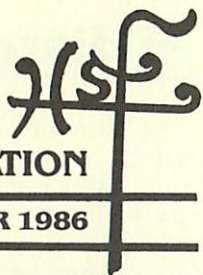


BULLETIN

OF THE HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION

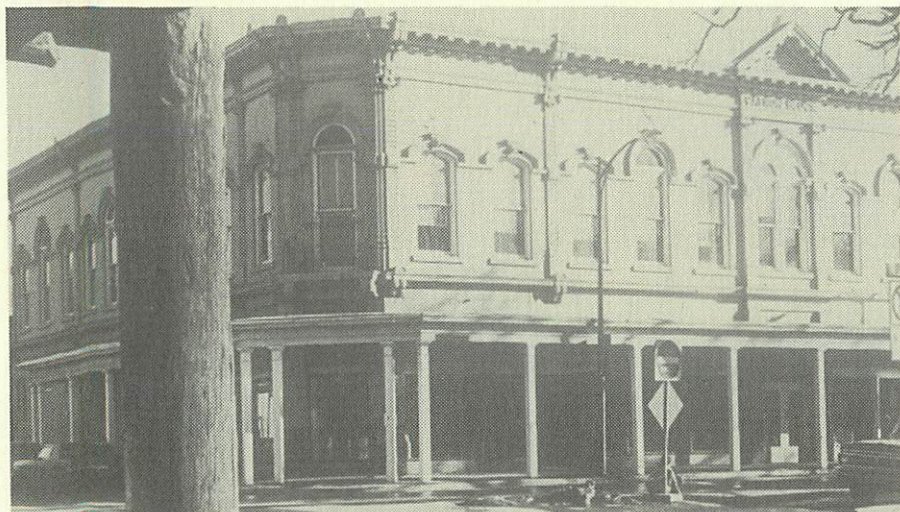


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Catron Block, Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 9, 1916. Photo by Anna L. Hase. Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico.



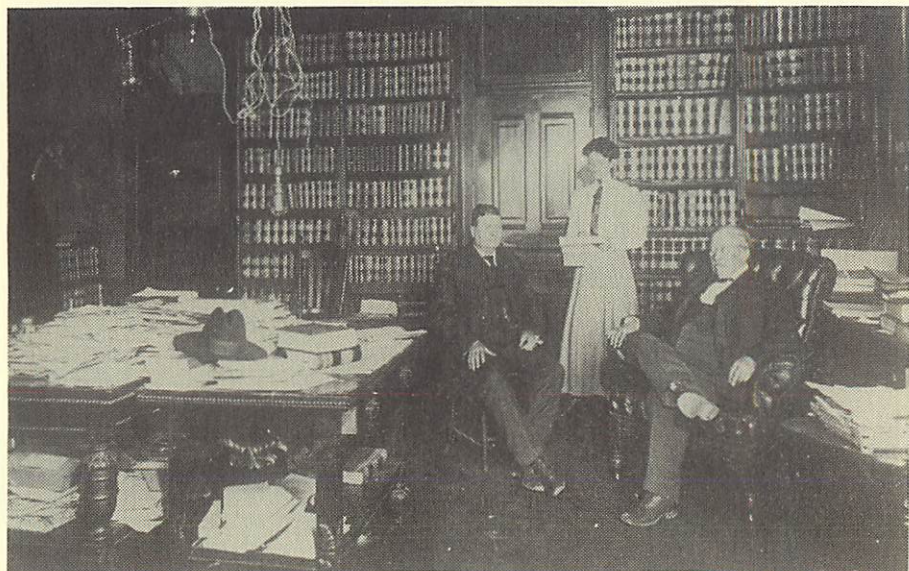
Catron Block, Santa Fe, New Mexico, January 1974. Photo by Tom Noble. Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico.

