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NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS REGISTRATION GUIDELINES

Potential National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) identified under the *American Latinos and the Making of the United States Theme Study* must be acknowledged to be among the nation's most significant properties associated with the contribution of American Latinos to the history of the United States. Nationally significant associations and a high degree of integrity are the thresholds for designation. NHL criteria (*Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 36, Part 65.4 [a and b]) are used to assess whether properties are nationally significant for their association with important events or persons.

NHL Criteria of National Significance

According to the criteria, the quality of national significance can be ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that:

- possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture, and;
- possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and:

Criterion 1. [Events] Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

Criterion 2. [Persons] Are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or

Criterion 3. [Ideal] Represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or

Criterion 4. [Physical design/Architecture] Embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion 5. [Districts of historic significance] Are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture.

Criterion 6. [Archaeology] That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods

of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.¹

Applying the NHL Criteria to American Latino Properties

The American Latino Scholars Expert Panel made several key decisions that significantly shaped the study's direction and breadth. The first was to emphasize the period from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. The panel chose this path both because the National Park Service and the National Historic Landmarks Program is already rich in pre-1800 Latino historic sites and because much of the contemporary Latino experience is directly rooted in the last two centuries. In addition, at a time when Latinos make up 18 percent of the population of the US and its territories, the panel felt there was a greater need to identify more recent landmarks, figures, and stories. These would not only better exemplify modern Latino history but also enable a greater understanding of how and why the US has become more thoroughly "Latinized" politically and culturally during this period.

The following discussion provides general guidance for evaluating national significance for American Latino/a/x properties. A nomination must justify a property's associated NHL criteria, period of significance, and area(s) of significance.

NHL Criteria: Properties evaluated under the American Latinos theme study will be significant under NHL Criteria 1, 2, 3, and/or 5 as discussed further below. Because the American Latino/a essays do not focus on architectural qualities, specific registration guidance is not provided for properties that may be eligible under Criterion 4 for architecture.

Period of Significance: Properties evaluated under the American Latino theme study will be significant between 1848 and the late 1980s. This period begins with the 1848 signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, under which Mexico surrendered 55 percent of its national territory to the United States. Those who stayed in that territory would become American citizens. The period extends to the late 1980s, with events that achieved significance within the last 50 years, such as the Chicano Civil Rights Movement and the Chicano Muralism Artistic Movement, that have been sufficiently studied by scholars to determine their exceptional importance in national history.

Area of Significance: Properties nominated for NHL designation must be justified under one or more areas of significance. These areas reflect a property's nationally significant contributions to the broader patterns of American history and culture. A number of these areas resonate throughout the American Latino study essays, which often cross-reference important events and individuals that impacted Latino civil rights, social justice, culture, and society. Overall, properties that are nationally significant in association with these events and individuals will most likely be significant under one or more of the following areas of significance:

¹ Because archaeological potential is not a specific focus of the theme study, Criterion 6 has not discussed in detail here. Notwithstanding, a determination of national significance under Criterion 6 may be applicable based on consideration of a historic resource. Further, property types can relate to more than one criterion.

Exploration/Settlement, Art, Performing Arts, Entertainment/Recreation, Literature, Law, Education, Politics/Government, Industry, Social History, and of course Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic.² Thus, these areas are grouped in the criteria guidance below.

Criterion 1. Properties associated with events

Criterion 1 recognizes properties important for their historic association with either a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or with a pattern of events that made a significant contribution to the development of the United States. Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough to qualify under this criterion. The property must outstandingly represent its associated event or broad national pattern, must strongly convey an understanding of the meaning of the event or pattern, and must be considered of the highest importance. Below are the predominant areas of significance that emerged from the essays and examples of related property types.

Art, Performing Arts, Entertainment/Recreation, and Literature

Properties under these areas of significance must outstandingly represent American Latino/a/x culture and society in the creation of art such as sculpture and murals; the establishment of theater, dance, music, and prose; and the development and practice of leisure activity. Examples of property types and how they may prove nationally significant under Criterion 1 include:

- A *mural* that exemplifies the introduction of Mexican Mural Art into the United States.
- A *sports arena* that outstandingly represents a golden era in Latino/a sports.
- An *arts or media venue* recognized as the foremost representative of Hispanic culture in the United States.
- A *publishing house* at the forefront of promoting Latino/a/x writers and literature that played a definitive role in spreading Latino/a/x culture.

An example of an NHL associated with Art under Criterion 1 is *The Epic of American Civilization* Murals, Baker Library, Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire that exemplifies the emergence of Mexican Mural Art into the United States.

Law, Education, and/or Politics/Government

Properties under these areas of significance must outstandingly represent the civil rights movement of American Latinos. Examples of property types and how they may prove nationally significant under Criterion 1 include:

- A *courthouse* that outstandingly represents a pivotal event in the legality of school desegregation.

² Two properties have been designated NHLs (Tampa Bay Hotel, FL and Admiral David Glasgow Farragut Gravesite, NY) for an association with the Military area of significance. In addition, Congress designated the Puerto Rico National Cemetery as nationally important. Based on the “Empires, Wars, Revolutions” section of the American Latino theme study, no further military-related NHLs are anticipated, primarily because related events predate this study’s period of significance.

- *Union headquarters* that directly garnered highly significant and long-lasting gains for workers through the passage of national or regional labor laws.

