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vol. 17 no. 4

IN THIS ISSUE

James H. Purdy, author of the "Fort Marcy Officer's Residence" article (page 12), is presently employed as an Historian at the State Records Center and Archives in Santa Fe. Active in the state's historic preservation program, he is the author of Volume II of **The Historic Preservation Program for New Mexico** and serves as vice-chairman of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation.

□ □ □ □

The article on the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence is a continuing series devoted to the recording of the architectural heritage of New Mexico. The series is made possible by the continuing support of the New Mexico Arts Commission. The staff of **NMA** is sincerely grateful for this support.

—JPC

nma

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—by James H. Purdy

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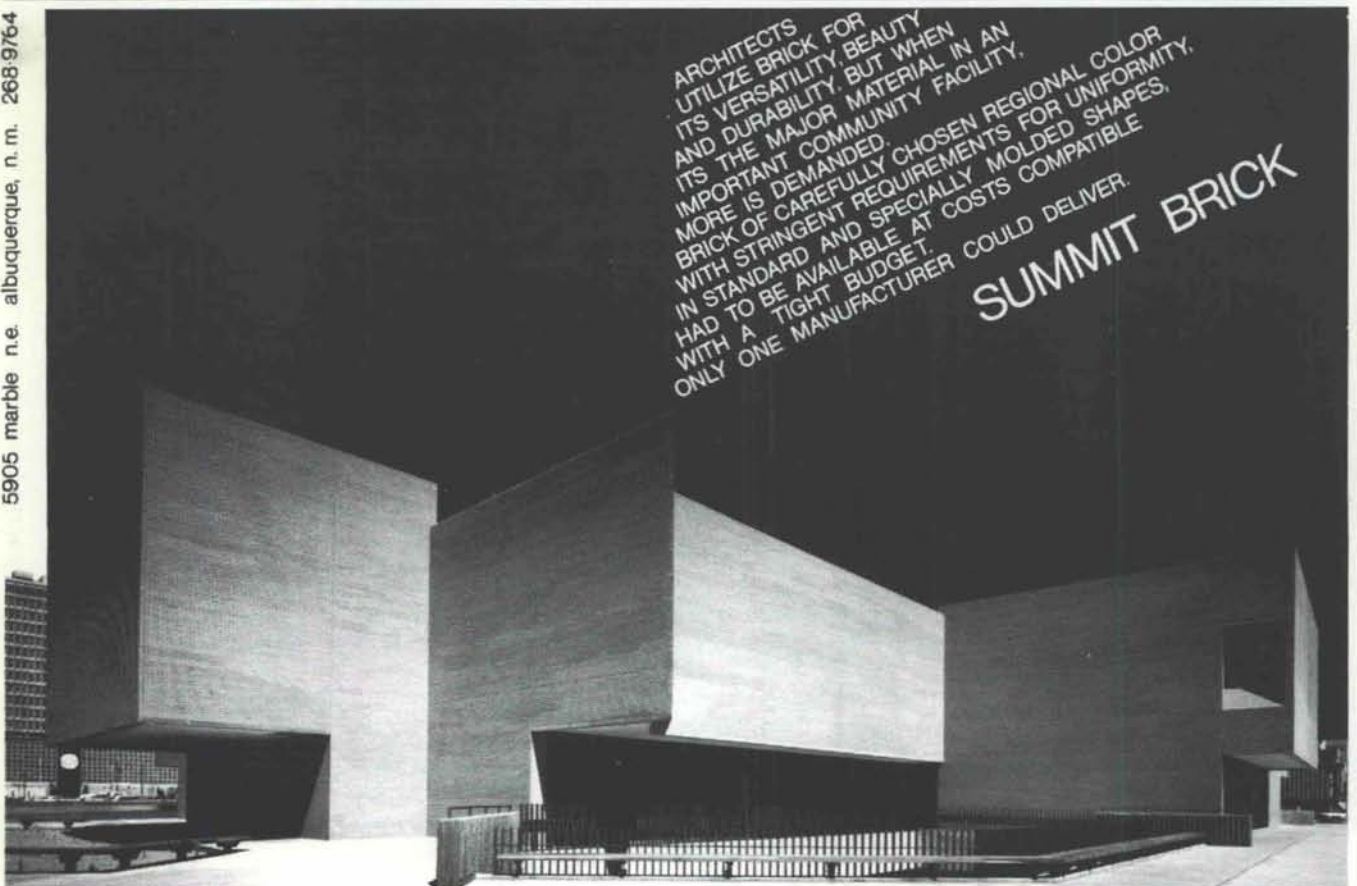
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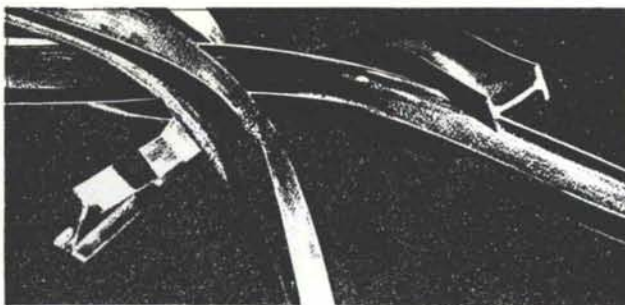


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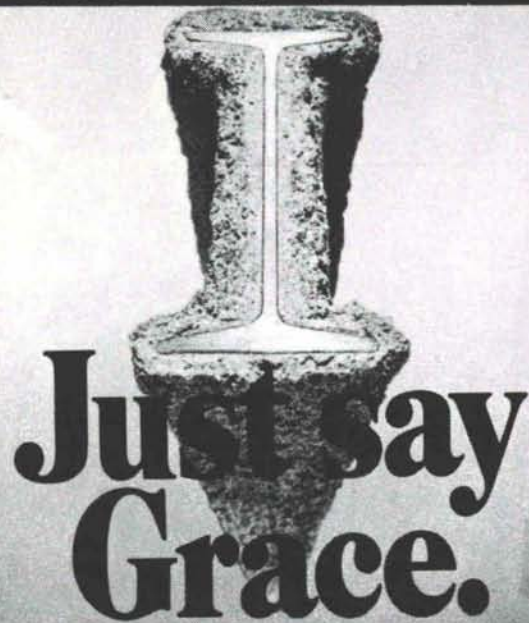
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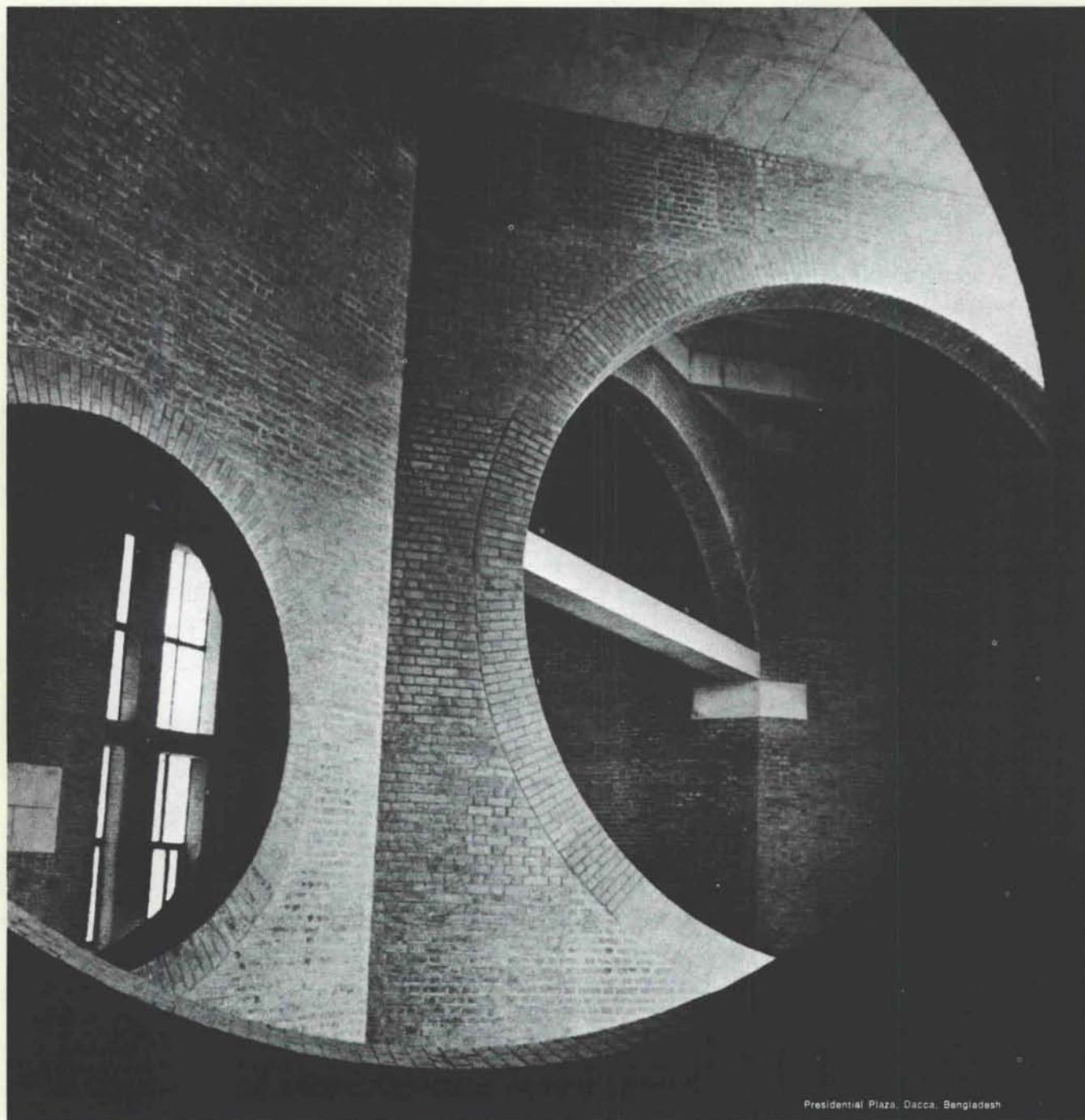
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NMSA TO MEET IN SANTA FE IN OCTOBER