A History of the Catron Block

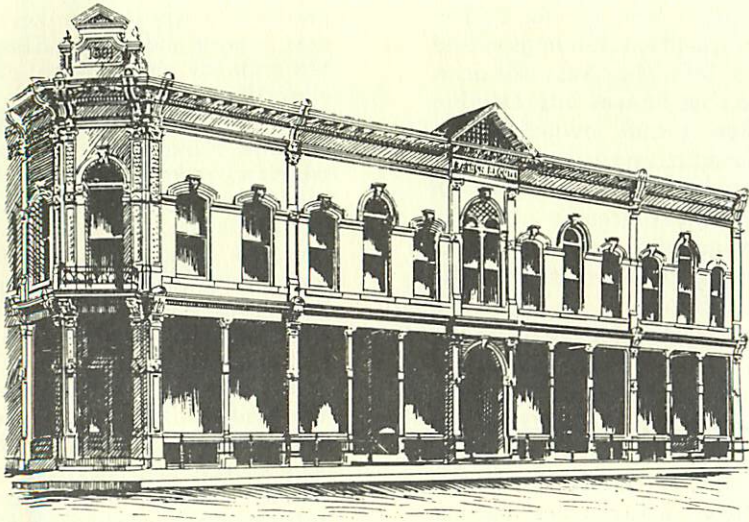
The Catron block was commissioned by lawyer Thomas Benton Catron, who was among the most powerful figures in the political and business life of Territorial New Mexico. After the building's completion late in 1891, Catron's law firm occupied the north side of the second floor and from his office in the northwest corner, Catron had a commanding view of the Palace and the Plaza for many years. Catron was eventually joined in the practice of law by his sons and today the firm is carried on at the same location by his grand- and great-grandsons. The building was constructed by the local firm of Berardinelli and Palladino in the Italianate style which had come to dominate the Plaza in the years following the arrival of the railroad in 1880. Today this building's upper story is the sole representative of this

style and era to be found on the Plaza.

Named for Thomas Hart Benton, the illustrious Democratic senator from Missouri, T.B. Catron (as he signed his name) was born in 1840 on a farm outside of Lexington, Missouri near Kansas City. His family already had reason to be proud of its achievements in the judiciary. John Catron, the second cousin for whom Thomas' father was named, served as an associate justice on the Supreme Court of the United States from 1837 until his death in 1865. Thomas' great-great-grandfather, Christopher, had come to the United States from Bavaria by way of Holland in 1765, eleven years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The family name, originally Ketterring, was first shortened to Kettering, and eventually



Interior, T.B. Catron Law Office, Catron Building. Left, George Curry; right, T.B. Catron. Santa Fe, New Mexico. Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico.



Drawing, Catron Block, East Side of Plaza, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico.

changed to Catron. After graduation from the University of Missouri in 1860 followed by a year of school-teaching, Tom Catron fought for four years on the Confederate side of the Civil War. Returning home to Lexington, he studied law for a year from borrowed books, although according to a recently passed Missouri statute, his service against the Union would preclude him from practicing in his native state.

Catron's friend and college classmate, Stephen Benton Elkins, had gone to New Mexico in 1863 and within two years had established a law practice and been elected to the Territorial House of Representatives. Influenced by Elkins, Catron himself came west in 1866, diligently studying Spanish grammar along the route and bringing two wagons loaded with flour which he sold upon arrival to pay for the journey. His own political rise was as swift as his friend's had been. Aided by Elkins, he was appointed district attorney of the third judicial district in 1867. A year later he was elected to serve in the

Territorial Legislature and in 1869 gave up his post as district attorney to accept an appointment as attorney general of the Territory. Three years later he was appointed United States attorney by President Grant.

Elkins and Catron eventually formed a law partnership in Santa Fe and were founding members of the so-called "Santa Fe Ring." In 1877, after thirteen years in New Mexico, Elkins moved to his wife's state of West Virginia where he became a United States senator and national political figure. Catron remained in New Mexico for the rest of his life. The list of his later law partners includes any number of state attorneys general and chief justices, as well as William Thornton, Santa Fe's first mayor in 1891 and governor of New Mexico from 1893 to 1897. After Elkins' departure, Catron was the dominant figure in the "Ring," which for many years controlled the economic and political life of the Territory and was involved in all of the major business activities of the day — railroads, ranching, mining, and

— above all — land grants. Catron himself amassed vast holdings in land grants. In 1894 the *New Mexican* estimated that he was interested in seventy-five grants, owned nearly two million acres and was part-owner or attorney for four million more. Of the business ventures in which he was involved, the most successful was probably the formation of the First National Bank of Santa Fe which is today the oldest bank in the southwest. In 1870, with Elkins and Catron acting as his advisors, Lucien B. Maxwell put up \$150,000 of the proceeds from the sale of the Maxwell land grant and applied for a charter for New Mexico's first regular bank. Maxwell was soon maneuvered into selling his interest in the bank to Elkins, Catron and their associates who were firmly in control when the bank opened in 1871.

