

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries-complete applicable sections

\*\* Note: This is an exact transcription of the original Nomination form from 1981 \*\*

**1. Name**

Historic La Loma Plaza Historic District

And/or common

**2. Location**

street & number La Loma area not for publication?

city, town Taos vicinity of congressional district 1<sup>st</sup>

state New Mexico code 35 county Taos code 055

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes:restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes:unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple

street & number

city, town Taos New Mexico state 87571

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Taos County Courthouse

street & number 105 Albright St Suite F

city, town Taos state New Mexico

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Architectural Survey of Downtown Taos has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date August 1981  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Bureau

city, town Santa Fe state New Mexico

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## 7. Description

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**Condition**

excellent     deteriorated  
 good         ruins  
 fair          unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved-date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

La Loma Plaza Historic District consists of a small area at the western edge of the older part of the Town of Taos. The district is centered around a Plaza which is located on a hill, as the name indicates. Traditionally, the La Loma area, centered around La Loma Plaza, was separated from the main part of town by pastureland. However, it was served by town merchants and was part of the Guadalupe Parish.

The historic district is remarkable for its uniform character. With only a few exceptions, the buildings are all residential and are constructed of adobe. In plan, the district retains much of its original configuration with the Plaza being well-defined and the streets being narrow and closely lined with one- and two-story buildings. As is the case with most adobe buildings, these have been remodeled frequently over the years. However, most of the structures retain some remnant of their previous configurations and most of the remodeling has been sensitively done. The description of each structure and block of structures will reveal the uniform character of the historic district.

All of the structures have been rated as significant, contributing, or non-contributing. It is important to note that there are no intrusive structures. Those that are rated as non-contributing are newer structures or are poorly remodeled older structures. Significant and contributing structures have all been more sensitively remodeled and are typical or good examples of the architectural styles found in the area. Significant structures are those which are old structures or good examples of particular styles and about which some history is known.

Most of the structures have a date associated with them. Where possible, this date is based on one of the historic maps of the area the 1929 Sanborn and 1915 Joy Survey. In addition dating is based on location and architectural features. The reasoning behind each date will be explained.

In plan the district consists of a Plaza surrounded by attached houses. Extending irregularly from the Plaza are narrow streets lined with houses, both attached and detached. It is not known when La Loma was settled, though it was almost certainly during the late eighteenth century. Originally the Plaza was a defensive one, so it was entirely surrounded by buildings which had solid walls to the outside. Over the years portions of those buildings have been added remodeled, or allowed to fall down. The result is that the definition of the Plaza remains, but its defensive character is no longer intact. Buildings beyond the Plaza have the same uniform character with a greater variety of details and plan configurations.

The east, north, and west sides of the Plaza are the most intact and probably in the most original condition. One continuous row of houses stretches from the southwest corner around part of the north side. The southern-most of this row (#23) is rated as contributing because it has been haphazardly remodeled. In its core is an L-shape which was part of the Plaza. Today, however, the exterior is covered with concrete stucco and has aluminum sliding windows. The one-story, flat roof has both parapets and overhangs.

The remainder of this side of the Plaza (#25) is uniformly one-story high and constructed of stuccoed adobe. Some portions have flat roofs and others gable roofs which have been added. Because different sections belong to different families, structures have been remodeled at different times to different degrees. Fenestration ranges from wood double hung, to wood casement, to steel casement, to sliding aluminum.

Some portions have porches, most of which have square wood posts and shed roofs. The structures which make up this side of the Plaza are significant because of their prominent, defining position on the Plaza and because this is the one side that retains its defensive, unbroken plan. The structures date to the settlement of the Plaza, ca. 1795. The 1915 Joy Survey and 1929 Sanborn Maps indicate that the configuration has changed little. (See photos 1 and 2.)

