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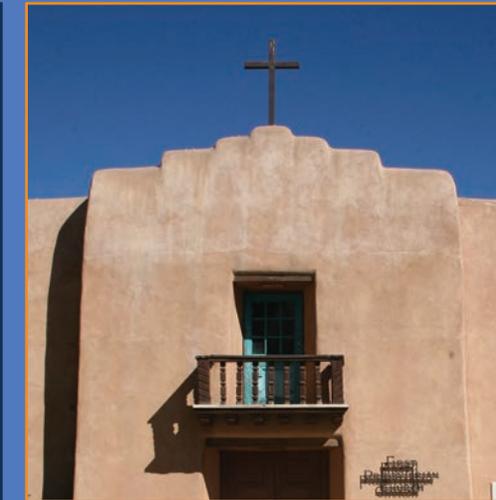
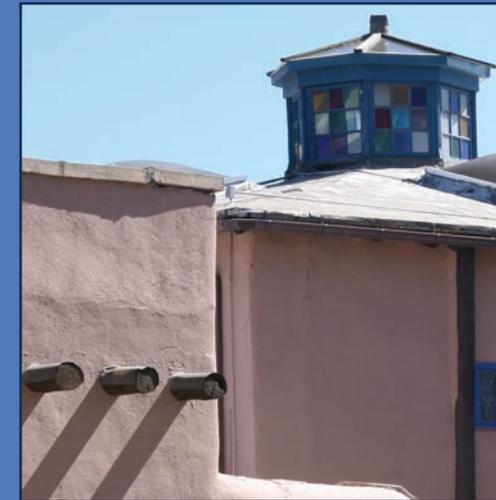
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# TAOS Walking Map of Historical Architectural Styles

NEW MEXICO

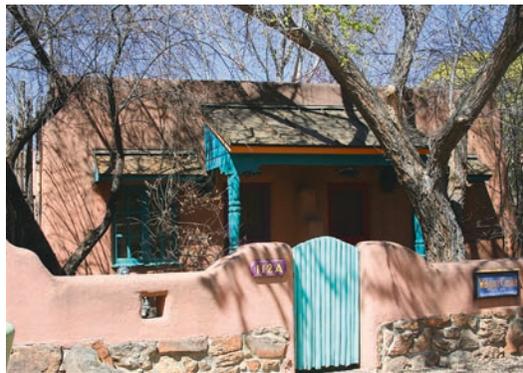
## Highlighting Historical Architectural Styles

Taos contains a number of national and state landmarks testimonial to the rich and complex cultural history of Taos. It also contains many different styles of architecture; beginning with the Taos Pueblo (Classical, pre-1275, and Pueblo IV Period, 1275-1598) believed to be constructed around 1350 through the subsequent Pueblo V and Spanish Colonial Period, 1598-1848, then Hispanic / New Mexican Vernacular Style popular locally from 1780-1910; the Territorial Style, 1846-1912, the Folk Territorial (Folk Victorian) Style, 1880-1910, followed by the Spanish Pueblo Revival (1908 to present) and Territorial Revival (1945 to the present). Other historic styles include the Bungalow/Craftsman Style (1907-1930) and Mission Revival Style(1899-1930).

There are subtle visual clues contained in the elements of each building leading to a historical understanding of architectural forms and styles. This map will locate and describe those styles in and around Taos Plaza.