An example of an NHL associated with all three of these areas of significance under Criterion 1 is the *United States Post Office and Court House* in Los Angeles, California, where a decision to declare separate-but-equal schools unconstitutional, particularly in the case of Latino/a students, marked a turning point in the legal struggle against segregation in primary education.

Exploration/Settlement

Properties under this area of significance must outstandingly represent the establishment and earliest development of new American Latino/a/x settlements or communities. Examples of property types and how they may prove nationally significant under Criterion 1 include:

- *Homesteads* that exceptionally illustrate Hispano lives on the frontier.
- *Urban dwellings or institutions* that exceptionally represent the growth and development of Spanish presidios into American cities.

An example of an NHL associated with Exploration/Settlement under Criterion 1 is the *Treviño-Uribe Rancho* in San Ygnacio, Texas, that exceptionally represents the early ranching traditions that came to define the built environment of Texas and, indeed, much of the nineteenth-century southwestern United States.

Industry

Properties under this area of significance must outstandingly represent the process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Examples of property types and how they may prove nationally significant under Criterion 1 include:

- *Union headquarters* where unprecedented gains produced a new era of labor organizing for a specific industry.
- *An industrial building* used for the production of a product influenced, or controlled, by Latino/a/x Americans.

An example of an NHL associated with Industry is *Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz* in Keene, California, the headquarters for the United Farm Workers union that secured contracts to increase worker pay and improve working conditions, thus enabling agricultural commodities to reach the marketplace.

Social History, Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic

Properties under these areas of significance must outstandingly represent the broad national pattern of civil rights, social justice, and the life ways of American Latinos. Examples of property types and how they may prove nationally significant under Criterion 1 include:

- A *newspaper office* that became an advocacy tool in challenging anti-Latino/a/x discrimination and bringing related issues to the national forefront.
- A *headquarters building* for a union whose activities exceptionally defined twentieth-century United States labor history.
- A *cultural club building* that provided ethnic, social, and mutual assistance to immigrants critical to preserving Latino/a/x cultural heritage.

An example of an NHL associated with Social History under Criterion 1 is *The Hispanic Society of America Complex* in New York City. At its creation, The Hispanic Society of America was the foremost institution of its kind in the United States and a cultural cornerstone. The complex reflects a very important change in attitudes and understanding of Hispanic culture and Hispanic-American history in the United States.

Criterion 2. Properties associated with individuals

Properties evaluated under Criterion 2 must be associated with individuals who played critical roles within the American Latino/a/x context. The individual must have made nationally significant contributions that can be specifically documented and that are directly associated with a Latino context and the property being considered. To determine a definitive role, it will be necessary to compare the individual's contributions with the contributions of others in the same field. The length of association is often an important factor when assessing several properties with similar historically important associations. It is imperative that a property reflect the person's productive life and have a significant association with the individual's activity.

Art, Performing Arts, Entertainment/Recreation, or Literature

People who may be considered under Criterion 2 for a property associated with these topics may include:

- An *artist* recognized as a premier exponent of a major movement or school of thought.
- A *writer* acknowledged as a foundational figure in the development of a Chicana/o/x literary movement.

An example of an NHL associated with a prominent person in the area of Literature is the *Casa Dra. Concha Meléndez Ramirez* in San Juan, Puerto Rico, residence/workplace of renowned Puerto Rican writer, poet, and literature critic Dra. Meléndez. She is one of the most significant intellectuals in Puerto Rican history and is synonymous with major trends in Puerto Rican literature.

Social History and Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic

People who may be considered under Criterion 2 for a property associated with these topics may include:

- A *labor leader* who directly mobilized others across the nation to act collectively in worker's rights and brought important labor causes to national attention.

- A *leading social activist* who defined and articulated women’s rights.
- A *leading intellectual figure* whose disseminated knowledge caused or accelerated a cultural movement.

An example of an NHL associated with a prominent person in Social History is *The Forty Acres*, in Delano, California, for its association with César Chávez, one of the most important Latino/a leaders in the United States.

Criterion 3. Properties associated with ideals

Properties are likely to be eligible under NHL Criterion 3 only in those rare instances when they are strongly associated with ideas and ideals of the highest order in Latino/a/x history. Because they are associated with ideas and ideals, the area of significance will most likely be Politics/Government. Only one American Latino property, the *Freedom Tower* in Miami, Florida has been designated under Criterion 3 for representing the American ideal of inclusivity and the firm belief that democracy should be available to all who fight against tyranny and injustice. This criterion has a very high threshold and is seldom used.

Criterion 4. Properties/districts associated with physical design

Criterion 4 recognizes properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, and engineering. Many properties associated with Latino culture built prior to 1848 have already been designated as NHLs for their architecture (particularly missions and churches). It can be anticipated that future research will identify individual properties of architectural significance in relation to American Latino/a/x heritage. However, because the American Latino theme study essays do not focus on architectural qualities, specific registration guidance is not provided for properties that may be eligible under Criterion 4 for architecture.

Examples of a property type associated with Architecture or Landscape Architecture areas of significance that may be considered under Criterion 4 include:

- Vernacular architecture associated with Latino heritage.
- A park or landscape feature acknowledged as a masterpiece of design or that exemplifies a major movement.

An example of an NHL associated with Architecture is Treviño-Urbe Rancho in San Ygnacio, Texas, one of the best, most complex, and fully realized examples of domestic borderlands architecture that survives from the Spanish Colonial/Mexican Period in the United States.