Mark Your Calendar Now!

The Santa Fe Chapter, AIA is to be host for the New Mexico Society of Architects annual meeting in October. This will be an intriguing, salty, spicy, absorbing, engrossing, piquant, zestful, and yes, glamorous two day meeting. There will be speakers, awards, food, beverages, and good fellowship.

BE WISE. Mark your calendar. Plan ahead. The dates: October 24-25, 1975, the place: somewhere in Santa Fe.

A LETTER TO NMA

Editor:

If you haven't seen or had your attention called to the little salute to the Albuquerque Airport which appears in Robert Sommer's *TIGHT SPACES; HARD ARCHITECTURE AND HOW TO HUMANIZE IT*, you may be interested in it.

Below a photograph of an area of the airport lobby, the following caption appears:

"The Albuquerque airport is an exception to the generally socio-fugal layout. Chairs are grouped around tables inlaid with brightly colored tiles. The men's restroom has a conversational anteroom, something that is very common in women's restrooms but unheard of in men's."

Since Sommer has for the most part very harsh things to say about airport disregard for human comfort and well-being, it is too bad that this little tribute to New Mexican concern for them is not traceable through the index!

Sincerely,

Hester Miller, Head
Fine & Performing Arts Dept.
Albuquerque Public Library

ATTENTION: ARIZONA AIA MEMBERS

In the January-February, 1975, issue of *ARIZONA ARCHITECT* it was announced that "we will be discontinuing complimentary subscriptions" to the AIA members outside Arizona. For over 16 years we have been exchanging magazines between our two states' AIA members. New Mexico architects have appreciated and enjoyed the *Arizona Architect*; it has always been a provocative, environmental crusader. We hope that it shall continue to speak out on vital issues.

Also, we are well aware of the constantly increasing costs of publishing and mailing. *New Mexico Architecture* is currently being sent to over 300 Arizona architects, which brings me to the decision taken by the New Mexico Society of Architects at its last Board of Directors meeting:

Arizona architects who wish to continue receiving *NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTURE* must subscribe. This issue will be your last complimentary copy!

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A LETTER:

TO MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING TEAM

I'm correspondent in the southwestern region for *BUILDING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION* magazine, which is mailed monthly to more than 50,000 architects, engineers and general contractors across our nation.

My assignment is to gather news and information about unusual and innovative commercial-industrial-institutional design and construction projects. Then *BUILDING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION* editors, to whom I report each month, select for publication those projects which they judge to be newsworthy enough for national coverage.

Please note that the magazine normally does not publish reports of residential, apartments, roads, bridges, dams or water/sewage plants.

Appropriate black and white glossy photographs, or copies of

BOOKS PUBLISHED

A compilation of environmental resources for teachers and a report to college administrators on how to make the physical plant respond to changing conditions have just been published by Educational Facilities Laboratories. The two books, *Learning About the Built Environment*, and *Campus in Transition*, which are widely different in subject and audience, illustrate EFL's new and diverse publishing program.

architectural renderings, usually increase the chances of acceptance for reporting in the pages of *BUILDING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION* magazine.

Please let me know about your newsworthy projects.

Walt Leonard
Southwest
correspondent
*BUILDING DESIGN
& CONSTRUCTION*
P. O. Box 8009
Phoenix, Ariz. 85066

WORKSHOP ON BARRIER FREE DESIGN PLANNED FOR SEPT.



The Design and Planning Assistance Center (DPAC) and the University of New Mexico will sponsor a workshop on designing barrier free environments for physically handicapped people.

The one day workshop is scheduled for Friday, September 12, and will be held in Albuquerque. Over one hundred professionals from throughout the state are expected to attend the workshop.

One purpose of the workshop is to develop awareness in the minds of design professionals of the need for barrier free environments. Another purpose is to familiarize professionals with the techniques for creating barrier free environments.

The workshop will have both awareness and technical sessions. The technical sessions will cover building codes, federal and state laws pertaining to barrier free design, and successful existing designs.

The DPAC is an educational and community service organization sponsored by the Architecture Department of the University of New Mexico.

Any architect, planner or draftsman who is interested in attending the workshop and would like further information can contact:

Design and Planning
Information Center
106A Cornell N. E.
Albuquerque, N. M. 87106
(505) 277-3647

THE SEVERO BACA HOUSE, SOCORRO, N.M., IS NO MORE!

ARSON, APATHY AND THE BULLDOZER

The Severo Baca House was purchased by the City of Socorro as a municipal building in 1969, by the administration under then mayor, Holm O. Bursum. The house was built about 1889 during the prosperous years of mining and railroad construction in and about Socorro.

Severo Baca, one of the town's wealthiest merchants and leading citizens, built the two-story adobe structure to house his business and his family. By the 1880's, Severo was advertising his merchandise in the local newspaper: dry goods, groceries, clothing, and other goods typical of a general store. His prosperity reflects an acute ability as a merchant and an eye for public relations—directly behind the house was his well-kept vineyard and customers were regularly offered a sample when they

came into the store.

The Baca House was built on a central hallway plan with three approximately equal-sized rooms along each side of the hall. The second floor plan was similar to the lower and served as the living quarters for the family.

The walls showed traces of early wallpapering, as well as later plastering and painting. The floors were of wooden planks which were at one time covered with an early form of linoleum. In the rear rooms of the lower level, there was some evidence of ceilings composed of heavy muslin drawn tight over the rafters. In the remainder of the rooms, the ceilings were of corrugated iron sheets. In most cases, this corrugated iron was painted. The multiple front entrances on the lower floor attested to the business char-

Continued page 11



Mayor Eugene Coulson, City Clerk Jean Fraissinet and Building Inspector James Cole view the destruction. They appear relieved that their responsibility for preservation is at an end!



acter of the first floor. A balcony and intricate wooden trim were the distinguishing feature of the front of the house. The building was characterized by carpenter-style scrollsaw trim. Exterior windows and doors were typically territorial.

