



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

**National Endowment for the Humanities**  
**Notification of No Adverse Effect Finding for the Built Environmental**  
**Challenge Infrastructure and Capacity Building Grant award (CHA 268762)**  
**Georgia O’Keeffe Museum Construction Project: Building a New Campus**  
**for the 21st Century**

**To:** All Interested Agencies, Groups, and Individuals  
**From:** Ann E. Piesen, MCP, Federal Preservation and Environmental Officer  
National Endowment for the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), an independent federal agency, has conditionally awarded the Georgia O’Keeffe Museum (GOKM) a Challenge Infrastructure and Capacity Building Grant award (CHA 268762), titled “The Georgia O’Keeffe Museum Construction Project: Building a New Campus for the 21st Century.” The project will create a new museum campus at 123 and 135 Grant Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501. The intent of the new museum is to create a welcoming and accessible campus for visitors and communities through innovative presentations of O’Keeffe’s art, the northern New Mexican landscape, and the lived experiences of Georgia O’Keeffe within this region.

NEH support is limited to the proposed 56,000-square-foot gallery and exhibition building at 123 Grant Avenue and landscaping and other ground-level improvements between the museum and the Alfred M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue. The new exhibition building will replace the functions of the existing 18,430-square-foot, one-story commercial structure at 217 Johnson Street, Santa Fe. The project does not involve any physical alterations to Alfred M. Bergere House or the Marcy Street Office complex buildings at 200 West Marcy Street/155 Grant Avenue.

NEH has determined that there will be no adverse effect to the built environment. The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (HPD/SHPO) concurred on the determination on April 4, 2024 (Attachment A). NEH has made a separate Adverse Effect determination for below ground resources and is preparing a Memorandum of Agreement in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, (54 USC § 306101) and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.

**Description of the Undertaking and Affected Historic Properties**

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, both modern and ancient.

The undertaking consists of a one-story new museum structure, designed in a modified Pueblo Revival style, and associated landscape and ground improvements spanning two lots at 123 and 135 Grant Avenue. It is conceived as a campus-type arrangement of buildings.

Attachment B provides the design of the proposed new museum and landscape enhancements. The Santa Fe Historic Districts Review Board (HRDB), the review body recognized under the Santa Fe Certified Local Governments agreement, unanimously approved the design at their January 9, 2024, hearing (Case # 2023-007222).

The Georgia O’Keeffe Museum project area is located within the Santa Fe Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS # 73001150). There are multiple ‘Significant’ and ‘Contributing’ and National Register-eligible structures within the designated Area of Potential Affects (APE) (Attachments C & D).

### **Purpose and Need**

The Georgia O’Keeffe Museum in historic downtown Santa Fe has requested a challenge grant of \$750,000 from NEH to support a \$45 million capital campaign to create a new museum campus. Anchored by a new 56,000-square-foot exhibition, education, and collections facility, the campaign positions The O’Keeffe as a world-class, visitor-centric, community-minded museum for the 21st century. The campaign includes constructing a new exhibition building on the site of the current Education Annex at 123 Grant Avenue (the Safeway Building) and landscape improvements at 135 Grant Avenue (the Alfred M. Bergere House).

Since 1997, GOKM has introduced nearly four million people to Georgia O’Keeffe, a pivotal American artist of the 20th century, through her art, life, and legacy in the context of multicultural New Mexico. But as the collections have grown from 38 paintings to nearly 18,000 objects, and with an increasing international interest in O’Keeffe, GOKM’s facilities have become inadequate. Currently, school tours must be suspended during peak tourism periods. Lectures are held off-site in rented hotel spaces. Preschool visits are scheduled before opening hours so children can sit on the floor without causing a tripping hazard. The most significant deficiency is that due to inadequate space, GOKM cannot host major touring exhibitions, for which they are the primary lender. As visitors and the regional community demand more exhibitions, public programs, and interactive experiences, limited space restricts many opportunities.

A modern, thoughtful, and larger exhibition building will create a strong visual presence and a full museum program that the current site lacks.

### **Identification of Historic Properties**

#### **Initial Reconnaissance**

Identification of above-ground resources began with a consultation between GOKM and the HPD/SHPO to identify an APE. While the museum was still in the design phase, schematic drawings gave a sense of its location, position, height, massing, bulk, and architectural expression. With drawings in hand, both parties walked around the project area, anticipating

where the completed museum might have visibility from adjacent buildings, streetscapes, and along view corridors. Following this exercise, a map with a draft APE was prepared (Fig. 1).

To give a more precise understanding of visual effects on the built environment, GOKM paid for a story pole presentation. Story poles provide a sense of a building's size, mass, scale, and silhouette. The technique is helpful to understand how new construction may affect the area and views from different vantage points. The visual markers — red-tipped poles attached to multiple scissor lifts — were arranged at the building's tallest points, corners, and elevation midpoints (Fig. 2).

Consulting Parties (CPs) and the City of Santa Fe's Historic Preservation Division staff were invited to participate in a walk to view the story poles in the initial APE. This event took place on July 13, 2021, and was attended by the mandatory CPs (HPD-SHPO and the Pueblo of Tesuque) and representatives from other parties (Attachment E).