Catron's political career included participation at all levels of government, including mayor of Santa Fe and four terms in the Territorial legislature. He first went to Washington in 1895 as New Mexico's elected delegate to Congress and his political career reached its culmination in 1912 when he was elected to the United States Senate at the age of seventy-two, one of New Mexico's first two senators after statehood. When he died in 1921 at the age of eighty, *New Mexican* editor E. Dana Johnson wrote in part:

...the *New Mexican* feels that the death of Senator Catron is an outstanding mile post along the way of history of the southwest; and that his passing breaks another connecting link between Nowadays and New Mexico's historic past. He was an integral part of Santa Fe for fifty years and loved the old capital profoundly; His connection with Santa Fe's professional life, her schools, her politics, her public life, was one of his ruling

passions; he was wrapped up in her past, present, and future and his greatest pride was his prominence in the affairs of his home town. . . .

Mr. Catron was a powerful leader of his time; blunt, outspoken, uncompromising, at times he ruled with a rod of iron in the days of his greatest political ascendancy. He was frankly a "practical politician"; the appellation "boss" complimented instead of offending him; political power was meat and drink to him and those who went to the political mat with "Uncle Tom" always knew they had been in a fight. The *New Mexican* can testify to this wholeheartedly. . . . Politics aside, we shall miss him. . . . The all-round caliber of a citizen is shown by the gap he leaves in his home town; and Senator Catron, needless to say, leaves a big one.

The Catron block replaced the two-story, territorial-style Johnson building which in its day had been the most impressive structure on the Plaza. It had housed the dry goods business of James L. Johnson and other businesses on the first floor and offices, including Catron's, on the second. When Johnson went bankrupt in 1881, Catron came into possession of the property and eventually replaced it with his own magnificent edifice, using the materials and style brought to Santa Fe with the railroad after 1880. This style, sometimes called railroad commercial, was already long out of vogue in the East, but for Santa Fe it represented desired progress and the achievement of Eastern sophistication by a town which had not yet come to value its own traditions.

The builders, Berardinelli and Palladino, had come to Santa Fe to work on the Cathedral and in 1885 formed a partnership to help satisfy Santa Fe's desire for brick and stone buildings. By-passed by the main line of the railroad, many in Santa Fe's bus-

iness community felt a special urgency to demonstrate that they were not being left behind. Brick, stone, or cast iron facades, and large display windows became the rule on the Plaza. A tireless campaign was waged in the press to convince those businessmen who had not modernized their buildings to remove their portals which were seen as symbols of backwardness.

In addition to being a tangible expression of Catron's own achievements, the Catron block offered proof to the business community of its own vitality. The newspapers enthusiastically reported the statistics of the building's magnificence and eagerly noted each new development in its construction. In September of 1888, it was reported that Catron had discussed with his architect the plans for the building, "a superb brick business block," and the following March that he had contracted for one-half million bricks to erect the "immense business block." Fourteen months later, still not begun, the building was hailed as the most notable local improvement on tap, one which would cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000. At last, in July of 1890, thirty men and ten teams were engaged in excavating for the building, adjacent adobe storehouses were torn down, and twelve stonemasons summoned by telegraph from Colorado. The foundation was soon begun with a "magnificent lot of stone" brought over the narrow-gauge railroad. In November, forty thousand pressed brick for the front of the building were ordered from the penitentiary and in April of 1891 the paper boasted that the ornamental stonework was the "most elaborate of any structure thus far erected in New Mexico." A carload of galvanized cornice of "beautiful designs"

arrived from the East and was installed by workmen brought out from Kansas City. In July plans were drawn for completing the interior work and a carload of celebrated quarter-sawn flooring arrived all the way from Arkansas. Finally, in November, fifteen or more huge plate glass windows from St. Louis were installed. The most gratifying compliment of all was delivered by the *Socorro Chieftain*, and quoted locally with delight: the building, it was said, would be a credit to Denver, Chicago, or any other city.

