

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol

Other names/site number: Bataan Memorial Building

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 407 Galisteo Street

City or town: Santa Fe State: NM County: Santa Fe Zip Code: 87501

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

Applicable National Register Criteria:

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: capitol

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government: government office

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Territorial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stucco, Brick, Wood, Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol served as the Territorial capitol from 1900 to 1912, when New Mexico was granted statehood, and it served as the State capitol from 1912 to 1966, when a new state capitol was constructed. The large, three-story building spans the block between Galisteo Street and Don Gaspar Avenue and is among the largest buildings in downtown Santa Fe. The capitol was constructed in 1900 and, like many state capitols, it was a Neoclassical Revival-style rectangular block surmounted by a dome. The building contained two legislative chambers, offices of the governor, the Supreme Courts, and other state officials. A library addition was constructed in 1910, and an office addition was built in 1923. In 1952, state leaders completed a major remodel of the capitol that recast the building in the Territorial Revival style, added a tower, and a U-shaped addition along Galisteo Street that created an interior courtyard. This remodel provides continuity to the irregular exterior silhouette with Territorial-style stucco walls, door and window surrounds, water tables, string courses, and brick dentil cornices. This remodel included a pink-and-blue marble dado and terrazzo floors with medallions and the seal of the State of New Mexico. Renamed the Bataan Memorial Building, the former capitol houses several departments of state government. Parts of the capitol built in

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1900 are visible on the interior, including the Senate chamber, elements of the House chamber, including the balcony and dome, Neoclassical Revival-style corridors, and cast-iron stairs.

Narrative Description

The New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol served as the Territorial capitol from 1900 to 1912, when New Mexico was granted statehood, and the State capitol from 1912 to 1966, when a new state capitol was constructed. The building, constructed in 1900, was built in the Neoclassical Revival style and was surmounted by a dome. The building contained two legislative chambers and offices of the governor. The three-story building is among the largest buildings in downtown Santa Fe. The Territorial and State capitol is located opposite the current state capitol.

The capitol was remodeled in the Territorial Revival style by the W.C. Kruger Company in 1952 (photos 1-3). The Territorial Revival style derived from the mid-19th century Territorial style, which was popular in New Mexico because it showed the state was current with the popular Greek Revival style. In New Mexico the revival is characterized by brick cornices, pedimented window and door lintels, wood porches, and sharp cornices. The building has an irregular plan that consists of the original capitol building (1900); the library addition, (1910) which connects the capitol (1900) with the office addition (1923).

The 1952 remodel of the capitol recast the building in the Territorial Revival style and added a tower, portal, and a U-shaped executive wing along Galisteo Street that formed an interior courtyard. This remodel provides continuity to the irregular exterior silhouette with Territorial Revival-style stucco walls, door and window surrounds, water tables, string courses, and brick dentil cornices. The walls, which have sharp corners, are built of stone and brick and clad with stucco. Concrete balconies are located above the west entrance, within the courtyard, and on the north façade and sides of the executive wing. The windows include wood sash (capitol 1900); steel sash in the 1910 and 1923 additions; and steel sash with horizontal muntins in executive wing. Fixed windows are located in the tower observatory, stairs in the west façade, and at entrances that include transoms and side lights. The flat roof and parapet include a brick cornice and tile coping.

The exterior of the capitol has a unified appearance in the Territorial Revival style with pinkish-brown stucco throughout the building (photos 6-7). The additions to the building are clearly articulated with the three-sided executive wing added to the west end, which obscures much the capitol (1900). The library addition (1910) is the smallest addition and is joined by a breezeway to the east side of the capitol (1900). The library addition joins the office addition (1923) by way of a glazed breezeway. The four principal additions remain visible and allow visitors to see the historical development of the capitol amid the uniform Territorial Revival-style appearance. The interior plan is a series of corridors that join the executive wing on the west to the office addition on the east. First and second floors are similar in plan. The executive wing features three corridors on two levels. These corridors open to office suites, which face the courtyard. The

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executive wing connects with the capitol (1900) on the north and south sides. The capitol includes a large, wide corridor that runs from north to south. It includes a small number of offices on three floors. The Senate chamber is located on the second floor and the House chamber is on the third floor. The House chamber exists in fragments because the third floor was filled with walls separating modern offices. The library addition is traversed by an east-to-west corridor with modern office suites on both sides. The office addition includes modern office suites north and south with a bifurcated stone stairwell at the east end of the building.

The executive wing includes the main entrance on the west façade (photo 8). The north and west elevations are similar, planar facades lined with first-and-second-story windows. Most windows are horizontal steel-sash with plain horizontal lintels. The long, west façade is divided into three parts by two glass-covered stairwells. The center section includes the three-part entrance, which was once an open breezeway to the courtyard but has since been enclosed by glass (photos 9). The entrance is supported by concrete posts and shaded by a Territorial-style balcony that includes turned and jig-sawn balusters.

The north elevation of the executive wing includes mid-20th century architectural features as part of an effort to reorient the building to the north, facing downtown. These features include a five-story observation tower (photos 1-2) with battered walls and four piers that support the gold cupola. The tower is among the tallest structures in downtown Santa Fe, which is surmounted by a flagpole and flags. The north elevation includes portals that span nearly the entire north side of the building. The flat-roofed portals are supported by concrete posts (photos 3-4). The office elevation on the southside includes two rows of steel sash windows with plain lintels.

The interior of the executive wing consists of three corridors that mostly open to suites of offices. The corridors feature a pink-and-blue marble dado and stone floor tiles on the first floor (photo 11) and linoleum tiles on the second floor (photo 12). The suites on both floors have been rebuilt and appear as modern offices. The courtyard is square-in-shape with some small plantings and a large spruce tree (photo 10). A brick walk lead from the breezeway east to a capitol (1900) entrance. The interior elevations of the courtyard are similar to the exteriors of the executive wing. The north and south elevations are stucco-clad with a brick cornice. Most windows are horizontal sash with flat lintels, except on the west side, which includes windows with pedimented lintels. The west façade of the capitol (1900), which was remodeled in the Territorial style, includes a double-door entrance with sidelights with a balcony. This three-part façade includes second-and third-story sash windows with aprons and crossette corners. The north and south sections include second-and-third-story windows bound under arches.

The exterior of the capitol (1900) photo 10, is visible only in the courtyard elevation and the north elevation. This elevation reflects the remodeling, except the original second-and-third-story windows bound under arches. The roof includes a small rectangular room that encloses the interior dome. The south elevation, which has had windows removed, is mostly covered with stucco to provide a plain background for the tower (photos 6-7).

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The interior of the capitol (1900), especially in public areas, remains unaltered. This includes the ornate corridors, which include arches and pilasters (photos 13) and cast-iron stairs (photo 15). The Senate chamber includes a barrel vault supported by pilasters and a gallery supported by cast-iron columns (photos 18-19). The House chamber was divided by walls. The Speakers well and dome remain (photos 21-23). The most visible alteration is the addition of terrazzo floors on the first and second floors during the remodel in 1952 (photo 14, 17).

The library addition is the smallest addition to the capitol and includes only north and south elevations. It was redesigned in the Territorial Revival style (photo 6). The first and second floors include a band of six windows. These steel-sash windows include sills but no surrounds. Windows in the recessed bays on the east and west end reflect the breezeways that join library to capitol (1900) to the west and the office addition to the east. The interior of the library addition retains little historic material, except the corridor passes through the addition (photo 26-27). The corridor has likely been reconfigured and the office suites to the north and south are modern offices with no historic materials, except the large steel-sash windows (photos 28-29).

The office addition at the east end of the building is oriented north to south with the main (east) elevation facing Don Gaspar Avenue (photo 5). The five-part block was designed in the Territorial Revival style and includes a classical double-door entrance crowned with a segmented arch above the door. The entrance is framed by four posts and an entablature. Nine windows are located on each side of the entrance, including one in a pavilion at each end. The windows, like those in the library addition, do not include surrounds, only sills. The north and south sides are stylistically like the main façade and include bands of eight windows.

The interior of the office addition is organized in north and south suites with a corridor through the center. The floors on both levels and the split stairs are clad in stone tiles with a medallion at the crossing (photos 30-31). The office suites were rebuilt to accommodate modern offices.

The Kruger Company, as part of the remodel and additions in 1952, designed a formal landscape for the State capitol. The State capitol parcel offers little potential for landscape on the east, west, and north sides because the building is situated close to the street. The north side of the building includes a large, broad lawn that extends from the State capitol north to West De Vargas Street. Kruger intended to reorient the building from facing west on Galisteo Street so that the building would face north toward downtown Santa Fe.¹ This effort included locating the observation tower and portal along the north side. Kruger also designed a street and cul-de-sac aligned with the tower so that it appears as a formal allée (photos 1-2). The north-to-south allée was lined with Lombardy polars and includes parking. Grass lawns and trees appear on both the east and sides of the street.

The grounds of the capitol include small markers and large monuments. The two large monuments are the State of New Mexico Veterans' Services Memorial and the New Mexico's

¹ This effort to reorient the building to the north had limited success because the main entrance remains on Galisteo Street and most employees enter from south where parking is available.

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Eternal Flame. The State of New Mexico Veterans' Services Memorial was dedicated on the north lawn on July 4, 2005 (photo 32). The curved limestone monument includes an arched pediment supported by five columns and two piers. The monument includes the names of New Mexico counties and the emblems of the five branches of the military. A memorial plaque reads: "In proud remembrance of the achievements of her sons and daughters and in humble tribute to their sacrifices this memorial has been erected by the Veterans and the People of New Mexico."

