubbs and Bruce Ellis (1955) conducted archaeological excavations of this site when developers razed a two-story building of old adobe and more recent frame construction to build a new department store.

Stubbs and Ellis (1955) had the opportunity to document the foundations of this structure, which Governor Marin del Valle built before 1761 and Fray Francisco Dominguez (1956 [1776]) described in the late nineteenth century. The archaeologists not only found that Fray Francisco Dominguez's (1956 [1776]) estimates of building size were generally accurate, they report finding the old chapel's stone foundations at depths between about 3.7 feet on the north side of the structure to 6.7 feet to the south. Just as the situation documented at the La Fonda Parking Garage Site, these elevation differences along the building's north-south axis is a product of the natural slope of the first terrace above the Rio Chiquito. Stubbs and Ellis (1955:13) noted further that the "original ground level" in front of La Castrense was 20 inches below the level of the existing sidewalk.

While trenching around the building's foundations, Stubbs and Ellis (1955) found relatively small quantities of artifacts given the volume of earth that they inspected. Of the 498 ceramics recovered, more than 90 percent were late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century Rio

Grande Pueblo wares. "It is probable that most of these [sherds] date from the Indian occupancy of the Santa Fe Plaza during the 1680–1693 Revolt" (Stubbs and Ellis, 1955:16).

Old Woolworth Building

Southwest Archaeological Consultants personnel completed test excavations in the parking lot (LA127276) behind the Old Woolworth Building at 60 East Francisco Street on the south side of the Plaza (Deyloff, 2002). The lot, which fronts Water Street, yielded significant Historic period structural remnants and deeply buried cultural deposits. The inventory of 17 features includes numerous stone building foundations, post alignments, and trash pits with stratified fill. These materials span Santa Fe's occupation from the late 1700s or early 1800s to the middle to late 1900s. Excavators recovered nearly 43,000 artifacts from depositional contexts ranging from the surface layer to a maximum depth of 5.6 feet.

Citing the strong horizontal and vertical depositional integrity of the cultural assemblages, Deyloff (2002:276) finds that the archaeological evidence supports documentary accounts that show the property's exclusive use for domestic residence during the Mexican period. Over the span of the nineteenth century, however, use of the tract became increasingly commercialized as expanding business use of the Plaza following the opening of the Santa Fe Trail increased the need for secondary centers of commerce. Artifact assemblages show a change from Hispanic household material culture to that of Anglo-American merchants. Not only did the researchers identify the remnants of particular buildings mentioned in written accounts, such as the Wood-Davis warehouse, they found previously undocumented remnants of other structures and evidence of several flood episodes that might span the site's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century use history (Deyloff, 2002).

OTHER LOCATIONS SOUTH OF THE PLAZA

On the south side of today's Water Street, Museum of New Mexico archaeologists conducted investigations inside the Water Street Parking Lot (LA54312) (Rudecoff, 1987). Although this work uncovered trash and features dating to the past century, researchers suggest that twentieth-century activities might have destroyed earlier structures. Even so, Rudecoff (1987) interprets the absence of eighteenth-century structural remains and the poor presentation of Spanish Colonial period artifacts as evidence that this former stream-side location primarily was used in Santa Fe's early history for agricultural use. In addition, investigators note finding Rio Chiquito alluvium at depths ranging from 1.3 to 4.6 feet below the parking lot's surface (Rudecoff, 1987).

Near the southwest corner of the contemporary Santa Fe Plaza, at 72 West San Francisco Street, archaeological excavations in the basement of the Speigelberg I Building (LA70092) yielded nineteenth-century trash deposits, including a whole egg (C. Snow, 1989).

Several years later, C. Snow (1993) conducted research at 105 Water Street (LA103293), which is just a block from the Plaza on the south side of the present-day HaagenDas Ice Cream Shop. She recorded three nineteenth-century use surfaces, a late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century trash deposit, and a layer of river gravel that might represent deposits dating to a flood along the Rio Chiquito in 1767.

The upper surface was associated with construction of an addition to the Schumann Building between 1881 and 1886. Under this was a surface not dated definitely, but earlier than the 1881/1886 surface and later than the underlying surface and associated artifacts that date between 1820 and 1850. [Deyloff, 2002:17]

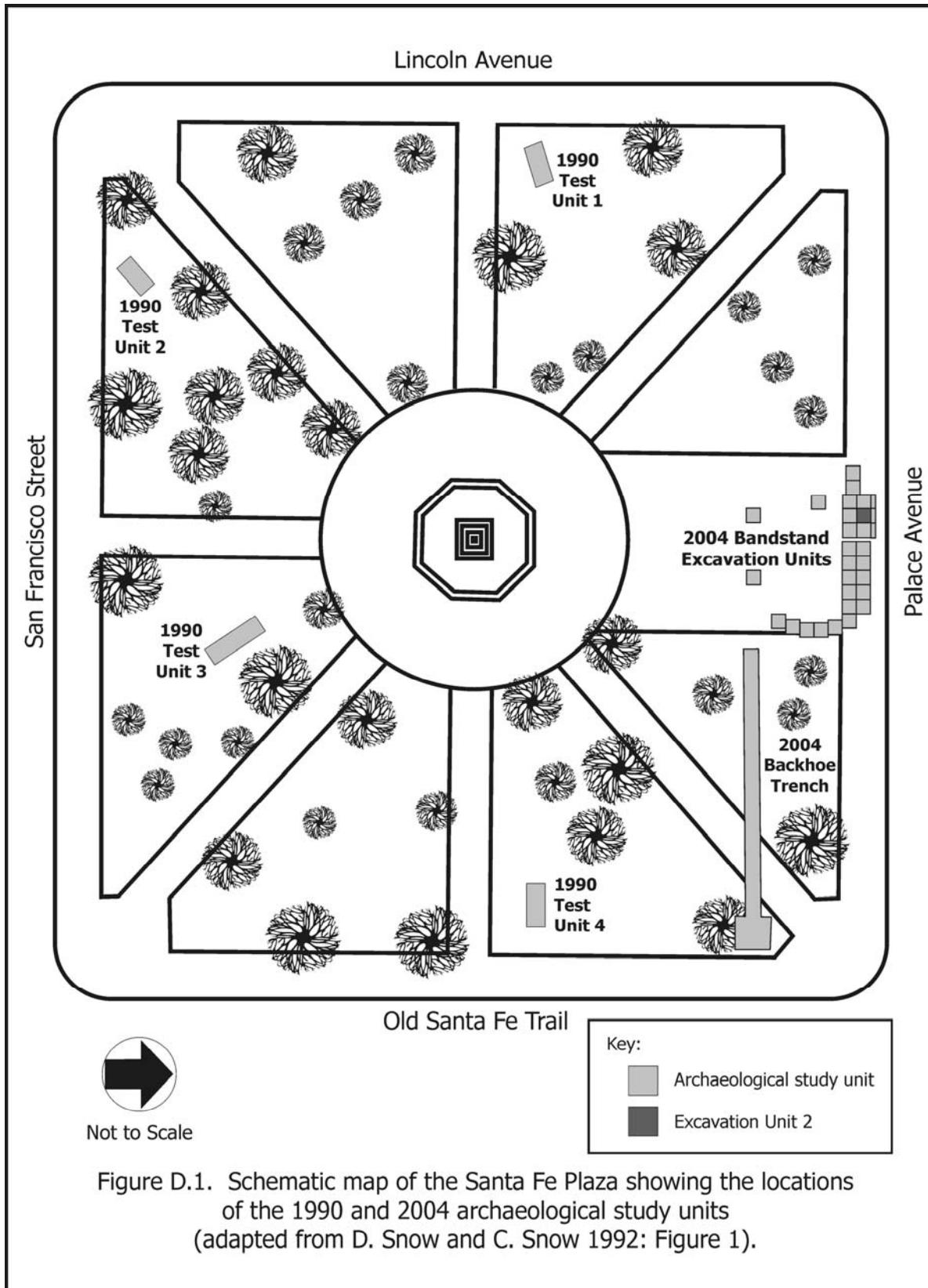
SANTA FE PLAZA

In the fall of 1990, D. Snow and C. Snow (1992) excavated four trenches in the Santa Fe Plaza (LA80000) (Snow and Snow, 1992). These test pits, which ranged from 6.6 to 14.8 feet in length and from 8.9 to 8.2 feet in total depth, were along the west-central edge, near the southwest corner, in the south-central portion, and on the extreme east-central side of the Plaza (Figure D.1). (Excavators did not excavate in the north third of the Plaza per the request of the City of Santa Fe [Snow and Snow, 1992:53].) D. Snow and C. Snow (1990:53) report that fill introduced into the Plaza in 1974 generally consists of mixed reddish sand and gravel and ranges in depth from 0.9 foot in Test Unit 3 in the Plaza's south-central portion to 2.1 feet in Test Unit 4 along its extreme east side. (This layer was 1.7 feet thick in Test Units 1 and 2, respectively.) The 1974 Plaza fill stratum encountered in Test Unit 1 was somewhat darker than that observed in the other sample units. It also yielded abundant artifacts ranging from fragments of seventeenth-century Spanish colonial majolica pottery to a recent *Frito Lay* bag.

D. Snow and C. Snow note,

It is unclear where the latter [Test Unit 1] and associated artifacts derived, but may have resulted from scraping the former surface of the plaza for initial leveling; or perhaps, was fill removed from the former gazebo in the north central portion of the plaza. This mixed soil and associated artifacts were not encountered elsewhere, although the 1974 fill in Test Unit 3 also contained frequent artifacts, of mixed temporal derivation within the coarse sand soils brought in for the renovation. [1992:60]

Researchers found a clearly definable plaza surface, consisting of a highly compacted, fine-grain, adobe-like sediment darkened by ash, coal dust, metal, and other cultural debris, in each of their sample units (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:55, 89). The top of this old surface among the study units varies in depth below the contemporary ground level in keeping with the amount of fill introduced during the 1974 renovation: Test Unit 1—1.6 feet, Test Unit 2—1.6 feet, Test Unit 3—0.75 foot, and Test Unit 4—2.1–2.3 feet (Figure D.2). The old plaza stratum is about 4 inches thick in Test Units 1, 2, and 4; it appears somewhat thicker in Test Unit 3. Archaeologists did not clearly differentiate the former plaza surface in their notes (see D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992: Figure 16e), however. Including the thin layer of trash overlying this stratum, the matrix of the old plaza surface itself, and the lens of dense artifacts and other trash immediately below, the layer of cultural debris associated with the surface measures from 1.1 to 1.3 feet in thickness (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:58). Importantly, the excavators observed no evidence suggesting the presence of intact activity features or structures associated with the Plaza's surface (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:55).



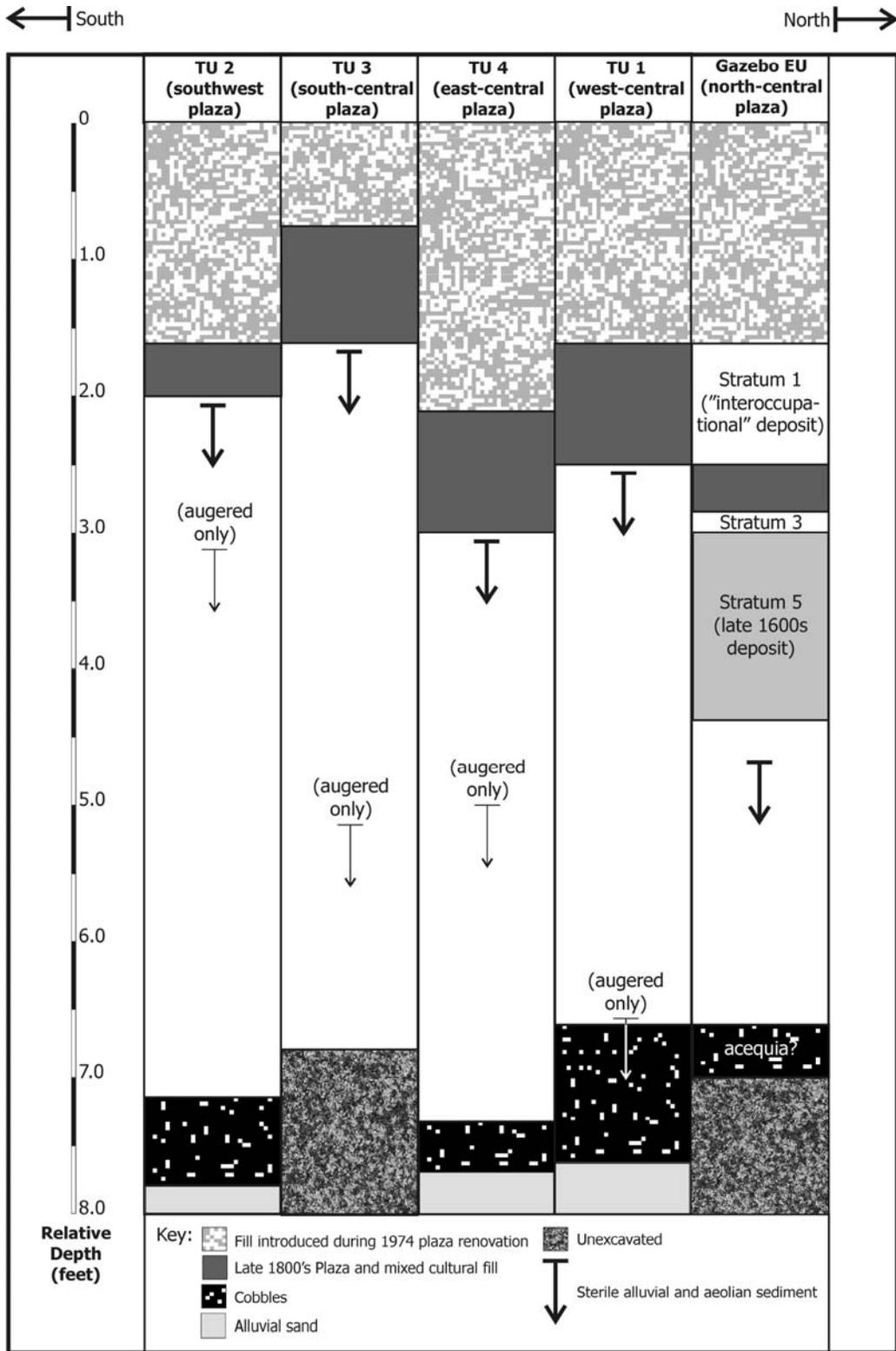


Figure D.2. Schematic Diagram of Relative Depths of Major Stratigraphic Units.

D. Snow and C. Snow similarly describe the presence of bands of temporally mixed trash immediately above and below the old plaza surface in their other three test units (see Figure D.2). The cultural assemblages from the four sample units are homogeneous and include “pockets of ash and charcoal, coal and coal clinkers, slag, food bones, glass and ceramic sherds, and other miscellaneous items” (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1974:55), such as nails and bricks. Although dominated by late nineteenth-century artifacts, the assemblage includes cultural materials that span Santa Fe’s colonial history since its founding as the Spanish capital in the early seventeenth century. A small number of pre-Columbian Pueblo artifacts also are present, but there is a hiatus in the deposition of cultural materials spanning the early half of the twentieth century. D. Snow and C. Snow (1992:90) explain the paucity of artifacts from the late U.S. Territorial and Statehood periods as possible consequences of the installation of flagstones laid during the Works Progress Administration era during the 1930s and the cleaning of the Plaza during the 1950s.

Notably, the investigators report that the frequency of cultural debris decreases rapidly below the horizon of concentrated cultural debris underlying the old plaza layer (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:90). The pattern of rare items at depth likely is the product of the natural processes, such as plant root and rodent disturbances, and cultural activities, such as the constant disturbance of Plaza surfaces by vehicular and pedestrian traffic, that create conditions permitting the downward migration of small quantities of cultural debris. The excavators report further that they identified sterile sediment between the depths of 2.0 feet (in Test Unit 2) and 3.0 feet (in Test Unit 4) below the modern day Plaza surface (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:61; see also Figure D.2).

In their conclusions, D. Snow and C. Snow emphasize

the majority of the artifacts and recovered items do not, in our opinion, reflect activities or uses of the plaza itself...Nevertheless, many other items may, in fact, reflect former plaza activities of seasonal and unstructured nature. The sunflower shell, apricot pit and egg shells, and many of the faunal remains, probably do reflect food consumption on the plaza, or on the surrounding streets: pennies, glass ‘seed beads,’ and other beads are easily lost by casual users of the plaza. Discarded spirits and other bottles tossed casually aside, spent cartridges, and the partial ox shoe may be the direct residue of plaza activities and events reflected in its history.

*One observation that should be made is that, with few exceptions, some metal pieces, the few larger pieces of bottles and potsherds, by far the majority of the items recovered, are the size of a quarter or smaller...[This pattern] indicates their derivation from adjacent areas where they became broken, broken again, and re-broken until small enough to be carried by surface run-off to be deposited and subsequently moved about over and over again, in our central space.
[1992:86]*

D. Snow and C. Snow (1992:87) argue that the comparatively shallow depth of sediment (just 2.0–3.0 feet [see above]) bearing cultural debris, which stands in marked contrast to depths of 6.6 feet or more in areas surrounding Santa Fe’s Plaza are powerful indicators that the square

was established at the very beginning of the villa's Early Spanish Colonial period settlement. "The plaza and its soils have not been subjected to the continuous evolution of the streetscape" (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:8) that surrounds the Plaza. They add,

No obvious traces of specific types of cultural activities, of wagon ruts of the Santa Fe Trail Parking lot, for example, or of former cultivation of alfalfa or corn, could be seen. Only intrusive pits from the planting or removal of trees were visible below the 1974 fill, in addition to excavations for the electric and water lines there today. [D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992:89]

On the one hand, these findings raise the issue that future study of the Plaza's depositional stratigraphy might offer useful information about the periodic advance and retreat of the *ciénega* whose southwest edge is known historically to have occurred near the intersection of Palace and Washington Avenues at the Plaza's northeast corner (D. Snow and C. Snow (1992:88). On the other hand, D. Snow and C. Snow (1992:89) interpret the pre-1974 surface represents a highly disturbed, probably considerably modified plaza level, which dates from at least the 1693 Reconquest through the late nineteenth century.

OAS archaeologists recently conducted excavations along the north-central edge of the Santa Fe Plaza in preparation for the construction of a permanent new gazebo to replace an existing temporary bandstand (Lentz, 2004). This work contributes greatly to our knowledge of the Plaza's history. Nonetheless, the gazebo study simultaneously raises many more questions than it answers with certainty.

Researchers dug 29 excavation units in the area of the proposed gazebo's foundation (Figure D.1) using hand tools and standard archaeological methods to a maximum depth of more than 6.6 feet below the level of the present-day ground surface. Most (n = 26) of these units measure 3.3 by 3.3 feet. The three other excavation units, which are along the gazebo's north side next to the existing concrete sidewalk, measure approximately 1 by 3.3 feet. In addition, team members monitored the mechanical excavation of a trench, which measured 98.4 feet long by 1.6 feet wide by 3.0 feet deep, from the southeast corner of the new gazebo to an electrical box near the Plaza's northeast corner (Figure D.1). A summary of the major stratigraphic units uncovered during this excavation follows (after Lentz, 2004:21–26).

Lentz (2004:21) reports finding that the fill (Level 1) introduced into the Plaza during its 1974 renovation extends to a maximum depth of about 1.6 feet (Figure D.2). He additionally found an irregular layer of redeposited cultural fill along the northernmost excavation units. Describing this trash as "typical" of the fill found throughout Santa Fe Historic District, Lentz (2004:21) notes that this assemblage includes pre-Columbian and Historic period ceramic and stone artifacts, glass, metal, "chinaware" and other Euro American pottery, animal bone, modern trash, and large chunks of asphalt aggregate in sediment darkened by charcoal and other culturally-introduced organic material. He surmises that this deposit represents back dirt possibly "thrown on top of the 1974 fill during a sewer trench excavation along the south sidewalk of Palace Street" (Lentz, 2004:21).

The 1974 plaza surface was visible at a depth of 1.6 feet (Figure D.2). This layer "resembled a tarred road, except it had been broken up into a mix of tar, gravel, and asphalt" (Lentz,

2004:21) and compacted by heavy machinery. Unsurprisingly, cultural debris dating from the early 1970s was in association.

A 10-inch-thick layer of very dark grayish brown fill (Stratum 1), which ranges in depth from about 1.6 to 2.5 feet in depth below the present-day Plaza surface (Figure D.2), separates the 1974 surface from the plaza surface that D. Snow and C. Snow (1992) had previously described and dated to the late nineteenth century. Lentz (2004:21) confirms that this layer contained a mixed assemblage of pre-Columbian and Historic period debris.