No NHL example currently exists for Latino/a/x Landscape Architecture under Criterion 4.

Criterion 5. Districts of historic significance

Criterion 5 recognizes districts that collectively possess exceptional historic significance and which may also be considered under NHL Criterion 1.

Criterion 5 may also include districts that, in addition to historic significance, collectively possess architectural or artistic significance while individual components may not (Criterion 4). As noted, architectural significance is not addressed in the American Latino/a/x essays. Many properties associated with Latino/a/x culture built prior to 1848 have already been designated as NHLs (particularly missions and churches). It can be anticipated that future research will identify historic districts for architectural significance in relation to American Latino/a/x heritage.

NHL Criteria Exceptions

Certain kinds of properties not usually eligible for designation may be found to qualify if they fall within the following categories, as described here:

- Exception 1. A **religious property** that derives its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction. In addition to significance under Art and Architecture, religious properties associated with American Latino/a/x history may meet this exception if the building derives its primary national significance from its role in an event of historical importance, for example as an important meeting place or in providing mutual aid assistance.
- Exception 2. A **building or structure removed from its original location**, but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for its association with persons or events of transcendent importance and the association is consequential, which retains its historic orientation, setting, and general environment, and is demonstrated to be the only surviving property that is most closely associated with the important event or the nationally significant part of a person's life. For example, a riverfront property moved back out of a flood plain, but still oriented toward the river, may meet this exception.
- Exception 3. A **site of a building or structure no longer standing** but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history, and the association is consequential, and no other site remains. This exception is rarely met.
- Exception 4. A **birthplace, grave, or burial** if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building, or structure directly associated with the productive life of that person exists. In American Latino/a/x history, the grave of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut in Bronx, New York, was designated an NHL as a figure of transcendent historical importance for his illustrious career with the U.S. Navy.
- Exception 5. A **cemetery** that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or an exceptionally significant event.

- Exception 6. A **reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings** of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived. Reconstructions themselves may also be determined significant. For example, Colonial Williamsburg is nationally important for its role in the history of historic preservation, restoration, and reconstruction in America.
- Exception 7. A **property primarily commemorative** in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance beyond that of the event or person it is commemorating.
- Exception 8. A **property achieving national significance within the past 50 years** if it is of extraordinary national importance. Sufficient historical perspective through scholarly research is needed to assess whether the property has a level of significance greater than that which would normally qualify a person or event to be nationally significant. In American Latino/a/x history, the union headquarters at *Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz* in Keene, California, achieved national significance after 1970 for its association with the United Farm Workers of America, leading labor organizer César Chávez, and a wide range of civil rights and social reform movements that helped define twentieth century United States history.

A High Degree of Integrity

Properties considered for NHL designation must be associated with one of the NHL criteria and conform to any relevant NHL exceptions. In addition, the property must retain a high degree of integrity that enables it to convey its historic significance. The seven aspects or qualities of integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association—are assessed according to the essential physical features that illustrate both *why* a property is significant (criteria and themes) and *when* it was significant (periods of significance). These are the features which identify a property with its historic associations.

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the historic event occurred. If a property has been moved, it most likely would not be eligible for consideration and would have to meet Exception 2 in order to be considered.

Design is the combination of elements that create a property's historic form, plan, space, structure, and style. This includes such elements as spatial organization, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. In evaluating integrity of design, discern whether changes over time altered the design associated with a property's historic significance. Considering the significance of the property, determine whether it still conveys the historic appearance for which it is important. This may be especially important for buildings that served as one thing during their significant historic period (such as offices or meeting spaces) and are today used for other purposes.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. In evaluating the integrity of setting, consider the significance of the individual property and whether the setting is important in interpreting that significance.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Rehabilitation of buildings over time may have altered materials from those present during the associated event. A property must retain the key character-defining materials and significant features dating from its period of significance to be considered for NHL designation.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. This element is most often associated with architecturally important properties. However, it may also be central to historically important properties for illustrating a time period or culture associated with an event.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Integrity of feeling is similar to the concept of retaining a "sense of place." For example, an early twentieth century courthouse that retains its original design, materials, workmanship, and setting will relate the feeling of its time and culture.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association when it is the actual place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.

Evaluation Against Comparable Properties

Finally, it is vital that each property being considered for NHL designation be evaluated against other comparable properties before its eligibility for landmark designation can be determined. Comparing individual properties associated with the same event can determine which properties possess exceptional value in illustrating or interpreting that history. While many individuals, institutions, and organizations played important roles in American Latino/a/x history at the local or state levels, comparatively few possess exceptional value in illustrating or interpreting that history at the national level. This is seen in the large number of properties related to labor leader César Chávez and to properties associated with the Mexican Mural Movement, only a few of which rise to national significance. A scholarly-based argument must effectively show that the significance ascribed to a property was not only national, but also exceptional within its historic context as compared to other similar properties.

METHODOLOGY

Creating the Essays

A core essay and sixteen additional essays by nationally recognized scholars address the contributions and experiences of American Latinos/as. As noted above, the American Latino Scholars Expert Panel determined the essays should focus on the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century history of Latinos/as for two reasons. First, a multitude of properties associated with Latino and Hispanic history before the mid-nineteenth century have already been identified and documented. Second, the American Latino/a/x experience for Mexican Americans evolved in the mid-nineteenth century primarily after the signing of the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The stories of other Latino/a/x groups in the United States begin after the turn of the twentieth century.