Walking the APE, the CPs provided informal feedback on the new museum's potential visual impacts based on the story poles' visibility. In a few instances, the parties concluded that the poles were not observable from several points within the draft APE. Responding to this, HPD/SHPD reduced the APE footprint, particularly in the north, northwest, and northeast areas, where the poles were not seen. The adjusted APE and accompanying map (Fig. 3) were agreed upon through a consultation, and on August 12, 2021, a letter was sent to NEH reporting this agreement (Attachment F).

HPD/SHPD and GOKM further agreed to a process to record resources within the revised APE. The adjusted APE map was used to identify approximately 20 buildings requiring National Register evaluation. The list comprises mainly buildings along the Grant Avenue and West Palace Avenue corridors and intersecting streets (Fig. 4).

Given that the majority of the buildings within the APE are landmark structures that are well documented with existing survey forms, National Register nominations, local designations, and cultural and/or archaeological resources reports, HPD/SHPD agreed that recordation could consist of an update, using a tabular format (Attachment D).

Buildings that had no previous documentation would be recorded, based on their age and potential significance, with a New Mexico Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) base form (1). Other resources which had no existing documentation, such as the Safeway and Bataan Vocational buildings, would be recorded fully with new HCPI forms 1 and 2 (Attachments G & H). (The Bataan building was initially considered part of the NEH-funded project but was later removed from the grant. It, however, remains within the APE).

Following the City of Santa Fe's direction, the Alfred M. Bergere House was not re-recorded with a new form, as existing documentation, and recent work by GOKM's archival staff was considered adequate (Attachment H). However, at the City's request, GOKM's consultant did extensive research on the property's wood picket fence and south property wall, both of which were evaluated for status by the HDRB as an addendum (Attachment J).

## **Research and Recordation**

Existing documentation was gathered from the City of Santa Fe, HPD/SHPD, and local archives. The documents comprised various HBI/HCPI forms, State and National Register nominations, archaeological studies, cultural resource evaluations, and local landmark documents. Additional data gathering and primary source research was conducted for buildings and structures identified for a survey update.

This phase included reviewing histories presented in existing documentation. This step including determining if previous reports represented inclusiveness, by acknowledging the role of women and non-Anglo actors important to the property's history.

The identification phase included a physical survey. The fieldwork evaluated the condition of the building as to whether it retained historic integrity. A National Register area of significance was assigned (Attachment D).

Each resource in the APE was recorded with photographs, field notes, and, on occasion, measurements. This first field survey started in 2021. Given the prolonged nature of the project, additional checks were performed, with the last occurring on December 3, 2023.

The consultant made judgment calls during the recordation and research phase, focusing on resources in which integrity aspects had changed or new themes or areas of significance had been identified.

### **Recommendations of National Register Eligibility**

Following the survey and research phases, a recommendation of National Register eligibility was assigned to each resource in the APE (Attachment D). The evaluation, for the most part, reaffirmed a resource's existing designation in the Santa Fe Historic District or as an individually listed property.

Given that the federal district's period of significance ends in 1927, there were younger buildings that were recommended for their own merit. For example, the Bishop Building (Resource #3), renovated in 1937 to reflect a territorial era double porch design, is not Contributing to the district. However, upon further research and the fact the renovation is well over 50 years old, the building appeared to merit National Register eligibility as Contributing resource. Conversely, no buildings were recommended for delisting.

### **Existing Conditions**

#### **Streetscapes**

The APE contains two streetscapes: West Palace Avenue and Grant Avenue. Their characteristics and histories are presented in brief.

#### **West Palace Avenue**

##### ***Streetscape Characteristics***

- Buildings placed close to sidewalks
- Continuous façades and buildings with shared walls and parapets
- One- to three-story building heights
- Presence of *portales* and balconies
- Wide sidewalks
- Limited street trees
- Primarily commercial

- Homegenous architecture (south side, outside APE)
- New Territorial style ornamentation
- Commercial signage
- 90-degree intersecting streets

### ***History***

One of the principal roads of Santa Fe’s colonial town plan, Avenida del Palacio, moved across the Plaza in a relative east-west direction, with the Palacio del Gobernador flanking its north side. Continuing through the Mexican period, Palace Avenue, west of the Plaza, became militarized along its north edge with a presidio erected after the Pueblo Revolt. The south side was lined with large, one-story placita homes forming a continuous building façade. This pattern continued after American occupation, with the former presidio converted into a U.S. military reservation.

The south side remained a continuous wall of homes placed close to the street. Over time, these began to convert to commercial use. In the late 19th century, the avenue’s west end gained the nickname, “Lower Palace,” signifying a grittier element than the road east of the Plaza. The corridor saw the most significant change with the arrival of the New Mexico Art Museum in 1917, followed in 1956 by the three-story Bokum Building terminating Grant Avenue at West Palace, and most recently, the 1986 three-story Palace Court Building.