Once built, the Catron Block — like the Johnson building before it — housed businesses on the first floor and offices on the second. Catron's second-floor office was reached by a wide central stairway which is still in place today. Originally the street-level entrance to this stairway was an open arch in the center of the main facade and the main door was on the landing part-way up the staircase. In addition to his office, Catron had a large library on the north side of the second floor. His collection was reputed to be the most extensive law library west of the Mississippi River. In the late 1940s, the north half of the upper floor was modified for use as part of the first-floor department store and the Catron law firm moved to the south half of the second floor. About ten years ago the law firm moved back to its original location and the offices were restored. Partitions were rebuilt, with some change in floor plan as necessitated by contemporary needs, and matching, dark-varnished casings placed around new doors. The ceiling has been lowered obscuring the height of the library and the semi-circular blue glass in the top section of the taller windows. However, the original appearance of the second floor offices



Catron Block, Palace Avenue, East Side of the Plaza, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Photo by E.V. Harris. Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico.

is well-represented in the south half of the building. There the original windows can be seen in their entirety, as well as the original interior doors with large transoms, and all of the original woodwork, albeit covered with layers of paint. Here, too, can be seen the huge skylights which assured that even interior rooms had a source of outside light.

The building also has a large basement floor which was originally entered on the Plaza side by way of two sets of metal stairs, one on each side and several feet to the left and right of the large front entrance arch, creating a kind of tunnel under the sidewalk. In some sections of the basement, remnants are visible of plastered walls, tin ceilings, wide baseboards and small windows framed with the same casing used on the second floor. Evi-

dently these rooms were at one time offices for law clerks and later used as apartments. As with so many old Santa Fe buildings, rumor has it that there was also at one time a house of ill fame located in this basement.

Although at the ground floor level the exterior of the Catron block has been altered over the years, on the second story adobe-colored paint has not obscured the essential and striking features of the building. Still impressive is its arrangement of pilasters and two variations of arched windows with exaggerated keystones, as well as the overhanging cornice with its dentils, ornamental brackets and central pediment. The late 1960s' Territorial Revival portal is well below the denticulated, horizontal band which defines the first floor level. Under the portal the most recent change in the first floor facade

took place about ten years ago with the placement of smaller windows of varying size and the application of much adobe-colored stucco. When viewed in its entirety, the building is still dominated by its upper story which presents a striking and unique reminder of the post-railroad era on the Plaza and of one of Territorial New Mexico's most powerful, colorful, and controversial leaders.

By Dr. Corinne Sze

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Interview with Fletcher R. Catron, great-grandson of T.B.C., April 21, 1986.

Historic Santa Fe Foundation Silver Anniversary

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation was incorporated in May, 1961 by Messrs. Alan Vedder, Jim Adler, and Tom McKenna. The purpose of the organization was to help prevent the tearing down of historically valuable properties in Santa Fe — such as the Nusbaum house which was demolished to provide space for a parking lot. Now, as we celebrate our first twenty-five years, the Foundation is very much alive and well and it continues to provide leadership in the never-ending battle to preserve important structural elements of the past which are so vital to the Santa Fe of today.

To honor the silver anniversary of the Foundation, there will be a celebration for all paid members on Sunday, September 28th at the Randall Davey house from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. There will be a short program honoring the founders, entertainment by a fine mariachi band plus hors d'oeu-

vres and champagne. We hope all members will plan to attend these festivities, for it is only through your interest and support that the Foundation is able to continue its important activities.

In connection with this event, it seems appropriate to repeat at this time an interesting article about the beginnings of the Foundation which appeared in the May 1982 issue of the *Bulletin*. It was written by Agnesa Lufkin Reeve, a past chairman of the Foundation.

In the summer of 1960 a storm broke over Santa Fe, a storm caused by the threat of demolition to one of the earliest Territorial-style homes in Santa Fe, the Nusbaum house at the corner of Washington and Nusbaum streets. The house had been built in the 1850s by Soloman Spiegelberg and a second story added about 1900. Of adobe, the house had 2'8" walls on the first floor and 1'8" on the second. A double portal with tapering square

columns and Territorial pedimented windows adorned the seventy-eight-foot facade.

That summer, Mayor Leo Murphy and the City Council decided more or less arbitrarily that an 85-car parking lot would be better for Santa Fe than the historic 100-year-old building. When it became known that the city planned to tear down the house, members of the board of the Old Santa Fe Association were dismayed. The Old Santa Fe Association was — and is — a group organized in the 1920s for the purpose of preserving the character of Santa Fe by lobbying and other political activities. In a concerted effort to save the Nusbaum house, some members went both to the city administrators and to the owners to protest. They were told that the way to save the house was to buy it. Because the house stood on valuable downtown land, OSFA was unable to raise the money.