Just as D. Snow and C. Snow (1992) reported in their study, Lentz (2004) found that the compacted light gray sediment denoting the late nineteenth-century plaza surface (Stratum 2) was about 4 inches thick and extended in depth from between about 2.5 and 2.8 feet below the modern surface (Figure D.2). Excavators found only a few pieces of pottery, glass, and bone on the nineteenth-century surface. Importantly, none of the finds were diagnostic of the late nineteenth-century; all were intrusive (Lentz, 2004:21). This observation, therefore, supports D. Snow and C. Snow's (1992) conclusion that the old plaza surface lacked intact cultural deposits and activity features.

Lentz (2004:21) notes that a thin (ca. 2.5-inch-thick [i.e., from 2.8–3.0 feet below the present-day ground surface]) layer of gravel sand, charcoal, and baked clay "clinkers" (Stratum 3) directly underlay, and was "welded" to, the late nineteenth-century plaza surface (Figure D.2). This sediment indicates that Santa Fe's residents introduced a base course of material in preparation for the construction of a fresh plaza surface probably about 1880, the time that the railroad arrived in Santa Fe (after Lentz, 2004).

Lentz (2004:21) reports finding a discontinuous (and apparently thin) "interoccupational" deposit at varying depths beneath the late nineteenth-century plaza surface and Stratum 5, a layer of dense late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century cultural debris. Although cut through by numerous twentieth-century utility trenches, the layer, whenever present, represents an *in situ* archaeological deposit. Late Spanish Colonial period artifacts concentrate near the base of this stratum. Although Lentz does not specify the depths of this layer in his generalized stratigraphic reconstruction, by definition, scattered remnants of this cultural deposit commonly occur between 2.5 and 3.3 feet below the level of the present-day Plaza. (The reader should note that Figure D.2 does not illustrate the relative depth of this "interoccupational" deposit given its discontinuous spatial distribution and the incomplete iteration of its presence among the gazebo excavation units.)

Stratum 5, consisting of a dense layer of artifacts in a semi-consolidated, brown silty sand with sparse gravel, usually is present between 3.0 and 3.3 feet below modern grade (Figure D.2). The deposit, however, occurs at depths between 3.4 and 4.3 feet in Excavation Unit 17, 3.6 and 4.1 feet in Excavation Unit 18, and 4.1 and 4.4 feet in Excavation Unit 19. It is worth noting that these three sample units, which cluster between 4.5 and 8.0 feet east of Excavation Unit 2, had suffered direct and indirect disturbance by utility trenching operations and other unspecified agents. Also, this layer was absent in Excavation Units 25–29, which form the arc of sample grids at the extreme east margin of the gazebo study location (Figure D.2).

Although excavators initially thought that they had uncovered an intact activity feature when they first defined this deposit in Excavation Unit 2, their further work demonstrated that the debris was a discontinuous lens that they could trace across a wide horizontal expanse (Lentz, 2004:21, 26). The cultural assemblage includes pre-Columbian Pueblo glazeware pottery and stone tool flakes, as well as Historic period glass and metal artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts, however, indicate that the majority of the deposit dates to the late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century (Lentz, 2004:23).

The frequency of majolica sherds in this stratum is relatively high. Two musket balls, both of which had impact damage indicating that they had been fired, also came from this stratum in Excavation Unit 2 (Lentz, 2004:63). Given that the location of the new gazebo is in front of the Palace of the Governor's late seventeenth-century gates (Lentz, 2004:72), the presence of these distinctive Spanish colonial ceramics supports the inference that most of the debris recovered from Stratum 5 represents waste produced by the Spanish colonists themselves.

Below Stratum 5, artifact densities decline markedly, although texturally, the sediment continues to be a silty sand. Lentz (2004:23) reports that the small number of artifacts recovered from this layer almost exclusively derived from the first four inches of the deposit and clearly were intrusive from Stratum 5 because of trampling or other disturbance.

Researchers documented the top of a cobble layer, which Lentz (2004:23) believes to represent the remnants of an *acequia* in use at the time of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, at a depth of 6.5 feet (Figure D.2; see also below). He describes the stratum underlying the rock layer as sterile substrate consisting of a very dark gray sandy loam (Lentz, 2004:23).

Other than the supposed *acequia*, the OAS archaeologists confirmed the existence of just one cultural feature (Feature 3) predating the twentieth-century utility lines. Located in Excavation Unit 15 at the northwest end of the gazebo project area (Figure D.2), this feature consists of "a (probable) unlined trash pit" (Lentz, 2004:23). Although the horizontal expanse of the pit is uncertain because of prior backhoe disturbance, Lentz (2004:23) notes that the feature underlies Stratum 5, whose base is about 3.3 feet below present-day grade and dates between the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The pit is 1.3 feet deep.

The soil matrix was composed of (1) a square concentration of ash and charcoal, as if a Historic period beam or some other milled lumber had burned in place; (2) large charcoal inclusions (some only partly burned); (3) burned adobe; and (4) artifact inclusions in a semi-consolidated sandy loam. [Lentz, 2004:23]

Lentz reports further that, unlike the rest of the artifact assemblages recovered from the other excavation units, the recovered items are large and appear to have been subjected to much less breakage by trampling following their deposition. He continues,

Numerous large faunal elements, the better part of a Glaze F bowl rim, and other artifacts date to the Pueblo Revolt period. A substantial radiocarbon sample (20 g) obtained from the wooden element dated to A.D. 1430–1660 (± 60 years, 2-sigma calibration; BETA 191736). Depending on the cutting date of the sample, this places Feature 3 either immediately prior to or contemporaneous with the

Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from this feature also support this conclusion. [Lentz, 2004:23]

Monitoring of the electrical line dug for the new gazebo primarily yielded “disturbed backfill resulting from the 1974 plaza renovation” (Lentz, 2004:26). The archaeologist overseeing the trenching operations noted that most artifacts, including animal bone, “chinaware” ceramics, a few Historic period Pueblo pot sherds, corroded metal, and glass shards, occurred within the uppermost 4 to 6 inches of fill. Lentz argues, “Since they were recovered from a highly disturbed context, no significant information could be gained from analyzing them. No evidence of the 1800s plaza surface was observed” (2004:33).

In comparison, the cultural materials associated with Stratum 5, Feature 3, and other late seventeenth-century contexts allowed analyses that yielded additional important information. Lentz (2004:70) offers three major findings for the gazebo investigations:

- 1. Intact deposits spanning the 1680 Pueblo Revolt exist beneath the contemporary ground surface in the north-central portion of the Santa Fe Plaza. This date is not only indicated by cross-dated diagnostic artifacts types, pieces of a partially burned timber recovered from the undisturbed fill of a pit (Feature 3) at the northwest end of the gazebo project location beneath Stratum 5 and at a depth between 3.3 and 4.6 feet yielded a radiocarbon date of AD 1430–1660 (± 60 years, 2-sigma calibration; BETA 191736).*
- 2. The alignment of cobbles found in the main body of the study area, including Excavation Units 2, 6, and 10, at a depth of more than 6.6 feet might represent the seventeenth-century acequia madre mentioned in surviving historical documents (see Lentz, 2004:67–70, for full discussion). This water channel, which brought water from the marsh that once existed beneath today's Sena Plaza two blocks northeast of the plaza, was the foremost source of water for the Palace of the Governors and la Villa de Santa Fe as a whole. The fact that insurgent warriors temporarily cut off this water supply during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt helped persuade Governor Otermín to negotiate the peaceful withdrawal of his contingent from Santa Fe and the New Mexican colony in defeat. Similarly, his eventual successor, Governor Vargas, disrupted this same supply in 1693 to force the submission of hostile Pueblo forces inside the Palace during the Spanish reconquest of the colony at the end of the Pueblo Reoccupation period in 1693.*
- 3. The recovery of broken arrowheads, musket balls bearing impact damage, gunflints, and the tip of a broken sword or knife constitute evidence of conflict in the plaza. Specifically, these artifacts possibly are associated with the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. Because researchers recovered both Pueblo and Apache arrowheads in the late seventeenth-century cultural deposits, the archaeological evidence also supports historical documents, which state that Plains groups joined the Pueblos in the rebellion. Moreover, the presence of this material corroborates documentary accounts of the Siege of Santa Fe at the outbreak of the rebellion stating that Governor Otermín led a sortie out of the Palace of the*

Governors to engage Indian warriors along the vital acequia madre in front of the Palace's main gates, which were directly north of the gazebo project location.

Based on laboratory analyses of pottery, stone tools and the waste of their manufacture, metal tools and scrap, animal bone, and botanical remains, as well as the patterns of their spatial distribution, Lentz (2004:67–72) discusses the potential of the Santa Fe Plaza's *in situ* seventeenth-century archaeological deposits to contribute additional information important to understanding Santa Fe's late seventeenth-century history. With respect to the fact that "archaeology is one of the few remaining sources of information about early Colonial life in Santa Fe" (2004:72), Lentz identifies four topics warranting further study:

- 1. The conduct of the Siege of Santa Fe at the outbreak of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. Artifacts collected during the gazebo excavations suggest that the north-central margin of the present-day Santa Fe Plaza might have been part of the stage of the battle between Pueblo warriors and Governor Otermín's beleaguered forces along the acequia madre. (As noted previously, this fight ultimately contributed to negotiations between the Spanish and Native American forces allowing the colonists' peaceful retreat from the villa.) More archaeological research in the Santa Fe Plaza clearly is needed to confirm the supposition that this locality actually was part of this pivotal engagement, however. Further study within the plaza also possesses the potential to yield new information about the original size of this historic square and its internal physical structure (including its original gradient, preparation and maintenance of its use surface, and the presence of irrigation channel[s]), the location and plan of the first rendition of the adjoining Palace of the Governors, and the deployment of Native American and Spanish forces during the siege.*
- 2. The construction and maintenance of Spanish colonial identity. Patterns of consumption and discard of Spanish colonial artifacts imported into the New Mexican colonial capital at great expense implies that certain products, including majolica ceramics, metal implements and ornaments, and olive oil, were important in the maintenance of the colony's leaders' Iberian identity.*
- 3. Patterns of cross-cultural influence between Pueblo and Spanish populations during the Early Spanish Colonial period. The finding that late seventeenth-century Pueblo potters had begun incorporating decorative motifs, including floral designs common to majolica and concentric circles characteristic of Pueblo Polychrome, found on ceramics imported into Santa Fe from Old Mexico (and beyond) challenges the long-standing view that the settlers did not begin commissioning local populations to produce copies of Spanish colonial wares until after the 1693 Reconquest (after Harlow, 1973; Snow, 1965). On the one hand, the use of Pueblo-made copies of common Spanish colonial ceramics might represent efforts by the colony's leaders' to reinforce and sustain their Iberian identity (see above). On the other hand, further research might simultaneously offer insight into the cultural processes through which local Native American populations incorporated Spanish colonial innovations into their own cultural milieu.*

4. *The composition of the early Spanish colonists' diet. Because patterns of artifact discard indicate that refuse originating from inside the Palace of the Governors was thrown onto the plaza, there exists an excellent opportunity to study the seventeenth-century colonists' day-to-day food preferences and culinary practices. Investigators have recovered animal bones and a few plant products from the plaza's seventeenth-century deposits. Although preservation is less than ideal, many animal bones allow identification of pieces and yield evidence of butchering technique. Plant traces, although comparatively rare in the one sample collected from Feature 3 for study, allow identification of species used for fuel, as well as food. Study of ceramic vessel forms can offer complementary information on common methods of food preparation.*

ASSESSMENT OF THE SANTA FE PLAZA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Numerous archaeological investigations conducted in and around the Santa Fe Historic District have shown that information dating to the Historic period, including small quantities of material from the early Spanish Colonial times, is widespread. In addition, Deyloff (2002:18, citing Peckham, 1963; Schaafsma, 1982; David H. Snow personal communication, 1998; Wood, 1984; see also D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992) notes that most intact cultural debris predating the 1680 Pueblo Revolt commonly occurs at depths of more than 6.0 feet below the level of the present-day ground surface.

The two archaeological studies conducted directly within the boundaries of the present-day Santa Fe Plaza (Lentz, 2004; C. Snow and D. Snow, 1992) demonstrate further that the uppermost layers in the square's stratigraphic sequence consist of recent construction fill, temporally mixed cultural assemblages, or probable sterile deposits. First, investigators have identified the layer of fill introduced into the Plaza in 1974 during its last major renovation. This stratum extends to a depth of at least 19 inches in 1990's Test Units 1, 2, and 4 in the west-central, southwest corner, and east-central portions of the Plaza (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992 [Figures F.1 and F.2]). The stratum is just 9 inches deep in 1990's Test Unit 3 in the south-central Plaza area (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992) and 16 inches thick in 2004's gazebo excavation units along the square's north-central edge (Lentz, 2004 [Figures D.1 and D.2]).

Second, a late nineteenth-century plaza surface with thin bands of temporally mixed artifacts immediately above and below this horizon exists directly beneath the 1974 fill in all parts of the square except below the new gazebo (Figure D.2). (The reader should be aware that Figure D.2 presents the depth of the old plaza surface relative to the existing ground surface at each archaeological sample location. The upslope gradient from north to south evidenced in the diagram is more apparent than real given the contemporary Plaza slope, which dips about two feet from northeast to southwest.) In the north-central part of the Plaza, a discontinuous layer of mixed interoccupational fill (Stratum 1) separates the 1974 fill from the late nineteenth-century surface (Lentz, 2004 [Figure D.2]). Importantly, neither the interoccupational fill nor the late nineteenth-century plaza surface possesses the potential to yield significant new information concerning the Santa Fe Plaza's history. Although late nineteenth-century cultural debris predominates in both Stratum 1 and the late nineteenth-century strata, these layers lack contextual integrity, as evidenced by the fact that their assemblages include materials that date in age from late pre-Columbian times through the early twentieth century. Additionally, the

characteristically small sizes of artifacts recovered from the nineteenth-century plaza horizons and the lack of definable plaza surface modifications, such as specific cultural activities, wagon ruts, or the cultivation of alfalfa or corn, led D. Snow and C. Snow to make the important conclusion that the cultural assemblages do not directly represent Plaza activities or uses of the Plaza itself (1992:86; see also above). Lentz's (2004:21) subsequent recovery of only a few intrusive pieces of pottery, glass, and bone from the nineteenth-century plaza surface during the gazebo excavations reinforces D. Snow and C. Snow's conclusion.

Third, sterile alluvial and eolian sediment directly underlies the late nineteenth-century plaza surface in the south two-thirds of the Plaza (Figure D.2). Below the thin artifact band beneath the plaza stratum, artifact densities decline immediately and excavators note that even charcoal flecks are rare within this sediment (D. Snow and C. Snow, 1992).

In conclusion, the uppermost 2.8 feet of deposition within the Santa Fe Plaza, including the widespread 1974 fill layer, the mixed interoccupational deposit exposed in 2004's gazebo excavation units, the late nineteenth-century plaza surface documented in all portions of the square, and the barren alluvial and eolian sediment underlying the old plaza surface, offers little potential to yield significant new information about the Plaza's history and use over the span of the past 120 years. Simply, none of the available archaeological evidence suggests that intact cultural deposits might exist in any of these major stratigraphic units. In fact, the requirement that OAS archaeologists simply monitor the excavation of the 98.4-foot-long by 1.6-foot-wide by 3.0-foot deep electrical utility trench from the southeast corner of the new gazebo to an electrical box near the Plaza's northeast corner (Figure D.1; see also above) documents the practical recognition by researchers and cultural resource managers alike that the upper plaza sediments have only a low potential to yield new information important to an understanding of the Santa Fe Plaza's history. The report that the archaeologist monitoring this trenching operation observed only disturbed deposits and no evidence of the late nineteenth-century plaza surface (Lentz, 2004:26; see also above) supports the assessment that the upper plaza deposits are unlikely to contribute significant additional information.

D. Snow and C. Snow (1992) discovered only thick deposits of sterile alluvium immediately beneath the late nineteenth-century plaza surface in all four of their excavation units (Figure D.2). Based on their auger probes in Test Units 1, 2, and 4, they further determined that layers of putatively natural river cobbles and eolian sand underlie this sediment. (The reader should note that the researchers did not auger sufficiently deep in Test Unit 3 to determine whether or not the cobble layer extended into the Plaza's south-central expanse.) Based on the available evidence, their conclusions that the comparatively shallow depth of sediment with cultural inclusions—just 2.0–3.0 feet—is a robust indicator that the Santa Fe Plaza was established at the very beginning of the villa's settlement and subsequently was free from the evolution of the streetscape until the introduction of underground utility lines in the early twentieth century are reasonable.

Lentz's (2004) archaeological excavations before the construction of the new bandstand partly challenge aspects of the Snows' conclusions. His discovery of Stratum 5, a layer of dense late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century cultural debris, and Feature 3, a pit filled with remnants of an *in situ* late seventeenth-century wood post and other artifacts, reveals that

intact Spanish colonial remains lie buried at depths between about 3.0 and 4.6 feet in the Plaza's north-central margin.

Lentz (2004) identifies the potential of the artifact assemblages, including locally made Native American and imported Spanish colonial pottery, stone and metal tools, butchered animal bone, and plant parts, to contribute new information needed to fully comprehend early Spanish colonial life in Santa Fe. He suggests that although his small-scale excavations were not sufficient to allow definite conclusions, the gazebo data indicates that further Plaza investigations might provide insights into several issues relevant to understanding the early Spanish colonial experience.

Three of the four issues that Lentz raises address questions of cultural pattern and/or process: (1) the construction and maintenance of Spanish colonial identity, (2) patterns of cross-cultural influence between Pueblo and Spanish populations during the Early Spanish Colonial period, and (3) the composition of the seventeenth-century Spanish colonial diet. The fourth issue, upon which Lentz places his greatest emphasis, focuses on a dramatic and noteworthy event in Spanish colonial history: the conduct of the Siege of Santa Fe at the outbreak of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt.

In developing the latter topic, Lentz (2004) suggests that (1) Stratum 5 in the middle portion of his excavation profile represents the plaza surface extant at 1680 and (2) the rock layer might be an *acequia*. Citing the recovery of two fired musket balls, several broken Pueblo and Apache arrow points, and a possible sword tip from late seventeenth-century deposits, Lentz then links Stratum 5 and the possible *acequia*. He posits that Stratum 5 was the stage for, and that the cobble layer was a principal prop of, the battle wherein Governor Otermín and his Spanish colonists engaged Native American warriors in front of the Palace of the Governors to restore the all-important flow of water in the villa's *acequia madre*.

Lentz's (2004) discussion of the potential of the artifact assemblages contained within Stratum 5, Feature 3, and their related deposits to address the three questions of cultural pattern and/or process are reasonable. Without question, further excavations in the north third of the Santa Fe Plaza would greatly expand sample sizes and very likely allow the formulation of definitive statements about the construction and maintenance of Spanish colonial identity, patterns of cross-cultural influence between the Pueblo and the early Spanish colonists, and the composition of the seventeenth-century Spanish colonial diet. What Lentz doesn't state explicitly is that the study of materials representing discard originating from inside the Palace of the Governors requires the expansion of the study universe to include comparisons with collections obtained from the Palace and its courtyard, as well as the conduct of formal investigations in the Palace Avenue right-of-way.

Lentz (2004) offers a well-reasoned argument that Stratum 5 represents the late seventeenth-century plaza surface. The small average size of the artifacts obtained during the excavation of this stratum, in comparison to the large size of cultural materials recovered from Feature 3, suggests breakage because of trampling by livestock and people. Nonetheless, his interpretation remains to be demonstrated. Resolution of this issue requires the expansion of the excavation sample north into the Palace Avenue right-of-way and south toward the Plaza's center to trace the spatial distribution of Stratum 5 and to assess its geomorphologic context.

Through this work, Lentz's intriguing interpretation that Stratum 5 also represents a battlefield would receive the formal scrutiny that it warrants. It also would answer the question why D. Snow and C. Snow did not find traces of this stratigraphic unit during their Plaza excavations.