### **Grant Avenue Corridor**

#### ***Streetscape Characteristics***

- Buildings on large lots, set back from street at different positions
- Predominantly freestanding structures
- Many buildings arranged at angles to the street
- One- to three-story building heights
- Combination of commercial (mainly office), institutional, and religious uses
- Heterogeneous mix of architectural styles and periods
- Mature street trees
- Presence of low, wood (often picket) fences
- 90-degree and offset intersecting streets

### ***History***

While part of the corridor dates to the colonial period, it took on a formal appearance after American occupation, when it was named Grant Avenue and became the west boundary of the Fort Marcy Military Reservation. The west edge of the corridor remained agricultural through the mid-19th century. Later, prominent Anglo-Santa Feans built homes on large, irregular

tracts. In the early 20th century, both sides of the avenue were residential. In the 1920s, Grant Avenue became an alignment of U.S. 84/285.

The first interruption of its predominantly residential pattern arrived in late 1938 when the sprawling, 19th-century Mignardot-Gomez compound was demolished for the Santa Fe County Courthouse. While the resulting building mostly fit within the former residence's footprint, the courthouse changed the use of surrounding residences over time as they were converted into offices. A few years later, the first Safeway, completed in 1941, removed two residences and introduced a commercial aspect.

The three-story buildings on West Palace Avenue (Bokum Building and Palace Court Building) brought new heights and architectural styles to the corridor. Beyond the APE, the large, bulked masses of the First Presbyterian Church additions and the Santa Fe Community Convention Center, completed in 2008, dramatically changed height and building setbacks.

While it is often expressed that Grant Avenue has a Territorial *feel*, this is not substantiated by its built environment. Only the Oliver P. Hovey House remains from that period. The buildings within the APE have an average construction date of 1930 and represent heterogeneous architectural styles. Still, the presence of picket fences at several properties helps communicate the street's former association.

## **Finding of No Adverse Effect**

### **Affected Properties**

Two properties were identified to be directly affected (physical destruction or damage to all or part of the property) by the project:

- The Alfred M. Bergere House, at 135 Grant Avenue, an individually listed building on the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS # 75001166). Its front, non-historic wood picket fence will be altered, and a non-historic property wall, forming its south boundary, will be demolished. New landscaping will be introduced along its south and east sides. The project will not physically impact the building.
- Completed in 1966 and significantly altered in 1993, the Safeway Building at 123 Grant Avenue is a non-historic building and, therefore, was not assessed for effect. The building is scheduled for demolition.

The Alfred M. Bergere House was built in the 1870s as officer housing for the Fort Marcy Military Reservation. It was one of six Officers' Quarters occupying an area between current-day Grant Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, Palace Avenue, and West Marcy Street (Fig.5). Like fort structures from the earlier Spanish period, it had adobe wall construction. Unlike these, it featured a central passage plan and a flow of separate rooms in a parlor, dining, chamber, and kitchen configuration (Fig. 6). It included additional rooms in an ell at the rear and bedrooms on an upper story accessed by stairs in the hall.

The one-and-half-story cross-gabled plan and its placement back from the street made it distinctive in Santa Fe's historically Spanish colonial development pattern. Part of the landscape included a front axial path and picket fences delineating each home's front, side, and rear lot lines.

It served as military housing until around 1904, after which it became a private residence owned at various times by the Baca, Luna, Otero, and Bergere families. In c.1925, during Eduardo

Otero's ownership, it transformed into a Pueblo Revival-style residence (Fig. 7). Nina Otero likely oversaw the work. Work involved building a second-story hollow clay tile addition, changing fenestration, and adding Pueblo-Revival details. During the same period, a one-car garage and a tennis court were added at the rear, and fruit trees were planted (Fig. 8).

Following the death of Anita Bergere, Harry Bigbee acquired the property in 1976 and used the house for his law practice. The Georgia O'Keeffe Museum took over the property in the 1990s. The museum worked with the New York firm of Gluckman Mayner Architects to convert the house into an archives and research center. The project, completed in 2001, involved a one-story, 2,430 square-foot concrete addition across the east façade to serve as the archives and research room.

It was designed to blend with the Bergere house but involved changes to the rear and side elevations to accommodate the new building. Part of the work involved rebuilding and adding a new portal on the south elevation to connect with the new structure (Fig. 9). The new 1,005-square-foot new porch was attached directly to the restored structure. In addition, the home's front portal was partially reconstructed, and its historic windows were renovated and/or replaced. The picket fence along Grant Avenue was rebuilt in kind.

As the project did not involve federal funds, these alterations were not evaluated at the time as to how they affected its National Register status.

### **Proposed Actions to Avoid and/or Minimize Adverse Effects**

Based on a review of the initial museum plan and informal feedback from HPD/SHPO, GOKM worked to avoid and minimize adverse effects on historic properties within the APE. This is demonstrated in the complete redesign of the proposed landscaping for the Alfred M. Bergere House and a revision of the Museum plan to minimize potential visual effects on nearby designated and eligible resources, the Grant Avenue streetscape, and the Santa Fe Historic District.

### **Alfred M. Bergere House**

#### ***Landscape and Setting Elements***

While the National Register nomination does not refer to the landscape, fence, or wall, it states the house had "retained much of its original environment." This nomination was written before the 2001 addition and renovation project which altered the landscape and outdoor spaces. Given this, GOKM felt the front yard was the only area to have retained historic integrity from the period of significance.