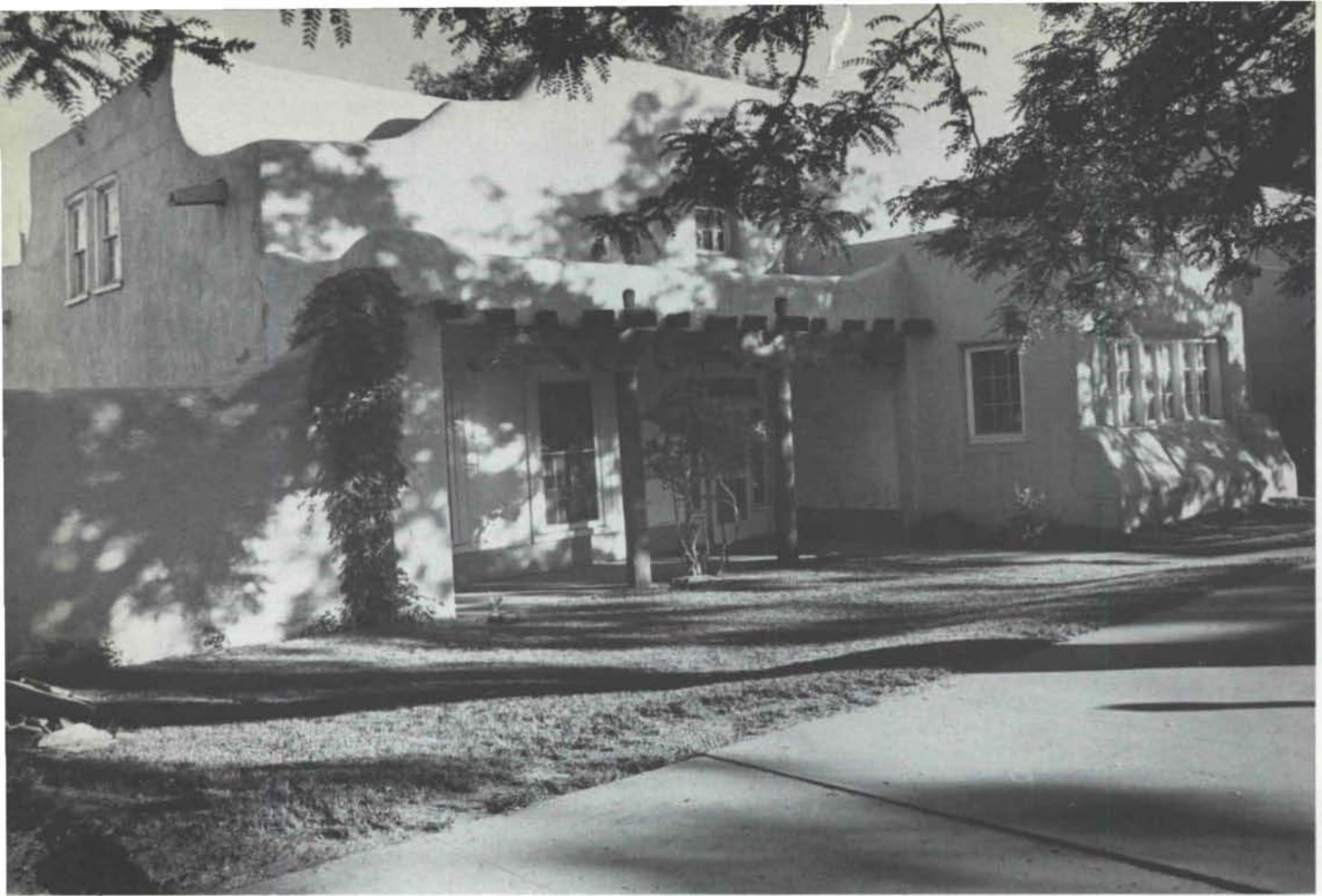
The house was listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties and on the National Register of Historic Places.

During 1973 and 1974, the restoration of the Severo A. Baca House, as a City Hall for Socorro, N. M., seemed to proceeding well. In July of 1973 the City Council granted \$1,000.00 to the Socorro County Bicentennial Committee as matching funds to begin, at least, immediate stabilization work. Early in 1974, preliminary architectural drawings and cost estimates were made for the restoration of the structure and for the adaption of the interiors for municipal use. Various granting agencies, including the New Mexico Bicentennial Commission, were being contacted for funds; things were looking good.

But the present mayor and city council, who apparently never were enthusiastic, were beginning to turn away from the Baca House project. The house was offered for sale; interest was expressed by potential buyers. But, vandals and arsonists got to the building; a fire set by an arsonist occurred in December 1974. Damage was sustained but not beyond recovery, yet. The increasingly delapidated house sat and waited, until a high wind in late June of this year blew parts of the roof about Socorro. This was it!! The city council rushed ahead; the bulldozer gleefully plowed into the heavy adobe walls. It took city crews only three days to complete the job, the Severo Baca House (c. 1889-1975) was no more. One more piece of history has been erased. With each loss, what remains becomes even more important. Politics, progress, financial expediency must not erase all.

JPC





Although it looks like this now, as the Edgar Lee Hewett House

“The Fort Marcy Officer’s Residence-- A Case for Renovation” by James H. Purdy

Today in Santa Fe at 116 Lincoln Avenue and 135 Grant Avenue curious individuals can still view two surviving officer’s residences constructed by the U.S. Army in the early 1870’s as part of the Fort Marcy Military Reservation. The post served as headquarters for the Military District of New Mexico and the two buildings are not only the sole remnants of seven original officer’s residences but are the only two extant adobe structures in the entire nation utilizing a modification of the Army’s “Plan C.”

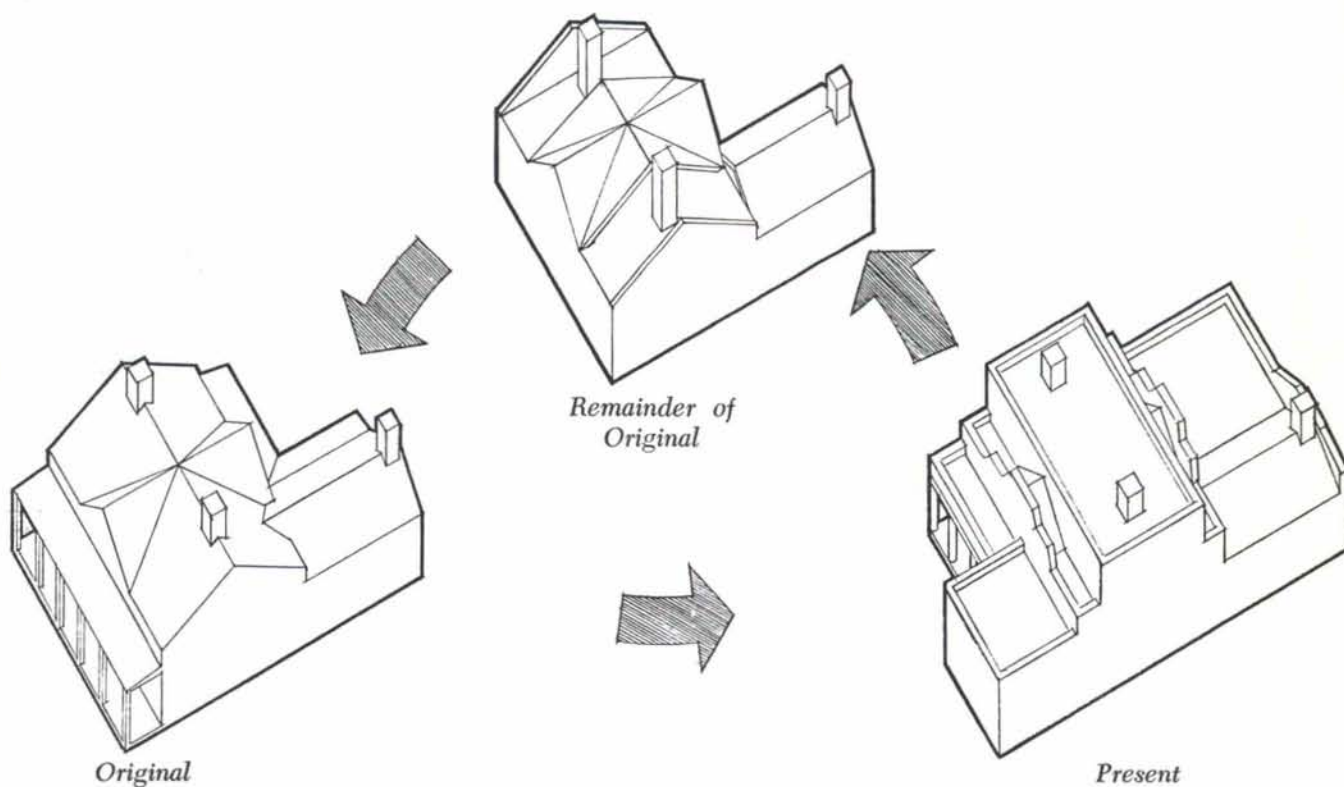
The house at 116 Lincoln Avenue, or the “Fort Marcy Officer’s Residence” as it is officially listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties, has retained much more of its original fabric than its surviving sister structure, the A.M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue. The latter has been the victim of several alterations over the years while the Fort Marcy Officer’s Residence has

not been changed beyond the point where renovation is feasible.