Lentz's (2004) identification of the cobble stratum as a culturally constructed *acequia* is problematic given his incomplete presentation of available evidence. Lentz does not provide information about how he could differentiate a natural watercourse from a built canal. He also does not refer to previous archaeological studies beneath the Palace of the Governors (C. Snow, 1974) and along Lincoln (Peckham, 1963) and Washington (Willmer, 1990) Avenues that documented natural watercourses and *acequias* at equivalent depths (i.e., roughly 6 feet below present-day grade), nor does he mention that D. Snow and C. Snow (1992) found cobbly strata in their three deepest test units at depths between about 6.8 and 7.2 feet. Because Peckham (1963) observed the presence of three cobble foundations and a floor segment in general spatial association with the canal and a line of stakes placed along the north side of the constructed conveyance, he suggests that these finds *might* date to the seventeenth-century. C. Snow's (1974) discovery of an *acequia*, which may represent an eastern extension of Peckham's feature, and the natural watercourse beneath Room 7 in the Palace of the Governors, however, clearly indicate that the modification of the natural drainage patterns north of the Plaza predates the building's construction.

The available data do not allow the determination whether the built-over *acequia* is of late pre-Columbian aboriginal or early Spanish colonial origin. Lastly, D. Snow and C. Snow (1992) conclude that the cobbles encountered during their excavations of Test Units 1, 2, and 4 directly within the Plaza are natural occurrences. With respect to the present state of knowledge about the archaeological record of the Plaza and its immediate environs, investigators cannot state with certainty that Lentz's cobble stratum necessarily dates to the Early Spanish Colonial period or even is a cultural feature. Lentz's further suggestion that this feature represents the remains of Santa Fe's original *acequia madre* is even more uncertain given his depiction of the fundamental stratigraphic relationship between the supposed late seventeenth-century plaza surface (Stratum 5) and the cobble layer itself. In his Figure 10 (which illustrates the north wall of Excavation Unit 2) and Figure 13 (which depicts the north walls of Excavation Units 11, 12, and 13), Lentz (2004) shows that Stratum 5 directly overlies the presumed *acequia*. (The reader should use caution in comparing these illustrations because they contain numerous errors in labeling.) Following the *Principle of Stratigraphic Superimposition*, the supposed late seventeenth-century plaza surface cannot directly cover the extant *acequia madre* that documentary accounts say the Spanish colonists fought to defend during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. That is, the plaza surface and the *acequia* need to be offset horizontally. Nowhere does Lentz provide a profile that shows that this necessary displacement exists.

Future archaeological research might ultimately provide material evidence supporting Lentz's (2004) interpretations that Stratum 5 is the late seventeenth-century plaza surface and the deeply buried cobble horizons indeed represent an *acequia* dating to the first years of the Spanish colony. Nonetheless, the existing stratigraphic information renders it extremely unlikely that the cobbles and plaza surface are contemporaneous features.

CONCLUSIONS

Additional research is required to address the issues raised by archaeological studies directly within the Santa Fe Plaza. The available archaeological data suggest that the middle and lower plaza cultural deposits possess the potential to yield new information important to understanding of the Santa Fe Plaza's occupation and use. The archaeological record of the Santa Fe Plaza's north margin appears to be sufficiently rich to allow a more conclusive assessment of questions concerning cultural pattern and/or process. These topics include (1) the construction and maintenance of Spanish colonial identity, (2) patterns of cross-cultural influence between Pueblo and Spanish populations during the Early Spanish Colonial period, and (3) the composition of the seventeenth-century Spanish colonial diet. Further work might also provide further information on the conduct of the Siege of Santa Fe at the outbreak of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, which is a dramatic and noteworthy event given that the engagement represents the only successful rebellion by aboriginal peoples against a European colonial power on lands now part of the United States.

The presence of deeply buried cobble deposits directly beneath today's Santa Fe Plaza and in nearby locations, including beneath the Palace of the Governors, suggests the presence of an agricultural landscape that either dates to pre-Columbian times or, at the very latest, to the very first years of the Spanish colony. The evidence includes three definite canal segments north of the Plaza and a possible *acequia* in the north third of the square itself. A natural watercourse channel alongside a canal beneath the Palace of the Governors and additional cobble deposits at depth in the south two-thirds of the Santa Fe Plaza complicate the interpretation of the square's archaeological record. That is, more work is needed to determine which, if any, of the rock deposits are culturally built devices designed to convey and distribute water outside its natural drainage path. If the presence of an underlying agricultural landscape is demonstrated, study is required to determine the age(s) and function(s) of the waterworks. These investigations, in turn, might offer information with which to test the accuracy of archaeological constructions and early documentary accounts, which state that the Santa Fe area was abandoned by Pueblo Indians in pre-Columbian times and remained vacant until the villa's founding as the Spanish colonial capital in 1609/1610.

Archaeological study of these compelling issues also would allow examination of questions concerning the formation and structure of the Santa Fe Plaza's early archaeological record itself. *Specifically, what is the origin and age of the thick, seemingly sterile, mixed eolian and alluvial sediment, which separates the cobble layers from the late nineteenth-century plaza surface in the south two-thirds of the square? Is this fill necessarily a natural deposit? Might a mid- to late nineteenth-century plaza renovation have cut through the south extension of in situ late seventeenth-century cultural deposits (Stratum 5)? Conversely, is Stratum 5's limited distribution simply a product of how Spanish colonists living inside the Palace of the Governors discarded their trash through the building's main gates?*

Until basic issues of archaeological site formation and context are addressed, none of the findings reported for archaeological studies within the Santa Fe Plaza possess demonstrated national significance. The body of available evidence, however, suggests the potential contributions of the Santa Fe Plaza's archaeological record to a comprehensive understanding of the early colonial process in the southwestern United States are many. The villa of Santa Fe,

along with its Plaza, represent the first permanent seat of colonial government and settlement in the greater New Mexican territory, which originally included California and Texas, as well as Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. With respect to the fact that few documentary accounts of the Spanish colony's first eight decades in New Mexico survived the destruction of the 1680 Pueblo Reoccupation, the Santa Fe Plaza, as the geographic center of the colonial villa and an essential structural and symbolic complement to the people who lived and worked within the colony's Palace of the Governors, might offer invaluable insights into both the daily lives of the Spanish colonists, as well as the terrible days of the Siege of Santa Fe at the outbreak of the Pueblo Revolt.

Definitive statements regarding the potential significance of the cobble layers lying deeply buried beneath the Santa Fe Plaza's contemporary surface to U.S. history are premature given that it is not known with certainty that they even represent cultural constructions. Previous archaeological studies in the Plaza and in adjoining locations, however, raise important questions about the structure, chronology, and ethnicity of the cultural landscape onto which the Spanish established their colonial capital in 1609/1610.

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APPENDIX E

ADDITIONAL RELEVANT HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR THE SANTA FE PLAZA

ADDITIONAL RELEVANT AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR THE SANTA FE PLAZA

Areas of Significance (from *NR Bulletin 15*, p. 8):

Agriculture (e.g., livestock, alfalfa on the plaza influenced the decision to construct borders and fences)

Archaeology, subtheme historic, non-aboriginal

*Commerce (e.g., location for trade fairs and merchants; Indian and Spanish Markets)

Entertainment/Recreation (e.g., location for community events and music)

Ethnic Heritage, subthemes Hispanic, Native American, Anglo-American
Exploration/Settlement

Military

Religion (e.g., relationship of the plaza to the church and, during the Pueblo reoccupation, the Palace of the Governors to the Plaza, location for religious processions and congregations)

*Transportation (e.g., western terminus of the Santa Fe Trail; location on Camino Real)

Other – Landscape Architecture

Other – Town Planning

*NRIS (#66000491) database lists these as the areas of significance for the plaza

Historic Contexts (from *Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide: Theme, Subtheme, Facet*)

I. Peopling Places

B. Post-Archaic and Prehistoric Developments

- Southwestern Farmers (cropland for El Pueblo de Santa Fe)

C. Prehistoric Archaeology: Topical Facets

- Prehistoric Agriculture/Plant
- Prehistoric Architecture/Shelter/Housing
- Prehistoric Settlements and Settlement Patterns
- Prehistoric Religion, Ideology, and Ceremonialism

E. Colonial Exploration and Settlement

- Spanish Exploration and Settlement

F. Development of the Colonies

- Physical Development

G. Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

- Western Trails and Travelers

II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements

A. Ways of Life

- Ethnic Communities

B. Social and Humanitarian Movements

- Historic Preservation Movement
- C. Recreation
 - General Recreation
 - Festivals and Events (Fiestas, music, celebrations)
- III. Expressing Cultural Values
 - L. Architecture
 - Georgian (Territorial)
 - Spanish Pueblo Revival
 - K. Communication
 - Spoken Word (public announcements)
 - M. Landscape Architecture
 - (Spanish) Colonial Traditions in the New World
 - Neo-Classical Period (radial geometry)
 - Urban Planning in the 19th Century
 - Impacts of the Railroads on the American Landscape
 - N. Other – Popular and Traditional Culture
- IV. Shaping the Political Landscape
 - A. Early Military Landscapes (pre-1776)
 - Spanish Colonial
 - C. Political and Military Affairs (1783-1860)
 - Mexican-American War
 - The Army and the Navy
 - D. Civil War
 - Battles in the North and South
 - I. Involvement of the Church in Political Affairs (execution of aboriginal religious leaders on plaza?)
- V. Developing the American Economy
 - E. Trails and Travelers
 - Santa Fe Trail
 - El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro/Chihuahua Trail
 - O. Service Industry
 - Tourism
 - W. Transportation by Land and Air
 - Wagons and Wagon Roads
 - Railroads and Rail Yards
 - Automobiles
- VII. Transforming the Environment
 - D. Historic Preservation
 - Other: the Birth of the Historic Preservation Movement in the SW
- VIII. Changing Role of the U.S. in the World
 - C. Expansionism and Imperialism

APPENDIX F

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HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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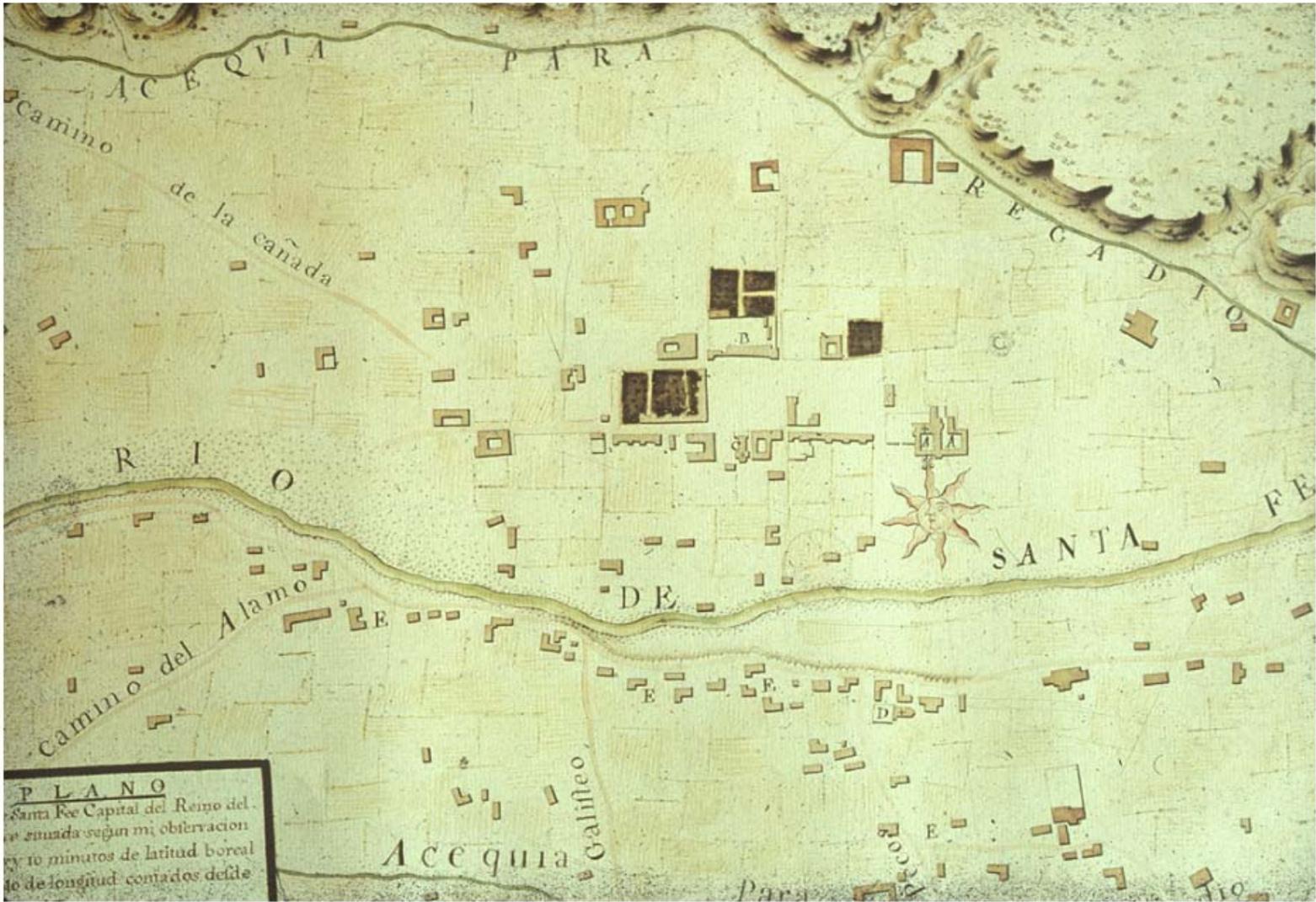
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APPENDIX G

HISTORIC PHOTOS AND MAPS

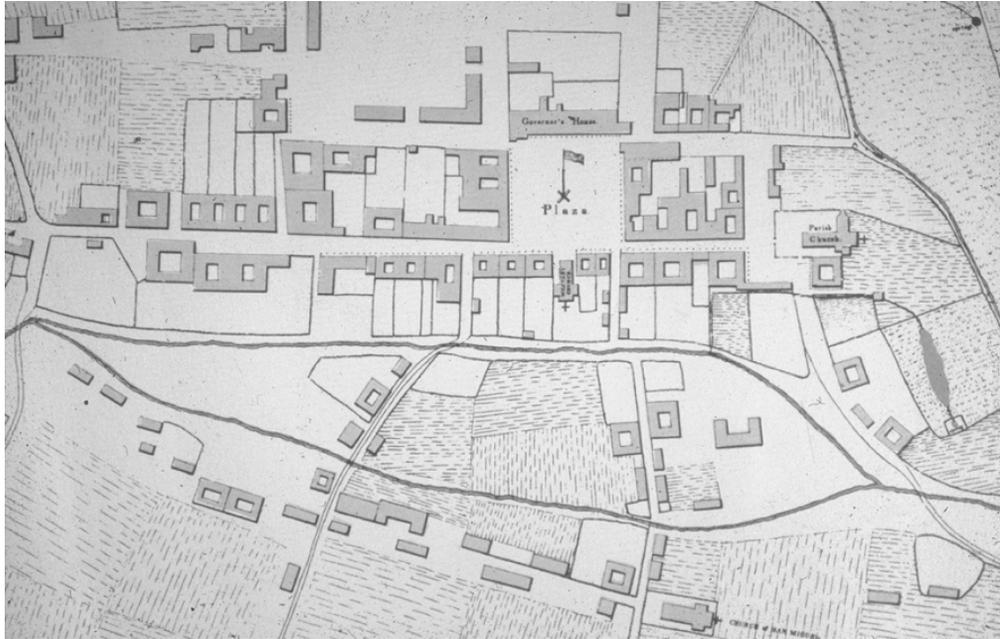
SPANISH COLONIAL
PERIOD: 1609-1821



Plano de la Villa de Santa Fe Capital del Reino del Nuevo Mexico, 1766. Joseph de Urrutia. Manuscript Division, British Museum, London England.

OPENING OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL: 1821-1862*

*No graphic representations of Santa Fe are available from the Mexican Period (1821-1846).



Plan of Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1846, Lt. J.F. Gilmer. Records of the Office of Chief Engineers, Fortifications Map File, Cartographic Branch, National Archives, Wash., D.C.

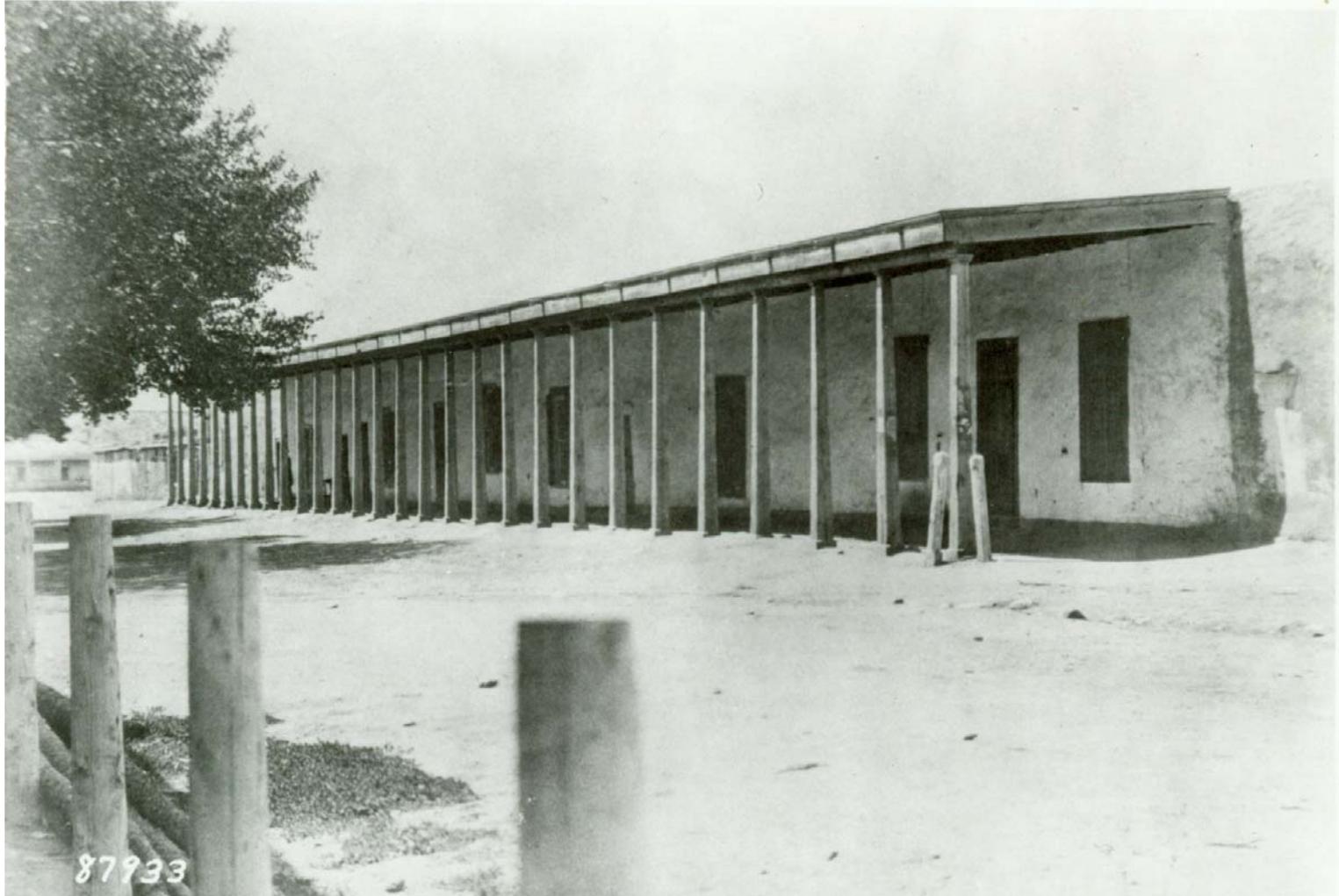


Hotel Santa Fe, 1855, on the Plaza's southeast corner, MNM#10685.



Elsberg-Amberg wagon train in front of the Palace of the Governors, October 1861. MNM #11254.