After three months of impassioned pleas in council meetings and in newspaper columns, and with overwhelming support for preservation by the citizens of Santa Fe, the building was finally doomed on October 7 by a narrow vote of the City Planning Commission. Voting to demolish were Kenneth Clark, Robert Anderson, Forrest Mapes, Walter Keesing and John T. Kirby. Voting to preserve were Irene von Horvath, Jim Adler, Ben Padilla, and Ralph Digneo.

The forming of The Historic Santa Fe Foundation was precipitated by the loss of this battle to save the Nusbaum house. The crucial point was that had the Old Santa Fe Association been a tax-exempt body the house would have been spared because preservationists could have afforded to donate sufficient money for its purchase. (OSFA could not then be tax-exempt because it engaged in politics.)

Similar problems had been met successfully when there was less money involved. Both the Borrego house and El Zagan on Canyon Road were acquired when threatened, one

by donations and the other by the formation of a corporation made up of OSFA board members. The Borrego house had been on the verge of being torn down; in fact, the “starving artists” who lived there *were* tearing it down, using boards ripped from the floors to feed the fireplace.

Determined that losing the Nusbaum battle should not mean losing the war, a few people bent their efforts toward preventing such losses in the future. Meeting at Alan Vedder’s house during the fall of 1960, they realized that the solution was to form a new organization, one that could be tax-exempt and therefore a suitable recipient for donations. Attorney John Watson went to Washington and consulted with the IRS on the requirements for such tax-exemption.

The result of Watson’s fact-finding and the founders’ determination was The Historic Santa Fe Foundation, a body furthering Santa Fe’s social and architectural history by education and the purchasing and preservation of historic properties. It would not actively engage in politics.

The original three “incorporators” were attorney Tom McKenna, historian Alan Vedder and engineer Jim Adler. According to Adler, after the three of them worked out the sense of the bylaws, McKenna put them in the proper syntax. The Historic Santa Fe Foundation was incorporated in May of 1961, and at first the three founders simply rotated as officers. Through it all, Adler recalls, John Meem was a “guiding light.”

The Foundation at first had two major tasks. One was to demonstrate its independence from OSFA, in fact for tax reasons, not to have any similarity to the older organization. The second job was to generate confidence so that potential donors would feel secure in giving substantial sums for preservation use. To spread the information, Adler, McKenna, Vedder and others visited service clubs around the city, speaking on the purpose of The Historic Santa Fe Foun-

dition and distinguishing it from the Old Santa Fe Association.

In little more than twenty years, HSFF has grown from three members to over 600 members. Through donations and receipts from various activities, it has acquired several historic properties: El Zagan, the Tully house, and the Delgado house. These it maintains and administers, not as museums but as viable accommodation for business and residence. A high priority project now in the planning stage is the establishment of a revolving fund for the identification and rescue of endangered properties.

The loss of the Nusbaum house was a sorry comment on blind city government, but its senseless demolition did provide the impetus for the formation of a group dedicated to working to prevent such losses in the future.

Santa Feans, realizing how simple and likely it is for myopic administrators to allow the destruction of the city's architectural heritage, appreciate even more those structures which have survived. With what Shakespeare called a "benefit of ill," "better is by evil still made better."

During the all-important first year, the Board of Directors of the Foundation were: Chairman, Alan C. Vedder; Vice-Chairman, Thomas F. McKenna; Secretary, Sylvia Loomis; Treasurer, A.C. Dumrose; Members at Large: M.R. Adler, Mrs. T.J. Asplund, John P. Conron, Mrs. Carl Jensen, Mrs. Rudolph Kieve, John Gaw Meem, Robert Plettenberg, and Joe R. Sena, Jr.

Volunteers Appreciation Luncheon

The annual luncheon recognizing the services of the many volunteers who help with Foundation activities was held on June 17th this year at the Bishop's Lodge.

Barbara Martin, Loretto Chapel Volunteer Chairman, expressed the appreciation of the Foundation Board for all of the volunteers who worked so hard and faithfully during the past year. She also said that the Board hoped that all would help again in the future.

Before the luncheon Dr. Corinne Sze talked about her research into the Catron Block on the plaza. Details of this research are in her article in this issue of the Bulletin.

Jo Hall was introduced as the new chairman of the Membership Committee and Suzanne Watkins was introduced as the new chairman of

Loretto Chapel Volunteers.