At the approximate center of the north side of the Plaza is San Antonio Chapel and an adjoining house (#35). The narrow gap between building #25 and the chapel is probably one of the original entrances to the Plaza. The chapel itself is rated as significant, despite some recently done remodeling. According to a long-time resident, the chapel dates to the late 1850s or 1860s. The form of the church, with its low ceiling, thick walls, and round apse indicates that it may be older, dating to the second or third decade of the nineteenth century. Originally the church had a flat roof with an *espadana*. The front door was double and revealed the thick adobe walls. There was one window on each side; the one facing the Plaza being a narrow double hung window. The other is a more recent wood casement window. Over the door and the earlier window were roll moldings with dentils, clearly Territorial Period features. Within the last twenty years a gable roof and wood cupola replaced the flat roof. In restuccoing, some of the molding detail was lost. The round apse remains unchanged. San Antonio Chapel served as a private or neighborhood chapel, as La Loma Plaza was within the Guadalupe Parish of Taos. Such private chapels were frequently built between 1815 and 1830, and like San Antonio were small and had low ceilings and a round apse. (See photo 3.)

Adjoining the chapel is a house which may have once served as a rectory. The house is rated as contributing because it is not the original building on the site. The Joy Survey Map shows a narrow structure shifted slightly to the north in line with the row of buildings to the east. On the 1929 Sanborn Map the current configuration is in place with a larger house shifted slightly to the south. This house is one-story, constructed of adobe, and topped by a flat roof. There is a small porch facing the Plaza and the windows have been replaced.

Continuing to the east is a group of buildings which form the northeast side of the Plaza (#31). Like the other section, this one is a continuous row of one-story rooms with additions to the back or front. Because of different owners, the degree of remodeling varies. In some cases flat roofs have been topped with gables and many of the windows replaced. Unlike the other section which has a more irregular plan toward the Plaza, this section presents a relatively straight wall to the Plaza, while a number of additions have been made to the rear. Both the 1915 Joy Survey and 1929 Sanborn Map indicate that few changes have been made to the plan. As mentioned, through 1915 the northern end connected with the church until sometime after 1929 a section extended somewhat farther south and a long wing extended to the east along Valdez Lane. This indicates that Valdes Lane (now marked as La Loma Plaza) served as an early entrance to the Plaza. This section of the Plaza is rated as significant because of its prominent position on the Plaza and because the section probably dates to the founding of the Plaza. (See photo 4.)

Some sense of the enclosed plaza has been lost because two houses have been built in its center. The earlier of the two is a square plan, one-story house topped by a hip roof. Its main feature is an inset porch with arched openings. According to records in the owner's possession, two rooms of the house date to before 1890 and this two-room house appears on the 1915 map. In 1945 the owners added the front section of the house. This house is rated as non-contributing because of the degree of remodeling and because of its location in the center of the Plaza.

The second of the houses is just to the south of the church (#34). It also is noncontributing because of its location and because it is a fairly recent ranch-style house. It is constructed of stuccoed frame and is topped by a gable roof.

The buildings which enclose the southern side of the Plaza are less intact, though in -better condition than those on the other sides. At the southwest corner is a two-story Pueblo Revival house which has in its core the corner section of the Plaza. According to the owner, portions of the earth roof remain between the stories. As it stands the house is an excellent example of the Pueblo Revival Style with its irregular massing and plan, exposed vigas, and carved portals. The interior, with its viga and latia ceilings and carved corbels, reflects the same quality of detailing as the exterior. The house was remodeled in the early years of the twentieth century when artists began to come to Taos and Mabel Dodge Luhan made the style fashionable. In 1915 a roughly square-plan house was owned by Domitilia Lowe. This same plan shape appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map, so subsequently more additions were made. Probably around 1915 the first of the conversions from an L-shape row of rooms into a Pueblo Revival Style house was made. The house is significant because of its position on the Plaza and as a good example of the Pueblo Revival Style. (See photo 5.)

Along the south side of the Plaza is a row of three houses which are all examples of the Pueblo Revival. In 1915 this side of the Plaza consisted of a row of rooms, approximately the same length as today. By 1929 a number of additions had been made to the rear facades and there was one two-story section at the west end. Today there is also a two-story section at the east end, as well as more additions. The three houses are all well-kept, fairly simple examples of the Pueblo Revival Style. They have extending vigas, portals, and canales. This row of houses is significant because they are part of the original Plaza and are typical, well-handled examples of earlier adobe houses remodeled into Pueblo Revival Style. (See photo 6.)