The initial plan consisted of a 100% redesign of the existing landscape (Fig. 10). It proposed removing the character-defining central axial path, lawn and mature trees and a wood picket fence. The axial path and wood picket fence have been part of the property since its Territorial period. In its place was a new design with native plantings, stone mulch panels, a raised water table, and a staggered cross-axial path, introducing approximately 282 square feet of concrete across the front yard (Fig. 11). A low adobe wall and a steel turnstile gate were to replace the picket fence. The innovative plan, which involved native plantings and water-saving measures, was not in keeping with the property's period landscape and was considered by GOKM a threat to the National Register aspects of design and setting and, potentially, feeling and association.

Responding to GOKM’s input, the design team considerably modified the plan to remove nearly all proposed work in front of the house, the property’s southwest corner, and the area along the south elevation that was not affected by the 2001 addition. The revised scheme maintains the existing axial path, lawn, garden beds, and brick pathway (Fig. 12). Current plantings will also be retained, except for a declining catalpa tree, which will be removed and replaced.

The wood picket fence, determined to be of recent construction under a separate study, will remain in front of the house (Fig. 13). Roughly 22’ of its 120’ total length will be removed at the south end to create better pedestrian flow and ADA accessibility. It will terminate with a new adobe and stucco block wall, which will attach to the fence at a right angle.

The overall reduction in design was meant to respect the historical setting of the house and to maintain the front landscape, which is important to its National Register setting (Fig. 7).

### ***East-West Property Wall***

A stuccoed block wall runs along the south property line of the Alfred M. Bergere House. It separates the registered site from the former Safeway Building lot. The 272’ long solid wall shows considerable variety in height, measuring at different points between roughly 72” and 102”. During the Fort Marcy and Otero-Bergere periods, a picket fence stood along this axis.

It was determined under a separate study that the present wall was likely constructed in the 1950s as a “courtesy” border between the house and the supermarket. In its design and material, the wall does not fit within the property’s National Register period of significance, but it was present, likely at a lower height, when it was nominated in 1975.

Opening the space between the new museum and the Alfred M. Bergere House is critical to the plan. The museum desires this to create a campus-type space with an unimpeded flow between the two structures. Removing the wall is necessary to meet these goals and to establish a garden and outdoor area.

A separate architectural goal is to create a visual dialogue between the two structures. This cannot be achieved with a wall between them. To visually reinforce and communicate that they were once separate properties, the wall’s alignment will be indicated by a change of paving material (Fig. 12).

### **Santa Fe Historic District and Contributing and/or Eligible Buildings**

Following HPD/SHPO’s January 4, 2024, letter, GOKM evaluated how the proposed undertaking fits within the district’s affected streetscape (Grant Avenue) to determine if it is harmonious with its character and associated historic resources. HPD/SHPO, in their letter, enumerated these elements to include “setback of buildings from the street; orientation of buildings to streets and each other; size, scale, and proportion; rhythm of streetscapes and open spaces; massing and height; and materials, detailing, and fenestration.”

### ***Setback and Orientation***

The former Safeway Building lot, where the new museum is proposed, was developed in the mid-1960s, and received a major renovation to both the building and landscape in the early 1990s.



The current structure, former Safeway No. 921, replaced an earlier Safeway. Erected in 1941, the earlier building required the demolition of two residences, including an officers' residence dating to the Fort Marcy Reservation period. The 1940s building was placed on a relative east-west axis, with its façade directly on the west lot line. The remaining residential lots were leveled and paved for parking. The building's placement and orientation were not in keeping with the surviving buildings of the former residential area.

The newer Safeway, completed in 1966, was set farther back from Grant Avenue than the previous building, and arranged at a relative north-south orientation. Its placement, nearly 160' distant from the street, was also not in keeping with Grant Avenue's historic pattern.

The new museum, both in terms of its earlier and revised designs, is planned to be much closer to the street than the existing Safeway Building. In this way, it sits at a more appropriate setback and orientation than the current building and is closer in these aspects to historic structures across the street.

As noted earlier, buildings along Grant Avenue (principally former historic residences) have a range of setback distances and are oriented at angles that respond to the street.

In the initial museum plan, the west elevation was positioned on a north-south axis except for one plane (Attachment K). The façade had seven distinct wall positions, resulting in a jagged composition. The redesign now includes a long, angled wall responding to the street's axis. The new design reduced the number of planes and, with its angled section, harmonizes with historic buildings in the immediate streetscape.

In addition, the museum footprint has been made more compact. Previously, it extended onto the 135 Grant property with a walled structure. This feature has been removed from the revised design with all new construction to take place only on the 123 Grant Avenue lot.

### ***Size, Scale, and Proportion***

The new museum is meant to showcase the work of Georgia O'Keeffe as well as holding event space, storage, and the museum's offices and operations. This calls for a much larger structure than the former residences that once stood on the site.