Inventory Search for Sites Recognized as Nationally Significant

A list of American Latino/a-related NHLs designated before 2000 was compiled from the inventory contained in *National Landmarks, America's Treasures: The National Park Foundation's Complete Guide to National Historic Landmarks* (2000) by Allen S. Chambers Jr., under the topic of Hispanic History. NHLs designated after 2000 were identified by the NHL Program staff.

Identifying Potential NHLs

The guidelines in this study assess those sites the Latino Expert Panel named as being potentially nationally significant. This identification included two submittals: a list of seventy-seven sites, and a list of Priority Sites, some of which were also included on the larger list. An initial vetting by the NHL Program ascertained which properties might warrant further study for NHL consideration. One property was already designated an NHL, six were identified as high potential NHLs, twenty-two as potential NHLs, thirty-seven as not eligible for NHL consideration, seven as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, and four as lacking any associated property. A more intensive assessment, primarily through internet research, determined which high potential and potential NHLs should be studied further. There also may be additional, not yet identified properties for future consideration under this theme study.

The sixteen subtheme essays were reviewed to compile national significance and threshold statements for formulating guidelines. No additional literature review or property identification beyond the properties identified by the Expert Panel and/or the NHL Program was undertaken. Another major source for identifying properties, the NPS César Chávez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment (2013), classified a plethora of sites as either meeting NHL criteria, potentially nationally significant, or potentially eligible for the National Register. An important work consulted for context and significance statements was the four-volume *Oxford Encyclopedia of Latinos and Latinas in the United States* (2006).

PROPERTY INVENTORY & ASSESSMENT

This section lists existing Latino-related NHLs associated with this study and provides preliminary assessments of properties the American Latino Scholars Expert Panel identified as being nationally significant within American Latino history. These properties are divided into three categories: 1) Properties Recognized as Nationally Significant, 2) National Historic Landmarks Study List, and 3) Properties Removed from Further Study.

PROPERTIES RECOGNIZED AS NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT

The following properties have either been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as an NHL or have been established by Congress or the President as a national historic site or national monument. The properties are further divided as they correspond with the American Latino theme study essays. Each listing states property name, location, and date of NHL designation in **bold**. The related NHL criteria and period of significance appear in *italics* followed by the property's statement of significance. Overall, eleven of the twenty properties were designated as NHLs under the American Latino Theme Study.

Empires, Wars, Revolutions

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Florida (NHL, 1976)

Criterion 1: War of 1898

Period of Significance: 1898

This resort hotel became the headquarters for the US Army forces that invaded Cuba in the Spanish-American War of 1898. The short war ended with the Treaty of Paris whereby Spain relinquished its claim and sovereignty over Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, parts of the Spanish West Indies, and the island of Guam to the United States to administer or otherwise control.

Immigration (and Settlement)

FREEDOM TOWER, Miami, Florida (NHL, 2008)

Criterion 1: Cuban exodus

Criterion 3: American ideal of inclusivity

Exception 8: Cuban refugee-processing center

Period of Significance: 1962-1974

The Freedom Tower is considered the “Ellis Island of the South” for its role between 1962 and 1974 as the Cuban Assistance Center, offering nationally sanctioned relief to hundreds of thousands of exiled Cubans seeking political asylum from the Communist Castro regime. As the most significant building related to the Cuban exodus to America, it serves as a national symbol of the liberty found by Cuban refugees who came to America by way of Miami, Florida. It

further represents the American ideal of inclusivity and the firm belief that democracy should be available to all who fight against tyranny and injustice.

Intellectual Traditions

THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA COMPLEX, New York, New York (NHL, 2012)

Criterion 1: Promoting Hispanic history

Criterion 2: Archer M. Huntington

Period of Significance: 1907-1939

At its creation, The Hispanic Society of America was the foremost institution of its kind in the United States and a cultural cornerstone. The complex reflects a very important change in attitudes and understanding of Hispanic culture and Hispanic American history in the United States. Philanthropist Archer M. Huntington was credited with doing more than any other individual to advance the field of Hispanic studies in America during the early twentieth century. He founded The Hispanic Society in 1904 as a museum and research library to provide Americans with resources and knowledge regarding their heritage from Spain, Portugal, and the directly related cultures of Central and South America. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

CASA JOSÉ ANTONIO NAVARRO, San Antonio, Texas (NHL, 2016)

Criterion 2: José Antonio Navarro

Period of Significance: 1855-1871

Casa Navarro is nationally significant as the home of Tejano advocate, statesman, and historian José Antonio Navarro. One of the most important and celebrated Tejanos of the nineteenth century, Navarro was a merchant, rancher, and real estate investor, as well as a public servant and tireless advocate for Tejano rights and interests. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

SCHOMBURG CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN BLACK CULTURE, New York, New York (NHL, 2016)

Criterion 1, 2, and 3: Arthur (Arturo) Alfonso Schomburg

Period of Significance: 1932-1938

The Schomburg Center is nationally significant under NHL Criterion 2 as the only remaining property associated with Arthur (Arturo) Alfonso Schomburg (1874– 1938), an Afro-Latino immigrant and self-taught bibliophile who promoted the idea of the African Diaspora, a revolutionizing model for studying the history and culture of people of African descent that used a global, transnational perspective. Schomburg reflects the multicultural experience of America and the ideals that all Americans should have intellectual freedom and social equality. The Schomburg Center amassed one of the greatest collections for Africana scholarship and its sources have expanded the study of African history and culture around the world and enriched the broader narrative of American history and Western Civilization. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

PAN AMERICAN UNION HEADQUARTERS, Washington, DC (NHL, 2021)

Criterion 1: Pan American movement; International relations among the American nations.