The story of the Fort Marcy Officer’s Residence on Lincoln Avenue properly begins with the peaceful occupation of New Mexico by Brigadier-General Stephen Watts Kearny a quarter of a century before the actual construction of the building. On August 18, 1846 Kearny accepted the surrender of New Mexico from Acting Governor Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid. The following day, Kearny ordered Lieutenants William H. Emory and Jeremy F. Gilmer to reconnoiter Santa Fe for a location suitable for the construction of a fort. A site about 600 yards northeast of the Plaza on a hill which was “the only point which commands the entire town and which itself is commanded by no other” was quickly selected and an adobe fort named for Secretary of War William L. Marcy was built, however it was never garrisoned nor used. Instead, the buildings



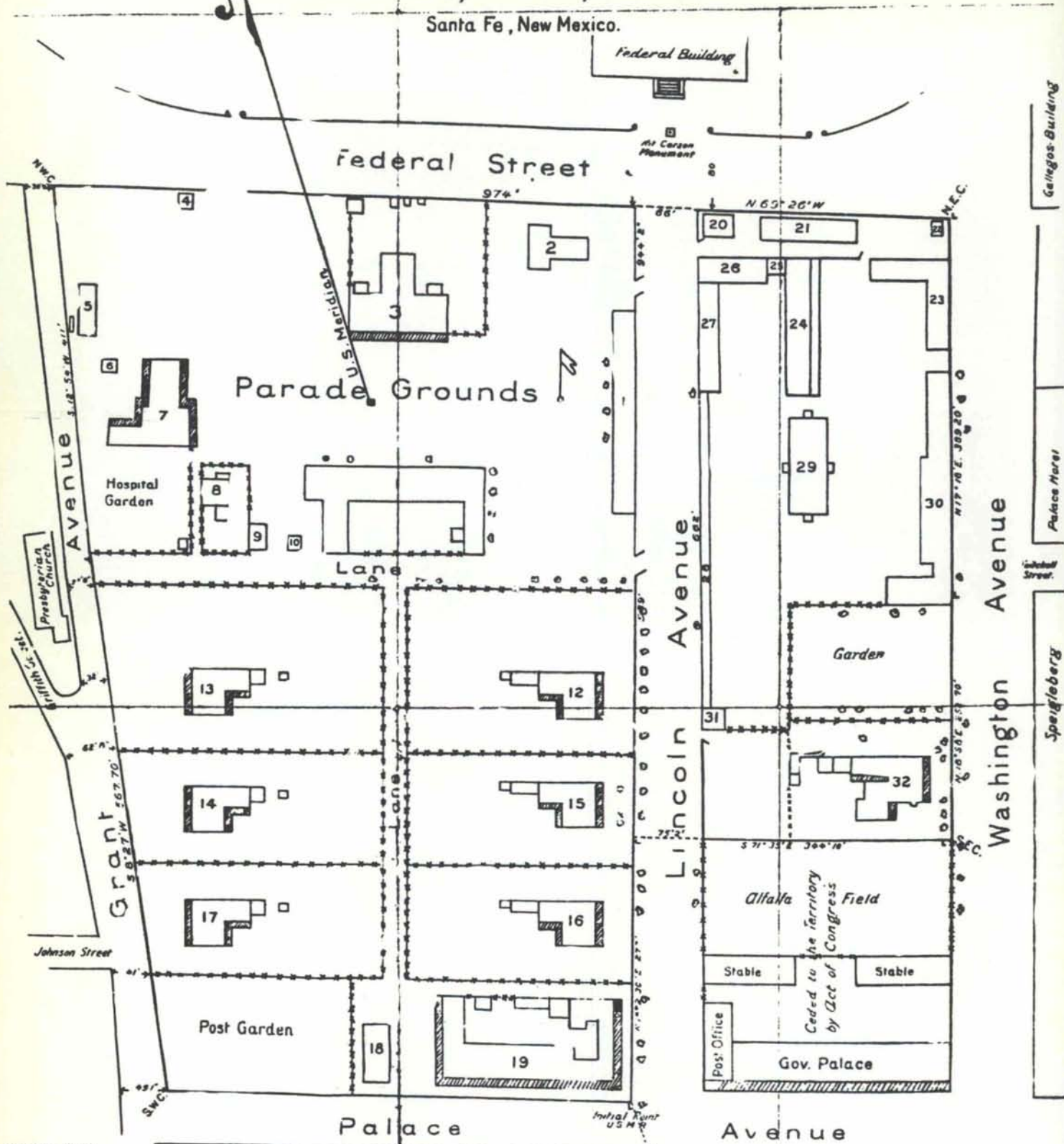
it once looked like this, as the Fort Marcy Officer's House. Drastic cosmetics, to be sure, but neither drastic nor irrevocable structural alterations.



PLAT OF

Fort Marcy Military Reservation.

Santa Fe, New Mexico.



--- Fence
--- Wood Porch

LEGEND

1 Post Hdqrs. Adobe	17 Officers' House	Adobe
2 Post Hall "	18 Bakery	Brick
3 Officers' House "	19 Barrack	Adobe
4 Powder House "	20 Coal Shed	Wood
5 Hosp. Store-room "	21 Hay "	"
6 Isolation Ward "	22 Store-room "	"
7 Hospital "	23 " "	Adobe
8 Hosp. Steward Qtrs. Brick	24 Stable	"
9 Out House Adobe	25 Out House	"
10 Stone Cellar "	26 Store-room	"
11 Barracks "	27 Commissary	"
12 Officers' House "	28 Mule Shed	"
13 " "	29 Granary	Wood
14 " "	30 Corral Quarts	Adobe
15 " "	31 Stable	"
16 " "	32 Commanding Officer's House	"

Note

Compiled from
Official records
and other Survey
on file in the office
of Surveyor General
for New Mexico.
By
J. L. Zimmerman
County Surveyor
Santa Fe
County 1901
N.M.

Scale 100 feet = 1 inch

PLAZA

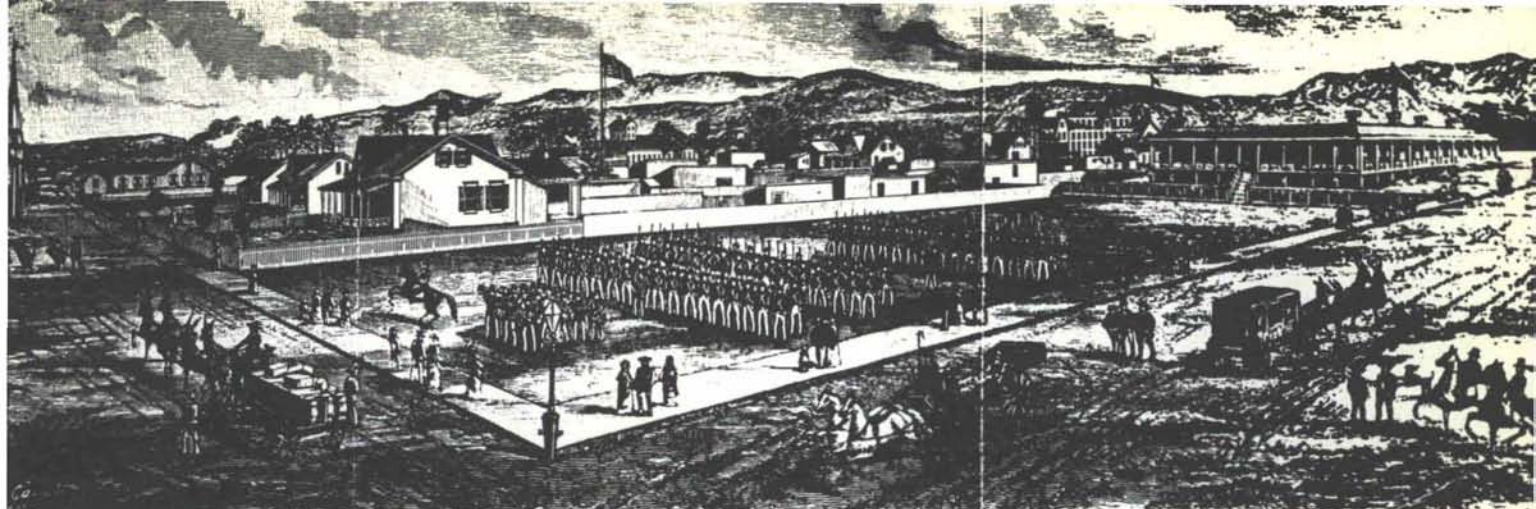
House number 16 facing
Lincoln Ave. is the "Fort
Marcy Officer's Residence"
of this article. House num-
ber 13 is today the A. M.
Bergere House.