Last year the Board honored a group of "old faithful, long term volunteers" who had served the Historic Santa Fe Foundation for eight years or more. Each was awarded a copy of *New Mexico* by Marc Simmons. The centerfold picture taken behind the Loretto Chapel, shows most of the ladies who were honored.

Also honored last year for their long-term service to the Foundation were the following ladies who do not appear in the photograph: Charlotte White, Jean Buchanan, Dorothy Alvord, Jean Hurd, Adela Miera, and Celestine Graves.

The board is, of course, very appreciative of all those who help one or more of its committees, and it would like to encourage any interested members to contact Suzanne

L O N G T E R M



*Front row, left to right:
Katy Hadley, Lina Borthick, Consuelo Collins, Adela Gonzales.*

V O L U N T E E R S



*Back row, left to right:
Maryfrances Mackel, Anita Thomas, Patt Berardinelli, Eva Larragoite, Gladys Daniels,
Helen Perry, Peggy Neal.*

Watkins at 983-4592 for work at Loretto Chapel or any of the com-

mittee chairmen listed at the back of this Bulletin.

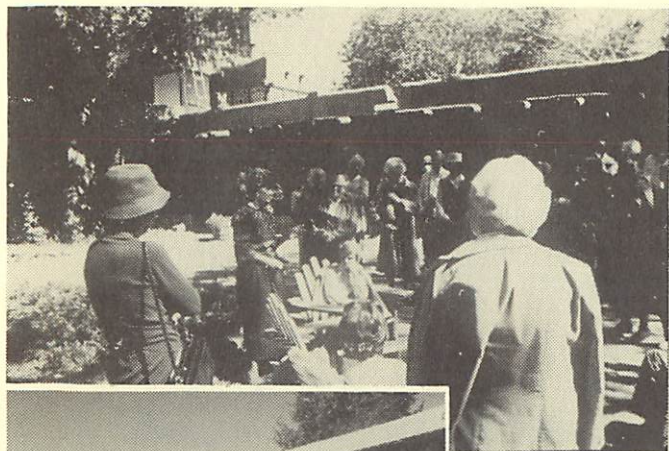
Membership Activities

Among the membership activities planned for late summer and early fall were an evening walking tour in Santa Fe directed by Waite Thompson. Included in the tour were visits

to the Santuario de Guadalupe and the Donacio Vigil House. This tour took place on Saturday, July 26th.

On Saturday, August 30th a tour of historic homes in Nambe and



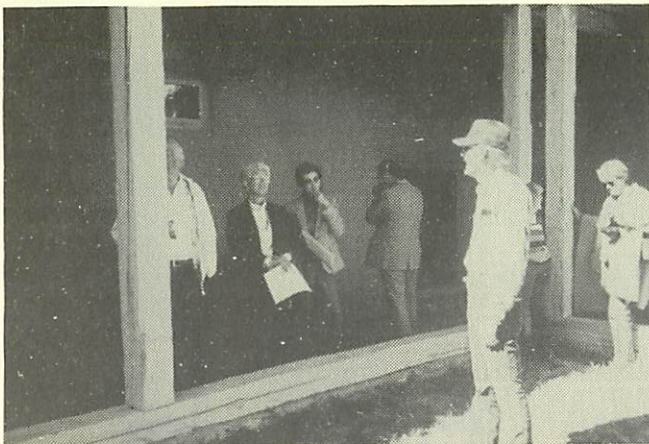


Chimayo was planned. Included in the tour were visits to the Ignacio de Roybal House in Jacoma, the Shipman House and Las Acequias (the Trigg home) — all three located in the Pojoaque Valley. The final stop on this tour was the Santa Cruz Village Church.

A major event takes place at the Randall Davey House on Upper Canyon Road on Sunday, September 28th, at which time there will be a celebration of the first twenty-five years of the Foundation. This party is discussed in some detail in an



Pictures taken during Taos Tour in 1985 by Fred Shellabarger.



earlier part of this Bulletin.

The final event of the season is the Fall Tour to Taos on Saturday, October 4th. The 1985 tour to Taos was very popular and this year houses which were not visited last year because of time limitations will be included. Among places to be

seen are the Fechin House, the Harwood House and the Ernest Blumenschein House, plus a guided tour of the recently renovated and enlarged Milicent Rogers Museum.

Details on these events can be obtained by calling the Foundation office at 983-2567.