The New Mexico's Eternal Flame was dedicated on June 18, 1966 (photo 33). The brick-and-concrete monument, which is located on the southeast corner of the property, includes a sloping platform with side-by-side painted Zia symbols. The emblem of the 200th Regiment is surrounded by "200," "CA," and "AA." The eternal flame is born by a gold eagle on atop a black post. The plaque is dedicated to the memory of the men of the 200th Regiment.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

The New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol is counted as one contributing building. The unnamed street between W. De Vargas Street and the capitol is counted as one contributing structure.

The landscape associated with the state capitol is counted as one contributing site.

New Mexico's Eternal Flame is counted as one noncontributing structure.
State of New Mexico Veterans' Services Memorial is counted as one noncontributing structure.

Integrity

The New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol retains a high level of historic integrity. Between 1900 and 1966, the period of significance, the capitol underwent several additions and a remodel of the exterior in the Territorial Revival style. Public rooms and corridors in the capitol (1900) have remained mostly intact, but individual office suites have been rehabilitated in subsequent decades.

The capitol retains integrity of location and setting. It is located among the State Capitol Complex of office buildings, most designed in the Territorial Revival style. Most of the surrounding buildings are one-and-two stories so the capitol appears monumental in size and scale as it did historically. The building is also among the tallest buildings in downtown Santa Fe, which is a function of the tower that was completed in 1952. The landscape on most sides of the building is not significant, except the lawn and street on the north side of the building, which is significant as part of the remodel in 1952.

The capitol retains its historic design. Design includes several additions and the remodel in 1952. In that year, the exterior was remodeled, and several additions were constructed. This remodel in the Territorial Revival style is significant in the area of architecture. The entire exterior of the

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building, with its later additions, was redesigned in this style. It includes a large wing on the west side that forms an interior courtyard and includes the construction of the tower. It also resulted in most elements of classicism stripped from the exterior of the capitol (1900). Most the interior of the 1900 capitol remains. This includes the main corridors, the Senate chamber, parts of the House chamber, and the inner dome. The library addition (1910) was rehabilitated in the 1990s so that the only historic features that survive are its footprint, fenestration, and the large, steel-sash windows. The interior of the library was rebuilt as a modern office. The interior of the office addition (1923) includes the historic public corridors and the bifurcated stone stair.

The aspect of materials is present in the Territorial Revival remodel in which the capitol (1900) and the later additions were clad in a unifying coat of stucco. Stringcourses, belt courses, and the cornice wrap around the entire building. Nearly every part of the 1952 remodel remains intact. The historic features associated with capitol (1900) remain intact, except for the House chamber, which survives in parts. Public spaces retain significant historic material. Loss of historic materials is mostly associated with the office suites in all parts of the buildings.

Workmanship is evident in the stucco that clads the building because it is not smooth but shows individual passes with the trowel. It is also evident in the expert construction of the terrazzo floor with its medallions and seal of the State of New Mexico. The woodwork that forms the classical details on the capitol (1900) and the construction of the cast-iron stairs represent a high degree of workmanship.

Feeling and association are present in the building. Feeling is evident because the Territorial Revival-style building evokes the mid-20th century in Santa Fe, when the state believed it was necessary to construct a capitol that was consistent with the city's regionalist image. The size and grandeur of the capitol and its height makes a clear association with its role as the center of government in New Mexico from 1900 to 1966.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

1900-1966

Significant Dates

1900—Territorial capitol completed

1910—Library Addition

1923—Office Addition

1954—Remodel and Additions

1966—State capitol functions are transferred to the new state capitol

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Rapp and Rapp (architecture firm)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A in the area of politics and government because the building accommodated the executive, legislative, and until 1937, judicial branches of government from 1900 until a new capitol was completed in 1966.

The New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because the building is an excellent and monumental example of the Territorial Revival style of architecture. This architectural style had long been in use in Santa Fe and throughout the state but the mid-20th-century rehabilitation of the capitol in the Territorial Revival style demonstrated that this style remained relevant and served as model for modern buildings in the Territorial Revival style throughout the state.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol is significant because the building served as the executive, legislative, and, for a period, the judicial branch of government from 1900 until a new capitol was completed in 1966.

The New Mexico Legislature meets every year, in regular session in January. The New Mexico Constitution limits the regular session to 60 calendar days. Every other year the legislature meets for 30 days. The lieutenant governor presides over the Senate, while the Speaker of the House is elected from by House members. Both chambers have a large impact on lawmaking in the state.²

The Governor can call the legislature into special sessions, but the legislature can call itself into an extraordinary session. There is no limit on the number of special sessions a governor can call. The New Mexico Constitution does not limit the duration of the special sessions. Lawmakers may consider only those issues designated by the governor in the "call," or proclamation convening the special session.³

The following legislation is a sample of the laws passed by the legislature and signed into law by the governor. The items below include the state's attempts to address issues relating to Native Americans, land ownership, vice, and Civil Rights.

² "New Mexico Legislature," *Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Mexico_Legislature#House_of_Representatives

³ *Ibid.*

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CHAPTER XXIX. AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 1876, OF THE COMPILED LAWS OF 1897. H. B. No. 26; Approved March 16, 1901.

Section 1. Rights of Indians in and to Acequias and Distribution of Water.

Section 1. That section 1876, of the Compiled Laws of 1897, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1876. The different communities or pueblos of Indians residing within the Territory of New Mexico, shall be subject to render, their services in working the acequias, within the limits of their respective reservations in which they have a common interest with the citizens who live within their respective reservations, and they shall enjoy at the same time the same benefit and rights of commercial traffic. Provided that said Indians shall have no right to participate in the nomination and election of acequia overseers nor or water commissioners.

In all cases in which citizens living within the limits of such communities or pueblos of Indians shall have acquired water rights by purchase of lands from said Indians, the distribution of such water between the Indians and the said citizens shall be agreed upon, based upon the customs heretofore practices and recognized between the said Indians and said citizens, by and between the Governor of the community or pueblo and the commissioners of such acequias in which said citizens may have acquired any such rights, and the Governor of such communities or pueblos of Indians and the said river, or acequia commissioners, shall also regulate the amount and manner of work to be done by the Indians and citizens in all such acequias in which all have water rights, in accordance with such customs.

Section 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Section 1678. The Pueblo Indians of this territory, for the present, and until they shall be declared by Congress of the United States to have the right, are excluded from the privilege of voting at the popular elections of the territory, except in the elections for overseers of ditches to which they belong, and in the elections proper to their own pueblos, to elect their officers according to their ancient customs.

Section 1876. The different communities or pueblos of Indians residing within our settlements, shall be subject to render their services in working the acequias and highways in which ways. they have the common use of the water of said acequias with the immediate citizens to their pueblos and enjoy at the same time the benefit and commercial traffic: Provided that in such service they shall be entirely subject to the laws now in force on both branches of roads and acequias.

CHAPTER LXXXIV. AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT CONCERNING THE LOCATION AND KEEPING OF BAWDY HOUSES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES. C. B. No. 67; Approved March 21, 1901.

This legislation limits the places where houses of prostitution can operate and includes saloons frequented by prostitutes.

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JOINT MEMORIAL 9. TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, ASKING THAT THE NAVAJO INDIANS HAVING RESERVATIONS AND RESIDING WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, BE REQUIRED TO STAY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THEIR RESERVATION AND TO CEASE VIOLATIONS OF THE GAME LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. A. C. J. M. No. 6; Approved March 14, 1905.

This memorial addresses New Mexico game law violations and the issue of water within twenty miles of the boundaries of “their reservation” which was apparently causing problems for local sheep owners. As noted within the memorial, “That the taking up of said waters by the said Navajo Indians so far outside of their reservation and the depriving of the sheep men from using these watering places in the public domain is liable to lead to very serious difficulty if not to a war.” Included was also the accusation of Navajos grazing on private lands, running off non-Navajo stock from Navajo lands, and the stealing and destruction of non-Navajo stock.

Chapter 42. AN ACT RELATING TO COMMUNITY LAND GRANTS. H. B. No. 134; Approved March 18, 1907.

The legislation provides for the management and control of land grants made by Spain and Mexico to communities and pueblos.

CHAPTER 64. AN ACT TO PROHIBIT GAMBLING IN THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. C. B. No. 48; Approved March 21, 1907.

This may have been the first legislation making gambling illegal in New Mexico.

Chapter 83. AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME AND FISH AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. H. B. No. 949; Approved March 18, 1909.

This legislation requires the use of hunting licenses and details the administration of such. Section 1 also notes that reservation and Pueblo Indians within the territory are considered residents under this act.

JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 3. MEMORIALIZING THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ALLOT AND OPEN THE NAVAJO INDIAN AND OTHER RESERVATIONS TO SETTLERS. H. J. M. No. 1; Approved May 23, 1912.

The resolution requests Congress pass an act to cease reservation expansions and limit both the Navajos and Jicarilla to 160-acre allocations and open the remaining reservation lands to settlement. It also requests restoring some of the restricted forest and mining lands to the public domain.

JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 6. REQUESTING THE PASSAGE BY CONGRESS OF AN APPROPRIATE BILL RESTRICTING THE MAKING OF EXECUTIVE ORDER RESERVATIONS AND PROVIDING CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR THE NAVAJO INDIANS. S. J. M. No. 3; Filed May 29, 1912.

This memorial requests Congress limit the powers of the President to withdraw public lands for the use of Indians.