Criterion 4: Significant Beaux-Arts building; associated with nationally significant architect, Paul Philippe Cret

Period of Significance: 1908-1967

The Pan American Union Headquarters served as the headquarters of a hemisphere-wide regional organization of American states that originated in 1890 and became the hemisphere's foremost center of diplomacy, which continues to this day. The building outstandingly represents the institutional expression of Pan Americanism; a late nineteenth-century US-led movement directed primarily at improved and stabilized economic ties in the Americas. Treaties and laws crafted within the organization set standards for the conduct of international relations between the United States and Latin America toward peace and security, conflict resolution, nonintervention, and social and economic reform. No other building in America more perfectly embodies the aspirations of the Pan American movement, the development of an inter-American system, and the progression of international relations among the American nations.

Arts

CASA DRA. CONCHA MELÉNDEZ RAMÍREZ, San Juan, Puerto Rico (NHL, 2013)

Criterion 1: Major trends in Puerto Rican literature

Criterion 2: Doctora Concha Meléndez Ramírez

Period of Significance: 1940-1962

Doctora Ramírez is synonymous with major trends in Puerto Rican literature, in particular the legacy of the Generación del Treinta (Generation of 1930), a 1930s middle-class creole literary movement that, in response to US control over the island, shaped Puerto Rico's twentieth-century national cultural identity. She is recognized as one of the most prominent female voices in the Generación del Treinta and subsequent twentieth-century Puerto Rican literary criticism. Dra. Meléndez worked from this house where she resided for 43 years. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

THE DETROIT INDUSTRY MURALS, DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS, Detroit, Michigan (NHL, 2014)

Criterion 1: Mexican Mural Movement

Criterion 2: Diego Rivera

Period of Significance: 1932-1933

Between July 1932 and March 1933, Diego Rivera, a premier exponent in the 1920s Mexican Mural Movement, executed this country's finest, modern monumental artwork devoted to industry. The *Detroit Industry* mural cycle has exceptional national significance for its association with Rivera, who is credited, along with José Clemente Orozco and David Alfaro Siqueiros, with the reintroduction of fresco painting into modern art. This mural cycle is Rivera's greatest work in the United States and an exemplary representation of the introduction and emergence of Mexican mural art between the Depression and World War II. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

**THE EPIC OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION MURALS, BAKER LIBRARY,
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover, New Hampshire (NHL, 2014)**

Criterion 1: Mexican Mural Movement

Period of Significance: 1932-1934

Painted between 1932 and 1934, *The Epic of American Civilization*, is an exemplary representation of the introduction and emergence of Mexican mural art into the United States. Art historians characterize the murals as seminal and pivotal to the career of José Clemente Orozco, one of the most significant artists of the twentieth century. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

CHICANO PARK, San Diego, California (NHL, 2016)

Criterion 1: Chicano Movement in San Diego

Criterion 5: Chicano Muralism Artistic Movement

Exception 8: Chicano Movement Murals & Social History

Period of Significance: 1970, Chicano Park; 1973-1989, Chicano Park Monumental Murals

The park exemplifies the cultural and political legacies of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement and the social history of American Latinas/os in their struggle for political and social inclusion. In April 1970, land reclaimed from the City of San Diego as an urban park by Barrio Logan residents became a cultural and recreational gathering place for that city's and California's Chicano community. The Chicano Park Monumental Murals, painted between 1973 and 1989 to commemorate the struggle, represents an exceptional assemblage of outdoor master mural artwork. Overall, the park and murals are one of the most historically and culturally significant sites associated with Chicano and Mexican American history.

Labor

FORTY ACRES, Delano, Kern County, California (NHL, 2008)

Criterion 1: United Farm Workers of America (UFW) headquarters

Criterion 2: César Estrada Chávez

Exception 8: Association with Chávez, the farmworker movement, and other civil rights and social reform movements.

Period of Significance: 1966-1974

In 1966, a parcel of land known as "The Forty Acres," became the first national headquarters for the UFW, the first permanent agricultural labor union in the United States. It is nationally significant for its role in the farm workers movement and its close association with the influential career of César Chávez, its most significant leader from 1962 to 1993 and the most important Latino leader in the history of the United States. It is also associated with a wider range of civil rights and social reform movements that helped define twentieth-century United States history. Chávez's first public fast between February and March 1968 at Forty Acres, to rededicate his movement to the principles of nonviolence, brought the farm workers movement to national attention and began Chávez's emergence on the national political scene. As the nomination states, "No other property in the United States is associated more closely with César Chávez and the farmworker movement than the Forty Acres."³

³ Raymond W. Rast, Gail L. Dubrow, and Brian Casserly, "The Forty Acres," National Historic Landmark Nomination (Washington, DC: National Park Service), October 6, 2008, 20.