In addition, somewhat more is known about the history of these houses. The house at the east end belongs to a member of the Valdes family which was among the early settlers of La Loma Plaza. According to the owner of the house, it and the Plaza are about 200 years old. The abstract for the house at the west end indicates that it predates the Civil War. The first entry is dated 1864. In 1893 the property was transferred from Narciso Sanchez to Policarpio and Dolores Gonzales. After several brief tenures of ownership, W. Herbert Dunton, a well-known Taos artist, purchased the house in 1921. In 1926 Jose Toribio Roybal made an affidavit stating that Narciso Sanchez occupied Mr. Dunton's house during the Civil War. The property immediately to the east, Roybal continued, was owned, prior to the Civil War, by Manuel Trujillo, son of the previous owner. Ownership of this and other properties in La Loma indicates that until the teens and twenties, La Loma was exclusively Spanish. After about 1915 more Anglos, particularly artists began to buy houses in older parts of Taos.

At the southwest corner of the Plaza are two detached houses, both of which have sections dating to before 1915. The eastern of the two (#27) has an L-shape plan and flat roof. Its plain stuccoed walls are broken by wood double hung and casement windows. This house is rated as contributing because it is a typical example of an old adobe house which retains its early twentieth century features. The 1915 Joy Survey map and 1929 Sanborn map indicated that there was a long narrow building which extended south from the southwest corner of the Plaza. This house is probably part of that older building. Because the row is not part of the defensive Plaza, it probably dates to the mid nineteenth century. In 1915 it belonged to Jose Toribio Roybal, a long-time resident of La Loma Plaza.

Just to the west is a fairly large house, only the garage of which faces the Plaza (#26). The house is a fairly recently created example of Pueblo Revival with its carved corbels, portal, canales, and vigas. The house is rated as contributing because the recent work is well done and because it probably has an older core. The 1915 and 1929 maps show a continuation of the west side of the Plaza extending to about this location. This house probably incorporates the older sections. In the southern end of the Plaza itself, there is a small park. According to residents, they built it in 1959 and 1960 and maintain it with volunteer labor and donated funds.

Extending from the Plaza are numerous streets lined closely with adobe houses. The historic district encompasses surrounding areas which reflect older, interesting buildings. Because neither the Joy Survey Map nor the Sanborn Map cover these areas, even less is known about them than about the Plaza.

To the east of the Plaza along the south side of San Antonio there are four structures. The largest of these (#36) now serves as a wood carver's shop. The 1929 Sanborn Map indicates that it was a dance hall. A smaller section of the building appears on the 1915 map. At that time it belonged to Sociedad Filantropica del Condado de Taos. The L-shape core of the adobe building is two stories. Its front facade has elaborately carved wood details done by the owner. This carving is, however, typical of that produced in Taos since the early years of this century.' The double hung windows are all topped by heavy lintels. One story additions have been made to the west and north sides. These additions have pitch roofs and new windows. This building is rated as contributing because of its architectural features and because historically it has played an important role in La Loma society.

Immediately behind the previous building is a small residence (#37). It has a narrow plan and gable roof and is constructed of adobe. The house is quite recent as it does not appear on the 1929 map. The small portal has elaborate corbels indicating that the wood carver may have built or remodeled this house. It is rated as non-contributing because of its recent construction date.

The next house to the east (#39) is also rated as non-contributing because of the degree of remodeling which has occurred. The adobe house does not appear on the 1915 map and the 1929 map did not cover the area. Originally the adobe house had a narrow rectangular plan and flat roof. Subsequently a rear addition, gable roof, steel casement windows, and simple porches were added. (See photo 7.)

At the eastern edge of the district is a typical example of Northern New Mexico vernacular (#40). The adobe house has an L-shape plan, gable roof, a spindle post portal in the ell, and wood casement windows. The house pre-dates 1915, as it appears on the map of that year. At that time it belonged to Leandro Martinez. The house is contributing because it is a good example of a common Northern New Mexico style.

At the northeast corner of the district is another group of houses. The largest of the four (#65) has a roughly L-shape plan. The front section is one-story and the rear two stories. The stuccoed adobe house has a flat roof. The walls are all quite plain. At the front the windows are wood casement and at the rear fixed plate glass. Like most adobe houses, this one has been built in stages, the front being the earliest. This section probably dates to ca. 1910, while the two-story section was probably added within the last 30 years. The house is rated as contributing because it is typical of buildings in the district. (See photo 8.)