Folk Territorial 1880 - 1910



Hispanic Vernacular 1780 - 1910



Mission Revival 1899 - 1930



Hispanic Vernacular 1780 - 1910



Folk Victorian / Queen Anne 1880 - 1910



Spanish Pueblo Revival 1908 to present



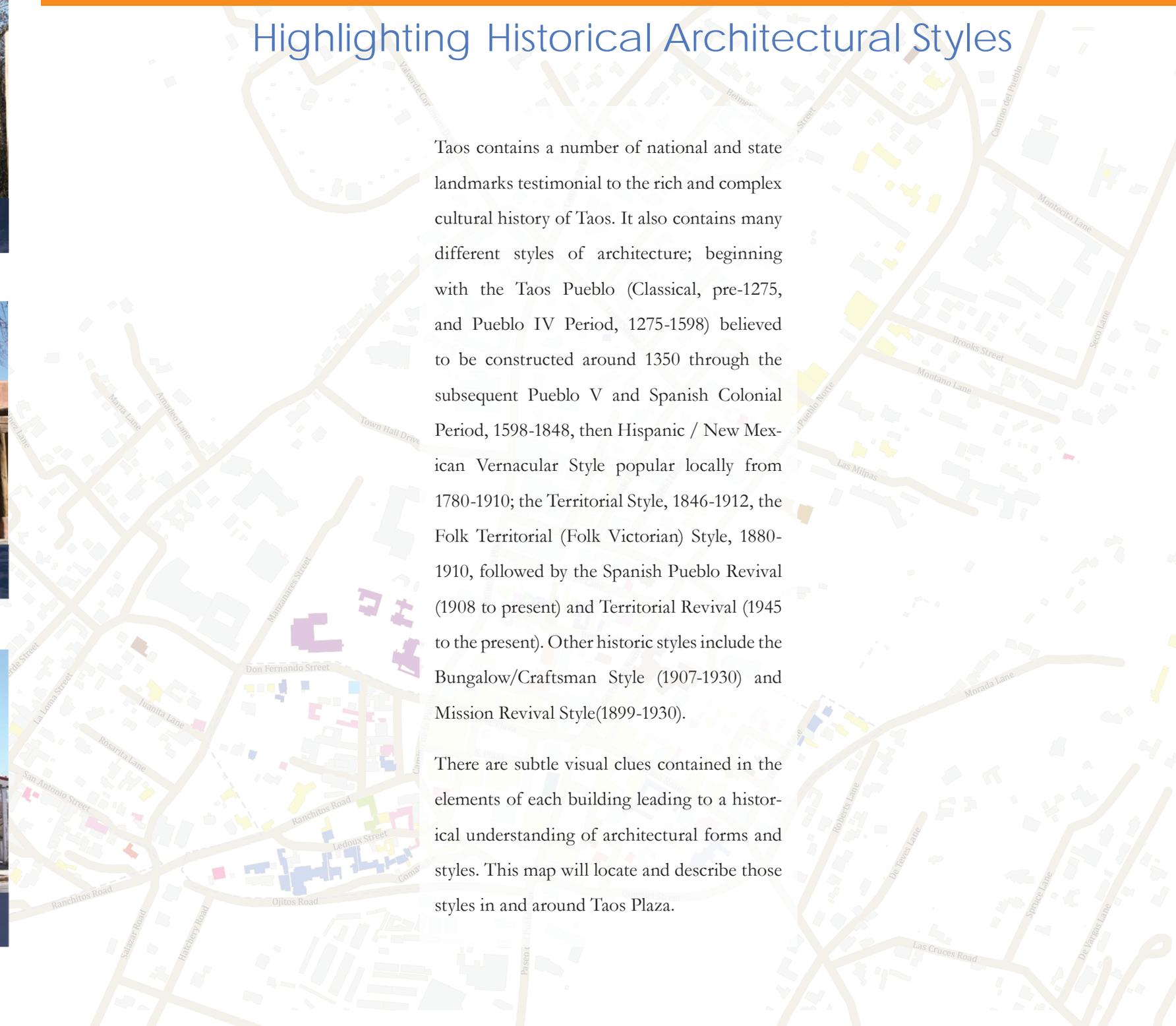
Folk Territorial 1880 - 1910



Spanish Pueblo Revival 1938 to present



Territorial Revival 1945 to present







**Classical and Pueblo IV Period Styles, pre-1598 to the present**, include the architecture of the Puebloan peoples and is the foundation for the predominant architectural style in New Mexico, the Spanish Pueblo Revival Style. The original Pueblo Style was derived from construction using available materials, stone, adobe, wood logs and twigs, and earth. The modular room, limited in size by the characteristics of these materials, was multiplied to create multi-storied villages and contiguous linear “L” shaped, rectangular and “u” shaped structures. The pueblo people constructed their dwellings using a form of puddled mud blocks or stone laid in mud mortar. When the Spaniards introduced sun dried mud brick, or adobe; this new construction material spread quickly. The newer villages, promulgated by the Spaniard Colonists and missionaries, were sometimes built on top of earlier dwellings and sacred spaces.