NUESTRA SEÑORA REINA DE LA PAZ, Keene, California (NHL, 2012; César E. Chávez National Monument, Oct. 8, 2012)

Criterion 1: United Farm Workers of America (UFW) headquarters

Criterion 2: César Chávez

Exception 8: Association with Chávez and the farmworker movement,

Period of Significance: 1971-1984

Señora Reina de La Paz (commonly known as La Paz) served as the second national headquarters for the UFW, representing a new phase in the movement's history, and its close association with the movement's leader, César Chávez, the most important Latino leader in the United States. During this period, La Paz became a symbol of the movement's most significant achievements and its expanding horizons. In 1972, Chávez moved the UFW's headquarters from Forty Acres (NHL) to La Paz. Among the resources on this 187-acre property are Chávez's preserved office and library and his burial site. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

***OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE MISSION CHAPEL (McDonnell Hall), San Jose, California (NHL, 2016)**

Criterion 1: Farm Labor Movement

Criterion 2: César Chávez

Exceptions 1 and 2: Religious Building and Moved Property

Period of Significance: 1953-1958

The chapel was a product of the US agricultural industry's growing reliance on ethnic Mexican migrant labor, the American Catholic Church's heightened efforts to minister to ethnic Mexicans, and the growth of the Mexican American civil rights movement. During these years, the building housed religious services, but also provided a home for the Community Service Organization (CSO), the most important Mexican American civil rights organization of the early Cold War era. These hybrid functions created a dynamic space that spurred Chávez's emergence as a community organizer, civil rights leader, and labor rights leader between 1952 and 1962, which the *César Chávez Special Resource Study* identifies as a distinct phase in Chávez's productive life. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

YBOR CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Tampa, Florida (NHL, 1990)

Criteria 1 and 5: Industrial and immigration history

Period of Significance: 1886-1949

Developed from 1885 to 1886, the Ybor City Historic District is the largest collection of buildings related to the cigar industry in America and contains workers' housing and ethnic clubs organized by new arrivals of Italians, Germans, Cubans, and Spaniards. Ybor City is a rare multiethnic, multiracial industrial community in the Deep South. Its overwhelming preponderance of persons of Cuban, including Black Cubans, and Spanish origin set the area's cultural tone.

EL CENTRO ESPAÑOL DE TAMPA, Tampa, Florida (NHL, 1988)

Criterion 1: Mutual Aid societies

Period of Significance: 1912-1920

El Centro Español de Tampa, an exemplary Spanish ethnic and cultural club building located in Ybor City, dramatically illustrates the role of ethnic, social, and mutual assistance organizations

in the daily life of immigrant populations. Today it is one of only a few buildings nationwide to represent the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Spanish immigration to America. El Centro Español was chartered in 1891 by the Spanish elite who dominated Ybor City to preserve their identity, provide recreational opportunities, and offer low-cost health care for the many single men and the increasing number of families settling in the area. The club also welcomed Cuban-born immigrants who were loyal to Spain, in contrast to those that supported revolution there (Cuba was a Spanish territory until 1898).

Business and Commerce

TRUJILLO HOMESTEADS, Alamosa County, Colorado (NHL, 2012)

Criterion 1: Expansion of Hispano-American settlement

Period of Significance: 1865-1902

The Trujillo Homesteads property exceptionally represents the expansion of Hispano-American settlement into a newly acquired region of the American frontier. This wave of settlement by newly minted American citizens of Hispano background is vital to understanding the settlement history of the United States and the attendant influence of Hispano culture on the nation. The Trujillo Homesteads NHL also illuminates Hispano lives on the frontier and the ways in which the group's traditional culture was transported, preserved, and impacted by the presence of Native Americans and expanding Anglo settlement in a borderland setting. The homesteads additionally speak to the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century conflict between cattlemen, primarily Anglos, and sheep raisers, primarily Hispanos, over access and control of the open range. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

TREVIÑO-URIBE RANCHO, San Ygnacio, Texas (NHL, 1998; HABS, 1936)

Criterion 1: Settlement in the American Southwest

Period of Significance: 1830-1935

The Treviño-Uribe Rancho powerfully expresses early Spanish colonial/Mexican domestic settlement efforts in the American Southwest. It exceptionally represents the early ranching traditions that came to define the built environment of Texas and, indeed, much of the nineteenth-century southwestern United States. Today, very few contemporaneous buildings survive on the north (United States) side of the border with Mexico, and none so vividly portrays the Spanish/Mexican frontier experience as does the Treviño-Uribe complex.

Military

PUERTO RICO NATIONAL CEMETERY, Bayamón, Puerto Rico (National Cemetery, 1948; NR, 1983)

On July 12, 1948, Congress designated this 108.2-acre cemetery as nationally important. This designation, along with its status as a National Cemetery administered by the Veterans Administration, made the cemetery eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The cemetery serves over 150,000 veterans in Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, the Caribbean Region, and Central and South America. In 1962, the remains of those interred in all other five

military cemeteries on the island were transferred here. Since its dedication, the cemetery has been a shrine to Puerto Ricans who served in the armed forces.