To the east are two small houses (#66 and 67). The first of these was, like the previous house, built in sections. Unlike the other one, it was haphazardly done and is now in poor condition. The earliest part of the house seems to have been one adobe room. To this, adobe rooms and wood frame porches have been added. The date of the original room is not known. Because of its haphazard appearance, this house is rated as non-contributing.

The adjacent house is also constructed of adobe and has a flat roof. The front part of the house is square in plan and a wing extends to the rear. At the front is a flat roof porch and wood casement windows grouped in threes under wood lintels. The house probably dates to about 1929, based on the plan shape and window type. Because it is typical of the district, the house is rated as contributing.

North of these houses and facing Rosarita is another fairly recent example of the Pueblo Revival Style. This house has a flat roof over its somewhat irregular plan. The front facade with its plain door, fixed pane window, and garage has been recently redone. The side facades have the extending vigas and a portal with carved corbels which are common to earlier examples of the style. The house is rated as contributing

because it is a typical example of the style. It is estimated to date to the 1920s, though more recent remodeling has taken place.

To the south of the Plaza is another large, good example of the Pueblo Revival Style (#42). The house has the irregular plan and massing common to the style. And it also has the finely done exterior and interior details, including viga and latia ceilings, traditional fireplaces, niches, and carved corbels. As a good example of the Pueblo Revival Style, the house is rated as significant. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn in roughly its present form. Since the 1915 Survey Map does not cover the area, it is not known how much before 1929 it was built. However, the quality of the detailing indicates that the house dates to the late 1910s or early 1920s. Among the owners was Blanche Grant, a well-known historian of Taos who wrote during the 1930s. Subsequently Louis Ribak, an artist, owned the house and his widow continues to live there.

West of the Plaza there are a scattering of smaller houses. The southern-most of these -are along Lomita. Two of these (#15 and 16) are in deteriorating condition, but reveal more of what Plaza buildings once looked like. Both have narrow rectangular plans, exposed vigas and earth-covered roofs. The windows and doors, of varying types, have been haphazardly put in and are surrounded by 1x4 boards. Building #16 was once part of Building #25. So both #15 and #16 probably date to well before 1900. Both structures are rated as contributing. (See photo 9.)

To the west is another adobe house (#14) which may be contemporary with the previous two. This one is better maintained and was altered in one piece. It has an L-shape plan and flat roof. The front facade has exposed vigas, a door and wood casement windows. The configuration of the front window indicates a date of ca. 1920. The house was probably remodeled at that time. Because it is typical of houses in the district, this one is rated as contributing.

On the north side of Lomita and facing Plaza Trusco are five flat-roofed adobe houses (#17-22). All five appear to have been remodeled in the last twenty years. The work was fairly well done. It is estimated that the cores of the buildings date to ca. 1900. Because of the unity of the compound and typical nature of the structures, four of the five are rated as contributing. At the southwest corner of the group is #17. Its windows have been replaced and a new porch added. The house retains its original proportions and the remodeling is neatly done, so the building is rated as contributing. Immediately to the east is #18 which has a square plan topped by a flat roof. A carport has been added to one side and it connects to the porch of #17. The windows of this house are double hung and have small Territorial moldings. The house also is rated as contributing.

East of the previous building is a house (#22) which is rated as non-contributing because its additions and remodeling are not as well done as the others. The flat-roof house has a roughly square plan with an inset porch and an attached carport. A portion of the house is constructed of stuccoed block and has an overhanging roof. All the windows are sliding aluminum.

To the north of #22 is another flat-roofed, stuccoed adobe house (#19). This one has an L-shape plan with a portal in the ell. The windows are 6 over 6 wood double hung. This house is rated as contributing because it retains some of its earlier features.

Across the compound are two houses joined by a porch and carport (#20 and 21), as #17 and 18 are. The first is similar to #17 with its porch, aluminum windows, and white stucco under the porch. The attached house has a square plan, flat roof, and aluminum windows. Both of these adobe houses are rated as contributing.