**Elements:** Massive room blocks, flat earth roofs supported by wood logs, vigas protruding through the wall plane, stepped wall buttresses, limited fenestration, small tiny window openings, low door openings, multi-light casement and double-hung openings, stepped back second-story terraces, adobe, rubble mud plaster and exposed wood lintels



*Territorial Revival  
120 Camino de la Placita*



*Folk Territorial  
114 Padre Martinez*



*Spanish Pueblo Revival  
121 North Plaza*



*Spanish Pueblo Revival  
105 West Plaza*



*Spanish Pueblo Revival / Mission  
108 South Plaza*



*Hispanic Vernacular / Territorial  
208 Ranchitos*



*Hispanic Vernacular / Territorial  
208 Ranchitos*



*Territorial Revival  
102 Padre Martinez*



*Folk Territorial  
106-108 Padre Martinez*



*Spanish Pueblo Revival  
104 Padre Martinez*



**Pueblo V Period/Spanish Colonial Period/Pueblo Spanish Style 1598-1848** was brought to New Mexico by the Spanish colonists traveling from Mexico to the new territory of New Mexico. The basic building technology of stone, log and adobe walls covered by flat roofs of wood and dirt were adapted from the Pueblo designs. However, metal tools introduced by the colonists made simple wood ornamentation, wood doors and windows, and the use of larger beams for wider rooms possible. The rooms were laid out in-line contiguous room structure surrounding an open area. Portals were also introduced. Foundations were of stone laid in mud mortar or no foundations at all.

Fenestration was limited, although most of buildings of this style have had windows added in the course of remodeling. The simple ornamentation is limited to corbel brackets and *zapatas* used as capitals in portals, protruding *vigas* as roof structure, roughhewn panel doors and window grilles.

The residential design had a *sala*, or single large rectangular room forming the starting point. It was used for cooking, bathing, sleeping, entertaining. Other rooms were added in linear fashion to the sala. Often, uses of spaces would change depending on the season.

**Common Construction Materials and Character Defining Features:** Flat earth roofs supported by wood logs, covered with split wood latillas, vigas protruding through the wall plane, stepped wall buttresses, multi-light casement and double hung windows, adobe construction, portals, vigas, canale, corbel brackets (*zapatas*)



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
222 Ledoux Street, Blumenshein Studio



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
222 Ledoux Street, Blumenshein Studio



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
238 Ledoux Street, Harwood Museum