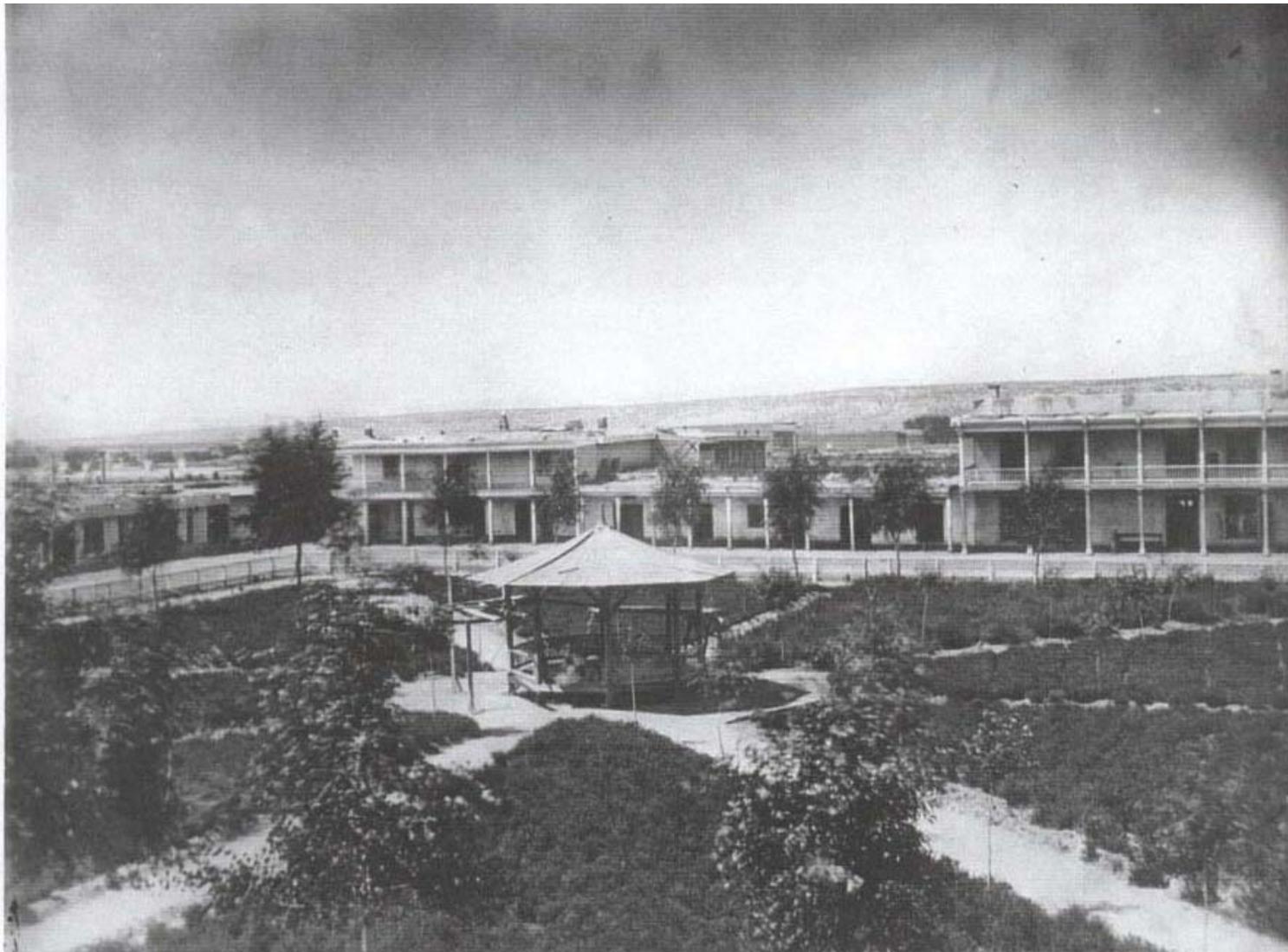
EARLY PLAZA PARK
PERIOD: 1862-1880



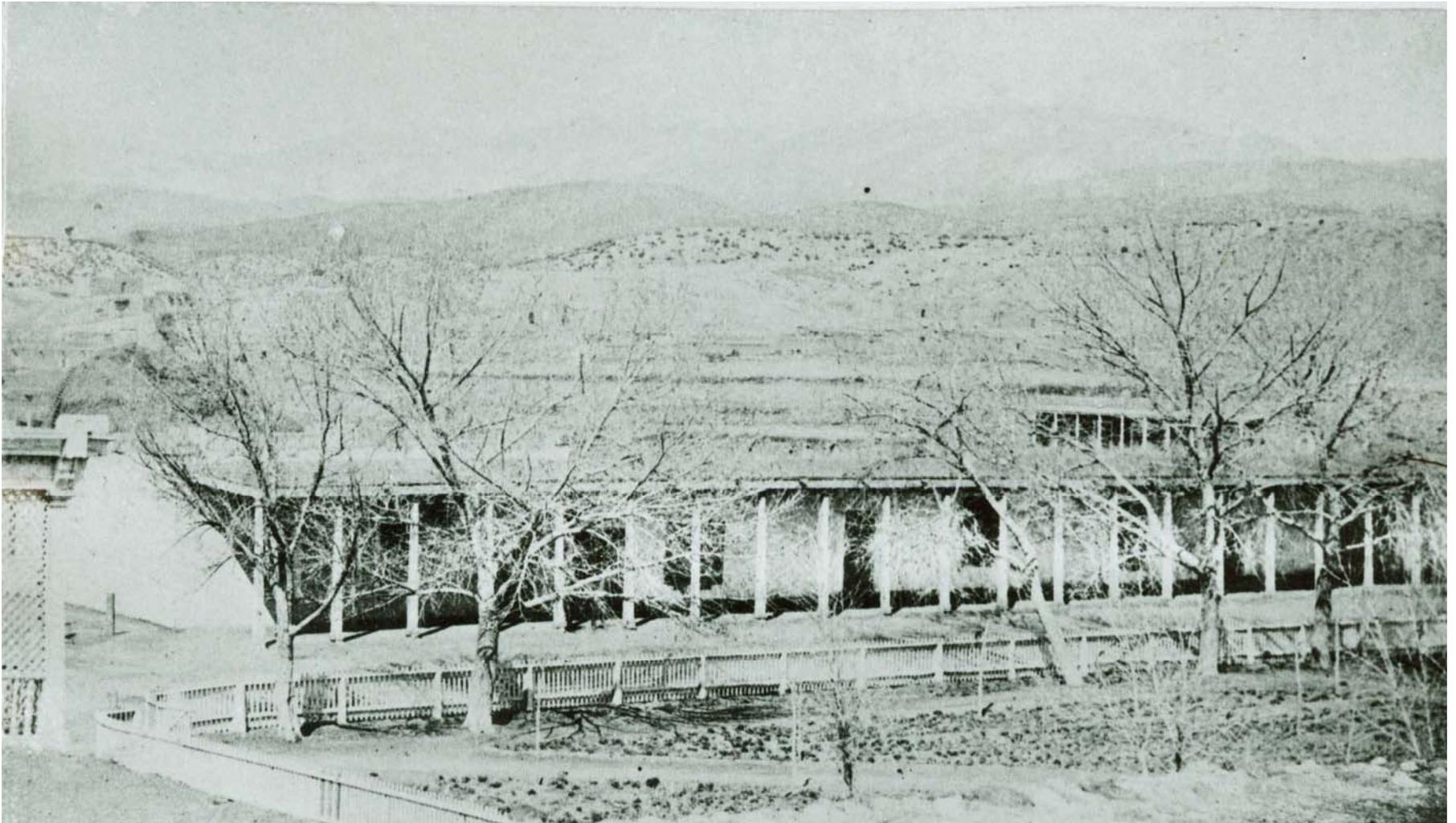
Palace of the Governors, ca 1865-68. MNM#9099.



Plaza under cultivation, ca. 1866. Photo by Nicholas Brown. MNM #38025.



West side of Plaza showing gazebo under construction, 1866. MNM# 11256.



Cottonwoods on north side of Plaza and Palace of the Governors, 1867. Photo by Nicholas Brown, MNM#58758. Note that the picket fence appears to contain all of the cottonwoods on the north side.



Plaza view looking east, 1868, with parroquia in background (note clock in tower). Photo by Nicholas Brown MNM#11252.



Plaza with sorghum crop, ca. 1869. Photo by W.H. Jackson & Co. MNM#15277.



Corn growing in the Plaza, 1875. NMN#38178.



Wagon train on San Francisco Street, with parroquia in background, ca. 1875, MNM #11329.

5/30/1880



Plaza celebration, May 30, 1880.
Photo by Ben Wittick,
MNM#15819 (260SV).

POST RAILROAD PLAZA
PARK PERIOD: 1881-1924



Soldiers' Monument in Plaza, 1881, draped for death of President Garfield, who died September 19, 1881. Photo by Ben Wittick. MNM#15831.



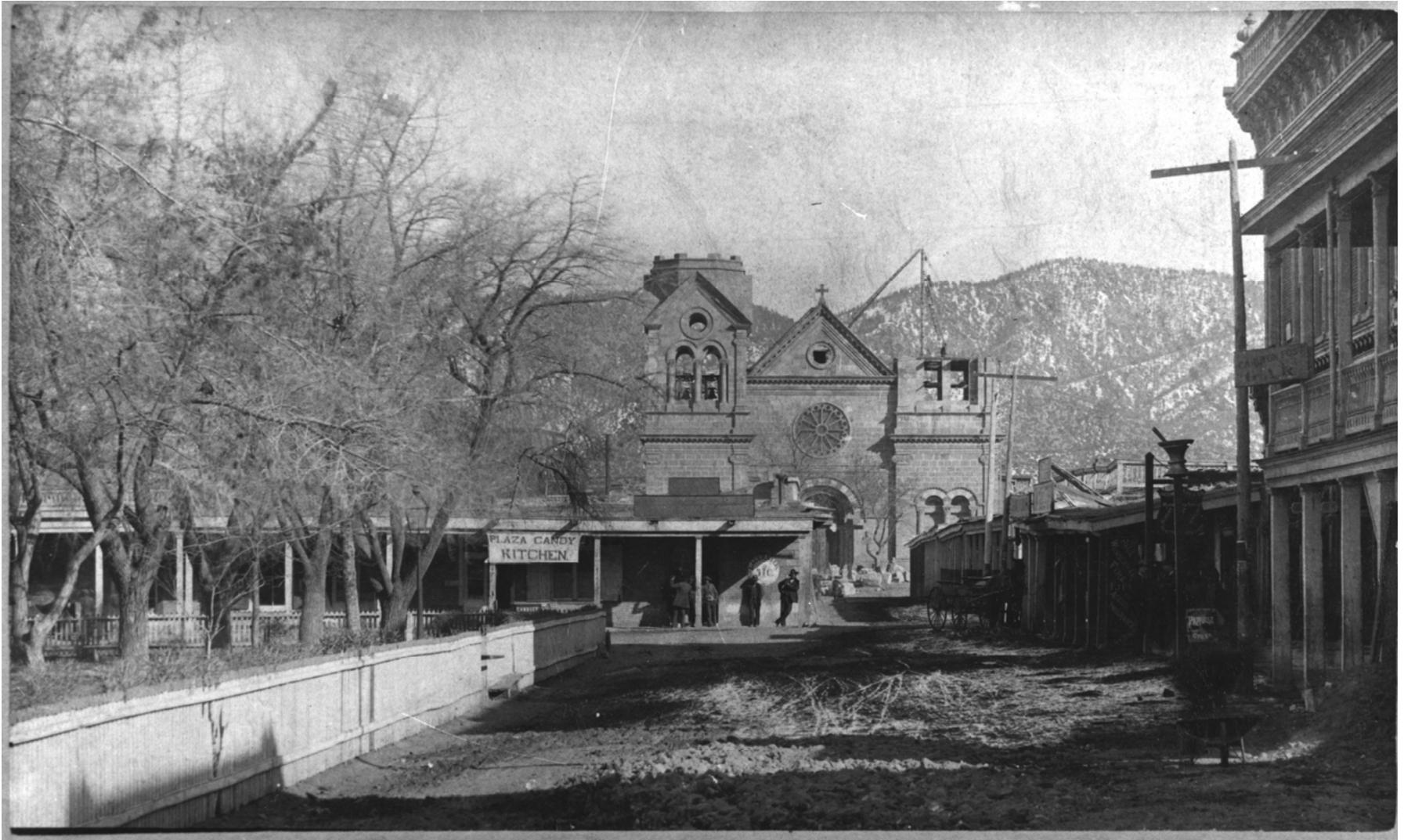
Soldiers' Monument and fountain in Plaza, ca. 1881. Photo by W.H. Jackson & Co. MNM#15282.



Santa Fe Plaza, 1882, painting by Francis X. Grosshenney. MNM#37916.



Corpus Christi procession, San Francisco Street at the Plaza, late 19th century (ca. 1885-90). Photo by W.A. White, MNM#15252.



View of St. Francis Cathedral under construction from the southern end of the Plaza, 1885. MNM#91416.



Plaza, 1885. Photo by Dana B. Chase. MNM#11258.



Hotel Santa Fe, on the Plaza, 1885, MNM#10685



Plaza, ca. 1887. MNM#11299.



St. Francis Street at the Plaza, looking west, ca. 1889. MNM#14758.



Fourth of July celebration on the Plaza, ca. 1904.
MNM#11278.



Band concert in the Plaza, ca. 1905. MNM#15169. Note cottonwoods on outside of wall and absence of street paving.



Stone wall and gate on the Plaza, looking northwest, 1912. Note Santa Fe Trail marker. Photo by Jesse Nusbaum. MNM#16728.



Santa Fe Plaza, 1912. Note pathways of packed dirt and turf in quadrants. Photo by Jesse Nusbaum. MNM#16752.



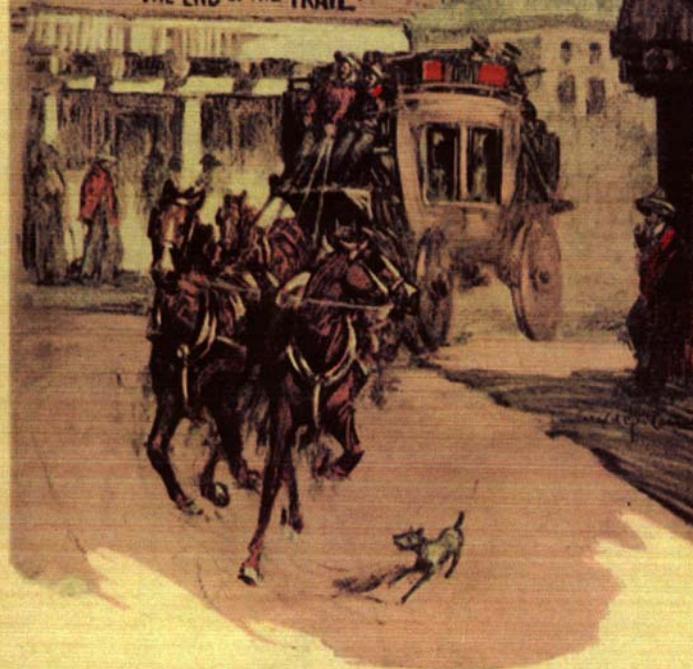
Plaza ca. 1914, looking southwest (note concrete pathways). Photo by Jesse Nusbaum. MNM#61463.

RECEIVED DEC 15 '64

SANTA FE

THE END OF THE TRAIL

HISTORY DEPARTMENT
MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO



Official Program

Santa Fe Fiesta

September 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th
- 1921 -

This annual Fiesta at the ancient capital of
New Mexico was first celebrated - A.D. 1712
Most unique Pageantry in the United States

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

1921 Fiesta program,
courtesy of Museum
of New Mexico.



Plaza, 1921. MNM#11275.

EARLY AUTO TOURISM
PERIOD: 1924-1940



San Francisco Street and
the Plaza, early 1920s.

Fiesta celebration in the Plaza, 1930s. (Note flagstone in the plaza and brick in the street crossings.) Photo from Kansas State Historical Society, #4/D-4.31.





Street dancing on Shelby Street at the Plaza for Fiesta, 1938. MNM#I35044.



Plaza, looking northwest, ca. 1940. Note concrete pathways and flagstone with grass between. Photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst. MNM#I 1274.

MEEM-INFLUENCED PLAZA
PERIOD: 1941-1974



Plaza at Christmastime, ca. 1959. NM State Tourism Bureau photo #58228.



Santa Fe Plaza looking north, prior to 1973-74 renovation, MNM#43369.



Plaza stage, ca. 1962. Photo by Karl Kernberger. MNM#29026.



Plaza prior to 1974 renovation, ca. 1962.



Plaza ca. 1970-71. Photo courtesy of Historic Preservation Division.

90294
Plaza
Renovation
1973-4
David
Margolis
ditto

MNM



Removal of the bell from the USS New Mexico during the Plaza renovation of 1973-4. Photo by David Margolis.
MNM#90294.



Plaza renovation, 1973-74. Note former location of bell in northwest quadrant of the Plaza. MNM#90296.



Plaza during 1973-74 renovation. MNM#90302.



Obelisk during 1973-4 renovation.



Plaza during 1973-74 renovation, looking west. MNM#90291.

MODERN PLAZA PERIOD:
1974 TO PRESENT



Plaza ca. 1976, looking east. Note temporary stage on north side of the Plaza and flagstone lining the brick pathways.



Plaza looking northwest, 1977. Photo by Arthur Taylor. MNM#112193.

APPENDIX H

RECOMMENDATIONS BY JOHN GAW MEEM ON THE PLAZA REHABILITATION AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

July 17, 1972

JUL 18 '72

STATE PLANNING OFFICE

Mr. Robert Beauvais
State Planning Office
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Mr. Beauvais:

It was very kind of you to receive me at your office and to give me a copy of your draft for the "Santa Fe Plaza Development Proposal". This document, as you said, is based on the "Phase II of the Plaza Development Project" adopted by the City after several years of public hearings and discussions, but it has a few major differences. I would like to comment briefly on these:

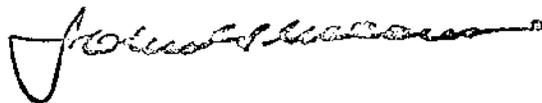
1. In describing the Plaza, you state: "It is an unattractive, cold and disappointing view to people who seek the historic Plaza. It offers no warmth or friendliness and doesn't seem to be a place where many would linger...." To my way of thinking, this is not a correct statement. The Santa Fe Plaza, with its Palace of the Governors, its restored portales and flagstone paved area around the center monument is one of the exciting and most attractive historic areas in the United States. I have known it for fifty years and in all these years, it has always been a magnet to attract the people.
2. In your Item 6, you recommend constructing a new band stand (old Gazebo style) to replace the present existing concrete base. As you know, under Phase I of the approved Plaza plan, it was recommended that the present Soldiers' Memorial Monument, which is a State Monument, be moved to a position of equal honor in front of the State Capitol and a bandstand be built to replace it, since a band stand stood in the middle of the Plaza originally. The approved Phase II plan, however, now calls for the Monument to be retained in its present position; and in lieu of a permanent bandstand, the present base in front of the Palace be removed and in place of it, a flagstoned area be laid over concrete to receive ~~to receive~~ a removable dancing or music platform at Fiesta time, or reviewing stands for ceremonial occasions. The reasons for this recommendation are:
 - a. The Plaza is a relatively small area. The approved scheme provides for a large unencumbered area for the enjoyment of the public when not in use during Fiesta, concerts or parades.
 - b. The Plaza should consist of the central monument, surrounded by large deciduous trees to provide shade for the benches under them. A permanent gazebo-type bandstand, in front of the Palace, tends to crowd the Plaza as shown by an early painting and photographs.
3. Your Item 14 states: "Tear out existing flagstone and replace with grass and shrubs and limit walking access to concrete walks". The reasons why the approved plan did not recommend grass lawns for the Plaza are as follows:
 - a. Lawns have been tried under previous City Administrations and always had to be replaced after Fiestas. The trampling at Fiesta time, especially if the weather is damp, is truly destructive.

-2-
b. The present solution of flagstone laid on earth has the advantage of permitting walking over more of the Plaza area and not confining it to the concrete walks.

c. It is also more historically appropriate, as lawns are more characteristic of the Eastern landscape than of the Southwest.

I hope the above comments will be helpful to you. It is a real pleasure to know that you, as a representative of the Federal Government, are so interested in providing help to Santa Fe in its efforts to maintain the historic character of the City. I'd like to help you in any way I can.

Sincerely,



JG13

cc The Honorable Joe Valdez
Mayor
Mr. Kip Merker
O.S.F.A
Dr. Kyra Ellen Jenkins

The Santa Fe Plaza, being the final stop on the Santa Fe Trail and an important stop on other early routes, has been and remains the center of Santa Fe and the center of the ceremonial and social functions of the city. Today the Plaza, along with its social functions, is also the center of tourist attraction in Santa Fe. The problem of renewal of the Plaza seems to be in future use of the Plaza, whether as an attraction and to be viewed as such or whether to be a functional social gathering place. The answer is, of course, a combination of these two.

As it is now, the Plaza is badly in need of improvement and renewal. It is an unattractive, cold and disappointing view to people who seek out the historic Plaza. It offers no warmth or friendliness and doesn't seem to be a place where many would linger. Traditionally, the older citizens of Santa Fe gather there in the afternoon and evenings for relaxation and talk. The Plaza would be more conducive to this kind of relaxation if it were more attractive and welcoming.