With these multiple functions, the new museum is comparable to the former county courthouse, a two-and-a-half story building with a 140' long street façade. In terms of scale, height, and proportion, the planned museum has less impact on the street than First Presbyterian Church, which, at its top height, is three stories with a nearly 175'-long façade. The proposed museum is much smaller in scale than the 300'-long Santa Fe Community Convention Center and the 220'-long new Santa Fe County Courthouse, both of which are outside the APE, but within the streetscape.

### ***Rhythm and Open Spaces***

Considering streetscape patterns and open spaces, the new museum presents a rhythm similar to other larger, non-residential buildings in the APE and the Grant Avenue corridor. This would include the long solid walls of the Escudero House and First Presbyterian Church though they are not entirely equivalent. It must be reiterated that the once-residential pattern of the museum property was obliterated in the 1940s. Since then, the site has had larger buildings with longer façades.

At its west exposure, the new museum has open space consisting of landscape areas, a sidewalk, and an entrance ramp (Attachment B: Illustrative Site Plan/Sheet L100, SW Site Perspective/Sheet R011). This open space is at a depth like other frontages on the streetscape. Reflecting the building's intention — to

The museum's mass and height will be like other historic buildings in the APE. Its cubic, Pueblo-type massing is found with the Alfred M. Bergere House and the former Santa Fe County Courthouse. Each has stepped massing, which helps reduce the appearance of height. The museum's wall articulation is similar to these structures, as well as the First Presbyterian Church and the New Mexico Art Museum. Its wall battering is harmonious with other Pueblo-type buildings in the APE and streetscape (Attachment B/ be inviting and without obstruction — it does not have walls or fences parallel to the street.

### ***Massing and Height***

Sheet A252h).

The museum's height is controlled by restrictions and design guidelines for the local historic district. The initial design met these requirements, but still an attempt was made during the redesign to make it more compatible with streetscape and adjacent historic buildings.

These adjustments involved lowering the maximum building height on the west elevation from 32'-8" to 24'. At the northwest corner, closest to Grant Avenue and the Alfred M. Bergere House property, the height was lowered further to 20' — a decrease of 12'-8" from the previous design. As a result of this height reduction, the west façade is now lower than the Bergere home's parapet. The maximum height of the revised design has also been lowered from 32'-8" to 30', while the average height of revised museum is now 24'.

These heights are now compatible with historic buildings across the street.

### ***Materials, Detailing, and Fenestration***

The building's purpose as a museum requires that fenestration, particularly windows, be kept to a minimum. Windows take up wall space that could be used for display, and sunlight damages artwork and affects a museum visitor's experience. Its design, with its minimum number of openings, should be considered responding to functional requirements and not an aesthetic statement. In this light, the museum contrasts with the Santa Fe County Courthouse, where the principal and side elevations have many windows to draw light into offices — representing the intended function of that building.

The museum's design communicates with other Pueblo Revival buildings in the APE through its cubic, stepped massing, solid wall construction, rounded parapets, batter and buttressing, deeply recessed, limited fenestration, and drainage *canales*. These elements are the essential features of the style's presentation. The style will be reinforced at a material level with a mud adobe brick construction and a stucco finish applied to each elevation. The museum, however, will not mimic the often-caricatured elements of wood *portales*, projecting vigas, vertical supports, rustic door and window lintels.

The building will reflect a dominant style in the historic district and create its own interpretation of it. It is compatible with the streetscape and surrounding district but will be of its own time and place.

In this way, the building will not adversely affect historic structures within the APE.