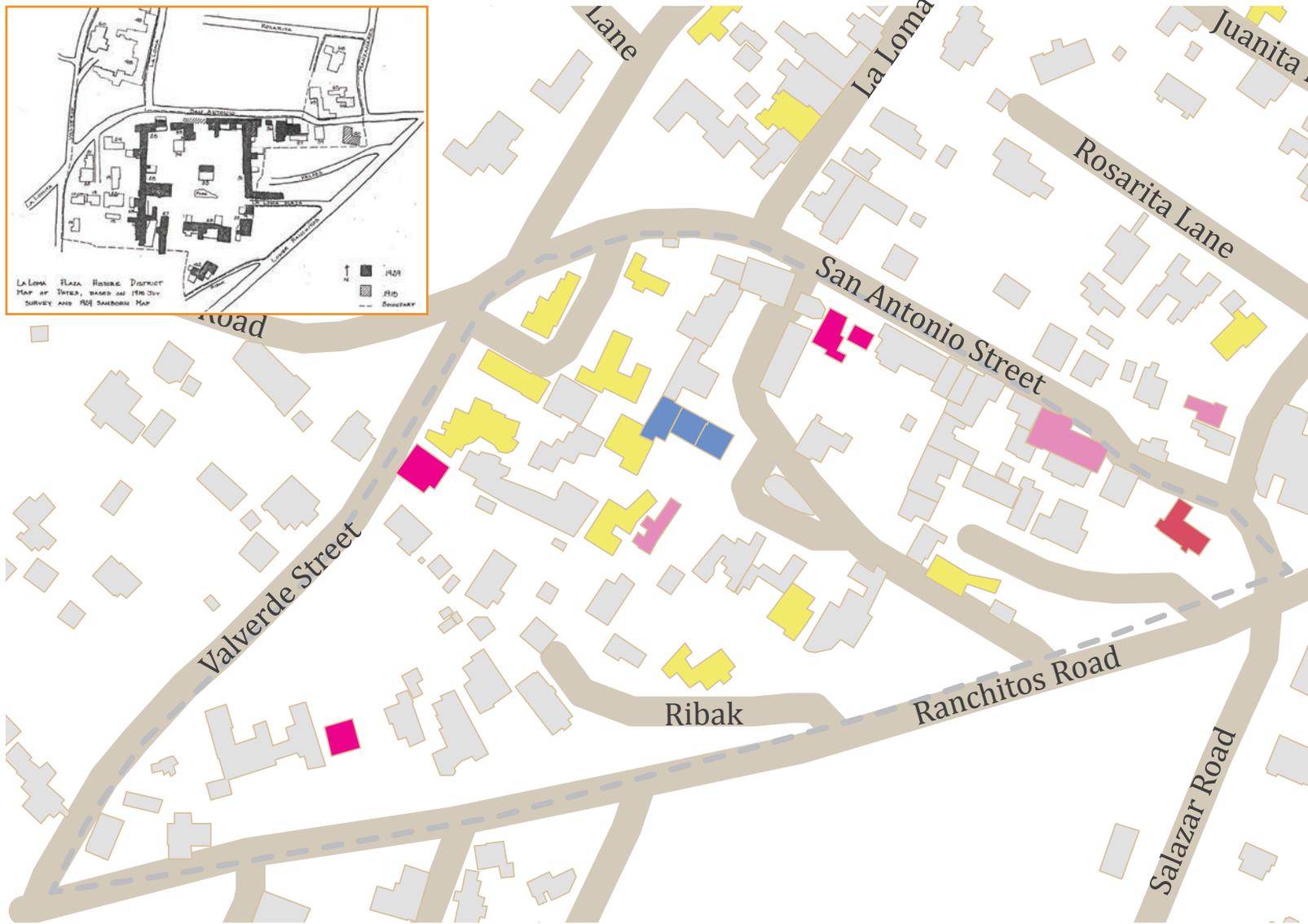
Spanish Pueblo Revival  
222 Ledoux Street, Blumenshein Studio



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
203 Ledoux Street



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
118 Camino de la Placita



**Hispanic Vernacular Style (1780-1900)** covers modest, linear, and flat roofed, owner-built houses through approximately 1950 and includes most early construction in Taos. Typically, in the NM Spanish tradition, houses had single-file plans that reflected their room-at-a-time evolution, flat roofs covered with adobe or corrugated metal, adobe walls and in some cases horizontal or vertical (jacal) log construction. Often each single-file room had its own exterior door and, after the first 3 or 4 rooms had been constructed, the houses' footprint may have evolved into an L-shape or U-shape. In some cases the Spanish ideal of a full courtyard house was achieved in this manner. In the traditional evolution, pitched gable roofs were later added above the flat roofs (often called New Mexican Vernacular). Gabled roofs sometimes hipped or with hipped sections covered with terne or corrugated metal, mud plaster and cement plaster walls, often with a porch extending along the front façade, simple wooden porch posts, dormers, brick chimneys, with one over one or four panel or one light over three panel wood doors and double-hung wood windows with simple wood trim, with little or no ornamentation.