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**JOINT MEMORIAL No. 7. REQUESTING CONGRESS TO MODIFY THE LAW IN
RELATION TO PUEBLO INDIANS. H. J. M. No. 7; Filed June 5, 1912.**

The memorial asks Congress to consider the differences between Pueblos and other "Tribal" Indians within the state of New Mexico and to modify laws to address those differences.

CHAPTER 24. An ACT TO PROHIBIT GAMBLING. S. B. No. 209; Approved March 12, 1913.

**JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3. [PROTESTING AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF PUEBLO
LANDS TO THE UNITED STATES.] H. J. R. No. 12; Filed Feb. 8, 1913.**

The joint resolution protests an attempt to convey Pueblo lands to the federal government to be held in a trust for twenty-five years and make the Pueblo Indians wards of the government to avoid property taxes.

**JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 1. MEMORIALIZING AND REQUESTING CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES TO PASS LEGISLATION DEFINING THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE
PUEBLO INDIANS IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO. H. J. M. No. 1; Approved February
21, 1920.**

This memorial requests Congress define the status of the Pueblo Indians because they were neither citizens of the state nor of a reservation.

**CHAPTER 69. AN ACT FOR THE REPRESSION OF PROSTITUTION. S. B. No. 47 (as
Amended); Approved March 9, 1921.**

**CHAPTER 148. 55-1201. EDUCATION – SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS . . .
SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PUPILS – RESTRICTION; Laws 1923, 1925.**

Pupils who are residents of a district shall be permitted to attend school in the same regardless of the time when they acquired such residence, whether before or after the enumeration. Provided, that where, in the opinion of the county school or the municipal school board and on approval of said opinion by the state board of education, it is for the best advantage of the school that separate rooms be provided for the teaching of pupils of African descent, and said rooms are so provided, such pupils may not be admitted to the school rooms occupied and used by pupils of Caucasian or other descent. Provided, further that such rooms set aside for teaching of such pupils of African descent, shall be as good and well kept as those used by pupils of Caucasian or other descent, and teaching therein shall be as efficient. Provided, further, that pupils of Caucasian or other descent may not be admitted to the school rooms so provided for those of African descent. [Laws 1923, ch. 148-1201, p. 290; 1925, ch. 73. p. 99, C. S., 1929 120-1201.]

**CHAPTER 86. AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PROHIBIT GAMBLING IN THE STATE OF
NEW MEXICO. S. B. No. 67 (as Amended); Approved March 10, 1921.**

House Memorial No.1. A Memorial by the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico memorializing the Congress of the United States to make a full and impartial investigation of the claims and charges made by the Navajo Indians and to grant relief if found proper. 1945.

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This memorial request Congress investigate allegations that the Bureau of Land Management is preventing the Navajo "from exercising their civil and personal liberties and preventing them from developing into self-reliant, free, and independent citizens."

MEMORIAL NO. 6. A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES REQUESTING THE ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE UNITED PUEBLO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION. House Joint Memorial No. 6 The memorial notes the uniqueness of the Pueblos and ask for a separate administration apart from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. 1949.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4. Introduced by Representatives Albert O. Lebeck, Jr., Austin E. Roberts, Dean Kirk, Joe D. Murphy, Harry S. Allen, and Ray L. Atchison. A JOINT MEMORIAL PETITIONING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO ENACT ENABLING LEGISLATION PERMITTING RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN FEDERAL AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS TO VOTE IN THE EVENT SUCH LEGISLATION SHOULD BECOME NECESSARY. 1961.

CHAPTER 202 AN ACT RELATING To DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION; PROVIDING A PENALTY; ENACTING A NEW SECTION 49-8-7 NEW MEXICO STATUTES ANNOTATED, 1953 COMPILATION. SENATE BILL NO. 312; Approved March 19, 1963.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. A new Section 49-8-7 New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1953 Compilation, is enacted to read: "49-8-7. Any person, agency, bureau, corporation or association which willfully violates any of the provisions relating to civil rights, or aids or causes the violation of any of the provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each violation."

The New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because the building is an excellent and monumental example of the Territorial Revival style of architecture in New Mexico. The New Mexico Territorial capitol, designed by Rapp and Rapp and completed in 1900, shares its basic form with roughly thirty state capitols, which feature two legislative chambers with a central dome. The Georgia, Maine, and West Virginia capitols are excellent examples of this type. These capitols were modeled after the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. and mostly designed in the Neoclassical Revival style. The New Mexico capitol (1900) was a rectangular stone block with a Neoclassical Revival-style portico surmounted by a dome. The Senate chamber was located on the second floor and the larger House chamber was on the third floor. The interior architectural elements remain in public areas.

In 1952, W.C. Kruger Company developed plans to remodel the capitol (1900) and two subsequent additions in the Territorial Revival style. The Territorial Revival style was promoted by Santa Fe architect John Gaw Meem in the 1930s. The style includes classical details,

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especially pedimented door and window hoods, brick cornices, sharp corners, and sometimes classical symmetry. The Territorial Revival style derives from the mid-19th century Territorial style that incorporated elements of the Greek Revival into mostly existing buildings. These elements included pedimented window and door pediments, brick cornices, crisp corners, and milled lumber. Meem designed numerous houses in the style in Santa Fe, including the Conkey Residence (1928), the Mrs. Robert Tilney Residence (1929), Isabel Eccles Residence (1931), and an entertainment building for Albert and Ruth Simms called La Quinta (1935) at the Los Poblanos Ranch in Albuquerque.⁴

The Federal Emergency Recovery Act building in Santa Fe, opposite the Territorial and State capitol, is among the earliest public buildings designed the Territorial Revival style. The building, designed by Meem and completed in 1934, features fewer architectural details, which emphasize the crisp corners, Spanish details, portal supported by wood posts, and the symmetrical design. The style was not as popular as the earlier Spanish Pueblo Revival style and it was more popular for houses than commercial and public buildings.⁵

In Santa Fe, the embrace of the Territorial Revival style had several important uses that were understood by the public. In *The Myth of Santa Fe: Creating a Modern Regional Tradition*, Chris Wilson addresses the rise in popularity of the Territorial Revival style:

Why did the Territorial Revival in the civic buildings of the 1930s rise to become the unifying style of the capitol complex? The style's sharp-edged forms were less expensive to execute convincingly with modern materials than the modern Pueblo-Spanish Revival. The style also synthesized two tendencies of New Deal architecture: provide assurances of government stability in hard times, and the use of regionalism to express its economic and cultural programs. The suggestion of adobe construction provided by cream-colored stucco marked this as a distinctively regional brand of classicism and, one could argue, an architectural synthesis of triculturalism. The Territorial Revival reconciled the capitol with the city's historical identity, while also distancing it somewhat from the tourism economy and local romanticism, which were not shared in all parts of the state.⁶

In his book, *Facing Southwest: The Life and Houses of John Gaw Meem*, Chris Wilson states that the “most significant impact [of the Territorial Revival style] came through its selection as the unifying style for the State Capitol complex.”⁷

⁴ Chris Wilson, *Facing Southwest: The Life and Houses of John Gaw Meem*. New York: Norton, 2001, 40–42.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Chris Wilson, *The Myth of Santa Fe: Creating a Modern Regional Tradition*. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press), 1997.

⁷ Ibid.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information

The first Territorial capitol was built in Santa Fe in 1886 and destroyed by a fire in 1892. Designed by Chicago architect Edwin Shannon Jennison, this first building was four stories in height and built of stone. It included governor's reception room and private office, offices for the territorial secretary, treasurer, auditor, and attorney general, a barbershop, library, restaurant, vaults, bathrooms, and water closets.⁸

The Territorial Supreme Court and private rooms of the judges, Senate chamber, and senator's parlor, speaker's room, superintendent of education's and adjutant general's offices, a post office, cloak rooms, and more vaults and water closets were located on the second floor. The third and fourth floors were occupied by the main hall that served territorial House of Representatives. The main hall had a high vaulted ceiling for acoustics and was surrounded by a gallery. The two floors also contained more cloakrooms, vaults, and water closets. Two domes surmounted the building, and statues were located on each corner of the roof representing the goddesses of liberty, industry, justice and commerce.⁹

Throughout its construction, the new Territorial capitol was controversial, with supporters and detractors facing off in newspapers. The conflict soon abated after completion of the building in December when the building was ready for the 27th legislative session. The Territorial legislature met every two years at the time and there would only be two more sessions at the building before it was destroyed in a fire on May 12, 1892.¹⁰

Because the fire started in two locations and water service was practically non-existent due to sabotaged firehoses, the destruction was believed to be arson. While the New Mexico Territorial Archives were rescued, along with a major portion of the furniture, the building was declared a total loss. There was no insurance on the building and almost immediately efforts were being made for a replacement and to locate a suitable place for the Territorial legislature to meet as scheduled on the last Monday in December.¹¹

The day after the fire, Territorial Governor L. Bradford Prince requested New Mexico Congressional Delegate Antonio Joseph become active in a \$200,000 Congressional appropriation for a new building noting the citizens of New Mexico "paid for original building and can not [sic] bond further."¹² George W. Knoebel, Secretary of the Santa Fe Board of Trade, made a similar request, and Delegate Joseph actively responded requesting Congress approve the Territorial government issuing bonds and increasing its debt ceiling, which had been constrained by the Harrison Act of 1886, which restricted territories from acquiring significant debt. He tried

⁸ "The Capitol Building," *Rio Grande Republican*, 2 January 1886, 2.3.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ "Incendiary," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 13 May 1982, 4.2-4.