The John Gaw and Faith Meem Scholarship Prize for 1986

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation has awarded to Miss Jane Rocha, a recent graduate of St. Michael's High School, the 1986 John Gaw and Faith Meem scholarship prize.

The \$1,000 prize is awarded to a student who, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, exhibits the strong moral conviction, intellectual acuity that is styled by inklings of the genuine modesty and gentleness so characteristic of the Meems. Miss Rocha was selected as best representing those high standards for this year.

John Gaw Meem was a humanitarian, an architect, and a citizen of this community in the broadest sense. As

a practicing architect in Santa Fe from the 1920s through the 1970s, he was largely responsible for the renaissance of the graceful Santa Fe style known as Pueblo Revival architecture.

Mr. Meem's architectural sense, the concern for the community and the humanitarianism that he shared with his wife, Faith, proceeded from a strong ethical base, an acute mind and an uncanny ability to synthesize technical knowledge with the lessons learned from one's environment and life experience.

Miss Rocha will be using the prize money to help in her further studies at St. Mary's of the Plains College in Dodge City, Kansas.

Plaquing Santa Fe Historic Property

Statement adopted by the Board of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation in April, 1986

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation is a non-profit, educational organization which was chartered in 1961 to receive tax-exempt donations, to administer property, and to engage in educational and research activities directed toward the preservation of historic and architecturally significant properties in Santa Fe and its environs. The Old Santa Fe Association had worked toward the same ends since 1926; notable among its many achievements was the enactment of the city's first Historic Zoning Ordinance. However, the older group was precluded by its lobbying activities from accepting tax-deductible gifts which would enable it to acquire endangered properties. Hence the need for a new organization. At present the Foundation owns and administers three properties, the Pinckney R. Tully House, El Zagan on Canyon Road, and the Felipe B. Delgado House. It also administers the Loretto Chapel by contract with the owners. The Foundation itself is administered by a board of directors which works through a series of committees, each chaired by a member of the board and staffed by interested volunteers from the general membership.

The plaquing of buildings documented by research to be of historic importance is central to the Foundation's charge of working to increase public awareness of Santa Fe's historic heritage. Bronze plaques read-

ing "The Historic Santa Fe Foundation Finds This Building Worthy of Preservation" have been placed on more than fifty such buildings in Santa Fe and its environs.

All structures chosen for this recognition must meet the following criterion:

they must retain their historic character; that is, they must not have been so altered that they no longer convey their historic associations.

They must also meet at least one of three further criteria:

they must embody the distinguishing characteristics of a type of architecture identified with the history of Santa Fe, or

be the site of significant events in that history, or

be associated importantly with the lives of persons prominent in that history.

Buildings of recent historical importance and buildings constructed within the past fifty years are rarely considered.

Requests for plaquing are handled by the Foundation's research committee. Usually at the request of a property owner, members of that committee evaluate the building's present condition to determine whether it still has historic and architectural integrity. The committee then seeks to document the historic

significance of the building and presents the results of this research to the full board for its vote. The documentation on newly plaqued buildings is published in the Foundation's quarterly *Bulletin* and is included in future editions of its publication *Old Santa Fe Today*. Most of these properties have also been placed on the State Register of Cultural Properties and several are on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation is totally independent of any governmental entity or agency and recognition by it of the historic or architectu-

ral significance of a building places no legal restrictions upon an owner as to what may be done with the property in the future. The Foundation asks owners to sign a simple agreement which states that if the building is significantly altered the plaque will be returned at the Foundation's request.

Further information on the plaquing of historic property may be obtained by visiting the Foundation office at El Zagan #5, 545 Canyon Road, or by phoning 983-2567.

Prepared by Dr. Corinne Sze

Book Review

Sources & Searches: Documenting Historic Buildings in New Mexico

Prepared for the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs

by McHugh, Lloyd, Hand and Associates, AIA

"Oh, I'm sure my house is at least a couple of hundred years old." The person who hears this claim is apt to be skeptical unless the speaker can back it up with a few facts. There are ways to get the facts (probably proving that the house is about eighty years old).

"How-To" books are the hottest thing in the bookstores right now and following the trend is this booklet of twenty pages explaining how to research historic buildings "both in New Mexico and elsewhere."

The material is divided into three sections: "Sources," "Styles," and

"Documentation." The information in the "Sources" chapter may be the most helpful to the novice with its list of maps and records and, for the most part, where they are available. Space limitations necessarily make the discussion of information to be gathered from "The Building Itself" sketchy, but it points out the pitfalls in making a hasty judgment of a building's age based on its appearance.