**Figures**

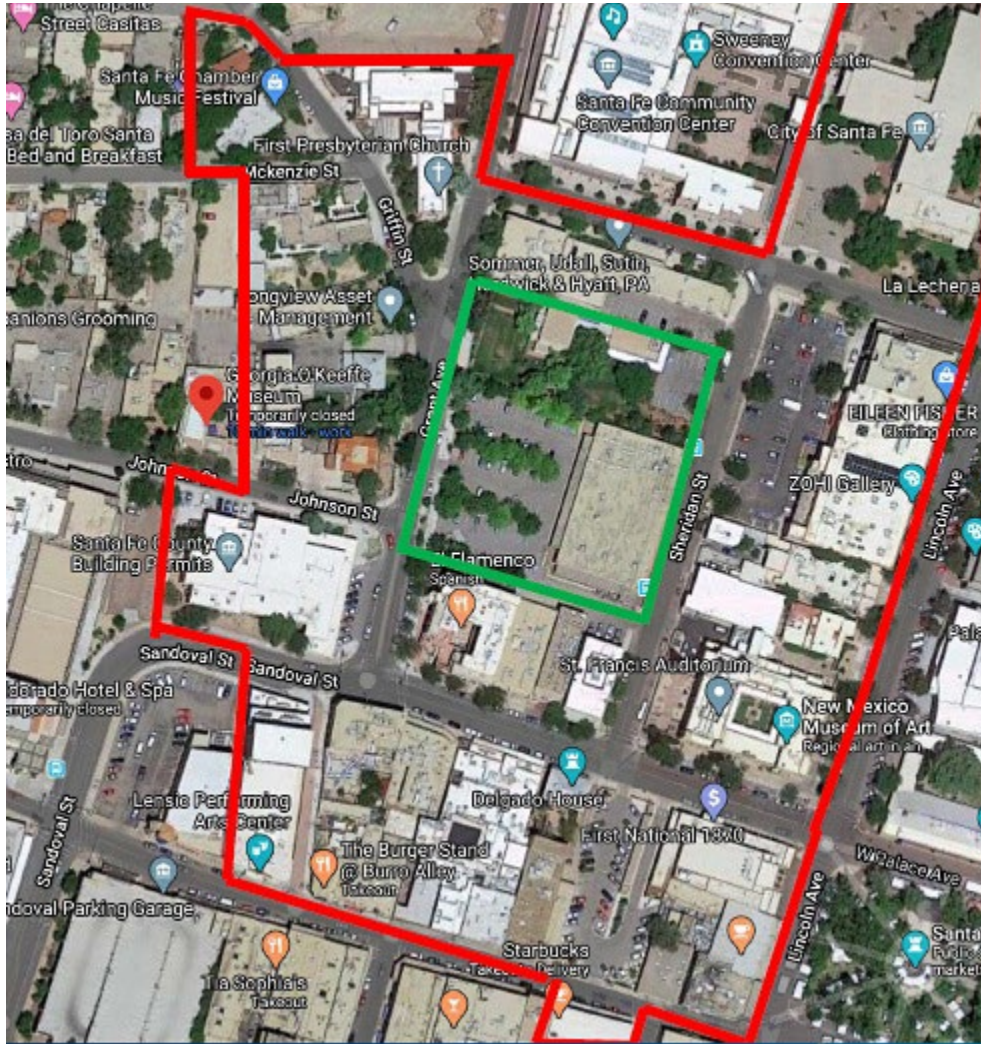


Figure 1: Initial APE map for built environment (red), pre -July 13, 2021. HPD-SHPO.



Figure 2: Story pole marker; former Safeway Building in background. July 13, 2021.



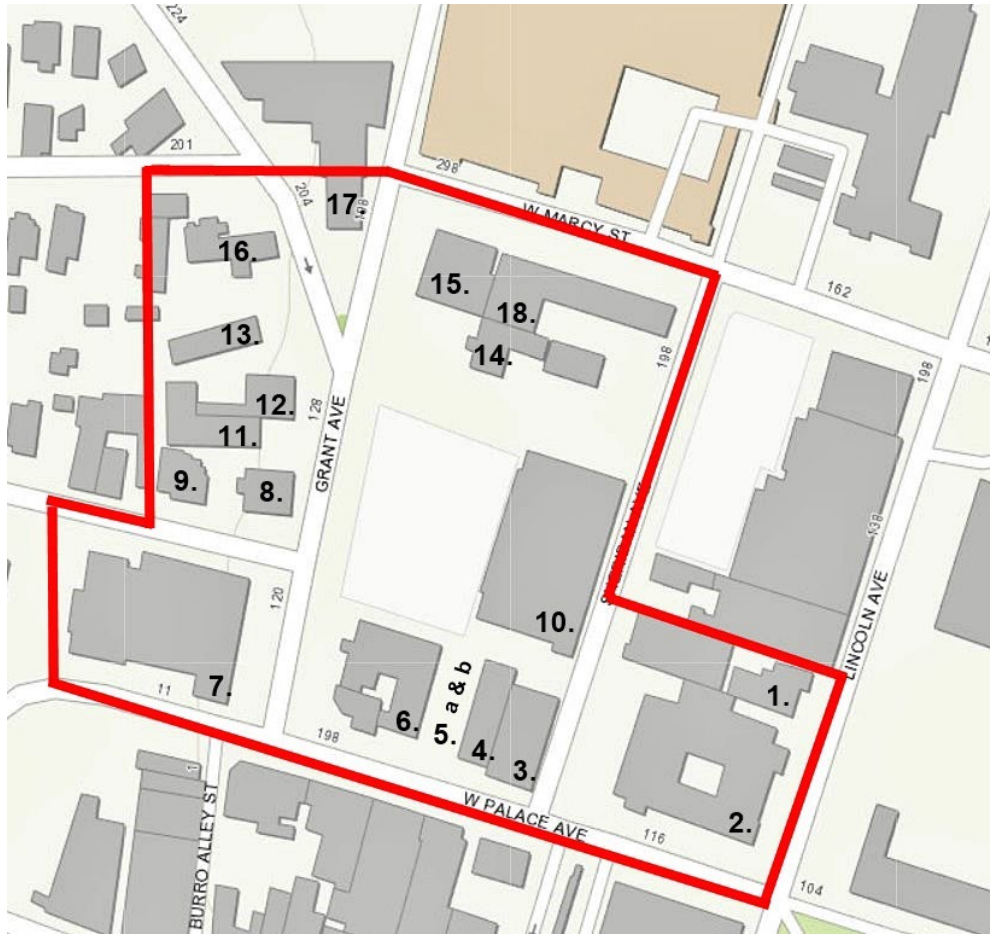


Figure 4: Buildings surveyed within the APE.