Gallegos Building

Palace Hotel

Whitell Street

Spiegelberg



Trail, Leading North
Catholic Church. Hospital.

Officers' Quarters.
Grant Street, looking North.

Baldy Peak.

Santa Fe Academy.
Soldiers' Barracks. H'q's of the Post.
Palace Avenue, looking East.

Santa Fe Range.

The Fort.
Palace Hotel.
Residence of Gen. L. P. Bradley, Com'dg Dist.
Old Spanish Governor's Office.

Canyon of the Rio Santa Fe.

The further of the three residences facing Grant Street was the quarters of Ex-President Grant and family, when they visited Santa Fe, in 1890.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

FORT MARCY. (Santa Fe.)

The house in which President U. S. Grant and family were quartered, as referred to in the engraving above, is today the A. M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue.

directly north of the Palace of the Governors which had housed troops of the Presidio of Santa Fe since the 1700's during both Spanish and Mexican periods were utilized by the Army of Occupation. These structures were bounded by present Grant Avenue on the west, Paseo de Peralta on the north, Washington Avenue on the east and Palace Avenue on the south.

During the Civil War, Confederate forces from Texas under the command of General Henry H. Sibley invaded New Mexico from the El Paso area in January, 1862 and moved up the Rio Grande. To meet the threat Colonel Edward R. S. Canby, Commander of the Department of New Mexico, marched rapidly south from Santa Fe with most of the regular army, reinforced by the territorial militia, leaving Major James L. Donaldson in charge of a small garrison in the capital. Following the defeat of the Union force at the Battle of Valverde, south of Socorro, N.M., February 21, 1862, the Texans, whose goal was the capture of Fort Union, the "guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," marched up the Rio Grande and occupied Albuquerque. With the imminent threat of occupation, Major Donaldson on March 5 abandoned the capital and escorted Territorial Governor Henry Connelly to Las Vegas and then marched north to the comparative safety of Fort Union. Eight days later, Santa Fe fell easy prey to the Confederates and was occupied by Major Charles L. Pyron with a force of seventy men. On March 23, Major Pyron was joined by the remainder of his command bringing his total strength to 270. This force was quartered in the Palace of the Governors and the old military buildings to the north until March 25 when Major Pyron marched his troops east toward Fort Union.

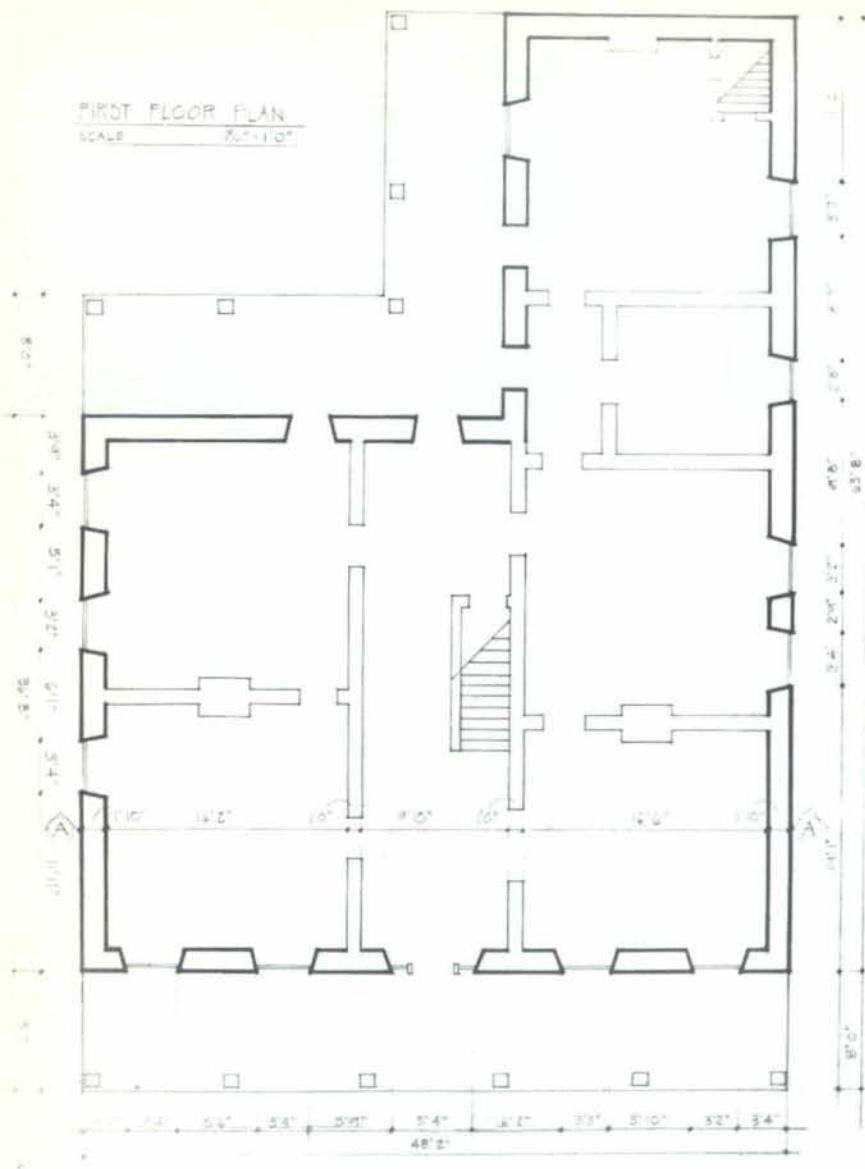
At the same time troops from Fort Union reinforced by the Colorado Volunteers were marching

toward Santa Fe. On March 26 Pyron's forces were defeated by a large Union force led by Major John M. Chivington at the western entrance to Glorieta Pass, twelve miles southeast of Santa Fe. The 7th and part of the 4th Regiments of Texas Mounted Volunteers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Scurry reinforced Pyron on the 27th. The following day, the combined Confederate troops engaged Union forces consisting of U. S. Army regulars, New Mexico Militia and the Colorado Volunteers at Glorieta Pass in a battle often called "the Gettysburg of the West." Scurry had all but won the battle when he learned that his supply train had been destroyed by a rear action attack.

With their dreams of conquest crushed, the Confederate troops withdrew to Santa Fe briefly before beginning their retreat down the Rio Grande on April 7. Captain George W. Howland, U.S.A., re-occupied Santa Fe on April 10 and found about 250 sick and wounded Confederates as well as some deserters still in the military complex.

Fort Marcy Military Reservation consisting of about 17 acres was created by President Andrew Johnson's Executive Order of August 28, 1868. This reservation incorporated the earlier Spanish and Mexican period military quarters which were subsequently razed and replaced in the early 1870's by new and larger military structures.

Quarters for the commanding officer were established north of the Palace of the Governors fronting Washington Avenue where the Santa Fe National Bank is now located. Six other adobe houses for commissioned officers and their families were also constructed utilizing a modification of the U. S. Army's standard "Plan C." These six homes consisting of two-story buildings with a cross-gable roof were symmetrically positioned so that half of the



The floor plan of "modified Plan C." The only major wall altered by the re-modeling in 1916 is the front wall of the front right room. This wall was removed to enlarge the room, as can be seen in the Hewett House photograph on page 12. The rear "L" was filled in to form another room for Dr. Hewett's use, but the original exterior walls of the "L" are all in place.

houses faced Lincoln Avenue and half faced Grant Avenue. Of these seven officer's residences and the twenty-five service and housing structures including an earlier officers' quarters south of the Federal Building, only the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence and the A. M. Bergere House have survived.