To the north of Plaza Trusco on San Antonio is a two-story adobe house (#24) which has an L-shape plan topped by a flat roof. The stuccoed walls are broken by wood casement windows, wood doors, exposed vigas, and a portal with carved corbels. Though portions of the house may be earlier, it appears to have been built and remodeled in ca. 1920. The house is rated as contributing because it is a typical example of houses built at that time.

North of the Plaza along the west side of La Loma is a row of about eight houses (#48). Each house extends down the hill to the west. Along La Loma the houses present a relatively unified facade that has been little changed. The row sits up against the street and a portal runs along most of the front. At the southern-most end, the facade does not have a portal, but does have a large sectioned window. The next section is fronted by a portal with round posts set on a parapet wall. The roof of the portal is topped by a parapet. The windows in this section are wood double hung with 1x4 surrounds. The next section is similar with the round portal posts resting on a parapet and with a parapet above. The windows are also double hung. Some of the portal of the next section has been filled in and it has wood casement windows. The small portal section which remains has a parapet wall and twisted columns. These columns were popular in the 1920s and are exclusive to the Taos area. The next section has round portal posts which sit on a parapet wall. At the top are carved corbels supporting a roof with a parapet. The windows and doors are double hung and have pedimented moldings which are carved and painted. Elaborate Territorial moldings such as this are unusual. Adjacent to this is a small section which is infilled and its design blends well. The northern-most section of the row is newer and set back slightly. It is a square-plan adobe house with a porch across the front. It was not originally part of the row and therefore is rated as contributing.

This row of houses is remarkable because the front facade reflects common features, including roof height, roof parapet and portal parapets on the roof and ground. This continuity of main features is given interest in its variety of details. On the basis of its architecture the row is rated as significant. The building front is probably quite old, dating to the mid-nineteenth century. The details seem to have been added subsequently, though all were in place by the 1920s. According to a resident, the Taos artist Berninghaus lived here during the 1920s. The rear of the row presents a jumble of roof heights and window types. These rooms have been added over the years, but the terrace-like effect is an interesting one. (See photos 10 and 11.)

Below this row on Valverde is a long narrow adobe house with a flat roof. The house is rated as contributing because it is a typical, well-kept example of buildings in the district. Its details include an inset porch, canales, and wood casement windows. An older house was probably remodeled and added to in the 1920s to create this one. (See photo 12.)

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## 8. Significance

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### Period Areas of Significance – Check and justify below

<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other/specify

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**Specific Dates – ca. 1795**

**Builder/Architect**

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### Statement of Significance

La Loma Plaza Historic District is significant as one of the few residential plazas to remain in the State and as one of the few to retain some of its original defensive configuration. During the eighteenth century, Spanish colonial towns in New Mexico were nearly all centered around a plaza. Most towns and cities, including Taos, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Las Vegas, to name a few, retain a central plaza. In all these cases, however, the plaza is the center of a commercial district and is surrounded by primarily commercial buildings. The only known example of a residential plaza other than La Loma is Plaza del Cerro in Chimayo.

During the eighteenth century the Spanish resettled Northern New Mexico. Because of the threat from marauding Indians, primarily Utes, Comanches, and Apaches, it was essential that the Spanish group together in villages for defense. Because of this need for defense, houses were built in around a plaza, with the outside walls left solid and the entrances limited. Large haciendas with their center placita were built with the same idea. Though many towns began with a defensive plaza, most of these were lost to newer construction during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Thus La Loma remains one of two that continues to exist.

The Town of Taos was first settled during the late eighteenth century. Scholars have found that prior to that time the Spanish settlers in the Taos area lived within the walls of Taos Pueblo because the threat from the Indians was so great. By 1795 most Spanish families had moved out of the Pueblo into the present village. The Town itself, then called Don Fernando de Taos, was on the Taos Pueblo Grant. That the town must have initially had many residents is demonstrated by the 1796 creation of the Don Fernando de Taos Grant immediately south of the Pueblo Grant. This land was granted to 63 families.

It must have been at about this time that La Loma Plaza was settled. There would still have been need for a defensive plaza in the last years of the eighteenth century. Certainly by the time of the American Occupation, 1846, and probably earlier, the need for the defensive plaza diminished. Rooms and windows were added to the front and back sides of the Plaza and new houses were built along the nearby streets.