**Elements:** Adobe construction, portals, vigas, corbels, narrow buildings, wood shingles in gable, influence of hipped box



Spanish Pueblo Revival/Hispanic Vernacular  
124 La Loma Street



Recent Spanish Pueblo Revival



Folk Territorial  
108A San Antonio Street



Hispanic Vernacular  
112 San Antonio Street



New Mexico Vernacular  
San Antonio de Padua La Loma Plaza



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
102 La Loma Plaza



Spanish Pueblo Revival/Hispanic Vernacular  
104-112 La Loma Street



Hispanic Vernacular  
107 La Loma Street



Spanish Pueblo Revival/Hispanic Vernacular  
104-112 La Loma Street



Hispanic Vernacular  
La Loma Plaza



**Spanish Pueblo Revival style, 1908 to present**, is named for the two cultures which contributed to its development. Original versions of this style, still being built in the end of the 19th Century, particularly in Pueblos and Hispanic villages, were models for the revival style. So successful was the revival of the Spanish Pueblo Style, it continues to be one of two most popular styles constructed in larger communities of New Mexico today. Historic styles ordinances passed in Santa Fe and Taos are based on preserving and building in this and the Territorial Revival Style.

**Elements:** Flat roof, corbel brackets, projecting vigas, recessed setback and massing, exposed lintels, rounded parapets, battered walls, wood corbel brackets and zapatas used as capitals in portals, rough hewn panel doors and window grilles, battered or rounded corners and parapets, sharp, then stepping buttresses, wood *canales* (scuppers), rectangular, “L” shaped, linear, “U” shaped and courtyard centered plans, front portals (porches), corner fireplaces, and modular square rooms

**Territorial Revival style, 1945 to present:** Found mainly in New Mexico, the Territorial Revival Style followed in the wake of the popular Spanish-Pueblo Revival Style. It is a revival of the Provincial Greek Revival or Territorial Style of c. 1846-80. It incorporates most of the decorative elements of the Territorial Style including true divided light wood windows and four-panel wood doors, stuccoed walls, brick coping, square columns with molding capitals.