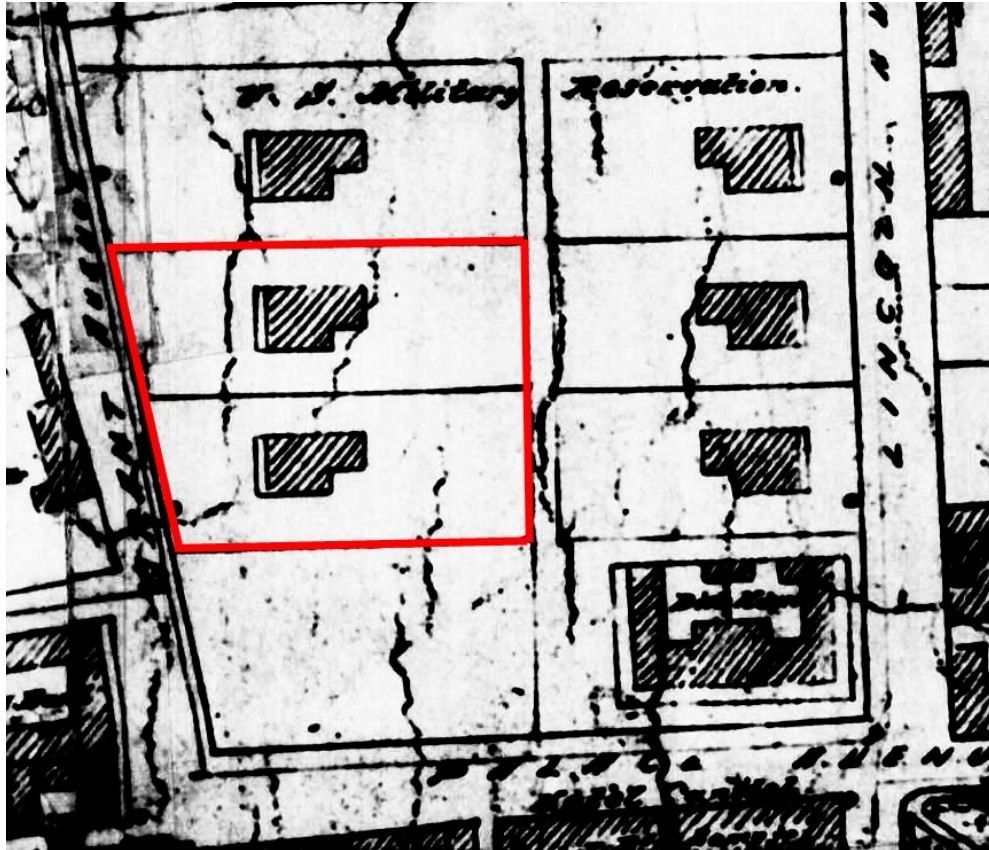


Figure 5: H. H. Hartmann, "Map of the City of Santa Fe, N.M.," c.1885-86, illustrating the Fort Marcy Military Reservation officers' complex. Project lots highlighted in red.



Figure 6: Future Alfred M. Bergere House, c.1873. North and west elevations.

Timothy H. O'Sullivan, photographer. Source: Still Picture Records Section, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland.





Figure 7: Alfred M. Bergere House, west and south elevations. July 2, 2021. The grassy area in front and to the right will be preserved.



Figure 8: 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Alfred M. Bergere House Highlighted.

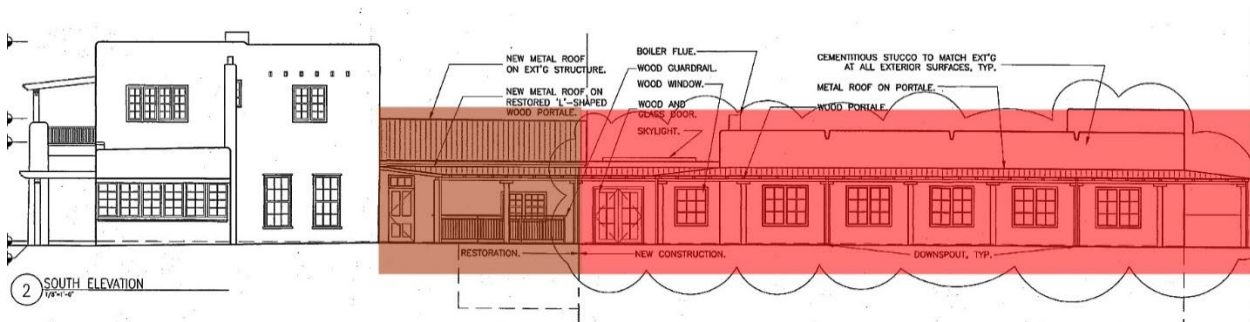


Figure 9: 2001 alteration to Alfred M. Bergere House at south elevation. Brown, restored and/or reconstructed area; red, new construction. Gluckman Mayer, Sheet AO4, July 21, 1999.