The "Styles" and "Documentation" sections provide good bases for further reading. The latter implies a simpler and less painstaking project than the reader is apt to encounter.

This is a handsome booklet, done in a rough-textured paper of a sepia tone which enhances the many drawings. The design includes double uncut pages, and the suggestion is that these may be cut to provide blank space for notes, or stapled at the bottom to form pockets for photographs or other material. At

11½ inches square, however, it may be somewhat large to carry around to library and courthouse. The drawings and photographs are attractive and informative, though better examples of some of the styles could have been found outside Albuquerque.

For the person interested in a building, whether his own house or some other structure, and who does not know how to discover its history,

this is an excellence place to start. The publication is available for \$5.00 postpaid from the Historic Preservation Division, Villa Rivera, Room 101, 228 E. Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87503; or for \$4.00 if picked up at the office. Checks should be made to the Division. In addition, there is a copy available for members' examination at the Foundation office.

Agnesa Lufkin Reeve

1986 Committee Assignments

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Jo Hall, Chairman

Barbara Martin

Membership Activities

Pen LaFarge, Chairman

Historic Research

Corinne Sze, Chairman

Myra Ellen Jenkins

Property Management

Fred D. Shellabarger, Chairman

Publications

Richard C. Davis, Chairman

Agnesa Lufkin Reeve

Loretto Chapel

Don D. Van Soelen, Chairman

Volunteers: Suzanne Watkins, Chairman

Endangered Properties

Dale Zinn, Chairman

Finance Committee

Stephen E. Watkins, Chairman

Education Committee

Dale Zinn, Chairman

Edward L. "Gonzo" Gonzales

Old Santa Fe Association

Paul Gerber, HSFF Board Liaison to OSFA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1986

Executive Committee	Address	Telephone	Term Ending*
Myra Ellen Jenkins Chairman	1022 Don Cubero — 87501	982-2904	1986 (2)
Paul Gerber Vice Chairman	P.O. Box 2325, 87504	988-9646	1986 (1)
Don D. Van Soelen Treasurer	Route 11, Box 85A — 87501	455-3177	1987 (1)
Suzanne Watkins Secretary	1325 Don Gaspar — 87501	983-4592	1987 (1)

Members At Large

Richard C. Davis	127 East Lupita Road — 87501	988-1885	1987 (1)
Edward L. "Gonzo" Gonzales	219½ Delgado, 87501	982-9315	1988 (1)
Jo Hall	400 Circle Drive, 87501	983-5813	1987 (1)**
Pen La Farge	647 Old Santa Fe Trail, 87501	983-8377	1988 (2)
Barbara Martin	P.O. Box 453, 87504	983-2134	1986 (2)
Agnesa Lufkin Reeve	Old Arroyo Chamisa Road, Box 30, 87505	988-3713	1987 (2)
Fred D. Shellabarger	1009 Paseo de la Cuna — 87501	983-3754	1986 (1)**
Corinne Sze	1042 Stagecoach Road — 87501	983-5605	1988 (1)
Stephen E. Watkins	1325 Don Gaspar	983-4592	1988 (1)
Dale F. Zinn	P.O. Box 756, 87504	982-8690	1988 (1)

*Term expires December of year indicated

**Completing vacated term

Louise d'A. Fairchild Executive Secretary	545 Canyon Road #5	983-2567
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Membership

Although the Foundation currently has a large and enthusiastic membership, we would like to encourage anybody with an interest in Historic Preservation and who is not now a member to consider joining. The old adage that in numbers there is strength is certainly true and, as we see the constant erosion of historic buildings and even whole neighborhoods, the burden falls on each and every one of us to do something about it. One way to help is to join the Historic Santa Fe Foundation and assist it in its educational and preservation activities. Please take a moment to send in the membership application below. The fee is small and the benefits can be great.

THE HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION

P.O. Box 2535 . . . Santa Fe, New Mexico . . . 87501

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES, 19 _____

Individual	\$ 6.00	_____
Husband and Wife	10.00	_____
Commercial	15.00	_____
Sustaining	50.00	_____
Life	1,000.00	_____

To help preserve the historic buildings and sites of Santa Fe

.....	\$	_____
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TOTAL (Income Tax Deductible)

.....	\$	_____
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I would like to volunteer

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____