*Hispanic Vernacular / Spanish Pueblo Revival  
133 Paseo del Pueblo Norte*



*Spanish Pueblo Revival, 115 Civic Plaza Drive*



*Territorial  
120 Bent Street*



*Hispanic Vernacular / Spanish Pueblo Revival  
117 Bent Street*



*New Mexico Vernacular  
122 Paseo del Pueblo Norte*



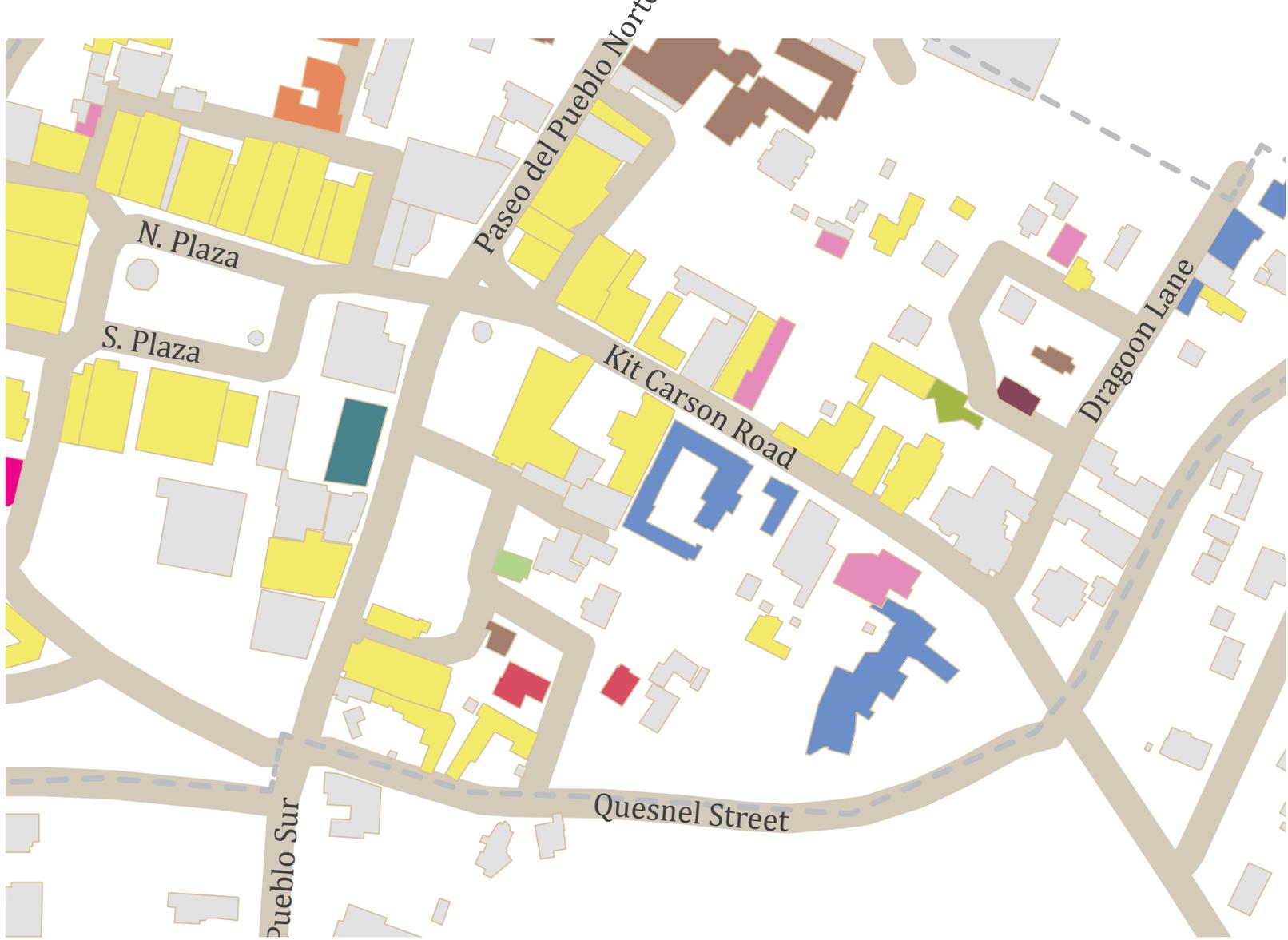
*Mission Revival  
122 Paseo del Pueblo Norte*



*Mission Revival  
125 Paseo del Pueblo Norte*



*Hispanic Vernacular / Spanish Pueblo Revival / Mission Revival  
136 Paseo del Pueblo Norte*



**Folk Territorial (Folk Victorian) 1880-1920** This style was made possible by the advent of the railroad. Common forms are “L” shaped, rectangular and square with steeply pitched roofs. The style is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk or vernacular house forms, which are generally much less elaborate than the Victorian styles. The details are usually of either Italianate or Queen Anne inspiration; occasionally the Gothic Revival influence is seen.

In remote areas, the Territorial Style continued well into the 20th Century. Regional variations of wood ornamentation developed which elaborated on simple Greek and Gothic Revival details. Local builders added invented elements to them. Applying hand saw, jig saw, molding plane, and miter box to milled lumber, isolated carpenters developed distinctive individual styles. Local surveys help to pinpoint these styles and identify some of the carpenters.

**Elements:** Adobe buildings with pitched roof, inventive decoration of posts and doors, shingles in gable; Queen Anne elements: lather turned columns, wrap around porch, shingles in gable