At the time of construction the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence formed an "L" shaped structure having a cross-gable tin-pleated roof crowned with three fired brick chimneys and was situated on land which had formerly served as the post garden. The exterior walls were plastered with adobe and the two front corners were scored to simulate dressed stone quoins. A full porch supported by eight squared columns and having a wooden floor and decorative railing was situated on the front of the building, while an "L" shaped porch of similar construction, minus the railing, ran along the rear of the house. The original building also contained eighteen double hung windows with dark green shutters. The front door was framed with panels containing fif-

teen panes of glass; this has not been altered. Four doors also existed in the rear of the original structure and provided access to a rear porch from the southwestern corner room as well as the western wing or kitchen. Adjacent to the west wall of the kitchen were two small rooms which were most likely used as storerooms.

The activities at Fort Marcy Military Reservation were somewhat limited and consisted mainly of presenting band concerts and firing gun salutes for such occasions as the misnamed "Tertio-Millennial Celebration of 1882." The Fort Marcy Officer's Residence was designated as quarters for the Paymaster. With little apparent need for the post, the Army abandoned the Fort Marcy Military Reservation on October 10, 1894 and the post "was by Executive Order of June 15, 1895, placed under the custody of the Interior Department for disposal under the Act of July 5, 1884, being 'An Act to Provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations, . . .'" Until such disposal could be accomplished, the prop-



Lincoln Street c. 1885. The house at number 116, the remaining Fort Marcy Officer's House, is the one to the left. Cartwright's Hardware and the Sears Building occupy the sites of the other two houses.

erty was to be administered by the Governor of New Mexico as Custodian of the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation.

During this period the six officer's quarters were utilized by political leaders and other prominent New Mexicans as rent-free residences. On October 19, 1900 Secretary of the Interior E. A. Hitchcock granted permission to Judge John R. McFie to legally occupy the officer's residence at 116 Lincoln Avenue where he and his family had been living for sometime prior to the Secretary's action.

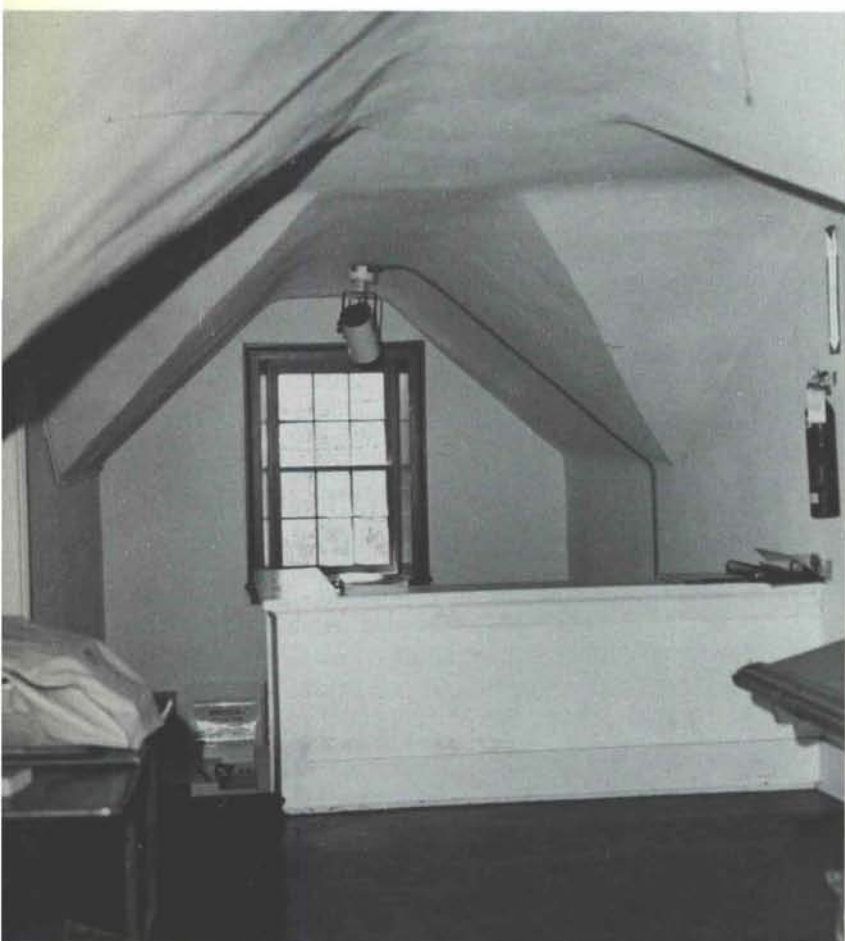
Judge McFie came to New Mexico in 1884 after having been appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Las Cruces. He held this post until December 17, 1885 when he became a law partner of Judge Simon B. Newcomb. In March, 1889 McFie was appointed Associate Justice of the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court. Serving five terms, Judge McFie remained upon the Supreme Court bench longer than any other judge during the Territorial period. With his retirement in 1912 Judge McFie resumed his private law practice.

An extremely civic-minded individual, Judge McFie was president of the New Mexico Archaeological Society for thirty-two years, president of the Board of Regents of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Las Cruces (now New Mexico State University) for seven years and a founder and member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Sanatorium in Albuquerque. He also served continuously as a member of the Managing Committee of the

School of American Archaeology (renamed the School of American Research following incorporation in 1917) and was president of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico from its establishment until his death on July 12, 1930.

In 1909 the Territory of New Mexico entered into a compact with the Archaeological Institute of America (centered in Washington, D.C.) which resulted in Chapter Four of the Laws of 1909: "An Act to Establish a Museum for the Territory of New Mexico and for Other Purposes." This legislation provided for rent-free use of the Palace of the Governors as headquarters for the School of American Archaeology (founded in Santa Fe in 1907 and an affiliate of the Archaeological Institute of America) with the exception of rooms on the east end of the building reserved for the use of the Historical Society of New Mexico; a Board of Regents consisting of six members, three of which would be members of the Managing Board of the School of American Archaeology; an annual appropriation of at least \$5,000.00 and a stipulation that the director of the School of American Archaeology would also serve as director for the Museum of New Mexico with his salary paid by sources other than Territorial funds. The School of American Archaeology (Research) and the Museum of New Mexico were thus united until 1959 when legislative action separated the Museum's administration from that of the School.

An 1885 photograph of the building indicates that the structure changed little during the U. S. Army's



The roof photograph, above, shows the original pitched roof in the kitchen "L". And just behind the two high false-front adobe walls on the second floor can be seen the original pitched roof that runs perpendicular to the front facade which faced Lincoln Avenue.

The photograph, to the left, shows how the plaster has simply been applied to the underside of the junction of the two original intersecting pitched roofs.

ownership and use of the property. However, during Judge McFie's occupancy the entire reservation fell into a state of disrepair because of a lack of General Land Office maintenance funds and the Judge had to spend \$250.00 to make the residence liveable.

Judge McFie and his family lived in the old officer's residence until January 5, 1904 when the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation was conveyed to the City of Santa Fe which in turn transferred the property to the Santa Fe Board of Education on the 9th of the following month. The board sold the property to Henry P. Bradshar on November 16, 1905 and on June 1 of the following year he conveyed the house and property to Cleofas M. Jaramillo. The daughter of Arroyo Hondo merchant-farmer Julián Martínez and his wife Marina Lucero, Cleofas M. Jaramillo published various books concerning New Mexico including *Shadows of the Past* and *Romance of a Little Village Girl* as well as being the founder of La Sociedad Folklorica in 1935. Her husband, Venceslao Jaramillo, was a member of both the Territorial House of Representatives and Council. A member of Governor Miguel A. Otero's staff, he also served as secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees for the New Mexico Reform School at El Rito from 1903 to 1909.