As for tourists, they expect to see the Plaza as the end of the Santa Fe Trail, a kind of oasis; inviting and relaxing to weary travelers. It now looks old and tattered and in need of maintenance and attention.

The history and changes of the Plaza should not be ignored. An accurate documentation for research or actual improvement is necessary for renewal purposes. Attached is a chronological list of major changes in the Plaza and also in the Palace of the Governors.

Following is a brief list of suggested improvements for the Plaza due for immediate attention:

1. Renewal of underground water, electricity, storm sewer.
2. Reactivate cast iron electric lights, new globes, underground wiring and refinish.

3. Remove existing gas lights.
4. Relocate one existing street light on Palace Avenue and install one new light standard.
5. Demolish existing bandstand.
6. Construct new bandstand (old gazebo style).
7. Repair or renew current concrete walkways.
8. Repair interior side of Plaza curbing.
9. Repaint benches.
10. Repair monument.
11. Reduce banco and fence around monument.
12. Install efficient water sprinkler system.
13. Correct planting deficiencies; remove dying trees and plant new ones; reseed grass.
14. Tear out existing flagstone and replace with grass and shrubs and limit walking access to concrete walks.

Also projects due for attention but not in the immediate future:

1. Rebrick or repave streets around Plaza.
2. Limit access on Plaza streets. Limit parking or eliminate completely, except for loading.

The one major difference in the Plaza would be the planting of grass in the now flagstoned area. Maintenance would have to be improved as grass does need attention. The city maintenance department could supply such service. As for wear and tear, Mr. Al Boberg of the Albuquerque Parks and Recreation Department, Maintenance Division, was contacted about the endurance of grass under extreme use conditions. His comments were basically that the grass could survive under extreme conditions if properly cared for. The grass at the State Fair Grounds is kept by the Parks and Recreation Department in Albuquerque and has considerable wear for a long period of time (65,000 per day for 11 days- of course, not all these people tread on the grass) and the grassed areas survive and regain their natural health and appearance after a few weeks care. The problem is that the city and the people have to want grass to keep it up as it does require attention. For the aesthetic quality it would give to the Plaza, grass would well be worth the extra care.

If for some reason this does not seem completely feasible, then flagstone walks could be put in the grassed areas or the current flagstone could be replaced on level ground with wider spaces for grass, shrubs and flowers. It seems this type of layout would be more difficult to care for than a solid grass area.

PALACE

- 1877 - Exterior renovation (territorial style)
- 1892 - Concrete sidewalks put in
- 1909 - Last governmental function
- 1911 - Interior renovation
- 1913 - Current facade - major exterior renovation

PLAZA

- 1862 - Confederate forces occupied Santa Fe-new flagstone in Plaza
- 1860s - Plants and trees in Plaza, dirt walks, picket fence, gates
at the end of each walk and corners
- ca 1865 - Wooden "pagoda" or bandstand in center of Plaza-either moved to
the north or torn down and rebuilt in 1870s at present location
- October 24, 1867 - Cornerstone ceremony on monument performed by Masons
- 1867-69 - Soldiers monument built
- April 1869 - Planted sage orange trees
- June 1869 - Vandals cut down saplings
- 1880s - Fountain put in
- April 1880 - Gates changed to turnstiles (to keep horses out)
- March 1892 - Filled in well (existed 100 + years)
- March 1892 - Claire Hotel (SW corner) opened
- 1905 - Proposed Santa Fe Arch
- 1913 - Picket fence torn down
- ca. 1915 - Electric lights put in (gas before)
- 1920-23 - Streets bricked around Plaza. Brick was made before World War I
by inmates of New Mexico State Penetentiary when it was located in

Santa Fe

1940s - Bandstand torn down after World War II-current concrete band-stand put in

1950s - Gas lights put in

1964 - Tore out south of Plaza for Woolworth's

SURROUNDING AREA

1853 - First two story houses built (by Anglos)

1917 - Fine Arts Building under construction

1 CITY OF SANTA FE

2 RESOLUTION NO. ____, 1987

3 INTRODUCED BY:

4 URBAN POLICY COMMITTEE

5 *Peter Gordin*
6
7

8
9
10 A RESOLUTION

11 ADOPTING THE PLAZA AREA IMPROVEMENT PLAN TO SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR DESIGN
12 WORK RELATED TO PLAZA AREA CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.
13

14 WHEREAS, since the City's founding in 1610, the Plaza has been a
15 principal gathering place for Santa Feans and a principal setting for
16 civic religious, military, political, commercial and artistic events;
17 and

18 WHEREAS, the Plaza is a National Historic Landmark, is listed on the
19 State Register of Cultural Properties, and is located within the Santa Fe
20 Historic District; and

21 WHEREAS, current Plaza improvements were based on the Santa Fe Plaza
22 Renewal Plan Phase Two, developed by architect John Gaw Meem, to which
23 the City is now bound as a result of federal grant monies received in
24 1974; and

25 WHEREAS, the Plaza improvements called for in the Plaza Area

1 Improvement Plan are found to be consistent with provisions of the Santa
2 Fe Area General Plan addressing Historic Districts, the Business Capital
3 District, and Capital Improvements on City-owned land; and

4 WHEREAS, as one of the City's most heavily used parks, the Plaza is
5 in need of a variety of physical improvements to assure that it's beauty
6 and usefulness continue into the twenty-first century.

7 NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF
8 SANTA FE THAT THE PLAZA AREA IMPROVEMENT PLAN AS SET FORTH IN EXHIBIT "A"
9 SHALL SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR DESIGN WORK RELATED TO PLAZA AREA CAPITAL
10 IMPROVEMENTS.

11
12
13 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

14
15 
16 JAMES C. MCKAY, CITY ATTORNEY

17
18 ATTEST:

19
20 _____
FRANCES C. ROMERO, CITY CLERK
21
22
23
24
25

EXHIBIT "A"
PROPOSED PLAZA AREA IMPROVEMENT PLAN
1/21/87

The Plaza Area Improvement Plan has been undertaken in response to concerns identified by community residents, downtown merchants, the Focus Downtown Committee, and City officials. The Plan's specific recommendations were developed to assure that the Plaza continues to remain the visual and functional focal point of Santa Fe. For this reason, most of the Plan's recommendations relate to the Plaza's appearance and historical integrity, the safety of its users, and its ability to withstand and accommodate a variety of diverse activities.

The Plan uses as its foundation the John Gaw Meem Plaza Master Plan. It is Meem's plan that served as the basis for the major Plaza overhaul completed during the mid seventies, and to which the City is still bound as a result of federal grant conditions imposed at that time. The State Historic Preservation Division has the authority to review plans and proposals for compliance with the Meem Plan, and preliminary reviews to date indicate that the recommendations contained herein are in substantial compliance with the Meem document.

The Plaza Area Improvement Plan deals primarily with solutions to problems related to lighting, landscaping, visual clutter, and the need for public restrooms and an improved Plaza performance platform. Each recommendation has been carefully drafted, keeping in mind the Plaza's sensitive nature and its National Historic Landmark status. Vehicular and pedestrian circulation issues, though crucial to the Plaza, are being addressed in the Downtown Traffic Study currently being conducted by the Public Works Department.

In short, it is the intent of the Plaza Area Improvement Plan:

1. to assure that Santa Fe's Plaza and historic core continue to serve and accommodate the diverse needs of both City residents and visitors;
2. to assure that downtown Santa Fe's historic integrity and historic register status are not jeopardized by haphazard, contextually and historically inappropriate improvements;
3. to assure that future Plaza area improvements adhere to the intent and spirit of the John Gaw Meem Master Plan;
4. to assure that all Plaza and historic core improvements promote both the economic strength and commercial vitality of downtown; and
5. to assure that downtown Santa Fe remains a safe and clean, as well as pleasant and attractive, urban environment.

In addition to implementing the specific recommendations contained in this plan, the City should proceed immediately with development of a comprehensive Urban Design Plan for the entire downtown. The Plaza Area Improvement Plan should ultimately be evaluated for consistency with, and then incorporated into, this broader and more extensive document. Existing priorities for the downtown and Plaza should then be re-evaluated, and specific project budgets and timetables revised if necessary.

The recommendations contained in this plan are divided into the following categories:

1. Maintenance, Clean-up, and Interim Measures
2. Capital Improvements

Maintenance, clean-up and interim measures are improvements which do not require professional design expertise prior to their implementation. These improvements are urgently needed, however, and should be carried out by the appropriate city department or personnel prior to the 1987 summer tourist season.

Capital improvements, on the other hand, require detailed design drawings and specifications prepared by a professional consultant. Although actual construction of these capital improvements may need to be phased over a period of several years (in response to financial realities and administration priorities), it's essential that all proposed improvements in this category be designed simultaneously by a single design consultant or team of consultants. This will assure that all improvements are visually and aesthetically compatible, and that the Plaza's historically and architecturally unique character will not be jeopardized.

The following are additional recommendations and requirements related to the selection and responsibilities of the design consultant.

1. The Plaza Area Improvement Plan should be the basis for all consultant design work relative to the Plaza, and any major changes requested to the Plaza Improvement Plan should first be reviewed by the Planning Department.
2. All specific design solutions shall be subject to review and approval by both the City Historic Design Review Board and the State Historic Preservation Division.
3. All specific Plaza design solutions shall follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation to the extent that they do not violate provisions of the City's Historical District Ordinance.
4. All Plaza improvements shall be designed so as to be accessible to the physically handicapped.

MAINTENANCE, CLEAN-UP AND INTERIM MEASURES

(To be completed prior to the 1987 summer tourist season)

LIGHTING

The historic three-globe light fixtures surrounding the Plaza are in need of repair. Broken and missing globes should be replaced to match existing globes. All inoperable fixtures should be made operable and the intensity of illumination in all lamps should be increased in harmony with the historical character and scale. A recommendation regarding the type of illumination (i.e. incandescent, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, etc.) will be made following a Plaza lighting test to be conducted later this month.

PUBLIC RESTROOMS AND TOURIST FACILITIES

Until permanent restroom facilities can be developed in the vicinity of the Plaza, temporary facilities of some type must be provided. Consideration should be given to existing facilities in nearby buildings or the use of portable units located in a discreet location off, but near, the Plaza.

SAFETY

City residents, visitors, and downtown merchants continue to call for day and night, year-around police presence and officer visibility in the downtown area. Greater responsiveness to calls and complaints and stricter enforcement of City laws is also needed.

MAINTENANCE AND LITTER CONTROL

Though the Parks Division Plaza maintenance schedule and the 1986 Santa Fe Beautiful Summer Youth Program were generally effective and successful, litter continues to be identified as a major Plaza problem. For this reason, the City Parks and Environmental Control Divisions should continue to evaluate the effectiveness of their Plaza maintenance and litter control programs, and make improvements as necessary.

LANDSCAPING AND USER AMENITIES

- A. Sucker growth and tree branches within approximately seven feet of the ground should be removed to allow for clear, eye-level visibility across the Plaza in all directions. Dead or dying branches and sucker growth located higher in tree canopies should be removed as well. A regular and on-going tree trimming program should be followed by the City to minimize sucker growth and other undesirable tree growth patterns. Existing tree stumps, including those cut flush with the ground, should be removed.
- B. Missing flagstones should be replaced with stones of similar size, color, and texture. Flagstone that is loose, uneven, or excessively exposed should be removed and reset so each stone is secure and set flush with the ground surface. Sod should be planted in the joints between the flagstone and irrigation provided to assure its continued growth.

- C. The currently inoperable drinking fountain at the northwest corner of the Plaza should be repaired. The problem of standing water near the base of the drinking fountain should be diagnosed and resolved.

VISUAL CLUTTER AND SIGNAGE

- A. The free-standing "No Parking" signs on the Plaza should be removed as should the no parking signs mounted on portale posts (especially those on the Palace of the Governors). Curbs should be repainted regularly to clearly indicate parking regulations.
- B. The concrete planters on the Plaza are planted with flowers during summer months only. They should be removed from the Plaza during those months when not in use.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

(The following Capital Improvement categories are listed in order of proposed priority. These priorities are based on the findings and recommendations of the Focus Downtown Committee, the U.P.C. Urban Design Subcommittee, and citizen responses to the Downtown Santa Fe Survey.)

1. LIGHTING

Background:

The problem of inadequate and unattractive downtown lighting has been voiced by downtown merchants as well as the general public for some time. It is also high on the list of concerns identified by the Focus Downtown Committee and by residents responding to the Downtown Santa Fe Survey.

Existing downtown lighting fails to uniformly illuminate sidewalks, streets, and the Plaza; it varies in character, color, and intensity; and with the exception of the historic Plaza lights, it is aesthetically incompatible with the narrow street spaces and historic architecture of downtown. As a result, our downtown is uninviting and in some areas unsafe after dark.

It is therefore recommended that a comprehensive lighting plan be developed for the downtown area. This plan should be produced by a qualified lighting consultant and should carefully consider downtown's historic character and scale. As it relates to the Plaza area, the plan should adhere to the following set of recommendations.

Recommendations:

- A. The historic three-globe light fixtures surrounding the Plaza should be retained, but the intensity of illumination in all lamps should be increased. Light standards should remain dark green in color, and all loudspeakers mounted to these and other light standards should be removed and relocated to less visible locations.
- B. Street lights and standards along San Francisco Street between Sandoval and Cathedral Place and along all streets bordering the Plaza should be modified or replaced:
 1. to better harmonize with the historic character and human (i.e. pedestrian) scale of both the Plaza and San Francisco Street areas;
 2. to eliminate the necessity of light standards protruding into the face of or through the roof of streetside portales; and
 3. to increase the intensity of illumination at street level, under portales, and along sidewalks.

The type of illumination should match that selected for the historic three-globe Plaza lights.

- C. The intensity of illumination within the interior of the Plaza should be increased and lighting should be provided to accentuate the Civil War Monument. Although increased illumination from the three-globe fixtures, coupled with selective tree trimming, will add some light to the interior of the plaza, additional fixtures of some type may still be required. If so, these should be incorporated into the planter or banco at the base of the monument so as to provide the necessary lighting levels as discreetly and unobtrusively as possible. The lighting should call attention to the monument, yet provide some degree of ground level illumination as well.

2. PUBLIC RESTROOMS AND TOURIST FACILITIES

Background:

Public restrooms are desperately needed within the immediate vicinity of the Plaza. Not only does the Focus Downtown Committee recognize this as a real and pressing problem, but respondents to the Downtown Santa Fe Survey cited the need for Public Restrooms more frequently than they did any other Plaza area improvement.

Shoppers and tourists are regularly inconvenienced and annoyed at the lack of such facilities, as are store, museum and library personnel whose own restrooms end up receiving far more use (and abuse) than they were designed to withstand. As one of the most heavily used parks in the City, the Plaza must provide for the needs of its users.

Because construction of restroom facilities on the Plaza itself would violate binding provisions and intentions of the John Gaw Meem Plaza Masterplan, the following recommendation has been proposed.

Recommendation:

- A. In addition to other tourist related amenities (including but not necessarily limited to drinking fountains, interpretive displays, and self-storage lockers) public restrooms should be developed in a portion of the building, or on a portion of the property, occupied by the old City Library. If property ownership is transferred to another party, a portion of the property should be withheld for this purpose, or a condition of the transfer should require development and maintenance of these improvements. Restrooms should be highly visible and located no further than twenty five feet from the public sidewalk. Ample lighting, security provisions, and vandal proof fixtures and accessories are imperative, as is a regular and thorough maintenance program.

3. LANDSCAPING AND USER AMENITIES

Background:

Plaza landscape improvements and Plaza landscape maintenance are of great concern to City residents and downtown business owners, as well as to the Focus Downtown Committee.

Hampered visibility caused by untrimmed trees; dust and mud caused by lack of grass in flagstone joints; and visual clutter caused by the random placement of historically inappropriate concrete planters and trash receptacles; are each inconsistent with provisions contained in the John Gaw Meem Plaza Master Plan.

In order for the Plaza to remain an inviting, pleasant, and attractive Urban Park, and in order to not perpetuate the present violations of the Meem Plan, the following recommendations should be implemented along with those set forth in the Maintenance, Clean-up and Interim Measures section.

Recommendations:

- A. Evergreen and small ornamental trees should no longer be planted on the Plaza. Trees which are indigenous to New Mexico should be given preference when considering the replacement of trees on the Plaza. New trees on the Plaza should be restricted to large, deep-rooted, canopy-type deciduous trees. New trees should be so located that they emphasize the strong radial pattern created by the Plaza sidewalks. A Plaza Tree Replacement Program should be developed in anticipation of the eventual death of the Plaza's older trees and in order to gradually replace inappropriate existing tree species.
- B. All existing concrete planters should be removed from the Plaza and relocated outside the City's Historic District. New flower planters or planting boxes may be located around the perimeter of the Plaza provided that the following conditions are met:
 1. that they be limited in number and carefully located so as to define or accentuate some key aspect of the Plaza (i.e. the radial walkway pattern.)
 2. that they be designed and constructed in an historically appropriate and acceptable fashion; and
 3. that they be removed from the Plaza during the winter months when there are no flowers planted in them.

Flowers in the interior of the Plaza should be limited to the planting area at the base of the Civil War Monument.

- C. All trash receptacles on the Plaza should be replaced with an equal number of receptacles having a more historically appropriate design theme. (The existing concrete receptacles should be relocated to parks outside the City's Historic District.) The new receptacles, if of lightweight construction, should be securely anchored to the ground. All

receptacles located within the interior of the Plaza should be clustered with other amenities such as benches. No trash receptacle should appear to stand alone. Trash receptacles along San Francisco Street should also be replaced, and additional receptacles should be provided at intersections and at mid block locations where sidewalk width permits. These receptacles should be designed to match the new receptacles provided on the Plaza.

- D. The cast iron benches on the Plaza should be retained but the wood bench seats should be painted dark green to match the light standards. The cast iron portion of the benches should remain white.
- E. The drinking fountain at the northwest corner of the Plaza should be replaced with a drinking fountain designed in a more historically appropriate fashion and constructed of more historically appropriate materials.
- F. Additional electrical outlets should be provided on the Plaza. Specific locations and numbers have yet to be determined.

4. VISUAL CLUTTER AND SIGNAGE

Background:

The reduction of various types of visual clutter on the Plaza was a major tenet of the John Gaw Meem Plaza Master Plan. While a number of unnecessary elements were removed from the Plaza when it was overhauled in the mid-seventies, improvements have since been allowed which are again contributing to the Plaza's cluttered appearance.

The cumulative effect of untrimmed trees, unnecessary signs, differing shades of green paint, and inappropriately located trash receptacles and planters have created a visually disconcerting environment. While many of the recommendations set forth under other categories have as one of their goals the reduction of visual clutter, additional recommendations with this objective in mind are developed below.

Recommendations:

- A. Plaza utility boxes, the wrought iron fencing around the Civil War Monument, and other miscellaneous metal objects should be repainted dark green to match the color of the historic light standards.
- B. A comprehensive and uniform signage program for all street and public identification signs should be developed for the downtown area, then implemented immediately in Plaza and San Francisco Street areas.
- C. The policy of not allowing additional monuments and plaques on the Plaza should be strictly enforced.

5. PERFORMANCE PLATFORM

Background:

The question of a new performance platform on the Plaza is both complicated and controversial. The City's unsuccessful attempt to build one several years ago is a case in point.

Although the center of the Plaza is the ideal location for a new performance platform, the State has continually opposed proposals to relocate the historic Civil War Monument to a different location. Many in the community feel that a monument plus a roofed performance platform would result in precisely the type of cluttered Plaza appearance that provisions in the John Gaw Meem Master Plan were intended to prevent. Nevertheless, most performing arts groups find the existing roofless metal structure unacceptable, and most residents and visitors agree that it's unattractive and out of character with the surrounding architecture.

The question, then, is how to provide an elevated and roofed stage on the Plaza without permanently ruining the simple, uncluttered and open quality of the space. Two possible alternatives have been proposed in answer to this question.

Recommendations:

Option A.

Construct a low, permanent platform having an easily retractable or collapsible roof structure designed to be raised only when needed; such as in the event of bad weather.

Option B.

Construct a portable roofed platform on wheels, in two or more sections, permitting its removal from the Plaza during those seasons when typically not in use.

The following specifications should be adhered to regardless of whether option A or B is selected.

The platform should be located on the north side of the Plaza where the City's temporary stage has been placed. As much distance as possible should be left between the structure and the Civil War Monument, and the structure should be designed and scaled so as to not visually overpower the monument. The design of the structure should ideally be based on the octagonal bandstand that existed on the Plaza prior to the turn of the century. Although the general shape, proportion, and roof form should be based on historic precedent as much as possible, the design of the structure need not precisely duplicate previous Plaza bandstands.