**Territorial Elements:** Brick coping, molding capitals, pedimented lentils, dentil courses, classical portico



Spanish Pueblo Revival/Hispanic Vernacular  
108 Quesnel Street



Queen Anne  
101 Des Georges Lane



Territorial  
113 Kit Carson Road



Territorial  
113 Kit Carson Road



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
114 Kit Carson Road



Hispanic Vernacular  
122 Kit Carson Road



Folk Territorial  
109 Des Georges Lane



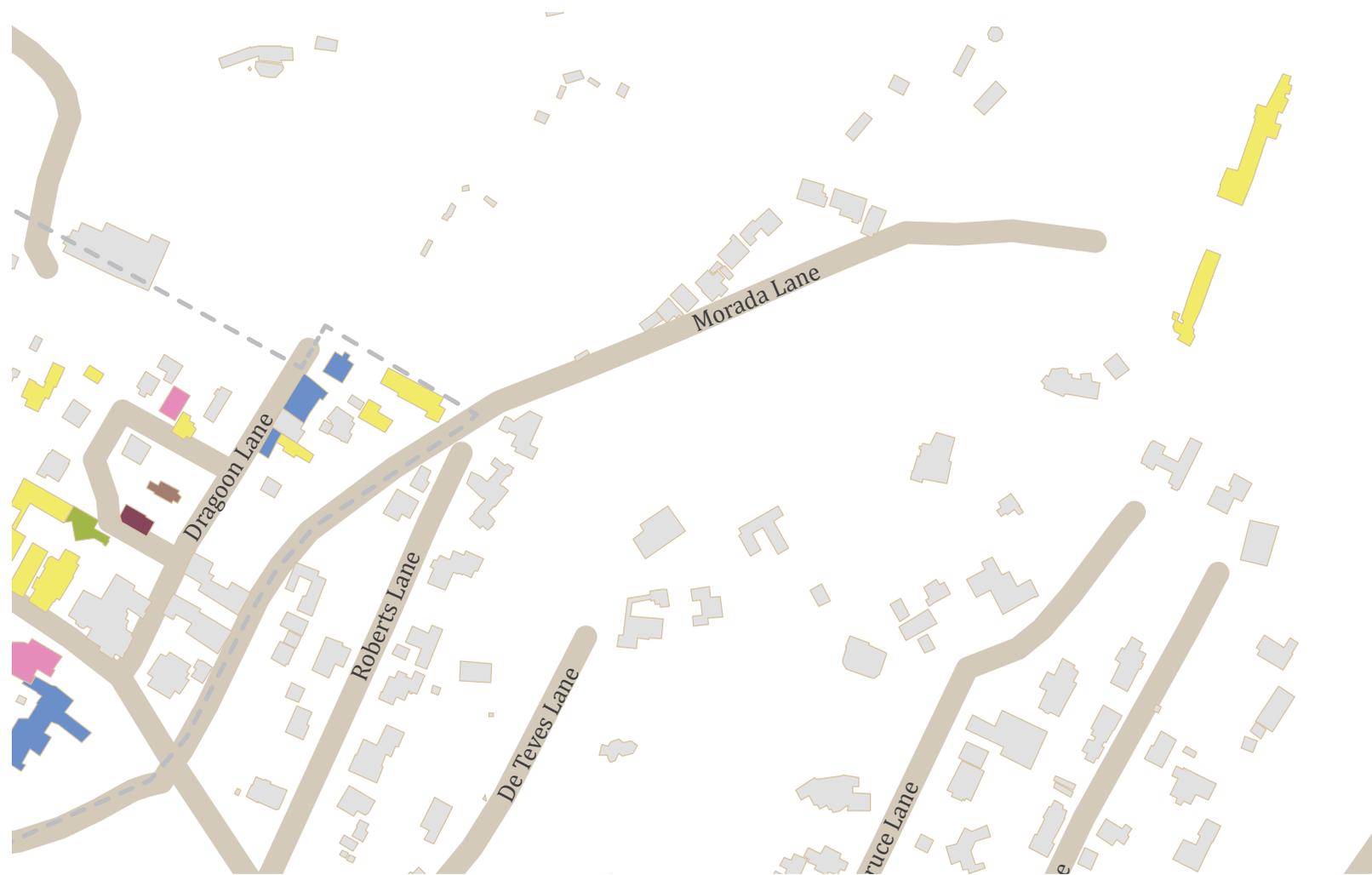
Hispanic Vernacular/Spanish Pueblo Revival  
146 Kit Carson Road



Hispanic Vernacular/Spanish Pueblo Revival  
119 Quesnel Street



Folk Territorial  
111 Quesnel Street



**Bungalow/Craftsman Style 1907-1930** A very popular early 20th Century alternative to the Classical and other Period Revival styles was the Bungalow/Craftsman Style. The typical bungalow house form is a one or a one-and-a-half story rectangular gable-roofed rectangular mass with a prominent, gabled or incised front porch, often full width. It typically incorporates materials in close to their rustic or natural state: rock faced or undressed stone, cobblestone, shingle siding and earth-toned color schemes, and emphasizes structural details. The best examples skillfully contrast a variety of materials.