It is unlikely, however, that the Jaramillos occupied the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence, since at the time they had just built a new home on Griffin Street north of the historic Pinckney R. Tully House. The old officer's residence most likely served only as speculative property. On March 20, 1916 Paul A. F. Walters, acting as an agent for Frank Springer, purchased the property from Cleofas Jaramillo. An editor, postmaster, attorney, writer, banker and a member of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico, Walters was also Executive Secretary of the School of American Archaeology in 1916 when he transferred the property to Springer just eight days after purchasing it.

Attorney Frank Springer came to New Mexico in 1873 settling in Cimarron where he published *The Cimarron News* and was attorney for the Maxwell Land Grant Company. In 1883 he moved to Las Vegas and maintained his residence there until his death in 1927. Elected to the Territorial Councils of 1880-1881 and 1901-1902, Springer was also president of the Normal School (New Mexico Highlands University) for five years. He also served as a member of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico and was president of the Managing Board of the School of American Research.

In 1916, at his own expense, Springer had the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence modified into the prevailing Spanish-Pueblo architectural style to serve as a residence for Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, director of both the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research, and on September 20, 1917 gave the building to the School. The front porch was removed, as well as the wall extending from the front

door to the northeast corner of the house. The two original windows which had been in this wall were utilized in the construction of a new southwest corner room and the original northeast corner room was extended to the east. In place of this porch, a *portál* with two rounded posts, corbels and protruding *vigas* was constructed. The original cross gable roof was retained but the walls were extended upward in order to create firewalls and obscure the roof from view. The brick chimneys were likewise kept but were encased in plaster to give them an adobe appearance. *Canales* were added for drainage purposes but because of the cross gable roof, they were located at different elevations which would have been an impossibility on a flat roofed house.

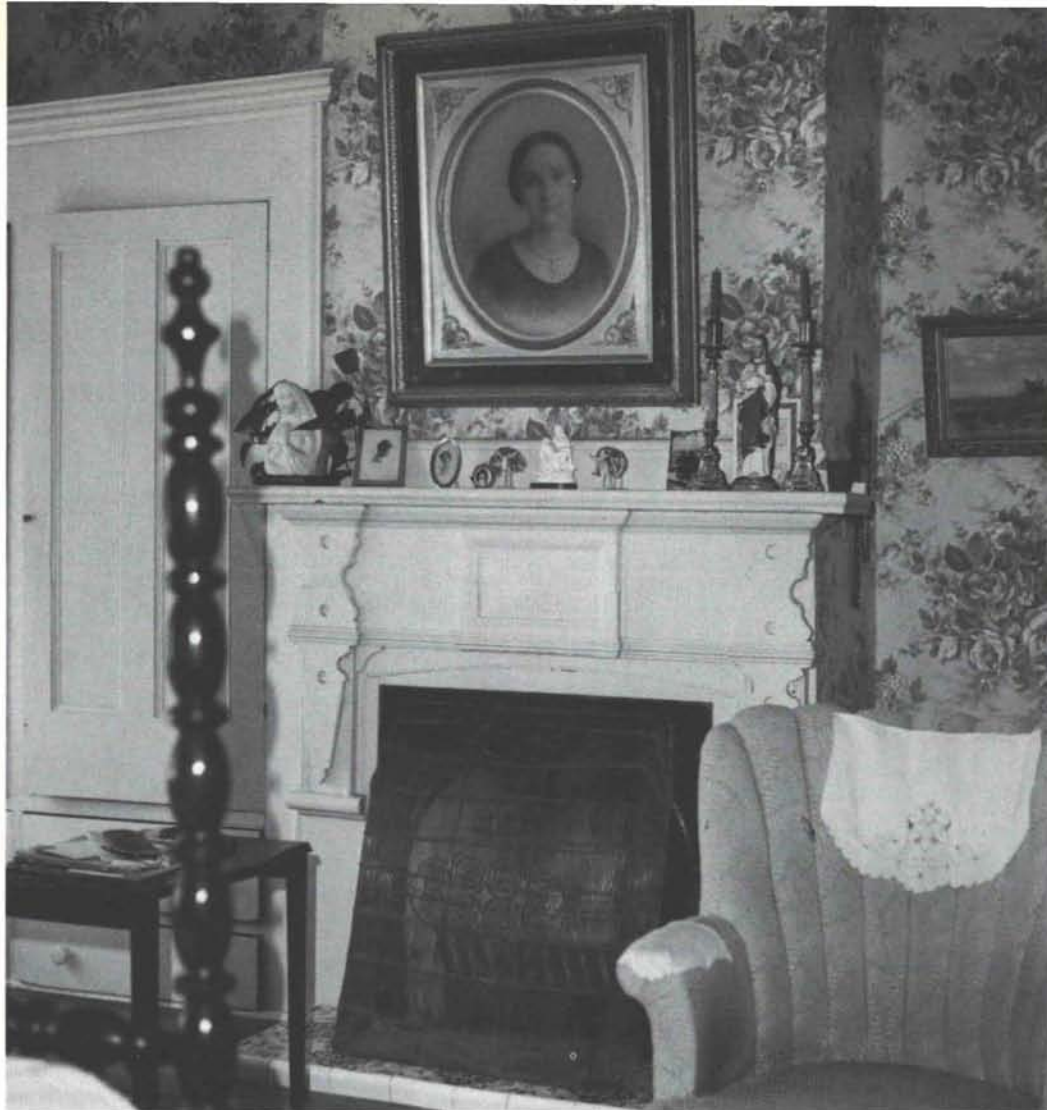
The rear of the property has received several additions throughout the years, including the removal of the "L" shaped porch and creation of two rooms on the southwest corner. The entire building has been stuccoed resulting in much of the original exterior woodwork being plastered over and the shutters being removed. A rock buttress was added to the north wall to further stylize the building and the two small storage sheds in the rear were razed. In 1921 an attached structure was built to the west of the building utilizing material from the old Exchange Hotel which had formerly been situated on the southeast corner of the Plaza. The new structure provided housing for school and museum employees and presently serves as a residence for the museum custodian.

Born in Warren County, Illinois November 23, 1865, Dr. Hewett continued to occupy the structure until just prior to his death on December 31, 1946. In 1898 he had resigned from the Colorado Normal School in Greeley to accept the position as the first president of the New Mexico Normal School at Las Vegas. During this period, however, his intense interest in the rapidly developing discipline of archeology increasingly led him away from the field of education. He was particularly concerned with protecting New Mexico's rich archeological heritage and played a prominent role in the passage of the first federal legislation for historic preservation. In the spring of 1903 Congressman John F. Lacey, Representative from Iowa and chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, visited Hewett who took the congressman on a two-week horseback tour of threatened archeological sites in New Mexico. One result of this trip was the Lacey Law (an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities) passed by Congress in 1906. In the same year as Lacey's visit, Hewett left the Normal School to devote his full attention to archeology and began his studies for a doctorate at the University of Geneva in Switzerland. During the next four years, he traveled widely conducting field work in connection with his graduate study. On January 2, 1907 he was appointed director of the School of American Archaeology and the following year, received his Ph.D. In 1909 he was also made director of the Museum of New



The A. M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue. Far more remodeled than the Fort Marcy Officer's House at 116 Lincoln Avenue, this house was acquired in 1899 by prominent New Mexico rancher and banker, Solomon Luna. Mr. Luna was a direct descendant of Domingo de Luna, who settled in Los Lunas area shortly after the reconquest of New Mexico in 1693. The house is presently occupied by nieces of Solomon Luna, Anita Bergere and May Kenney.

The stairway remains from the original Fort Marcy days.



One original officer's house fireplace remains in the A. M. Bergere House.

Mexico and held both positions until his death.

His first wife, Cora E. Whitford, died in 1905 and six years later he married her girlhood friend, Donizetta Jones. After Hewett's death, Donizetta Hewett continued to live in the remodeled officer's residence until shortly before her death in 1960. The building served as headquarters for the School of American Research from 1959 until 1972 when the New Mexico State Legislature passed an appropriation from the general fund:

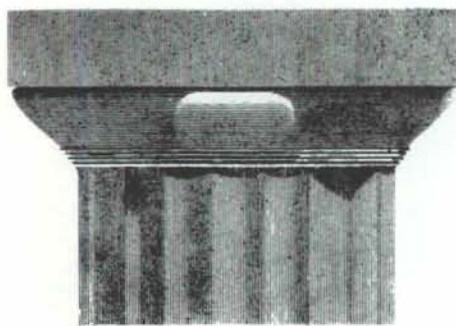
"to the department of finance and administration for the purchase for the museum of New Mexico of the Hewett property owned by the school of american research, and for the restoration of the property by the museum of New Mexico, one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000);"

Containing a central hallway, the interior of the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence has also undergone some alteration. Much of the original wood trim is still in place, but some interior doors have been removed and three doorways have been plastered over.