The structure should be open on all sides and have a floor elevated no more than eighteen inches above the ground (twenty-four inches for Option B). In order to assure unobstructed eye-level views across the Plaza, the combined height of the platform floor and any

necessary railings or handrails should not exceed five feet. Railings and handrails should also be kept to a minimum, in terms of number and size, to permit maximum visibility of platform performances.

The structure itself should measure no more than twenty-six feet across resulting in an octagonal floor area of slightly over 500 square feet. Acoustic baffles, electrical outlets, and appropriate lighting should be provided. The acoustic baffles (and roof components for Option A) should be designed to be stored within or under the structure when not in use. Handicapped access should be provided to the platform.

6. VEHICULAR CIRCULATION AND STREETS

Background:

The repaving of historic San Francisco Street is long overdue. The Street is currently an unattractive mixture of brick, asphalt, and concrete; most of which is in poor repair. Because of its historic significance, the street should be resurfaced in such a way as to allude to both its age and its traditional significance in the downtown area.

Recommendations:

- A. San Francisco Street between Sandoval and Don Gaspar and between Old Santa Fe Trail and Cathedral Place should be repaved in brick to match the brick paving on the streets bordering the Plaza.
- B. Recommendations regarding traffic circulation, traffic control devices, curbside parking, etc. are being addressed in the Downtown Traffic Study currently being conducted by the Public Works Department.

7. PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION AND WALKWAYS

Background:

The sidewalks along San Francisco Street are probably the most heavily used of any in the City. Unfortunately, they are unattractive and in poor condition. The concrete is old and cracked and has been patched and repatched to the point where there is little consistency in its appearance. In addition, the transition between sidewalks and crosswalks is inadequate in the vicinity of the Plaza; a problem that must be resolved to better accommodate the areas high pedestrian volumes.

Recommendations:

- A. Concrete sidewalks on both sides of San Francisco Street between Sandoval and Don Gaspar and between Old Santa Fe Trail and Cathedral Place should be repaved in brick to match the brick sidewalks surrounding the Plaza.
- B. Existing curb, gutter and handicap ramps at each corner of the Plaza should be replaced with sloped brick "grade transition areas". These should be located at each Plaza corner, and be designed to minimize the distinction between the street and the Plaza proper in those areas of greatest pedestrian concentrations. They should be so designed, however, (through change in texture or by other means) that the blind can distinguish where the sidewalk ends and the street begins. Smaller sloped brick grade transition areas should likewise be installed across the street and opposite those on the Plaza.

Summarized below are those Plaza capital improvements for which a comprehensive package of plans and specifications should be prepared by the design consultant, or team of consultants, retained by the City.

- New and/or modified street and sidewalk lighting
- Additional illumination within the interior of the Plaza
- Relocation and possible replacement of Plaza loudspeakers
- Plaza area restroom facilities and tourist amenities
- Long-range tree replacement program
- New and relocated planters and trash receptacles
- New Plaza drinking fountain
- Additional Plaza electrical outlets
- Repainting of certain Plaza improvements and amenities
- New and/or modified Plaza area signage
- Performance platform and related improvements
- San Francisco Street repaving
- San Francisco sidewalk repaving
- Plaza grade transition areas

WT:kv
PlazaArea/012287/D5

PHASE II
(Revised April 22, 1970)

SANTA FE PLAZA RENEWAL PROJECT

John G. Meem, Consulting Architect

Phase One of the Santa Fe Plaza Renewal Program was concerned with the construction of new curbs and gutters, brick pavements and portals on three sides of the Plaza. That part of the Program was completed by the summer of 1967.

Phase Two (revised April 22, 1970) as outlined in this report is concerned with (a) Policy and recommended treatment for the streets immediately surrounding park area of the Plaza and (b), Policy and recommended treatment for the park area itself.

(a) Policy and recommended treatment for the streets surrounding the Plaza:

There are two approaches to this problem. The first one is to convert the streets, with the exception of Palace Avenue, into a planted pedestrian mall, attractively landscaped. This would eliminate all vehicular traffic except on Palace, and would convert the Plaza into a park like area surrounded with portals. A modification of this idea is proposed in the 1962 Master Plan, whereby one-way traffic, counter-clock-wise, would be retained with limited parking as at present, but converting the areas at the intersections of San Francisco Street with the Santa Fe Trail and Lincoln Avenue into landscaped malls, or pedestrian areas, including the area on San Francisco between Lincoln and Don Gaspar.

A second approach considers the Plaza as the historic and ceremonial center of the City for civic events, military parades, for religious processions and for the accommodation of large crowds during Fiesta. It is this second approach that this report recommends. The streets should be unencumbered with planting, thus permitting the free flow of marchers, horses, floats and crowds. The intersection of San Francisco Street with the Santa Fe Trail is the historic terminus of this great trail and its character as a road should not be changed. This intersection should also be unencumbered to permit access to the Plaza of religious processions from the Cathedral.

The western portion of San Francisco Street, between the Plaza and Don Gaspar is one of the narrowest streets in Santa Fe and a vivid reminder of our ancient eighteenth century street pattern which contributes so much to Santa Fe as a tourist attraction. This would be lost if converted into a garden. Finally, all of us are aware of the large crowds that circulate around the Plaza during Fiesta when the streets become filled with pedestrians. This is one of the events that makes the City memorable. Planting in the streets could survive only if the crowds were not permitted into the area.

In view of the above, it is recommended:

1. That the streets surrounding the Plaza remain unencumbered, including the east and west intersections of San Francisco with the Plaza. If traffic has to be diverted at these points, it should be by signs only.

2. It is recommended that the present traffic pattern of two-way on Palace Avenue and one-way, counter-clockwise, on the other three streets, be maintained; that parking be limited as at present to one-hour periods. A Plaza unencumbered by parked stationary vehicles may be so obviously desirable that the merchants themselves may wish to have it so regulated.

3. It is recommended that the streets around the Plaza, including Palace Avenue, be repaved in such a manner as to enhance their special ceremonial function. This to be achieved by coloring the pavement with selected colored aggregates. A more expensive, but even more desirable effect could be obtained by paving with colored paving brick as they were formerly paved. Cross walks should be paved with brick of a darker color and the openings in the low curb walls around the Plaza should be widened to correspond with the cross walks.

(b) Policy and recommended treatment for the park area of the Plaza:

The treatment of the park area depends upon how it is to be used. If the maximum conventional beauty of planting is to be the most important consideration, then the planning should call for lawns and flower beds between formal walks, restricting pedestrian traffic to the walks. It would have to restrict crowds to the walks by physical barriers or fences; otherwise the cost of restoring the planting would be excessive.

Another approach would be to cover the ground area, except around trees and shrubbery with a cement slab base on which would be laid finished cement, brick or flagstone. This would be advantageous maintenance-wise, but would tend to look hard and formalized.

The ground treatment recommended by this report is the retention of the present ground cover, consisting of flagstone laid on the earth with grass growing between the flagstone joints. This has the great advantage of providing a sheen of green in the spring and summer, which tends to humanize and soften the Plaza. At Fiesta time, the crowds can spread over the area. The grass strips are beaten down, but have shown a tendency to recover sturdily if watered and cared for. In winter the pinkish flagstone is informal and attractive.

With regard to the trees, they should be large enough to provide ample shade and space under them as in general they do at the present time. Evergreens, which have the advantage of not casting leaves in the fall, should be used very sparingly as their branches grow close to the ground, thus providing little shaded space under them. They also have a tendency to give a more formal aspect to the planting.

The permanent structures and monuments in the Plaza affect both its appearance and its function. The closeness of the old bandstand base platform to the Frontier Monument gives a crowded and cluttered look to the area. It is true that in the Museum there is a charming painting, made in 1880, showing not only the Monument and the bandstand together, but also a fountain thrown in for good measure. The charm stems more from the folk-artistry of the painter than from the positioning of the structures.

It is recommended that the old band stand platform be razed and that in its place a free area be provided, paved with flagstones on a concrete base. This area would be used for the erection of temporary movable structures, such as reviewing stands for military parades, platforms for dancers, orchestras or other shows during Fiesta. The steel and wood movable structures would be disassembled and stored by the City when not in use. Ample plug-in light and power outlets would be provided in the free and cleared area.

It is recommended that the Frontier or Soldiers Monument be retained in its present position in the center of the Plaza. It is true this is a State and not a City Monument and that its removal to a position of equal honor in the State Capitol complex would enable the City to utilize the site for a gay and more functional use. This removal was recommended in a previous pre-revision issue of this Phase II project. However, in view of the strong protest that proposal evoked, and in view of the fact that part of the historicity of this Monument is due to the fact of its present location, it is recommended that it not be moved.

The Monument, however, is in a bad state of repair with part of its architectural elements broken or eroded and out of shape. It is recommended that the Monument be restored to its original condition by archaeologists of the New Mexico State Museum; that a drive for funds for this purpose be initiated by the City in co-operation with the New Mexico Historical Society, The Old Santa Fe Association and the Santa Fe Garden Club.

It is further recommended that the present circular cut stone "banco" be reduced in size to an octagon as shown on the drawing and that the iron fence in back of it be proportionately reduced to a size which would still prevent vandalism. The present masonry wall containing the Federal bronze plaque declaring the Plaza a Registered National Historical Landmark to remain in place.

If these recommendations are followed, there will be approximately 1,250 square feet added for use by the public.

In line with a policy of keeping the Plaza as unencumbered as possible, it is recommended that no additional monuments be accepted for the Plaza area. The present "End of the Trail" marker to remain as well as the present General Kearney marker. It is recommended that the State be requested to move the Battleship New Mexico Bell Monument to a suitable location in the State Capitol complex. The present large pieces of petrified wood belong in a Museum and should be given to the latter.

The present cast iron benches are gay in design and appropriate, but because they are painted white, they are over emphatic. It is recommended that a less contrasting color be used such as bronze green.

For the lighting of the Plaza, over and above the existing street illumination, it is recommended that the still existing old fashioned cast iron light standards, used at the turn of the century, be reactivated by providing them with three new unbreakable globes apiece and wiring them from underground. One standard on the Old Santa Fe Trail is missing and should be supplied. It is recommended that an additional City light pole be provided on Palace and that the existing ones be moved so that two poles will be provided symmetrically either side of the cleared center space. The present flaring gas lights should be discontinued. Underground electrical provision should be made for the re-activated light standards and for ample utility outlets in the cleared area for future moveable dance platforms.

City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

memo

DATE: April 29, 1987

TO: Urban Policy Committee

FROM: Wayne Thowless, Urban Designer W.T.

RE: The Plaza Area Improvement Plan and its relationship to the John Gaw Meem Plan; Nonconforming Plaza Improvements; and The Fate of the Plaza's Ornamental Plum Trees.

Per your request, this memo serves to clarify certain aspects of the recently adopted Plaza Area Improvement Plan and particularly its relationship to the Santa Fe Plaza Renewal Plan Phase II, otherwise known as the John Gaw Meem Plaza Masterplan. This information is based on a variety of documentation, written correspondence, and numerous conversations with Thomas W. Merlan and Tina C. Van Dyke of the State Historic Preservation Division. Copies of this memo will be sent to James C. McKay and Thomas Merlan for their review and comment.

In 1974, the City of Santa Fe accepted a grant for renovation of the Plaza, as provided for in Title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970. The Santa Fe Plaza Renewal Plan Phase II, developed by architect John Gaw Meem, was the basis for the actual renovation as well as the grant agreement between the City and the Federal Government. This plan and its author are specifically cited in the original grant agreement, while the City's commitment to comply with both the plan and the other terms of the grant agreement are set forth in an October 11, 1972 City Council Resolution.

Title 24, which governs funds granted under title IV, states in relevant part that conversion to other uses of any historically or architecturally significant properties assisted under the program must have prior approval by both the Secretary of HUD and the Secretary of the Interior and that all such conversions are subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 is implemented by 36 CFR 800, which outlines a review procedure including consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. In short, this review procedure was mandated as a result of the City's acceptance of the federal funding.

In 1986, the Plaza Area Improvement Plan was drafted in response to concerns identified by groups such as the Focus Downtown Committee. From the outset, the Meem Plaza served as the basis for the Plaza Area Improvement Plan, and at no time was it intended that this new plan supercede or replace the Meem Plan. In contrast to the Meem Plan, which is a general statement of policy recognized by the City, the State and the Federal Government, the Plaza Area Improvement Plan is simply a set of specific design and improvement implementation recommendations. (These recommendations, reviewed per 36 CFR 800 as outlined in the above paragraph, were found to have no adverse effects on the historic character and integrity of the Plaza by the State Historic Preservation Division on January 16, 1987.)

For this reason, and as a result of City Council Resolution 1987-7, the Plaza Area Improvement Plan now co-exists with the Meem Plan. It is intended to supplement the Meem Plan not so much in terms of general Plaza policy, but rather in terms of specific Plaza design parameters and criteria.

Of course, not all of the policies contained in the Meem Plan were implemented during the 1974 renovation, and a number of improvements have taken place since that time which do not adhere to the plan. These nonconformities are viewed as having no official sanction or legitimacy in relation to the Meem Plan. In fact, it was some of these nonconformities, and the threat of additional nonconformities, which led to the writing and adoption of the Plaza Area Improvement Plan, which contains, it should be noted, recommendations for the correction of many of these problems.

Finally, with regard to the Plaza's ornamental plum trees, the Meem Plan says only that "trees should be large enough to provide ample shade and space under them". The Plaza Area Improvement Plan, however, states that "small ornamental trees should no longer be planted on the Plaza", that "new trees on the Plaza should be limited to large, deep rooted canopy-type deciduous trees" and, that "a Plaza tree replacement program should be developed in order to gradually replace inappropriate existing tree species." Because ornamental plum trees are not consistent with the general intent of the Meem Plan in relation to trees, and because the Plaza Area Improvement Plan calls for the removal of inappropriate existing trees, the ornamental plum trees should eventually be removed. They should not be removed, however, until a Comprehensive Plaza Tree Replacement Program has been developed per the Plaza Area Improvement Plan recommendation cited above.

Although the Plaza tree inventory prepared in November of 1986 makes certain recommendations regarding the retention and removal of trees, it is not a tree replacement program of the type recommended in the plan. It should also be noted that it's because the inventory was drafted prior to completion of the Plaza Area Improvement Plan that the inventory does not suggest removal of the ornamental plums.

copy to: James C. McKay, City Attorney
Thomas W. Merlan, State Historic Preservation Officer

ITEMS OF WORK FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT OF
PHASE TWO OF SANTA FE RENEWAL PROJECT:

9/14/67

1. Utilities: Renewal of underground water, electric, storm sewer.
2. Utilities: Re-activate cast iron electric lights. New globes, U.C. wiring, and refinish.
3. Utilities: Relocate one existing street light on Palace and install one new light standard.
4. Utilities: Remove existing gas lights.
5. Paving: Repave surrounding streets. (Traffic pattern and on-street parking to remain). Paving to be brick or colored concrete.
6. Structures: Relocate ~~Frontier Monument to outside the Plaza~~
7. Structures: Demolish existing bandstand.
8. Structures: Construct new bandstand.
9. Landscape: Repair and construct new flagstone paving.
10. Landscape: Correct planting deficiencies; remove old trees, replant. Re-seed grass in flagstone.
11. Landscape: Repaint benches.
12. Landscape: Pave area of existing bandstand. Use flagstone in mortar setting bed and joints.

John: Mr Sebastian requested that I set your PHASE TWO outline in specific work items. These will be studied further by the Council for sequence and to budget for construction cost. Does this list cover all the work items that you intended to be done under PHASE TWO?

K. Clark.

APPENDIX I

TERRAPLEN PLANTING PLAN FOR 1998 PLAZA RENOVATION

IRRIGATION NOTES

- The irrigation work for this project is the addition of one (1) new valve, a drip irrigation system to the new planting at the Obelisk and connection to the existing controller.
- The point of connection (POC) for the new valve is located at an existing valve box, see the plan for exact location. See Detail 11, sht. L-5 for installation and materials.
- The lateral line shall be SCH 40 PVC from the valve to the Obelisk planter. Install at a depth of 18". Once the lateral line is inside the planter the Contractor may transition to 1/2" polyethylene pipe. Use all necessary clamps and fittings.
- Each shrub shall receive one (1) 2.0 GPH pressure compensating drip emitter, available from hardie or approved equal. The selected emitter must be serviceable and contain a filter screen.
- The irrigation controller is located on the plan. Coordinate with the Parks Department when connecting to the controller.
- The contractor shall install automatic drains on all lateral lines. All automatic drains to be at low point of line. The automatic drain shall be King model CF-121. DO NOT INSTALL THE AUTOMATIC DRAIN INSIDE THE OBELISK PLANTER.
- All automatic drains to have 2'X2'X2' crushed gravel sump directly below drain.
- All valve boxes to be installed min. 12" from edges of turf or hardscape. Valve boxes to be parallel to adjacent surfaces.
- All valve boxes to be supported by cinder blocks (min. 2 per valve box). Install blocks to avoid contact with piping, wires, valves, ect.
- Maximum two valves per jumbo valve box or one valve per small valve box. If valves are 2" or larger than one valve per jumbo valve box. Controller wires have 24" of excess wire in valve box, loop and tie wire together.

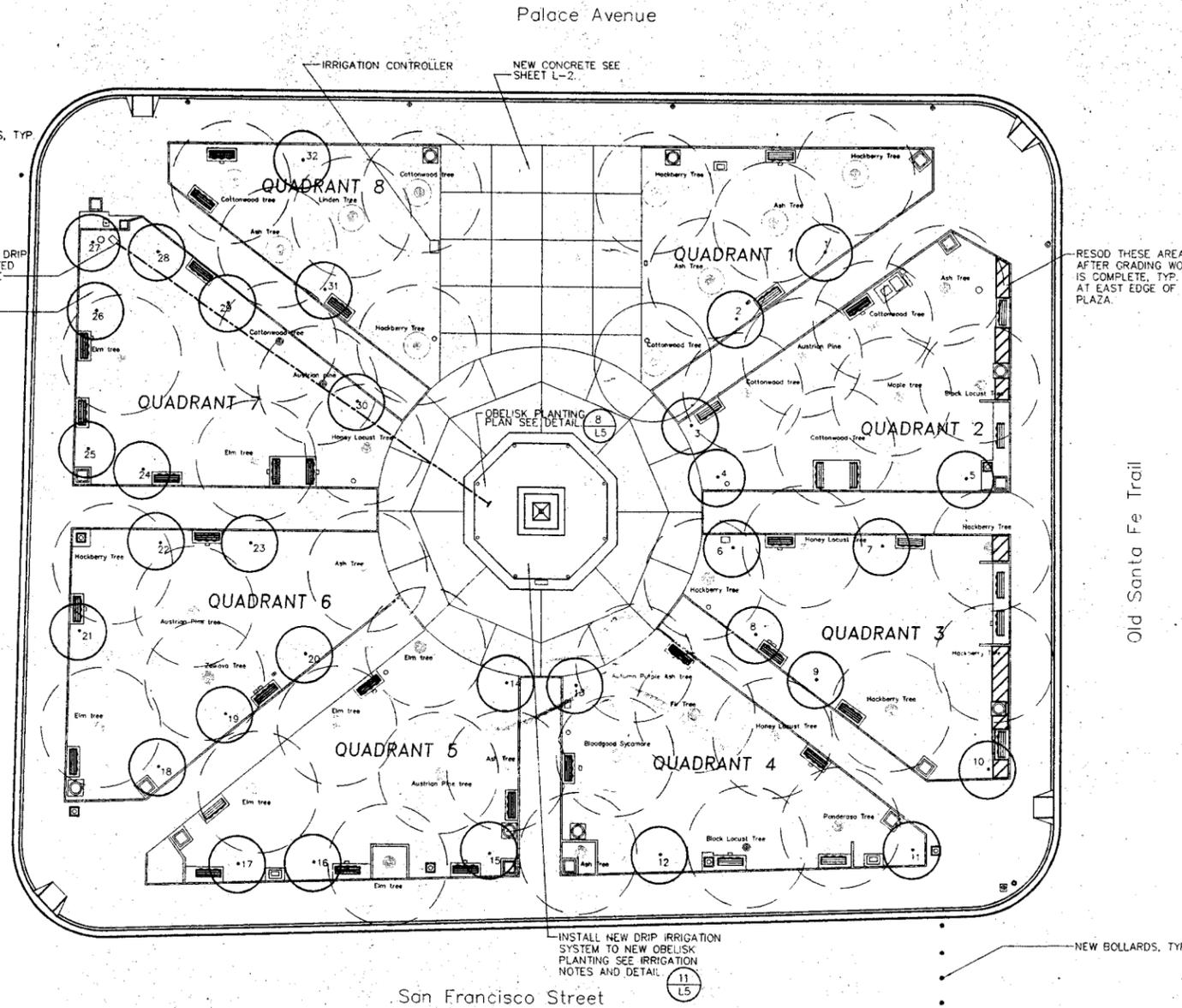
NEW BOLLARDS, TYP.