In NM, the small bungalow, often little more than a cottage or cabin, was typically a front-gable form with a gabled porch of less than full width and with a distinctive floor plan that it shared with Mission, Pueblo, Mediterranean and Modernistic Styles. The plan is closely associated with the rapid growth of the middle class and the rise of a more informal life style just before and after the First World War. The house is organized with the public spaces to one side and the private ones to the other. Additions are usually added to the rear of the building. Inside, a broad opening separates the living and dining rooms – often screened by a pair of low, built-in bookcases and full-height piers.

**Elements:** One or one and half stories, rectangular, gable roofed form, exposed wood and structural wood decorative detailing (Craftsman style) including porch railings, rafters, beams, purlins, barge boards or knee brace brackets, shingle cladding, rustic local stone



Tony Lujan/Victor Higgins House  
Spanish Pueblo Revival, 239 Morada Lane



Morada near Mabel Dodge Luban House  
Spanish Pueblo Revival, 335 Penetente Lane



Spanish Pueblo/Hispanic Vernacular  
119 Dragoon Lane



Mission Revival Style  
110 Dragoon Lane



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
228 Morada Lane



Mabel Dodge Luban House  
Spanish Pueblo Revival, 240 Morada Lane



Mabel Dodge Luban House  
Spanish Pueblo Revival, 240 Morada Lane



Mabel Dodge Luban House  
Spanish Pueblo Revival, 240 Morada Lane



**Mission Revival 1899-1930** An early indication of the revival of interest in the Spanish Colonial heritage of the American Southwest, the Mission Style was first promoted by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SFRR) and it grew in popularity in New Mexico. It was the AT&SF's official style for their stations and resort hotels. Its design was heavily influenced by California's early Spanish missions.

Red tile roofs and light colored stuccoed walls are its trademarks and usually there is at least one aperture emphasized by a round-arched opening or picturesque grouping of windows, Often tile is restricted to porches or parapets which front otherwise flat roofs, and in some case; the tile is in fact a pressed metal imitation. Most often a residential style, the larger examples make frequent use of wood or wrought iron balcony railings and window grilles. Also ornamental decoration of cast stone such as twisted columns or door frames are applied to the faces.

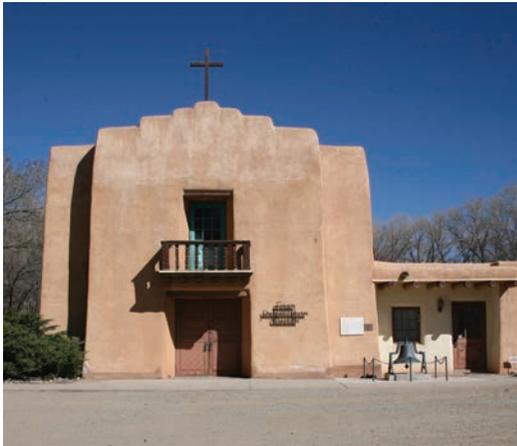
**Elements:** Curvilinear parapet, rounded openings, red tile roof, white or earth tone smooth plastered stucco walls, thick walls sometimes with nichos, arcades, arched windows and entrances, low pitched predominantly tiled roofs



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
212 Paseo del Pueblo Norte



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
227 Paseo del Pueblo Norte



Spanish Pueblo Revival/Mission  
215 Paseo del Pueblo Norte



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
412 Paseo del Pueblo Norte



Spanish Pueblo Revival  
412 Paseo del Pueblo Norte



Simplified Fachwerk  
215 Beimer Avenue