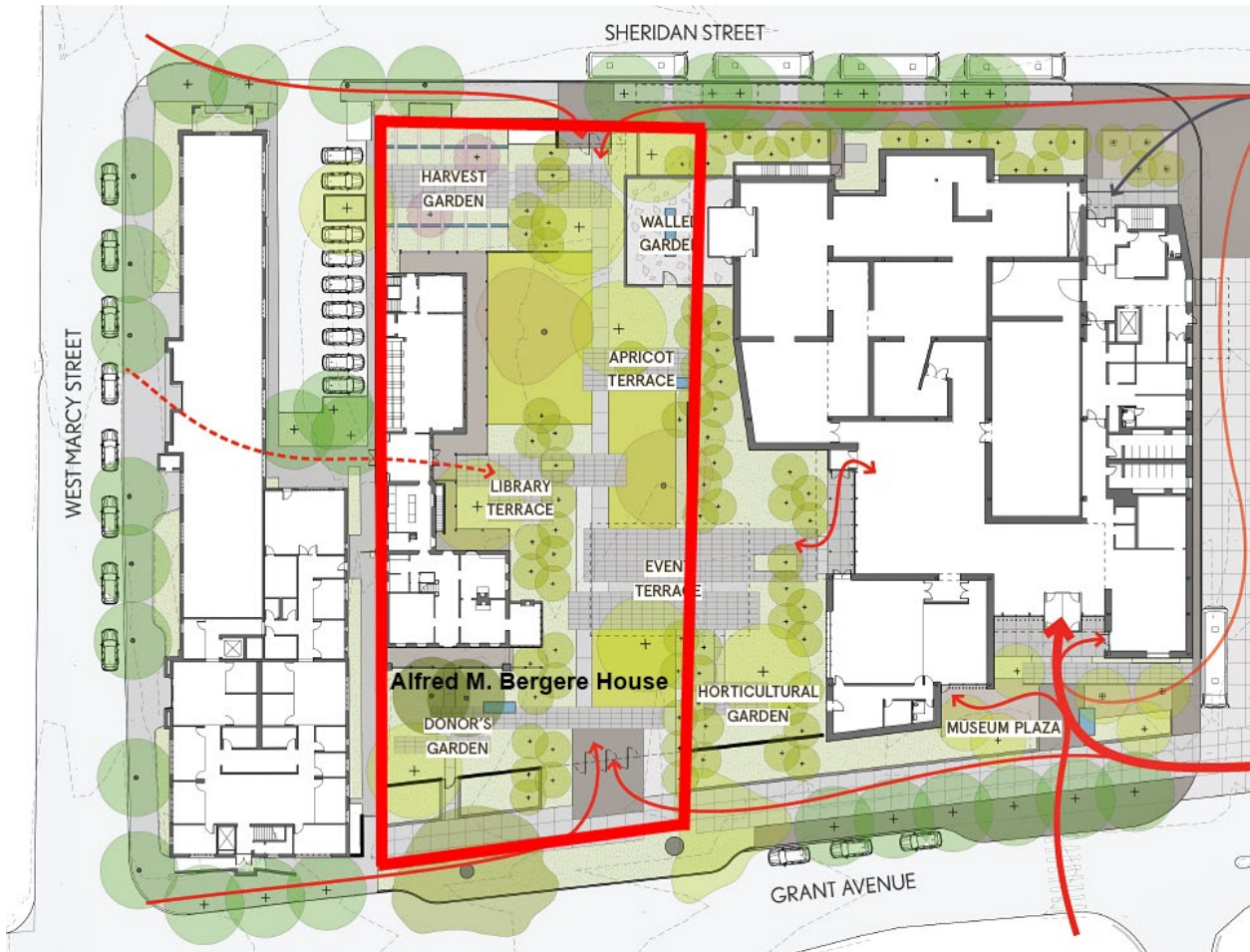


Figure 10: Original landscape plan. Approximate National Register boundary indicated by red line. Reed+ Hilderbrand, 90% schematic design, June 25, 2020. This set was provided to HPD-SHPO and HDRB.



Figure 11: Rendering of original landscape plan; Alfred M. Bergere House at upper left. Reed+ Hilderbrand, 90% schematic design, June 25, 2020. This set was provided to HPD-SHPO and HDRB.



Figure 12: Revised landscape. Reed+ Hilderbrand, dnca architects, L100, December 18, 2023.



Figure 13: Rendering of revised landscape plan. Alfred M. Bergere House at upper left. Reed+Hilderbrand, dnca architects, Sheet L100, December 18, 2023.

## **Attachments**

- A. April 4, 2024, New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Concurrence of No Adverse Effect to the Built Environment
- B. Georgia O’Keeffe Museum, Section 106 Review Drawings, December 18, 2023
- C. Inventory of Historic Properties Within the Area of Potential Effects
- D. Survey Updates and National Register Determinations of Eligibility
- E. List of Consulting Parties Participating on July 13, 2021, APE/Story Pole Walk
- F. August 12, 2021, APE Consultation Letter
- G. 123 Grant Avenue HCPI 1 and 2
- H. 200 West Marcy Street HCPI 1 and 2
- I. May 18, 2021, City of Santa Fe Communication
- J. Addendum to 135 Grant Avenue HBI: Picket Fence and South Boundary Wall
- K. Georgia O’Keeffe Museum, 90% schematic Design Drawings, June 25, 2020