POC FOR NEW DRIP SYSTEM LOCATED AT THIS VALVE BOX.

1" SCH 40 LATERAL LINE

Lincoln Avenue

WEST PORTAL



Palace Avenue

NEW CONCRETE SEE SHEET L-2.

OBELISK PLANTING PLAN SEE DETAIL 11 L5

RESOD THESE AREAS AFTER GRADING WORK IS COMPLETE, TYP. AT EAST EDGE OF PLAZA.

Old Santa Fe Trail

San Francisco Street

INSTALL NEW DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM TO NEW OBELISK PLANTING SEE IRRIGATION NOTES AND DETAIL 11 L5

NEW BOLLARDS, TYP.

EXISTING BRICK PAVERS TO REMAIN

NEW BOLLARDS, TYP.

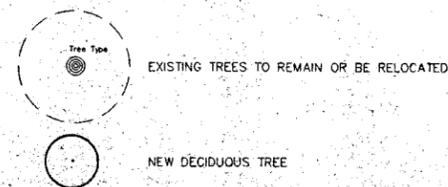
IRRIGATION NOTES CONTINUED

- All wiring to be sleeved at hardscape crossings with 1-1/4" class 200 PVC.
- Contractor shall adjust all valves, bubblers, sprinklers for optimum coverage and efficiency. Heads shall be adjusted to prevent over spray onto walks, buildings, ect.
- Contractor shall tape closed all sleeve pipe openings to prevent debris from entering sleeves.
- All piping shall be flushed before installing heads to prevent debris from becoming trapped in lines.
- Location of irrigation heads, valves and drains to be staked and approved by Landscape Architect or Owner's in conjunction with planting staking, prior to installation.

PLAZA PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

TREE LEGEND



PLANTING LEGEND

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	COMMENTS
FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA "MARSHALL"	SEEDLESS MARSHAL ASH	4" CAL	B+B
ULMUS AMERICANA "WISCONSIN"	AMERICAN ELM "WISCONSIN VAR."	4" CAL	B+B
ACER NEGUNDO	BOX ELDER	4" CAL	B+B
POPULUS FREMONTI	FERMONT COTTONWOOD	4" CAL	B+B

PLANTING NOTES

- Relocate existing Ash Tree
- Relocate existing Ash Tree
- Install new American Elm 'Wisconsin Variety' tree
- Install new American Elm 'Wisconsin Variety' tree
- Install new Box Elder tree
- Install new Green Ash Tree
- Install new Box Elder Tree
- Install new Bloodgood Sycamore Tree
- Install new Box Elder Tree
- Install new Box Elder Tree
- Install new Box Elder tree
- Install new Marshall Ash tree.
- Relocate Bloodgood Sycamore tree
- Install new American Elm 'Wisconsin Variety'
- Relocate Austrian Pine Tree
- Install new Marshall Ash tree
- Install new Marshall Ash tree
- Install new American Elm 'Wisconsin Variety'
- Install new American Elm 'Wisconsin Variety'
- Install new Marshall Ash tree.
- Install new Box Elder tree.
- Relocate Austrian Pine tree.
- Install new Marshall Ash tree.
- Relocate Austrian Pine tree.
- Install new Box Elder tree.
- Install new American Elm 'Wisconsin Variety'
- Install new American Elm 'Wisconsin Variety'
- Install new Marshall Ash tree.
- Install new Cottonwood tree.
- Install new Marshall Ash tree.
- Relocate Linden tree.
- Install new Box Elder tree.

INSTALLATION NOTES

- Drawn plans take precedence over plant list.
- All areas to be free of weeds and existing vegetation to be removed.
- Take special care around existing vegetation to remain.
- Location of plant material to be staked and approved by Owner prior to installation.
- During planting operations there is the potential that items of archaeological significance may be uncovered. If any items of archaeological significance are uncovered the Contractor shall immediately halt all work in the said area and contact the Owner immediately.
- See Specifications for additional and supplemental information.
- All backfill to be installed in 6" lifts and compacted to 85% density.
- Botanical names take precedence over common names.
- Approved soil amendment mixture is Back-to-Earth. Install at rate specified in #12 and #13 listed below.
- Approved fertilizer is Gro-Power Plus, rate per manufacturer's recommendation.
- Install soil amendment mixture in all shrub and ground cover beds at the following rate:
 - 3" depth of mixture and fertilizer rototilled both ways to a depth of 8". Take special care around existing vegetation and till by hand if necessary.
- Shrub planting pits to receive 50% native soil and 50% approved soil amendment mixture.
- Tree planting pits to receive 75% native soil and 25% approved soil amendment mixture. Mix together and install Agriform tablets per Specifications.
- All tree planting pits are to form a depression or water basin 1" below adjacent finish grade and same diameter as tree planting pit, fill with 2" depth of small bark mulch.



TERRAPLEN
 ARCHITECTS + PLANNERS LTD. CO.
 1517 Paseo de Peralta
 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 USA
 505.986.8625 or 505.988.5013



CITY OF SANTA FE
PLAZA REHABILITATION
 Santa Fe, New Mexico CIP # 427

SHEET TITLE: **PLANTING PLAN**
 DRAWN BY:
 APPROVED BY:

DATE(S): 11-1-98
 REVISIONS:

SHEET NO. **1-3**
 OF SHEETS





TERRAPLEN
ARCHITECTS + PLANNERS LTD. CO
1571 Paseo de Perilla
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 USA
505.986.8625 or 505.986.5013

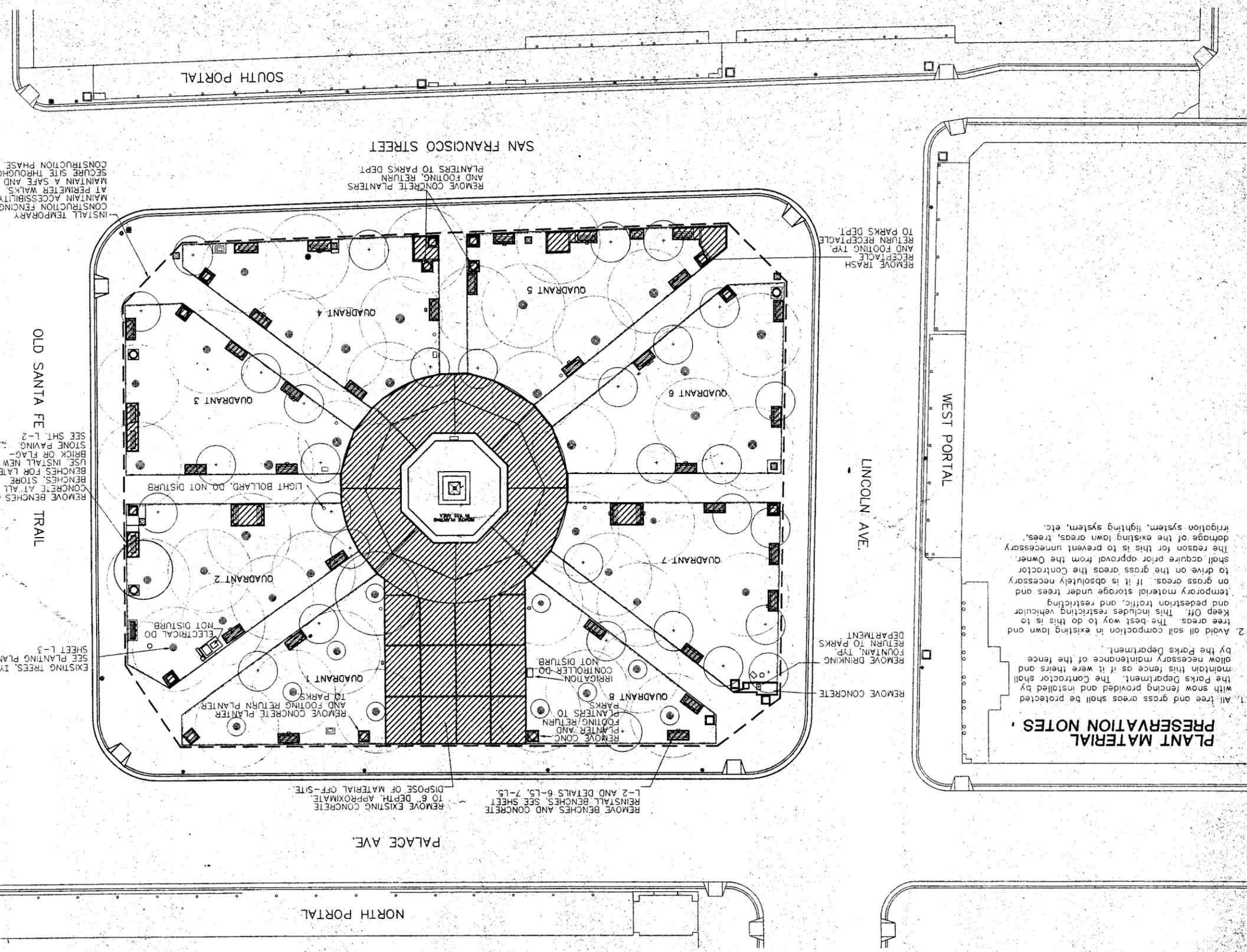


- DEMO NOTES**
- Items to be removed and stored for later use shall be stored and protected by the Contractor.
 - Items to be removed and returned to the Parks Department shall be stored and protected by the Contractor until items are returned to Parks Department.
 - All materials to be stored on-site shall be on an existing hardscaped area. This shall be determined by the Contractor.
 - During excavation and installation there is the potential that items of archaeological significance may be uncovered. If any items are uncovered the Contractor shall immediately halt all work in the said area and contact the Owner immediately.
 - Paving and other materials to be removed shall be hauled off-site and disposed of at a proper place in accordance with all local laws.
 - Trees and shrubs to be removed shall be flagged by Contractor and reviewed by Owner prior to removal.
 - All lawn areas, trees and shrubs to remain shall be protected from demolition and construction activities. See Plant Preservation Notes for additional information.
 - It is expected that some disturbance of the lawn areas will occur in the areas around new paving, bench removal and replacement. The Contractor shall make every effort to limit these areas of disturbance. All disturbed grass areas must be resodded to match existing.
 - The Contractor is responsible for all necessary construction signs and barricades for hazard identification.
 - The Contractor shall protect all existing site elements to remain including but not limited to monuments, the obelisk, plant material, etc.
 - The Contractor shall be responsible for complying with local codes governing dust control, hours of operation and safety measures.
 - The Contractor shall be responsible for all traffic control measures. A traffic control plan is required prior to beginning construction activities.

INSTALL TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FENCING AT PERIMETER WALKS. MAINTAIN ACCESSIBILITY TO PARKS DEPT. REMOVE CONCRETE PLANTERS AND FOOTING, RETURN PLANTERS TO PARKS DEPT. SECURE SITE THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION PHASE.

REMOVE BENCHES & CONCRETE AT ALL BENCHES, STORE BENCHES FOR LATER USE. INSTALL NEW BRICK OR FLAG-STONE PAVING. SEE SHIT L-2.

EXISTING TREES, I.P. SEE PLANTING PLAN, SHEET L-3.



EXISTING CONDITION LEGEND

	AREAS REMOVED		EXISTING LIGHT BOLLARD TO REMAIN
	CONCRETE PRECASTS TO REMAIN		EXISTING CONCRETE PLANTERS TO REMAIN
	CONCRETE PRECASTS TO REMAIN		EXIST. CAST IRON BENCH TO BE REPLACED
	CONCRETE BOX W/ HOSE BIB COVER FOR SPRINKLER VALVE CONTROLS TO REMAIN		CONCRETE TRASH RECEPTACLE TO BE REPLACED
	CONCRETE BOX W/ HOSE BIB		CITY LIGHT POLE TO REMAIN
	EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN		CONCRETE BOX W/ ELECT. OUTLETS TO REMAIN
	NEW TREES		TRAFFIC LIGHT TO REMAIN
			EXIST. THREE-GLOBE LAMP POST TO REMAIN
			FIRE HYDRANT TO REMAIN

- PLANT MATERIAL PRESERVATION NOTES**
- All tree and grass areas shall be protected with snow fencing provided and installed by the Parks Department. The Contractor shall maintain this fence as if it were theirs and allow necessary maintenance of the fence by the Parks Department.
 - Avoid all soil compaction in existing lawn and tree areas. The best way to do this is to keep areas free of restricting vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and restricting temporary material storage under trees and on grass areas. If it is absolutely necessary to drive on the grass areas the Contractor shall acquire prior approval from the Owner. The reason for this is to prevent unnecessary damage of the existing lawn areas, trees, irrigation system, lighting system, etc.

REMOVE TRASH RECEPTACLE AND FOOTING, RETURN TO PARKS DEPT.

REMOVE CONCRETE FOUNTAIN, I.P. RETURN TO PARKS DEPARTMENT.

REMOVE BENCHES AND CONCRETE REINSTALL BENCHES, SEE SHEET L-2 AND DETAILS 6-L5, 7-L5. REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE TO 6" DEPTH, APPROXIMATE. DISPOSE OF MATERIAL OFF-SITE.

NORTH PORTAL

PALACE AVE.

SAN FRANCISCO STREET

LINCOLN AVE.

WEST PORTAL

OLD SANTA FE TRAIL

EAST PORTAL

SOUTH PORTAL

APPENDIX J

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FEATURE PHOTOS AND SITE PLAN



Soldiers' Monument, surrounding wall and planter.



Wrought iron and wood benches.



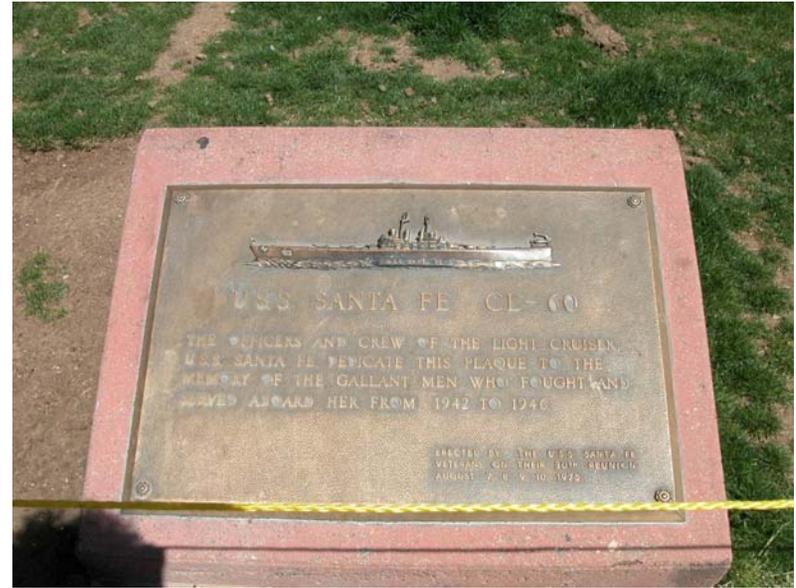
Metal bench in front of Community Stage, designed to affix to stage when stage is not in use.



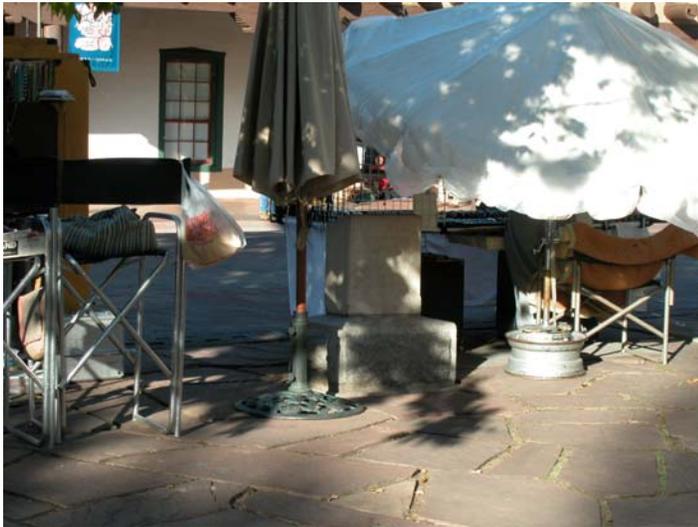
Water fountain and trash receptacle.



Santa Fe Trail Monument.



USS Santa Fe Memorial.



General Kearny Monument. Note encroaching vendor paraphernalia.





Vintage globe lights.



Modern street lights along Palace Avenue.



Bollard light.



Planters in the Plaza and on the street.



Paving treatments.



Trash and ash receptacles.



Handicapped accessible ramps.



Tree well in flagstone.



Stormwater drain, valve boxes, and manhole.



Benchmark in flagstone and colored concrete.

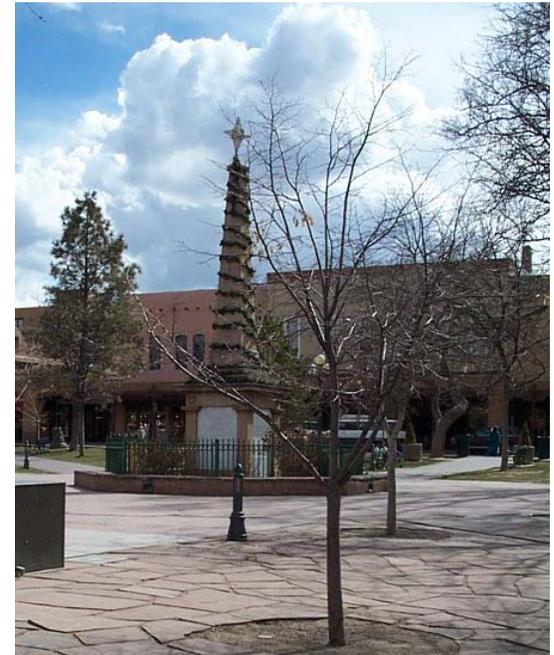


Community stage.

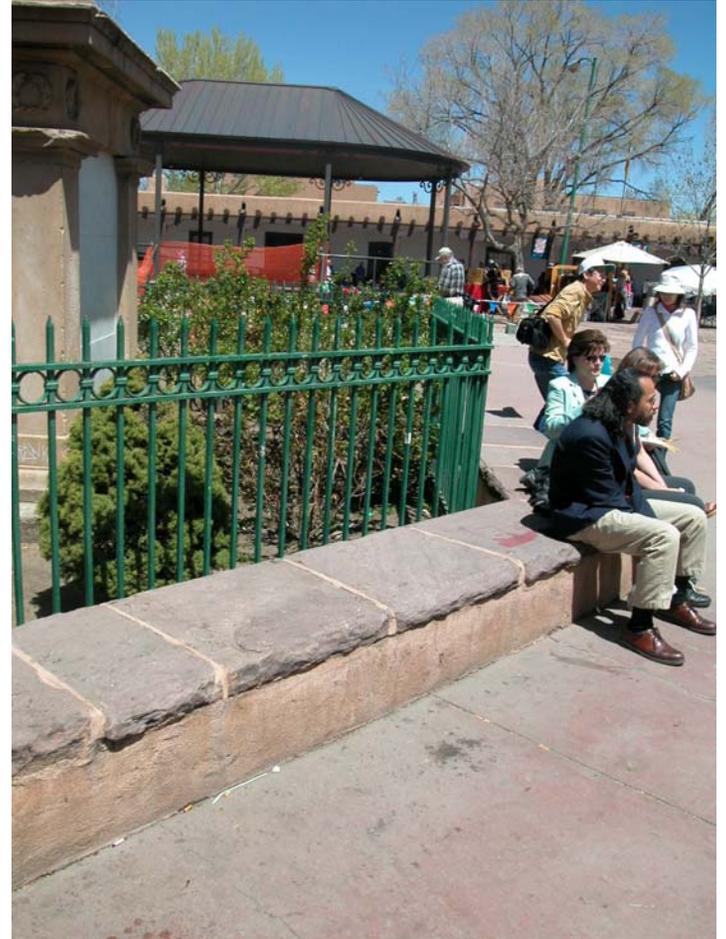




Concrete mow strip around tree.



Garland and star on Soldiers' Monument.



Soldiers' Monument Planter and wall.

Plaza portales.



West side – Plaza restaurant and First National Bank Building



East side – Catron Block



South side – Santa Fe Arcade



North side – Palace of the Governors.