¹¹ Antonio Joseph, "HR 9092, A Bill authorizing the territory of New Mexico to issue bonds for the erection of a capitol building," 52nd Congress, 1st Session.

¹² Ibid 2.

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again a month later, introducing legislation that would allow the territory to increase its debt by \$150,000 specifically “for the purpose of erecting a capitol building for said territory.”¹³

In the meantime, an investigation into the cause of the fire and failure to control it was made by the New Mexico Capitol Custodian Committee, which deemed the source to be arson but also blamed the Santa Fe Water Company for a lack of water pressure at the building. The company was under contract to provide water but the valve at the street was “partially turned off.”¹⁴ Controversy about the location of the capitol also became a topic of discussion in the various newspapers around the territory with claims made that Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Silver City, and Chloride, were vying for the position of New Mexico territorial capital. However, many of the citizens of these communities were not in favor of moving the capital. Others, primarily from Albuquerque, supported its removal.¹⁵

While efforts were being made to fund the rebuilding of the capitol, Territorial Secretary Silas Alexander was able to procure a location for the 30th legislative session. The House of Representatives would utilize a large court room in the federal building and the council (Senate) would use a corner room in the Catron Block.¹⁶

The Territorial legislature met every two years, so they were still utilizing temporary housing when on February 5, 1895, the legislature established a capitol rebuilding board to supervise the construction of a new building. Formally created on March 2, the Capitol Rebuilding Board entered into an agreement in August 1895 with the architectural firm I. H. Rapp and W. M. Rapp (Issac Hamilton Rapp and William Mason Rapp) for the construction of a new building.¹⁷ According to “Architects of Colorado: Biographical Sketch,” Isaac likely learned the trade from his architect/contractor father while working as an apprentice and assistant. By 1888, Rapp was living in Trinidad, Colorado, and was partner in a firm with Charles William Bulger. The two designed various buildings in Trinidad, such as the City Building/Firehouse No. 1, Temple Aaron, Zion’s German Lutheran Church, First Baptist Church, and First National Bank of Trinidad, until 1892 when the firm dissolved. Isaac’s brother William soon joined him, which, when hired by the commission, was operating in East Las Vegas.¹⁸

Though bonds for the construction were approved by the legislative assembly in 1895, they were limited to \$75,000 and, according to Miguel Antonio Otero, an economic recession resulted in insufficient bond purchasers and the amount of the bonds exceeded the indebtedness allowed by

¹³ Ibid 3; Joseph, “H. R. 9092,” A Bill: Authorizing the Territory of New Mexico to issue bonds for the erection of a capitol building, 1-2.

¹⁴ “The Official Finding,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 28 May 1892, 4.2.

¹⁵ “Congress Can Settle It and That Speedily,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 28 May 1892, 2.2; “An Albuquerque Opinion on the Capital Question,” 7 June 1892, 2.3, “Territorial Press Comments,” 14 June 1892, 2.2-3, 16 June 1892, 2.2, and 1 August 1892, 2.2, and “20 June 1892, 2.1, “Capital Removal,” 4 February 1893, 4.4, and “Press Comments on Territorial Affairs,” 15 September 1893, 2.3-4.

¹⁶ “The Legislature,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 24 December 1892, 4.2.

¹⁷ Miguel Antonio Otero, *My Nine Years as Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, 1897-1906* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1940), 68 “This Agreement,” (Santa Fe: New Mexico State Archives, Capitol Rebuilding Board, 1895).

¹⁸ Architects of Colorado: Biographical Sketch, Isaac Hamilton Rapp, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 2017, 1-3.

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Congress. On January 5, 1897, Congress passed an act validating the bonds which were sold four months later. During the hiatus, Santa Fe locals advanced the money to remove the ruins of the 1886 capitol and clear the site for construction. An additional series of bonds sold in 1899 provided the money necessary to complete the project. The new capitol building was dedicated June 4, 1900.¹⁹

Built in the Neoclassical Revival style of architecture, the second capitol, completed in 1900, was three stories tall and consisted of a central portion and a north and south wing. The foundation and first-floor walls were made of stone, the second and third floors of pressed brick. It had a flat roof and a parapet consisting of pressed brick and iron balustrades on an ornate cornice also of iron, and a prominent iron and tin dome and cupola on a central, elevated platform.

The main entrance was via a wide staircase to a raised portico, central to the front façade and in alignment to the dome platform. The tin-roofed portico had a front gable roof supported by six Ionic columns, with paired columns in the corners. Arched entries flanked the staircase providing ingress and egress to the first floor, and arches connected by stringcourses, were above the third-floor windows. The windows were wood, double-hung, except for the third-floor windows which were single-hung with an arched upper sash. Iron balustrades created faux balconies for the windows flanking the portico and above the arched first floor entries. Embellishments include terra-cotta window surrounds, archivolts, and spandrels between the second and third floor windows.

The 1900 capitol building provided space for the offices of the Territorial Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction on the first floor. The second floor provided space for the Territorial Council chambers (the predecessor of the State Senate), a library, reading room, office of the attorney general, and the Supreme Court and judges' rooms. The third floor had a gallery above the senate chambers, the House of Representative Chambers (below the dome), offices for the Speaker of the House, committee rooms, post office, and a smoking and reading room.

The New Mexico legislative assembly passed legislation in March 1907 to build an addition on the capitol and the governor's mansion. To oversee the two projects, it created a capital improvement board also known as the capitol extension commission. The legislature also voted to issue \$50,000 in bonds for the expansion but had to wait for Congressional approval, which it received a year later. The following June, the commission selected Isaac H. Rapp as the capitol architect to design both the addition and the governor's mansion, or executive mansion, as it was also called.²⁰

¹⁹ Miguel Antonio Otero, *My Nine Years as Governor of the Territory of New Mexico*, 68-73.

²⁰ *Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, Thirty-Seventh Session* (Santa Fe: New Mexico Printing Company, 1907), 128-129; "Capitol Extension Commission Meets," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 1 July 1907, 8.4, "Act Validating Bond Measures," 2 April 1908, 3.3, and "I. H. Rapp Elected Capitol Architect," 6 June 1908, 8.4; *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, 29 March 1909, 8.4.

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The design of the addition was to consist of similar architecture with similar finishes on the interior and exterior and heavy columns to give the addition an “imposing aspect.”²¹ According to the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, the “extension,” as it was sometimes called, was delayed by the need to purchase lots for expansion of the capitol grounds and to clear the existing buildings. However, based on the 1902 Sanborn Map, the buildings requiring removal were in the location of the future mansion which was being built concurrently.²²

By July 1908, the plans for the addition already existed and bricks were ready, stored at the territorial penitentiary in anticipation of construction. Excavation for the basement and foundation of the extension began in August with the dirt being used for raising the grounds of the mansion. Sandstone extracted from quarries near Lamy were used for the foundation and by November the basement was excavated and the foundation in progress.²³

Completed in September 1910, the new construction was described as a two-story addition with a partially accessible lower level. Like the capitol building, stone was used for the foundation and brick for the walls, but the infrastructure used concrete instead of wood. The roof was flat with a slope for drainage and a parapet was of brick with iron balustrades on an iron cornice, but breeze block was used over the rear/east entrance. The beams, girders, and columns of the 1910 addition were made of reinforced concrete. The windows were steel, two-over-two, double hung with stone sills, and included pedimented lintels near the corners.²⁴

The first-floor plan provided a long corridor down the middle of the building, flanked by five offices on each side. The entrance, on the east side of the building, was through a pair of metal doors, with a transom, single lights, and flanked by side lights. The entry was within a tall arch flanked by tall columns. Though the walls were plaster coated, the ornamentation was iron. Possibly designed as freestanding, the addition connected to the capitol via short and narrow corridors from both stories. The second floor was an open space, interspersed with concrete columns, and designed to be a library, and after construction, the bookcases arrived for the new books.²⁵

Efforts to build another addition began in 1917 when the New Mexico State Legislature approved another issuing of bonds and the creation of a commission to oversee construction of an addition. However, the bond issue was voted down by the public and no additional plans for significant modifications were made until 1921 when a new Capitol Addition Commission was again approved by the legislature. In the latter instance, bonds were not approved for construction. Instead, the new addition would be financed through debentures upheld by the lease, sale, or disposition of state land.²⁶

²¹ “I. H. Rapp Elected Capitol Architect,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 6 June 1908, 8.4.

²² “The Capitol Extension Assured,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 27 July 1908, 2.3.

²³ Ibid.; “Start Work on the Capitol Extension,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 24 August 1908, 5.4; “New Mexico News Summary,” *Carlsbad Current*, 20 November 1908, 7.1.

²⁴ “Railroads Pay Bulk of Taxes,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 9 September 1910, 1.2.

²⁵ “Book Cases Here,” *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, 14, January 1911, 4.7

²⁶ *Laws of the State of New Mexico Passed by the Third Regular Session of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico* (Albuquerque: Albright & Anderson, 1917), 285-289; “Official Canvass of the Vote in the State,” *Clayton*

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After the governor appointed the commission, the latter entity decided the addition would not be an addition at all, but a separate building located outside of the capitol grounds. However, in March 1922, the courts decided differently, and a permanent injunction was signed by District Judge Reed Holloman restraining the commission from moving the location of the addition. Shortly thereafter, the El Paso architectural firm of Trost and Trost were commissioned to develop plans for the new building.²⁷

Trost and Trost Architects and Engineers was a firm that began in the beginning of the 20th century and consisted of chief designer Henry C. Trost and his brothers Gustavus Aldophus, architect, and Aldophus Gustavus, structural engineer. When they were hired for the project, Trost and Trost were already a well-known firm for their work throughout the American Southwest.²⁸

Work commenced soon after Trost and Trost were selected and by January 1923, the new addition was almost completed. By the middle of February, both the highway and public health departments had moved into the building, though it was not officially completed. Due to water leaking into the basement, the building was not turned over to the State of New Mexico by the contractor until six months later, though by then it was fully occupied.²⁹ Like the first addition, the second addition used reinforced concrete for its infrastructure. Unlike its predecessors, the 1923 addition utilized space in the basement for storage for such departments as the State Corporation and Tax Commissions. One room was used for printing blueprints, possibly for the Highway Department and/or State Land Office.