The double hung windows still retain their original trim while the wooden staircase, situated in the central hallway, seems to be of recent vintage and does not resemble the set of stairs in the A. M. Bergere House. The staircase is one of the few original features still to be found in the Bergere Residence; also located in this structure is an original military fireplace. A second fireplace from one of the demolished officer's residences on Lincoln Avenue is now in a private Santa Fe home and the Museum of New Mexico has a staircase from another razed officer's residence which was located on the site of the present Sears, Roebuck and Company building. Historical records indicate the color and type of paints used as well as the materials employed in the construction of the seven officer's residences. Renovation of the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence would not be a guessing game but could be accurately documented step by step.

The original wooden plank floors in the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence have been overlaid with hardwood flooring with the exception of one room

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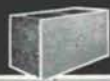
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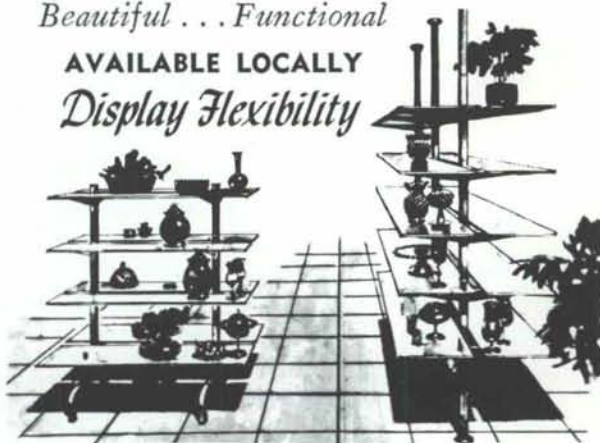
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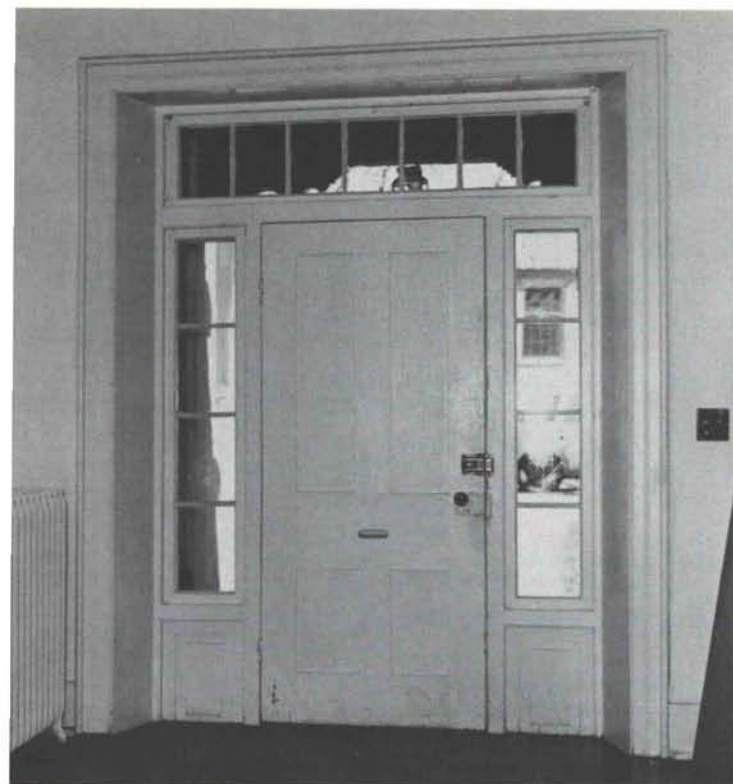
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The doorway, side lights and wood casing are original in the Fort Marcy Officer's House.

FLASH!

As this magazine goes to press, it has been announced that on June 20, 1975 the Fort Marcy Officer's House was entered on THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

Photographs and Drawings:

Page 12. Richard Federici, Photographer.

Page 13. H. T. Hiester, Photographer, Museum of New Mexico collections.

SOURCES

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on the south side second level which is still in its original state. Modern ceilings have been added and in the northeast room on the first floor, a suspended acoustical tile ceiling having fluorescent light panels has been installed. On the second floor, plaster has been applied to the underside of the cross gable roof. Of the four fireplaces in the main portion of the house, one has been hidden behind a large wooden cabinet and all have been altered. A fifth fireplace located in the kitchen has been sealed and placed behind a frame partition separating the entrance to a root cellar from the original kitchen. Heating is presently provided by steam radiators.

The building currently serves as a work area for Museum of New Mexico staff involved in preparing printed material for exhibits. For more than half a century, the residence has formed an integral part of the environment surrounding the Museum of New Mexico's historical downtown complex. Structurally sound and containing most of its original features, the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence could easily be renovated by the Museum of New Mexico to serve as a military exhibit area as well as a fine example of the Army's "Plan C" architectural style as it was adapted in the early 1870's within the Territory of New Mexico. JHP

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance rendered by Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins, Chief of the Historical Services Division of the State Records Center and Archives and State Historian, and Mr. Michael F. Weber, Curator in Charge of the History Division of the Museum of New Mexico.

Page 14, 15. New Mexico State Records Center, Archives.

Page 16. Plan measured and drawn by Marlys Thurber, 1973.

Page 17. Museum of New Mexico collections.

Pages 18, 20, 21, 23. Richard Federici, Photographer.

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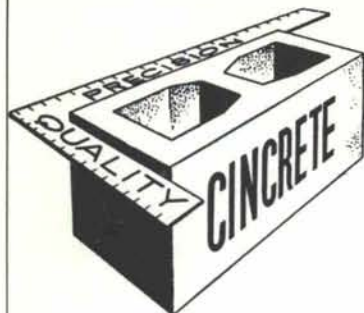
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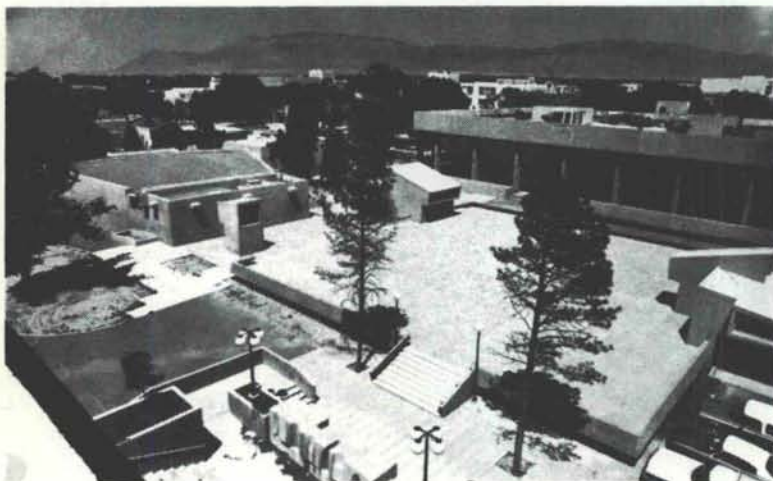
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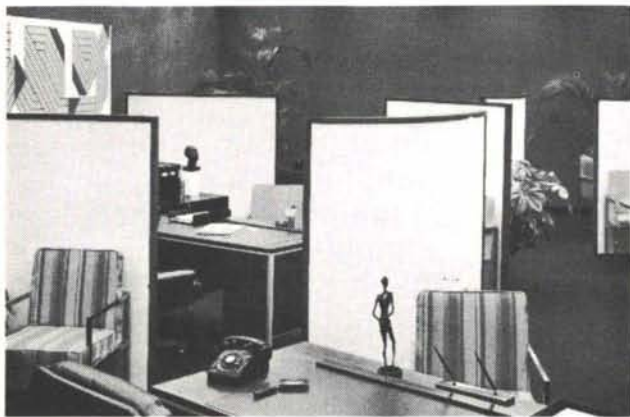
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