Because La Loma Plaza is within the Taos Pueblo Grant, there are no land grant records so the date of settlement is conjecture. About 1795, the date by which the Town was settled, seems to be a safe guess for several reasons. First, defensive plazas seem to be an eighteenth century architectural phenomenon in New Mexico. Plaza del Cerro, for example, was settled in 1730. Other defensive plazas near Taos dated to later in the century. Second, descendants of the original families continue to live in La Loma and according to family stories, the houses around the Plaza are about 200 years old. Finally, architecturally the houses around the Plaza seem to have their roots in Spanish Colonial times. Features which indicate this are the one-room width of the buildings, the low proportions, and the lack of detailing so prominent in later periods.

Two historic maps of La Loma Plaza, the Joy Survey Map of 1915 and the Sanborn Map of 1929, indicate that a majority of four rows of one-room-wide houses that surrounded the Plaza continue to exist. Along the east, north, and west sides, this row remains intact with various rooms added to the front and back sides. The south side is also intact, but the old rooms are contained within larger Pueblo Revival houses. The date map illustrates the relationship of the current configuration to that found on the earlier maps.

In addition to its significance as an area which contains one of two known defensive plazas in New Mexico, the La Loma Plaza Historic District contains a number of architecturally significant structures. Among these are two good examples of the Pueblo Revival Style and the row of buildings on La Loma. This row presents a streetscape which is unusually intact. It presents a continuity of scale, proportion, and overall features and a great variety of details. This row probably dates to the mid-nineteenth century with some details added over the years. The facade probably looks now much as it did in the 1920s. Additional architectural significance belongs to the district as a whole because of its remarkably uniform character. Nearly all the buildings are of stuccoed adobe, have flat or low-pitch roofs, and closely line the narrow streets. Another important feature is that not only does the Plaza remain intact, but so does the narrow, winding street plan.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Boyd, E. Popular Arts of Spanish New Mexico. Santa Fe.  
 Bunting, Bainbridge. Taos Adobes. Santa Fe, 1964.  
 Grant, Blanche. When Old Trails Were New. New York, 1934.  
 Jenkins, Myra Ellen. "Taos Pueblo and Its Neighbors." New Mexico Historical Review.  
 April 1966.  
 Survey by F.E. Joy showing private claims within the Taos Pueblo Grant. Denver, 1916.  
 Sanborn Map of Taos, 1929.

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 11 acres  
 Quadrangle name Taos Quadrangle scale 1:24,000  
 UTM References

A	13	448120	4029010	B	13	448000	4028880
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	13	447890	4028850	D	13	447820	4029040
E	13	447900	4029160	F	13	447920	4029060
G				H			

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Manzanares and Rosarita, proceed south along the west edge of Manzanares, crossing San Antonio and continuing south along the same line for approximately 156 meters; proceed west along the fences and alley which mark rear property lines for approximately 105 meters; proceed south along the rear property lines for approximately 55 meters to the west road into the Plaza; proceed east along the south edge of La Loma Plaza Road for approximately 76 meters to Lower Ranchitos; proceed southwest along the northwest edge of Lower Ranchitos for approximately 89 meters to Ribak Lane; proceed southwest along the north edge of Ribak Lane for approximately 97 meters; proceed north along the Ribak's fence for approximately 50 meters; proceed west along fences marking rear property lines for approximately 135 meters to Valverde; proceed north along the east edge of Valverde for approximately 270 meters to the fence north of building #48; proceed east along the fence for approximately 68 meters to La Loma; proceed south along the west edge of La Loma for approximately 118 meters to San Antonio; proceed east along the south edge of San Antonio

for approximately 169 meters; proceed north along the fence and drive west of buildings #65 and 68 for approximately 88 meters to Rosarita; proceed east along the south edge of Rosarita for approximately 50 meters to the starting point.

Boundary justification:

The buildings included in this nomination are part of an architectural survey done by Garner/Hicks and ARC in August 1981. The district boundary is drawn to include as much of the historic La Loma area as possible and to exclude as many of the noncontributing buildings as possible.