Built of brick on a stone base, the 1923 addition also had two-over-two casement windows with pedimented hoods near the corners. It also used iron ornamentation and cornices, but the balustrades were concrete. The imposing rear entry of the first addition was removed when the corridor was built between the first and second additions and moved to become the new entry into the 1923 addition. The first floor became the then-new home of the Highway Department, Land Office, and Hydrographic Office. The second floor was divided between the Corporation and Tax Commissions and the Health Department.

The last major modification to the capitol building was the most substantial. As the population of New Mexico grew, so did the role state governmental. By 1933, the need for additional space at the capitol became evident with some state officials considering the possibility of a third-floor addition to the 1923 office addition. However, due to the governor's conservative fiscal policies, an appropriation was not immediately sought. Instead, the focus for new public building construction turned to the development of other buildings in the vicinity of the capitol such as the

News, 14 December 1918, 1.5; *Laws of the State of New Mexico Passed by the Fifth Regular Session of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico* (Albuquerque: Central Printing Company, 1921), 148-153.

²⁷ "State House Addition Board is Appointed by the Governor," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 5 April 1921, 6.4, "Addition Must Join State House, is Held," 1 March 1922, 3.6, "Draw Plans for Addition to Capitol," 7 April 1922, 3.6.

²⁸ Jay C. Henry, *Architecture in Texas, 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993), 44.

²⁹ "Apartments to be Built by a Santa Fe Man," *Albuquerque Journal*, 21 January 1923, 12.2; "Capitol Addition Done Next Week," *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 9 February 1923, 5.7.

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Public Welfare Building (1935), designed by John Gaw Meem, and the Supreme Court Building (1937), designed by George F. Street, and built with assistance from the federal government.³⁰

Though discussions about enlarging the capitol building continued through the 1930s, no action was taken until the spring of 1941, when the State legislature authorized the alteration, reconstruction, and repair of the interior of the capitol, providing funds and a declaration of emergency to facilitate immediate work. On May 26, 1941, the State Office Building Commission invited registered architects to meet and discuss a future State Office Building and, that summer, the architectural firm of Kruger and Clark signed an agreement with the State Office Building Commission to provide architectural services for the State of New Mexico.³¹

Willard C. Kruger, an architectural engineer from Raton, headed the New Mexico staff of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and was involved in the creation of standardized plans for the construction of schools in rural districts during the New Deal. After leaving the Works Progress Administration with his assistant Kenneth B. Clark in 1938, the pair created the Kruger and Clark firm. The partnership lasted until 1942. Kruger operated alone until 1946, when he founded W. C. Kruger and Associates. He was also a proponent of the Territorial Revival style architecture, which became his style of choice in public building design.³²

With the entry of the United States into World War II, any planned changes to the capitol were put on hold. Kruger had already been planning changes to the existing building, but implementation would be years away. Months after the war ended, the 1945 state legislature established the Capitol Buildings Improvement Commission to manage the existing buildings and prepare for future expansion, but funding applications to the federal government were denied because the expansion was deemed “deferable” because of the need for materials for veteran housing. The State of New Mexico, however, created a capitol building fund during the war and by 1949, had \$1.5 million set aside. Plans were already in the works for construction of a new State Office Building and the remodeling and rebuilding of the capitol and addition buildings.³³

By early 1950, while construction was in progress with the new State Office Building, which was given priority to move the State Land Office out of the capitol building before the legislative

³⁰ “Another Floor for Statehouse May Be Asked,” *Albuquerque Journal*, 13 December 1932, 5.7 and “Capitol Addition Not To Be Sought,” 14 December 1932, 8.2; “New Public Welfare Building,” *Deming Graphic*, 31 January 1935, 1.1; David Kammer, “New Mexico Supreme Court Building,” *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (Washington: Department of Interior, National Park Service, 2002), 8.12

³¹ “State Capitol May Be Enlarged,” *Daily Current-Argus*, 21 July 1931, 1.6; *Laws of the State of New Mexico Passed by the Special Session, 1940, Fourteenth State Legislature and the Fifteenth Regular Session of the Legislature of State of New Mexico* (Santa Fe: Quality Press, 1941), 87; “Letter to SOBC from Street;” “Agreement for Architectural Services,” (Santa Fe: State Office Building Commission, 1941).

³² “Village Gossip of Old Santa Fe,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 2 June 1938, 3.3; “The Historic & Architectural Resources of the New Deal in New Mexico, 1933-1942,” *National Register of Historic Places: Multiple Resources Multiple Documentation Form* (Washington: Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1996), E21, E35-E37, E39-E40.

³³ “Capitol Expansion Denied Again,” *Albuquerque Tribune*, 24 July 1946, 1.5, “Capitol Extension Plans Unchanged,” 6 May 1949, 14.7, and “State to Start Office Building This Summer,” 16 June 1949, 1.1-2; “Capitol Fund Started By Gov. Dempsey,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 31 December 1952, C.9.3.

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session, W. C. Kruger was finalizing the plans for the remodel of the capitol and its additions. That August, the stairs of the original capitol building were being removed. The staircase, as noted by journalist Art Morgan of the *New Mexican* newspaper, was seldom used and in “an advanced state of crumbling.” It had been closed for years.³⁴

The new plans by Kruger were part of the New Mexico State Capitol Improvement Program and were completed in 1952. The remodel and additions included the U-shaped wing added to the original front of the capitol. Referred to as the “executive wing” the addition would house the offices of the governor, secretary of state, and revenue office. It also included a breezeway into a courtyard where the stone staircase and classical portico were once located. The executive wing was built in the Territorial Revival style, which was also applied to the exterior of the existing capitol and two additions. The remodel also included the removal of the outer dome and the introduction of the tower and portals. Portions of the rear entrance, such as the arched window and Ionic columns, were replaced with a square multilight window and paired square columns.³⁵

The newly remodeled and expanded capitol building served until the completion of the current capitol in 1966. Two years later, in 1968, some state buildings were renamed following the suggestion of John Gaw Meem. The State Office Building (known at the time as the Land Office Building) became the State Education Building. The Department of Welfare Building was renamed the Villargra Building, for Gaspar de Villargra, a historical poet and historian. The former capitol was renamed the Bataan Memorial Building, in memory of New Mexico’s 200th Coast Artillery which suffered the Bataan Death March.³⁶

In the 1970s, a major renovation was undertaken on the interior of the Bataan building. This renovation likely included the addition of an elevator in the courtyard, the enclosure of the breezeway in the executive wing, and the redesign of office plans throughout the building. A second elevator was installed in 1979 on west side.³⁷

The Bataan Memorial Building, a state office building, received a raft of new tenants as older tenants moved elsewhere. Shortly after the building became an office building, a branch of the State Department of Hospitals opened in the building in 1968. The Department of Vocational Rehabilitation moved out in 1971. Motor Vehicle Department and the Bureau of Revenue remained tenants until 1975. That same year the Public Service Commission, Property Tax Department, Commission on Indian Affairs, State Engineer’s Office, and the Property Control Division of the Department of Finance and Administration occupied the building. The building currently houses the Department of Cultural Affairs, the New Mexico Arts Division, Historic

³⁴ Art Morgan, “Capitol’s Aged Steps Go In Building Works,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 17 August 1950, 1.2-3.

³⁵ Art Morgan, “Mechem Seeks Bond Issue for Buildings,” 5 March 1951, 1.7; “Capitol Fire Policies Go to Clayton Firm,” *Albuquerque Tribune*, 25 August 1952, 1.7-8; Thomas J. Mabry, “Your State Government,” *Clovis News-Journal*, 18 April 1950, 18.8; “Low Bid for Remodel Far Too High,” *Clovis News-Journal*, 4 August 1950, 4.6.

³⁶ “Old St. Michael’s School In Santa Fe To Be Raised,” *Albuquerque Journal*, 22 November 1968, C5.1-2. Note: The St. Michaels student dormitory became the Lamy Building. The St. Michaels faculty dorm became the Lew Wallace Building.

³⁷ Dave Steinberg, “New Elevator for Capitol Building,” *Albuquerque Journal*, 23 September 1979, F3.1-2; Kate McGraw, “Old state capitol building keeps changing,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 13 October 1980, A-7.1-4.

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Preservation Division, Department of Finance and Administration, the Administrative Services Division, and the Interstate Stream Commission.

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"Capitol Extension Plans Unchanged," *Santa Fe New Mexican* 6 May 1949.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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“Capitol Fire Policies Go to Clayton Firm,” *Albuquerque Tribune*, 25 August 1952.

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“The Legislature,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 24 December 1892.

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_____. “Mechem Seeks Bond Issue for Buildings,” *Santa Fe New Mexican* 5 March 1951.

“New Mexico News Summary,” *Carlsbad Current*, 20 November 1908.

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“Press Comments on Territorial Affairs,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 15 September 1893, 2.3-4.

“Railroads Pay Bulk of Taxes,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 9 September 1910.