Plaza vendors.



Plaza views



North up Washington to U.S. Courthouse.



Northeast through Plaza to Sangre de Cristo Mountains.



Plaza portales.

North through Plaza to Palace of the Governors.



East up San Francisco to St. Francis Cathedral.



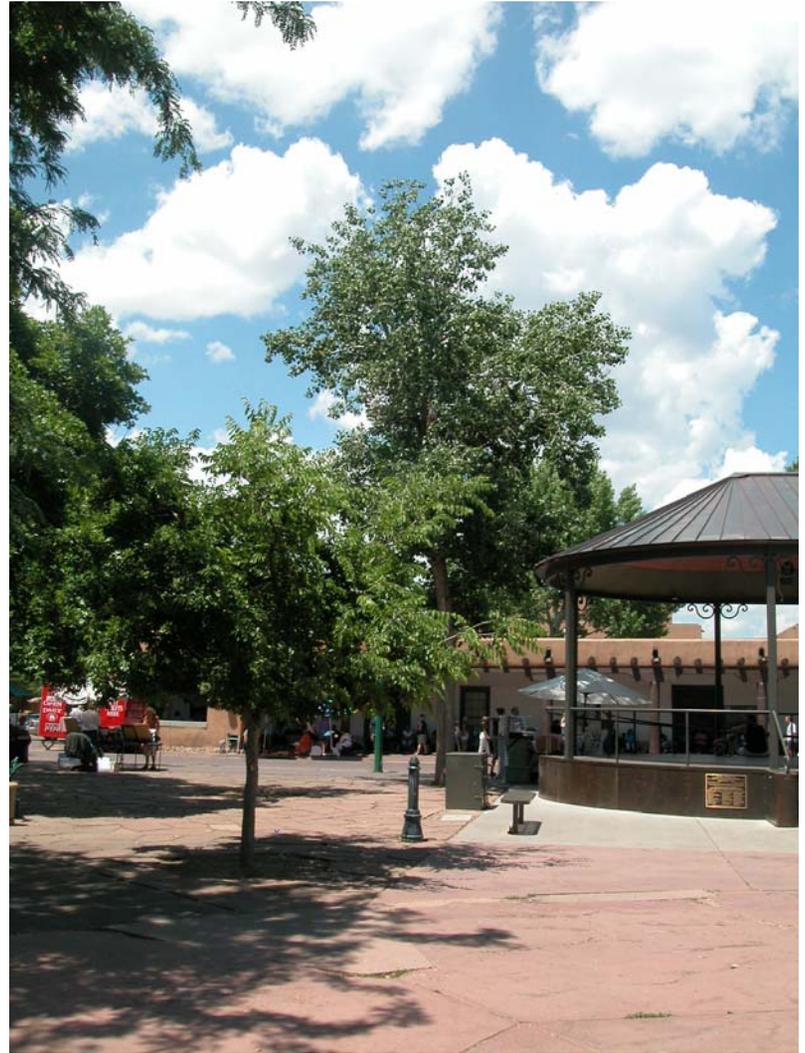
Aging trees in leaf, summer 2005



Electrical wiring and outlets affixed to a tree in the Plaza, summer 2005.



Linden tree on northwest side of the Community stage.



Linden and cottonwood west of the Community stage.



Cottonwood on north edge of the Plaza.



Cottonwood and Norway maple in quadrant 3.



Northwest side of the Plaza with trees in leaf, summer 2005.



Barrier used to rope off turf, summer 2005.



Aging American elm (nos. 50, center left, and 51) with suckers in quadrant 5.



Aging American elm (no. 54) in quadrant 5



Dead tree in quadrant 5.



New tree in quadrant 5.



26



25



24



23



22



21



20



19



18



17



16



15



14



13



12



11



10



1



2



3



4



5



6



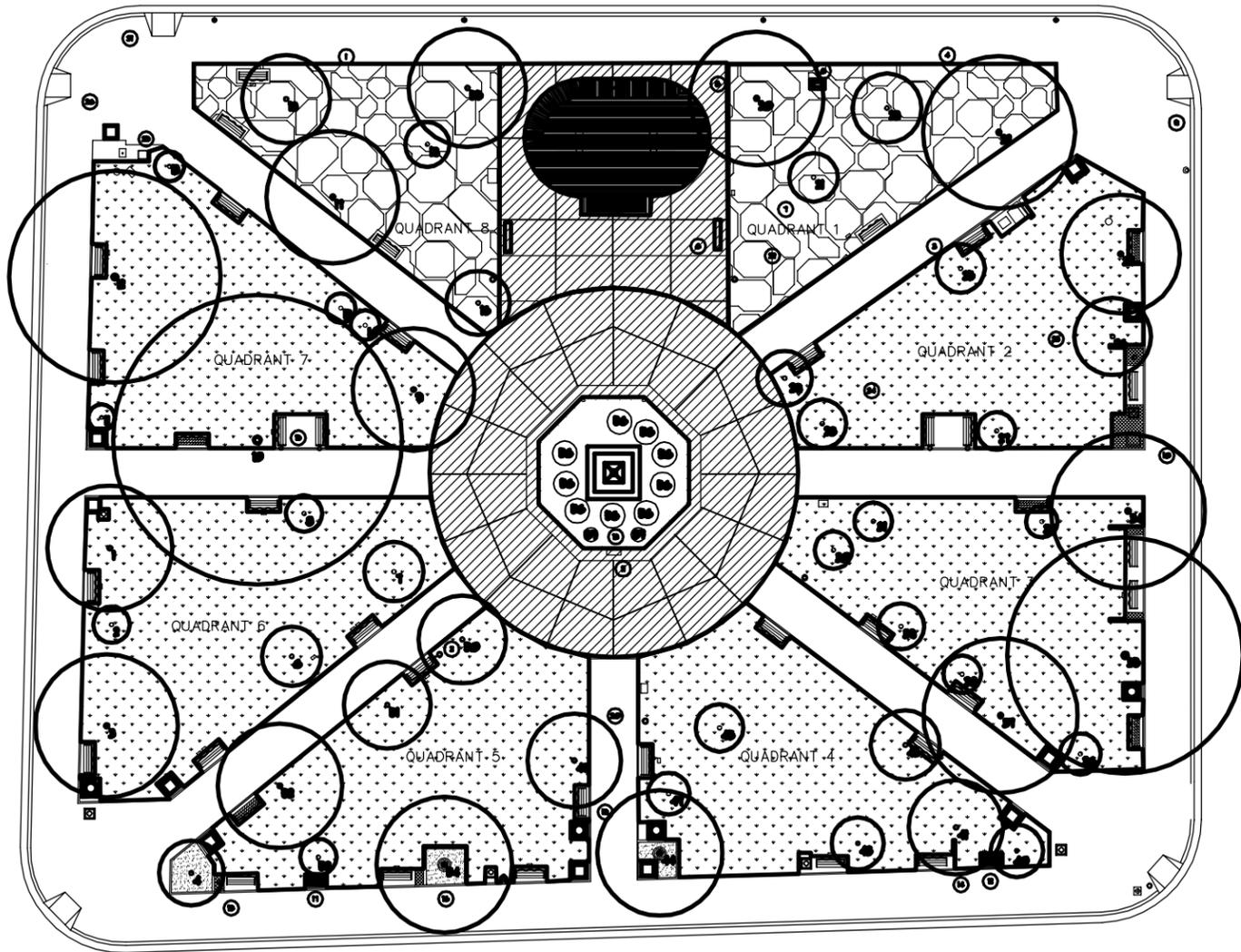
7



8



9

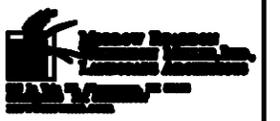


- LEGEND**
- 1. MANSION
 - 2. BOX BENCH
 - 3. FURNITURE
 - 4. FURNITURE
 - 5. FURNITURE
 - 6. FURNITURE
 - 7. FURNITURE
 - 8. FURNITURE
 - 9. FURNITURE
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 - 22. FURNITURE
 - 23. FURNITURE
 - 24. FURNITURE
 - 25. FURNITURE
 - 26. FURNITURE

- ONE FURNITURE LEGEND**
- STREET FURNITURE
 - GLASS LIGHT POLE
 - TOWER CAN
 - STREET LIGHT
 - CROWN FLOORING OFFICE
 - LIGHT BOLLARD
 - HEDGE
 - AIR TOWER
 - ▨ GLAZED CONCRETE
 - PLANKS
 - BRICK
 - GRANITE TOP
 - PAVEMENT CONCRETE PAVING

↑
NOT TO SCALE

SANTA FE PLAZA
EXISTING CONDITIONS
OCTOBER 2005



APPENDIX K

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT INSPECTION REPORT, 1998



The University of New Mexico

Alliance for Transportation Research Institute
1001 University Boulevard SE, Suite 103
Albuquerque, NM 87106-4342

754
August 21, 1998

Dorothy Victor
Historic Preservation Division
Office of Cultural Affairs
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Dear Ms. Victor:

At your request I have completed an inspection of the Soldiers Monument located in the plaza in Santa Fe. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the stability of the monument and its general structural condition. The inspection was conducted on July 15, 1998 and I was accompanied by yourself, Pilar Medina from HPD and a representative of the City of Santa Fe.

The monument consists of a sandstone obelisk resting on a square base structure. The monument was authorized in the 1867-68 legislative assembly. The monument is owned by the State of New Mexico and is located in the Santa Fe Plaza which is owned by the City of Santa Fe. The Plaza is a National Historic Landmark.

Two specific aspects of the monument condition were of interest in this inspection. First, the overall stability of the monument because the monument is noticeably tilted to the south. Second, the stability of the component parts of the monument.

Assuming the monument was initially constructed so the obelisk was vertical, the tilting appears to be the result of differential settlement of the foundation. Digital level measurements were made, locations are shown in Figure 1. Results of these measurements are summarized in Table 1. The monument is shown in Figure 2 at the time of my inspection. Comparison of this photo to a 1992 photo from your files indicates the tilt is similar. My data show the monument is tilting 2 percent to the south and 0.8 percent to the west. The tip of the obelisk is 27 feet above the surrounding walkway. A 2 percent tilt means the top is 6.5 inches from vertical. The tilt toward the west is 0.8 percent or 2.6 inches. If these components are summed they indicate a resultant displacement of the tip equal to 7 inches in a direction approximately 22 degree west of south. Close inspection of the photos to estimate tilt leads me to believe that the tilt in the 1998 photo may be slightly greater than in the 1992 photo. Therefore, it is recommended that continued monitoring of the monument on an annual basis should be initiated. If the tilt continues to increase it will

be necessary at some point to initiate a more detailed investigation and develop a stabilization plan. There is no cause for immediate concern.

The components of the monument bear holes, indentations and some cracking from a variety of causes. These can be seen in general in Figure 3. Apparently the monument has been decorated for special occasions by drilling holes for anchors to hold decorations in place. Although these areas are unsightly they do not pose a stability problem based on my visual inspection. It is possible that defects not visible could exist in these components. Around the base of the monument some spalling of the surface layer has occurred. The cause is most likely water damage from excess water applied to plants around the base. Typical distress is shown in Figure 4. A plan has been presented by the Museum of New Mexico for short term stabilization and treatment of monument. This proposal appears to me to address these conditions adequately.

I recommend that twice yearly measurements of the tilt be completed to assess whether the monument foundation is actively moving. Flood irrigation of the plants around the base should be discontinued. From my review of the report prepared by Baker Morrow, dated August 19, 1998, it is my understanding that plants will be replaced with native plants, irrigation practices will be modified and some improvement in drainage is included in the work plan.

Yours very truly,



R. Gordon McKeen, P. E.

Associate Director

Enclosures

c: Baker H. Morrow, ASLA

Table 1. Measurement Data and Location.

Location	Measurement	Direction	Value
West-Bottom	W1	N-S	-1.3 %
West-Bottom	W2	N-S	-2.4 %
West-Middle	W3	N-S	-2.5 %
West-Middle	W4	N-S	-2.1 %
West-Top	W5	N-S	-1.4 %
West-Average			-1.9 %
East-Bottom	E1	N-S	-1.9 %
East-Bottom	E2	N-S	-2.2 %
East-Middle	E3	N-S	-1.8 %
East-Middle	E4	N-S	-2.2 %
East-Top	E5	N-S	-2.1 %
East-Average			-2.0 %
North-Bottom	N1	E-W	-0.6 %
North-Middle	N2	E-W	-1.2 %
North-Top	N3	E-w	-0.5 %
North-Average			-0.8 %

On the East-West axis: minus is tilting to the south & plus is tilting to the north.

On the North-South axis: minus is tilting to the west & plus is tilting to the east.

PLAN VIEW

Measurement Number & Location

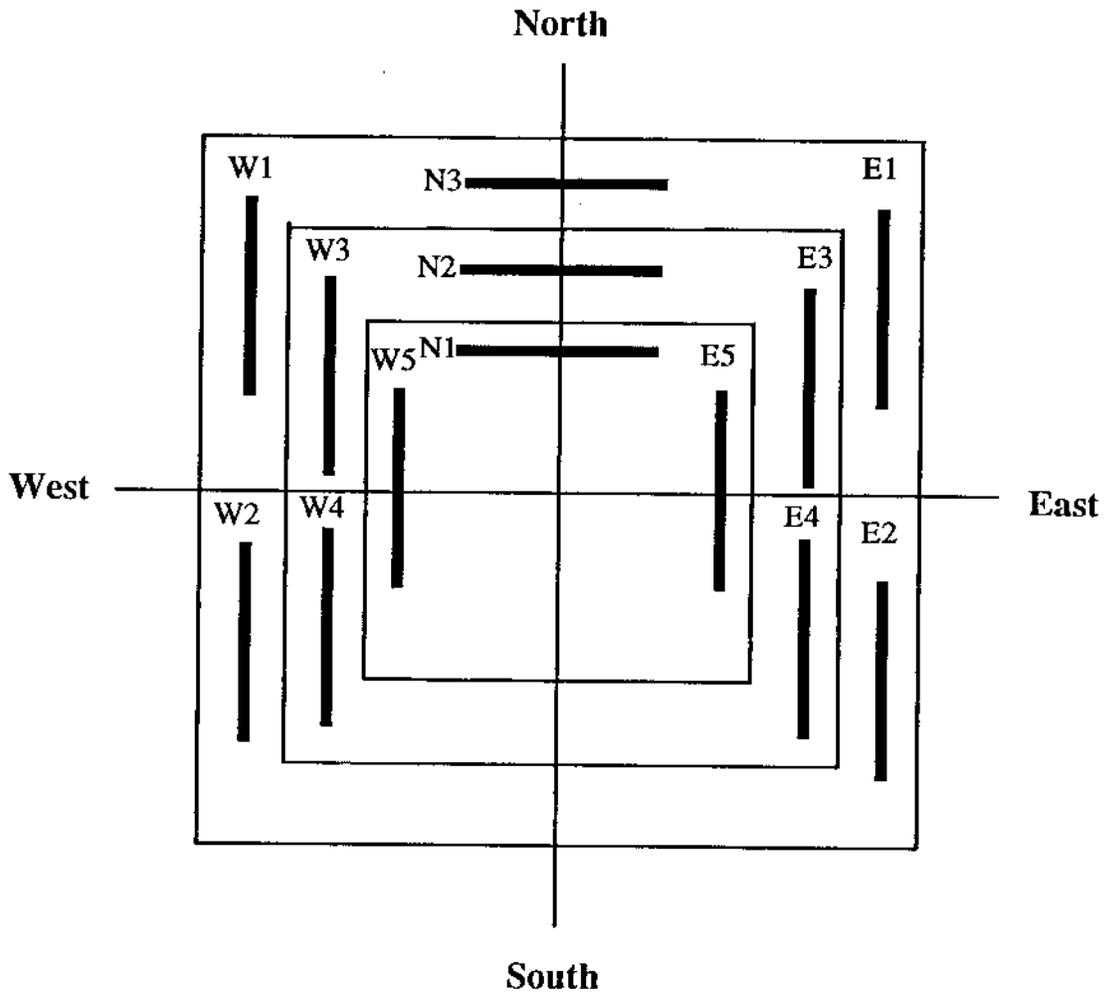


Figure 1. Plan View Illustrating Level Measurements

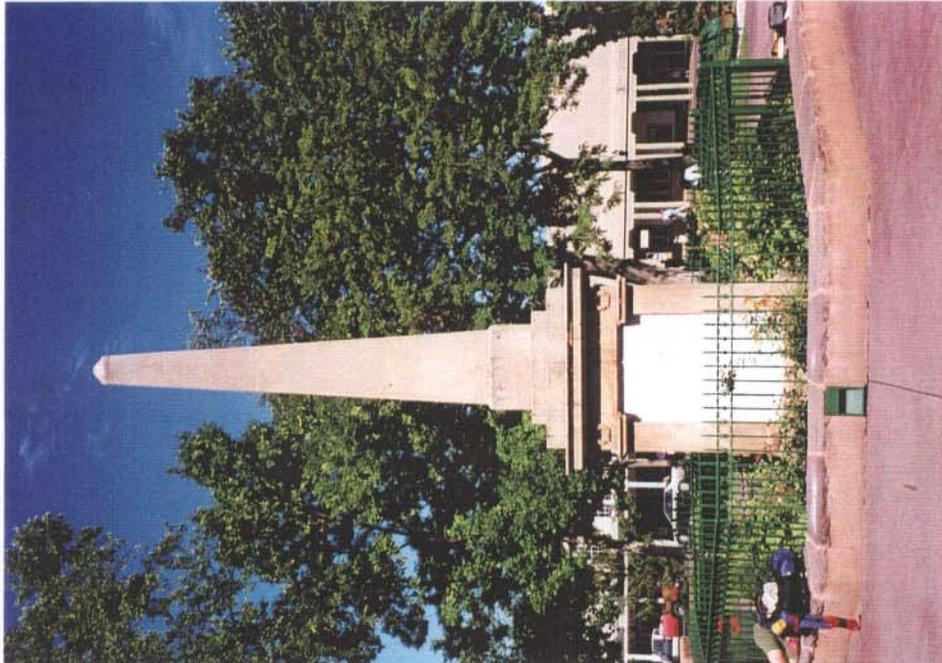


Figure 2. Soldiers Monument During the Inspection.

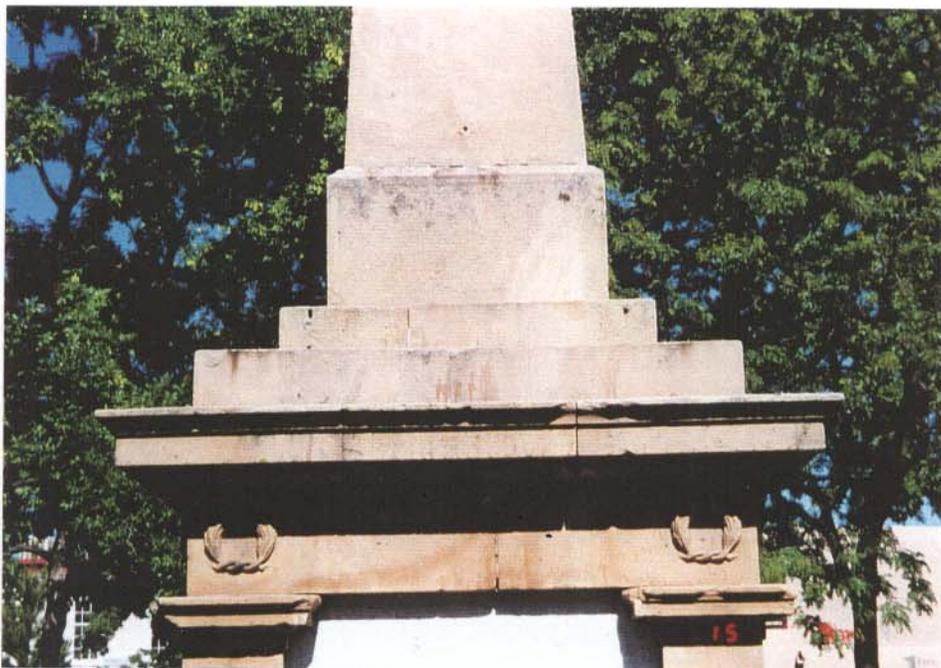


Figure 3. Existing condition of the Monument.



Figure 4. Damage on the base of the Soldiers Monument.

APPENDIX L

**STANDARDS FOR PRESERVATION AND GUIDELINES FOR
PRESERVING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, FROM THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S *STANDARDS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITH GUIDELINES
FOR THE TREATMENT OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, 1996***