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List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

State	code	county	code
State	code	county	code

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title	Boyd C. Pratt/Researcher		
organization	Architectural Research consultants, Inc.	date	15 September 1981
street & number	PO Box 1158	telephone	505-842-1254
city or Town	Albuquerque	state	New Mexico

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## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification Form

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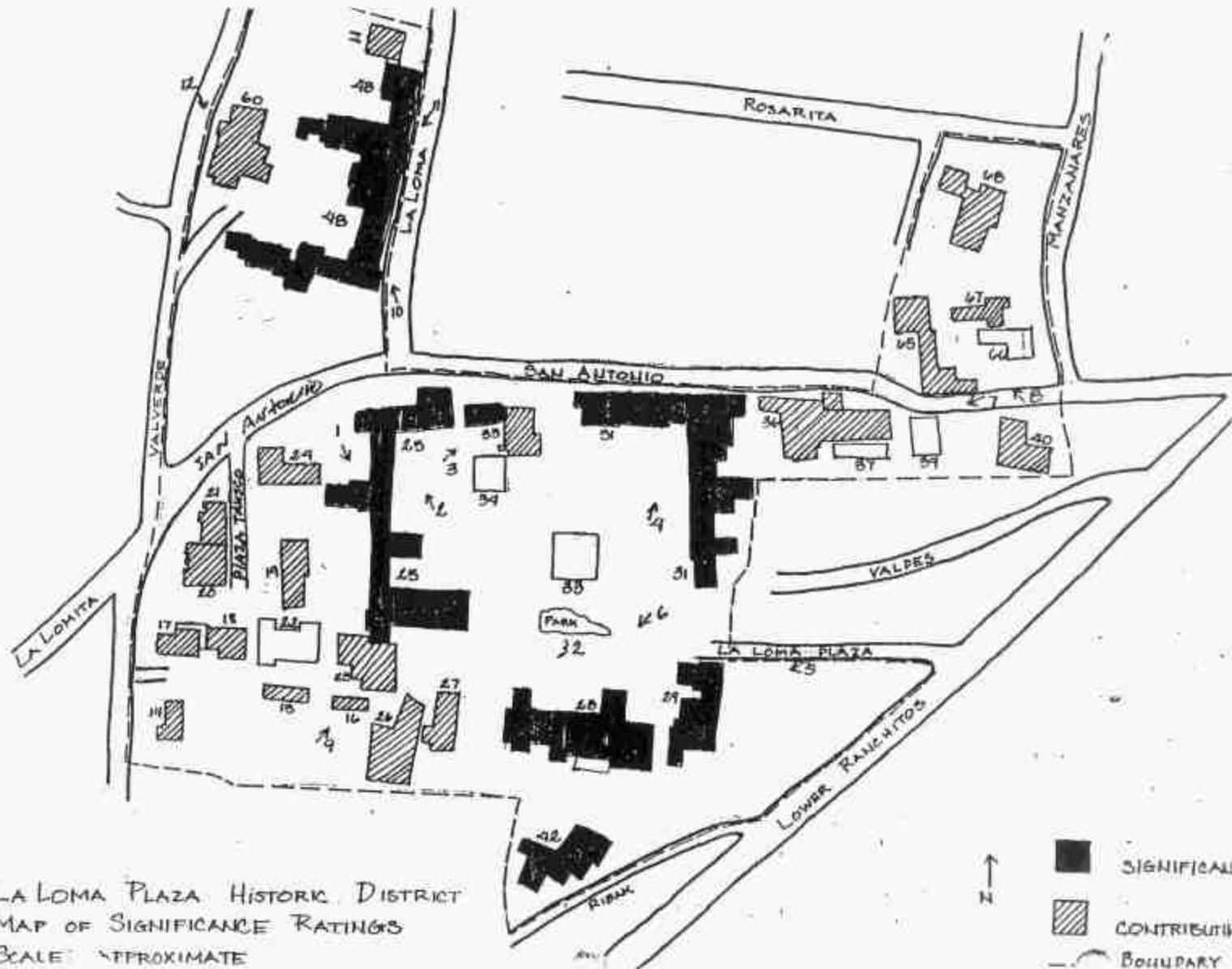
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national     state     local

As the designated Historic Preservation Officer for the National Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_



LA LOMA PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 MAP OF SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS  
 SCALE: APPROXIMATE

SIGNIFICANT  
 CONTRIBUTING  
 BOUNDARY