“Start Work on the Capitol Extension,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 24 August 1908.

“State Capitol May Be Enlarged,” *Daily Current-Argus*, 21 July 1931.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
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“State House Addition Board is Appointed by the Governor,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 5 April 1921.

“State to Start Office Building This Summer,” *Santa Fe New Mexican* 16 June 1949

Steinberg, Dave. “New Elevator for Capitol Building,” *Albuquerque Journal*, 23 September 1979.

“Village Gossip of Old Santa Fe,” *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 2 June 1938.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than ten acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.68375 Longitude: -105.94164
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary appears on the sketch map as a red line drawn to scale and corresponding with the point of latitude and longitude in Section 10.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary includes the intact property historically associated with the New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steven Moffson, State and National Register Coordinator

organization: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

street & number: 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236

city or town: Santa Fe state: New Mexico zip: 87501

telephone: 505.476.0444

date: October 5, 2024

name/title: Vincent Murray, Architectural Historian-Public Historian

organization: Arizona Historical Research

street & number: 4962 Living Rock Court

city or town: Prescott state: AZ zip code: 86301

e-mail: vincent.murray@azhistory.net

Telephone: 4890 828-0267

Date: September 30, 2024

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol

City or Vicinity: Santa Fe

County: Santa Fe

State: New Mexico

Photographer: Steven Moffson

Date Photographed: October 16-18, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 33. New Mexico State Capitol, main façade, photographer facing south.

2 of 33. Main façade and tower, photographer facing south.

3 of 33. Northwest corner with tower, photographer facing southwest.

4 of 33. Portal, south side, photographer facing west.

5 of 33. Office addition, west façade, photographer facing east.

6 of 33. South side, photographer facing north.

7 of 33. South side with executive wing (left) and capitol (1900) center, photographer facing southeast.

8 of 33. Main entrance on Galisteo Street, photographer facing southeast.

9 of 33. Main entrance, breezeway, photographer facing east.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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10 of 33. Executive wing, courtyard, photographer facing southeast.

11 of 33. Executive wing, first floor, south corridor, photographer facing east.

12 of 33. Executive wing, second-floor, west corridor, photographer facing north.

13 of 33. Capitol (1900), first floor, main corridor, photographer facing south.

14 of 33. Capitol (1900), first floor, terrazzo seal of the State of New Mexico, photographer facing south.

15 of 33. Capitol (1900), first-floor stairs, photographer facing northeast.

16 of 33. Capitol (1900), second floor, corridor, photographer facing north.

17 of 33. Capitol (1900), second floor, uncovered section of terrazzo floor, photographer facing east.

18 of 33. Capitol (1900), second floor, Senate chamber, photographer facing south

19 of 33. Capitol (1900), second floor, Senate chamber balcony, photographer facing east.

20 of 33. Capitol (1900), second floor, stairs, photographer facing southwest.

21 of 33. Capitol (1900), third floor, House of Representatives chamber, photographer facing southeast.

22 of 33. Capitol (1900), third floor, House of Representatives chamber with inner dome, photographer facing east.

23 of 33. Capitol (1900), third floor, House of Representatives, inner dome.

24 of 33. Capitol (1900), third floor, corridor, photographer facing east.

25 of 33. Capitol (1900), third floor, south lobby and stairs, photographer facing east.

26 of 33. First floor, passage from capitol (1900) to library addition, photographer facing east.

27 of 33. Second floor, passage from capitol (1900) to library addition, photographer facing east.

28 of 33. Library addition, second floor, photographer facing east.

29 of 33. Library addition, second floor, office suite, photographer facing east.

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30 of 33. Office addition, first floor, photographer facing east.

31 of 33. Office addition, second floor, stairs, photographer facing east.

32 of 33. State of New Mexico Veteran's Services Memorial, photographer facing northwest.

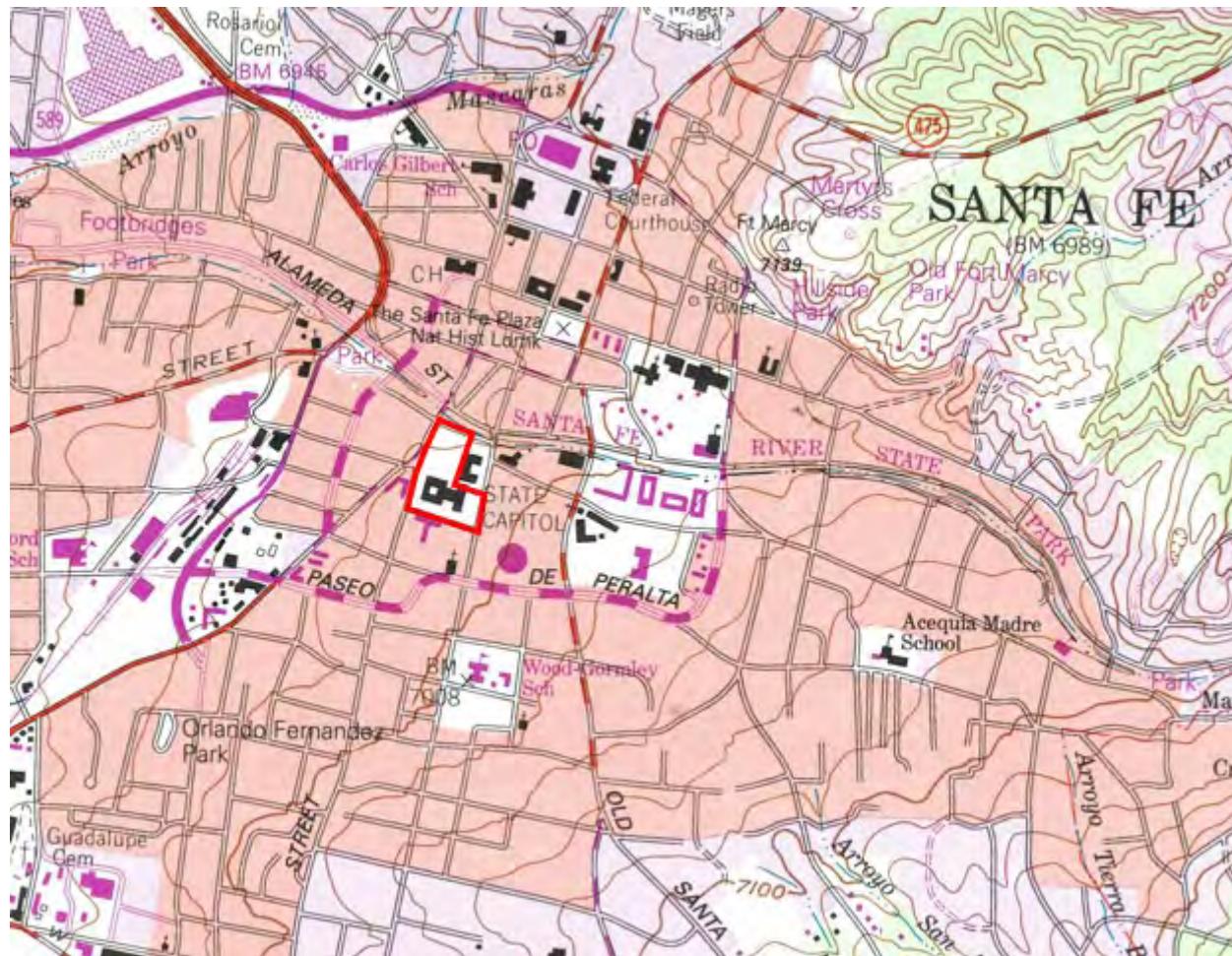
33 of 33. New Mexico's Eternal Flame, photographer facing southwest.

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

National Register boundary 

Approximate scale: one inch = 1,000 feet

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

National Register boundary

Approximate scale: one inch = 120 feet

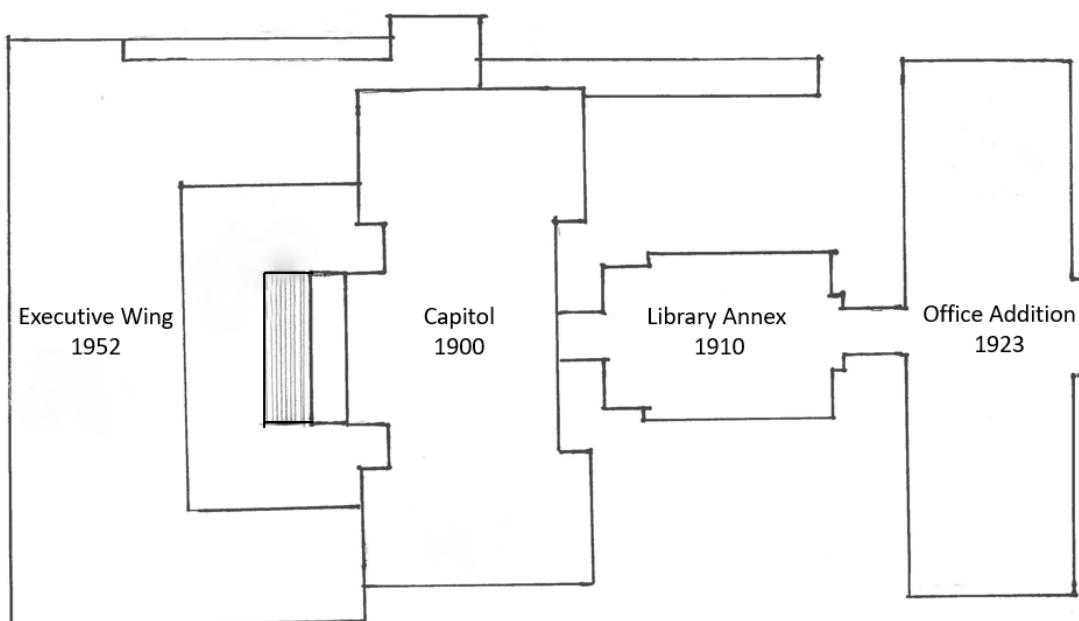


New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
Fire Exit First-floor Plan
No scale