ADMIRAL DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT GRAVESITE, Bronx, New York (NHL 2012)

Criterion 2: David Glasgow Farragut

Exception 4: Gravesite

Period of Significance: 1870

A figure of transcendent historical importance, Admiral David Glasgow Farragut devoted his life to service in the United States Navy. The son of a Spanish-American immigrant and Revolutionary War veteran, Farragut himself was a Civil War hero remembered for his bravery at the Battle of Mobile Bay and was the first person to hold the ranks of Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, and full Admiral in the United States Navy. Farragut's gravesite in Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx is the only known surviving property directly associated with Farragut that overall retains high integrity. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

Education

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE (Court House for the Central District of California), Los Angeles, California (NHL, 2012)

Criterion 1: School Desegregation, Mendez v. Westminster School District (1946)

Period of Significance: 1945-1946

Between 1945 and 1946, this court became an exceptionally important site in the annals of postwar American school desegregation efforts and the civil rights history of Mexican and Mexican American people in the Southwest. The decision in *Mendez v. Westminster School District* (1946), a lawsuit filed by five Latino/a families whose children were denied admission to public schools in Southern California, forbid segregation on the grounds that separate was not equal. The decision by this federal court—the first to declare that the doctrine of “separate but equal” ran counter to American law—marked a turning point in the legal struggle against segregation in primary education and served as precedent in striking down segregation for Mexican Americans in the Southwest. This property was designated an NHL under the American Latino Theme Study.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS STUDY LIST

Properties on this study list have strong associations with nationally significant events and individuals within American Latino/a history. Thus, this study recommends that these properties be evaluated to determine their relative significance and integrity for NHL consideration. For nominations currently being prepared or evaluated, the related criteria, area of significance, and period of significance are noted in italics. Otherwise, the related event is noted. Each entry in this list indicates a property's integrity to the extent known when identified. Future evaluation may reveal that a property either did not have or has since lost the high degree of integrity required for NHL consideration. Some properties on this list may also possess architectural significance. That aspect is not evaluated here since the American Latino theme study essays do not address architectural significance. Lastly, asterisks denote a property included on the Expert Panel's Priority List.

Empires, Wars, Revolutions

OFFICES OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AT HOTEL GRIFFOU; (Partido Revolucionario Cubano; Partido Revolucionario Cubano-Puertorriqueño), New York, New York

Military; Cuban Independence; Spanish-American War

This property is significant for its connection to American, Cuban, and Spanish diplomatic relations during the Cuban Second War for Independence (1895–1898) and the later Spanish-American War (1898). The Cuban Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Cubano or PRC) was founded in New York in 1892 by Jose Martí, a well-known Cuban nationalist. The aim of the party was to achieve Cuban independence from Spain. (Cuban and Puerto Rican exiles from their home islands organized revolutionary parties to liberate their homelands from Spanish rule beginning in the 1880s.) The party raised money for publications, speakers, and newspaper articles, meant to raise Latin American nationalism and American support. The party was formally dissolved in 1898 following the Spanish-American War.

Thus far, multiple addresses, from published letters and secondary sources, have been found for the PRC offices. However, the only extant location is Hotel Griffou, known at the time as Madame Griffou's boarding house, at which many Cubans stayed in the 1890s, and where José Martí met the generals of the Revolution (Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo) to discuss major plans. It is also the only site connected with Jose Martí that is still intact. Martí moved periodically between Tampa, New York, and Cuba during his party activities, and, in addition to Madame Griffou's boarding house, he later lived in West New York and New Jersey in an area commonly referred to as "Havana on the Hudson."

Horatio Rubens, a New York lawyer, became the legal counsel to the PRC and did free legal work for them. After the 1895 rebellion began, Rubens became the Cubans' official spokesman, volunteering the use of his law offices in the old New York Life Building at 66 Broadway as the headquarters of the provisional government in exile. This office building was demolished in

1963 or 1964. Research also will be needed on the offices of the Cuban Revolutionary Party in Washington, DC, from which they lobbied Congress to go to war against Spain on behalf of Cuba and Cuban independence, to determine if any resource still exists with nationally significant associations.

Immigration (and Settlement)

***LOS BARRIOS VIEJOS (Barrio Libre), Tucson, Arizona**

Criterion 1: Growth and development of Spanish presidios

Period of Significance: 1860s-1920s

Barrios Viejos is associated with the growth and development of Spanish presidios into Mexican frontier settlements and eventually American cities. In August 2015, the NHL Program determined that this property should be considered for designation and a nomination is currently being prepared. Los Barrios Viejos was listed in the National Register in 1978 and recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1980.

Media

***SITE ASSOCIATED WITH MAKING OF THE FILM *SALT OF THE EARTH*, New Mexico**

Entertainment: Film Making

The film, *Salt of the Earth*, holds a prominent place in the history of film making in the Cold War period and as a Latino/a-related work. A majority of the film, reportedly shot on the 300-acre ranch owned by Alfred Roos north of Silver City, New Mexico, was inspired by the 15-month Empire Zinc Company mine strike between October 1950 and February 1952 in Silver City. This strike became particularly noteworthy when women took up the picket line after injunctions barred the mine workers from striking. The film's coverage of race, class, and gender by a trio of blacklisted Hollywood filmmakers attracted the national attention of anticommunists in 1953. The director, producer, and screenwriter were blacklisted by Hollywood when they refused to cooperate with investigations by Joseph McCarthy and his Senate subcommittee to root out "Communist subversives." When the House Committee on Un-American activities blocked the film's distribution, *Salt of the Earth* became the first motion picture banned in the United States. Furthermore, the film also served as a model for the first generation of Chicano film makers and was exemplary for its Latino participation in the making of the film. Lastly, the filmmakers' creation of their own production company to finance and complete the film set a precedent for independent motion picture production. Further study must determine if there is a property with high integrity that is strongly associated with this event.