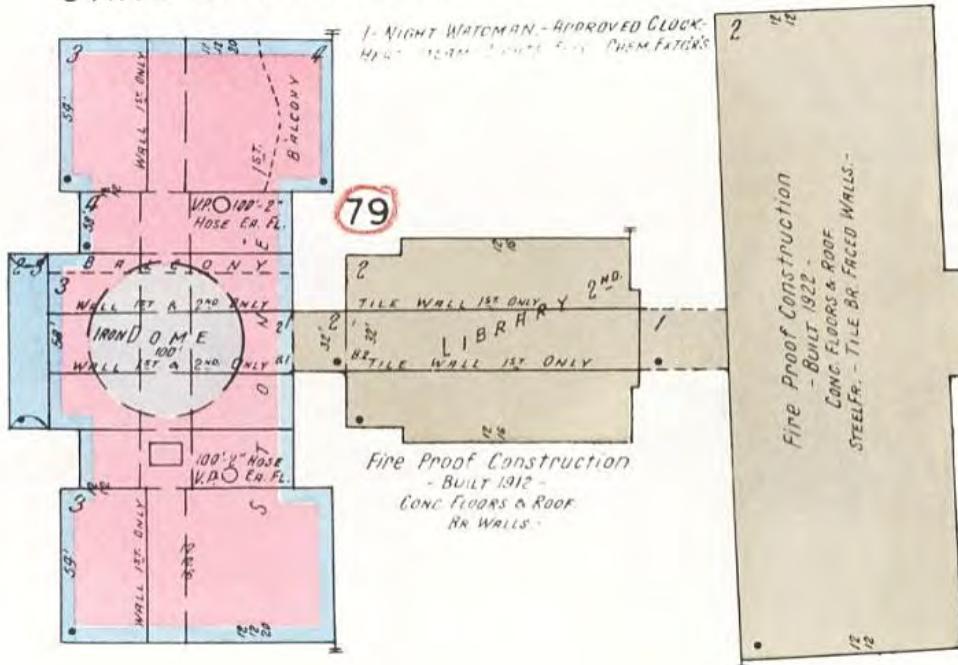


State Capitol, drawing by Karla McWilliams, no scale, 2024.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol Name of Property

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO CAPITOL BUILDINGS



State Capitol, Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe, 1930.



State capitol, circa 1900.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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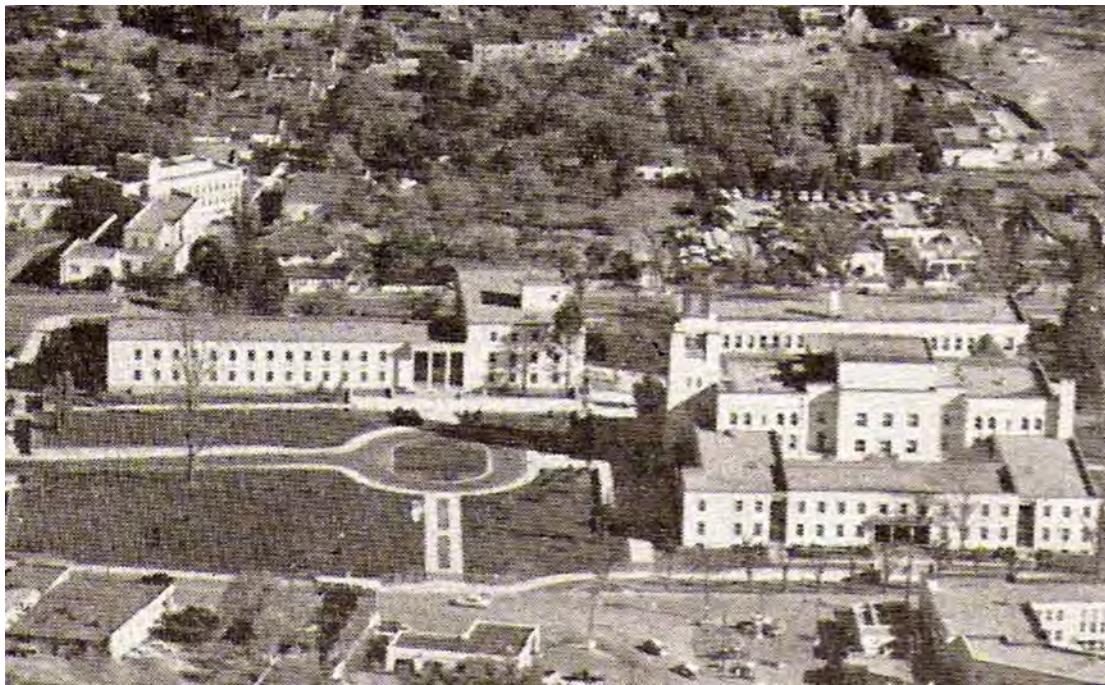
State Capitol with additions, 1925.



Rendering of proposed remodel and additions to state capitol, circa 1952. The Department of Education Building appears at left.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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The completed remodel of the New Mexico state capitol (right). *New Mexico Magazine*, February 1954. The Department of Education Building appears center, left.



State Capitol, postcard circa 1960.

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Photographs



1. New Mexico State Capitol, main façade, photographer facing south.



2. Main façade and tower, photographer facing south.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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3. Northwest corner with tower, photographer facing southwest.

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4. Portal, south side, photographer facing west.



5. Office addition, west façade, photographer facing east.

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6. South side, photographer facing north.



7. South side with executive wing (left) and capitol (1900) center, photographer facing southeast.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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8. Main entrance on Galisteo Street, photographer facing southeast.



9. Main entrance, breezeway, photographer facing east.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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10. Executive wing, courtyard, photographer facing southeast.



11. Executive wing, first floor, south corridor, photographer facing east.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
Name of Property

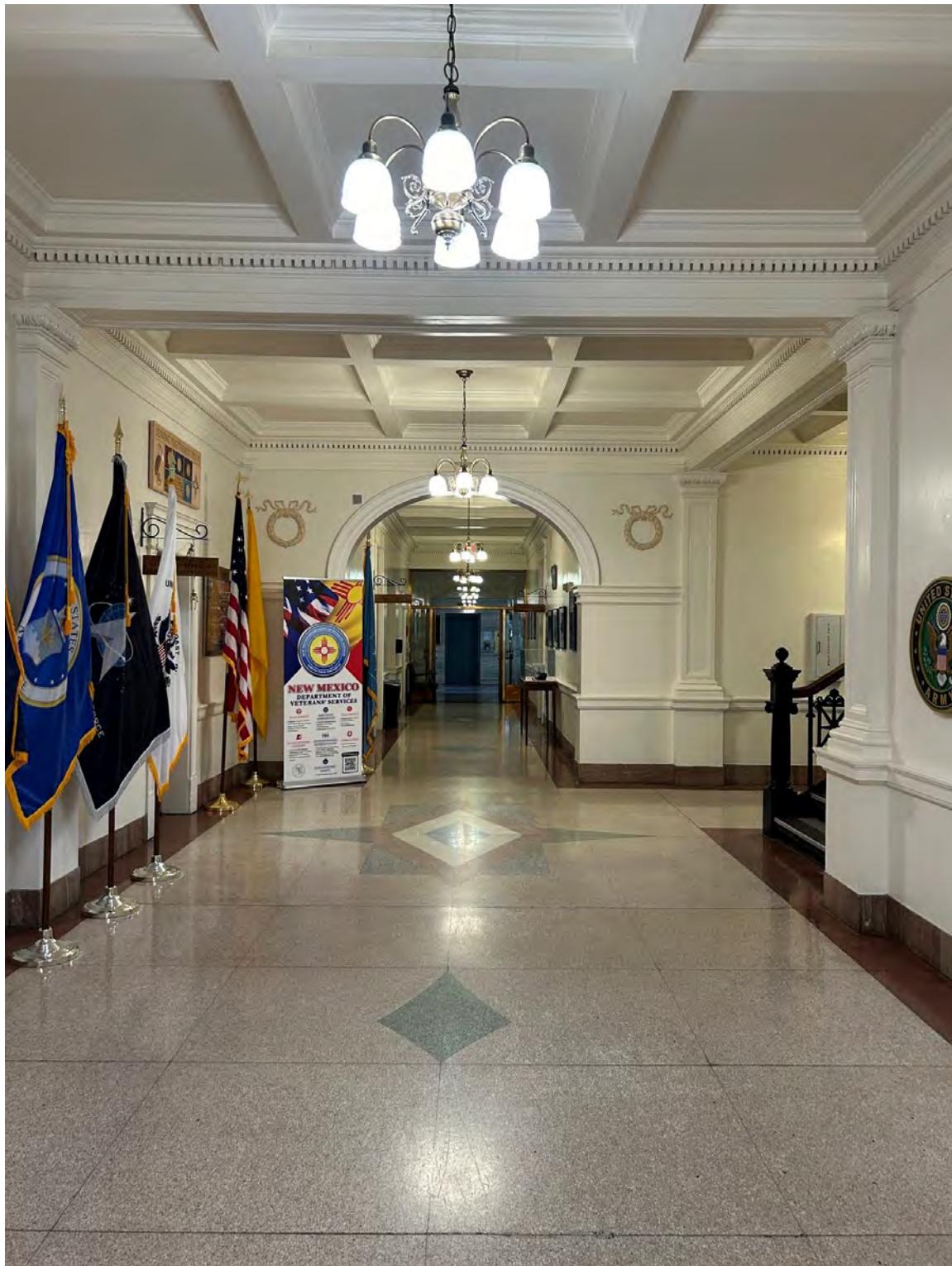
Santa Fe, New Mexico
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12. Executive wing, second-floor, west corridor, photographer facing north.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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13. Capitol (1900), first floor, main corridor, photographer facing south.

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14. Capitol (1900), first floor, terrazzo seal of the State of New Mexico, photographer facing south.



15. Capitol (1900), first-floor stairs, photographer facing northeast.

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16. Capitol (1900), second floor, corridor, photographer facing north.



17. Capitol (1900), second floor, uncovered section of terrazzo floor, photographer facing east.

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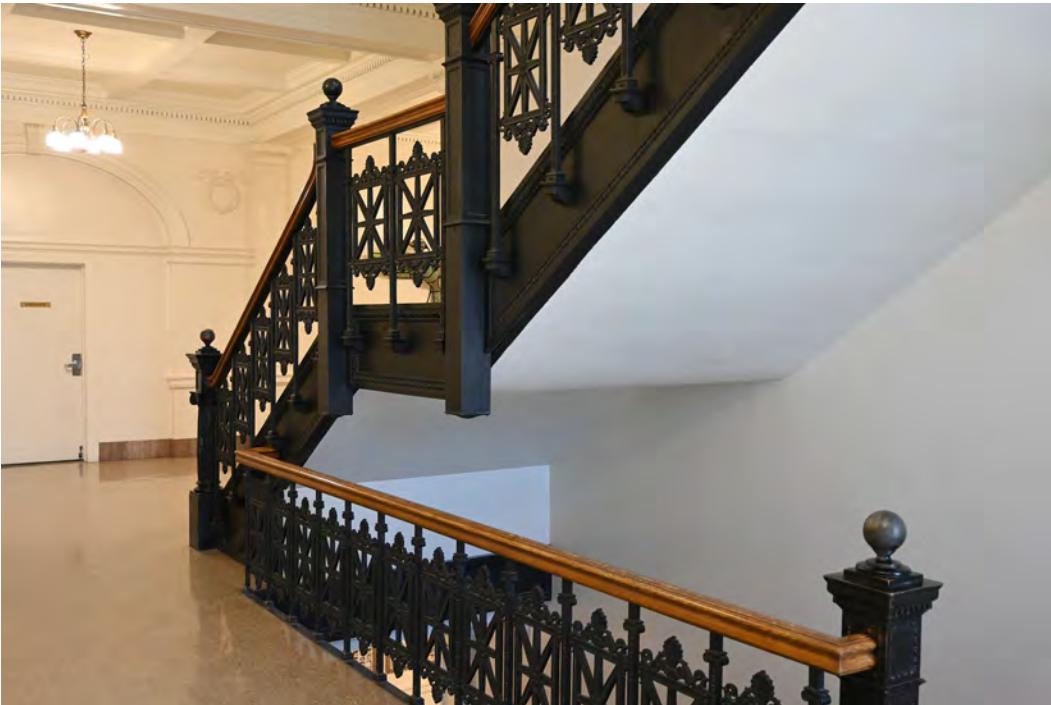
18. Capitol (1900), second floor, Senate chamber, photographer facing south

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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19. Capitol (1900), second floor, Senate chamber balcony, photographer facing east.



20. Capitol (1900), second floor, stairs, photographer facing southwest.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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21. Capitol (1900), third floor, House of Representatives chamber, photographer facing southeast.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



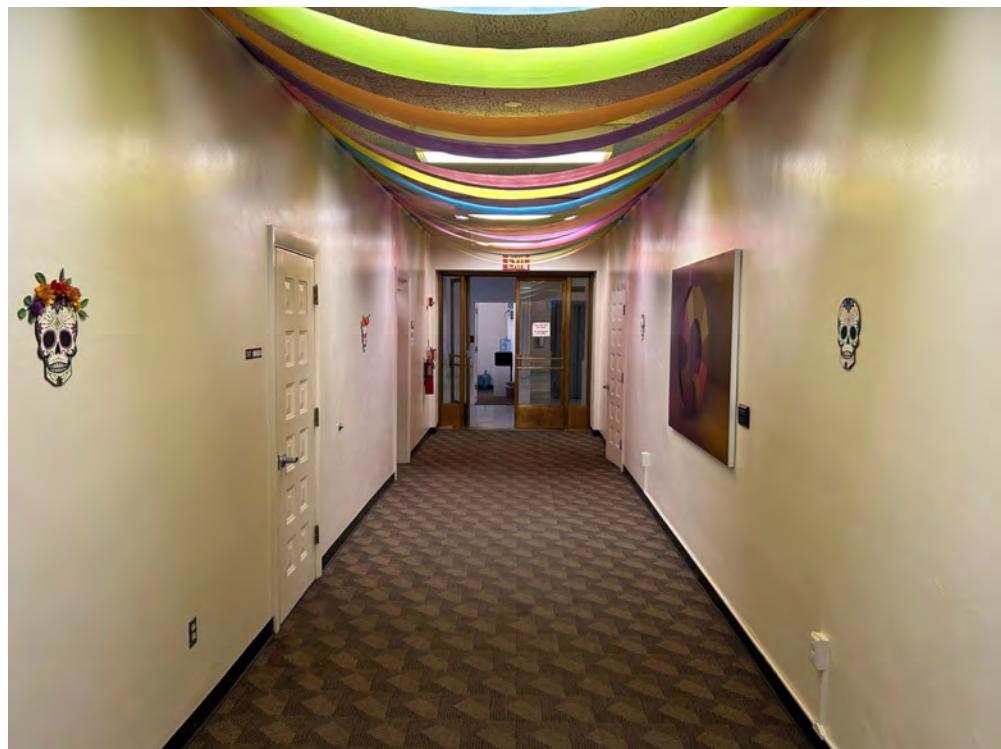
22. Capitol (1900), third floor, House of Representatives chamber with inner dome, photographer facing east.

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23. Capitol (1900), third floor, House of Representatives, inner dome.



24. Capitol (1900), third floor, corridor, photographer facing east.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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25. Capitol (1900), third floor, south lobby and stairs, photographer facing east.



26. First floor, passage from capitol (1900) to library addition, photographer facing east.

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27. Second floor, passage from capitol (1900) to library addition, photographer facing east.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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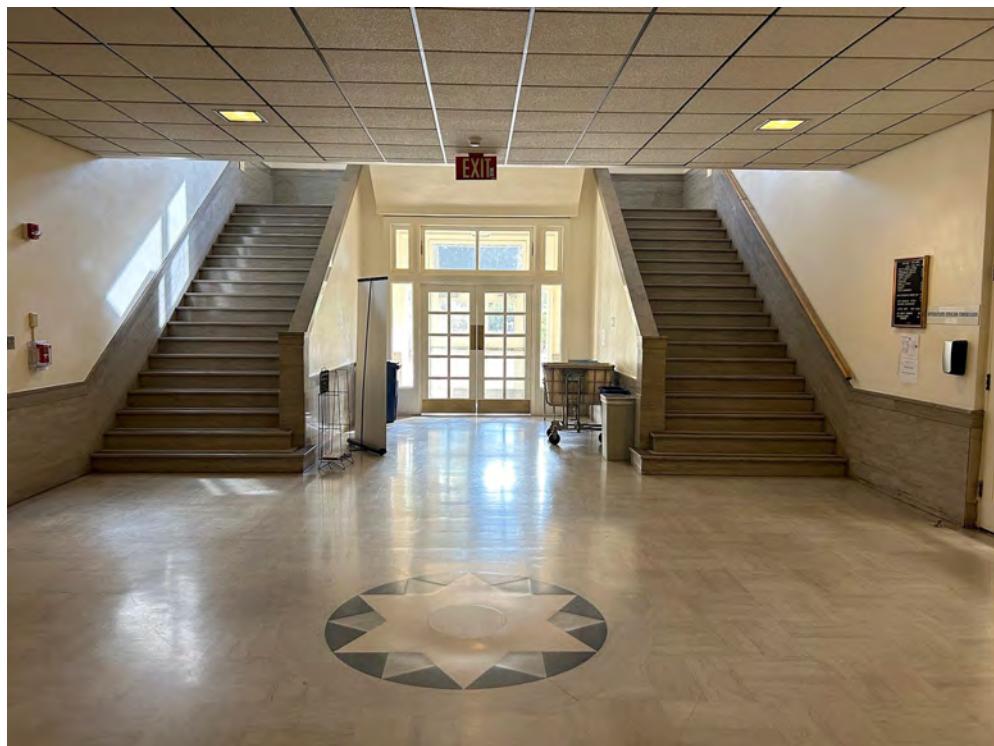
28. Library addition, second floor, photographer facing east.

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29. Library addition, second floor, office suite, photographer facing east.



30. Office addition, first floor, photographer facing east.

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31. Office addition, second floor, stairs, photographer facing east.



32. State of New Mexico Veteran's Services Memorial, photographer facing northwest.

New Mexico Territorial and State Capitol
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33. New Mexico's Eternal Flame, photographer facing southwest.