DESILU-CAHUENGA FILM STUDIOS, Los Angeles, California

Entertainment: Television production

Founded by Desi Arnaz and Lucille Ball, Desilu Studios was considered one of the most innovative and successful television production studios in Hollywood.⁴ Desi Arnaz was a

⁴ Vicki Mayer, "Historical Trends in Latino Media," in *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Latinos & Latinas in the United States*, ed. Suzanne Oboler and Deena J. González, vol. 3 (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005), 96.

pioneer who critically shaped early television production practices. According to scholar Carolina González, “Arnaz devised a production system never before used in television. The show [*I Love Lucy*] was shot on film in a movie studio in front of an audience and edited in a specially built three-headed Moviola.”⁵ He negotiated an unprecedented deal that gave Desilu complete ownership, allowing them to deal directly with local stations and create syndication. The image of Ricky Ricardo, and Desi Arnaz, as a stylish, hardworking Latino integrated into an American family, remains a potent symbol for many Latinos. In addition to confirming the high integrity necessary for NHL designation, a nomination would have to compare this property with other studios used by Desi Arnaz and Lucille Ball during the period of their significant contributions.

Arts

***DIONICIO RODRIGUEZ SCULPTURES, Arkansas, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas**

Art or Landscape Architecture

Working in a Mexican folk tradition known as *el trabajo rustico* (rustic work), Dionicio Rodriguez, one of America’s foremost *faux bois* sculptors, created works of concrete landscape features made to look like wood between 1925 and 1950. Four states have recognized Rodriguez’s work with listings in the National Register of Historic Places (Arkansas, 1986 and 1996; Michigan, 1990; Tennessee, 1990; and Texas, 1998) and Texas has since developed a Sculpture by Dionicio Rodriguez in Texas Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) (2004). Further study must determine whether this tradition was a major movement, and if so, which of the works meets NHL criteria.

MURALS (or a property) REPRESENTING LAS MUJERES MURALISTAS, San Francisco, California (Murals: Balmy Alley, Latino America, Van Ness, Jamestown, among others)

Alternative arts organizations

Organized in the 1970s, the Mujeres Muralistas (Graciela Carrillo, Consuelo Mendez, Patricia Rodriguez, and Irene Pere) is a collective of Latina artists committed to the transformative power of public art for the Latino/a community. The collective painted women-centered murals in San Francisco’s Mission District. According to this study’s art essay, the group sought to tie Latina social and cultural concerns with those of Latin American women. A future nomination must justify Exception 8 for significance of a property (or properties) less than fifty years old.

***EL TEATRO CAMPESINO (The Farmworkers Theater), San Juan Bautista, California**

Performing Arts and Theater

This performance ensemble emerged as the model for an entire generation of *teatros* throughout the country. It began as a central force in the development of the Chicano movement and emerged as a pivotal group in the foundation of important Chicano cultural expression during the Chicano/a Theater Movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Between 1965 and 1967, El Teatro started as a cultural and propagandistic arm of the United Farm Workers of America, performing short skits for farmworker audiences from the back of flatbed trucks and in union halls and becoming more professional in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Between 1969 and 1981, the

⁵ Carolina González, “Arnaz, Desi,” in *Oxford Encyclopedia*, vol. 1, 97-98.

ensemble maintained headquarters in three different communities, the first in Fresno in 1969, the second in San Juan Bautista in 1971, and lastly in San Juan Bautista in 1981 in a converted fruit-packing shed, where its playhouse resides today. A nomination drafted in the near future for the playhouse must justify Exception 8 for significance of a property less than fifty years old and determine whether the group has exceptional national significance in the 1980s.

CASA AMADEO/ ANTIGUA CASA HERNANDEZ, Bronx, New York

Music

Following World War II, a distinct and thriving Latin music industry developed in the lower Bronx. While many of these spaces no longer exist, the famous record store Casa Amadeo remains. Casa Amadeo opened as Casa Hernández and it embodies the history of the development of Latin music in New York City and its role in the Puerto Rican migration experience. In 1919, Victoria and Rafael Hernández migrated to New York City, and in 1927, Victoria opened Almacenes Hernández. The store supported her family and gave Rafael time to write music--he would become one of the most prolific and well-known composers in Latin America. In 1939 Victoria and Rafael sold Almacenes Hernández and two years later they opened their second music store, Casa Hernández in the Bronx. The store was located in a ground floor commercial space in the Manhasset apartment building. Victoria sold the store in 1969 to musician and composer Mike Amadeo, son of popular Puerto Rican composer Titi Amadeo.

Music stores were integral elements of the burgeoning Latin music scene from the 1920s through the 1950s "mambo era" and the later development of salsa. Music stores such as Casa Amadeo became gathering places for musicians, knowing they could find work either from record companies looking for session players or from bandleaders looking for instrumentalists. To help ease the difficulties of being transplanted from Puerto Rico, record stores also were places where new migrants flocked to hear and buy the sounds of home.

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001, Casa Amadeo retains many of its original features and is one of the few physically intact spaces that remains representing the heyday of the Bronx Latin music scene. It continues in the tradition of providing music for the community and as a gathering place for musicians and fans from around the city. Because the store rents ground-level store space in a large apartment building, owner consent is unknown.

PARK PALACE AND PARK PLAZA, New York City, New York

Music and Entertainment

This dance hall and community space has been dubbed the "birthplace of Latin dance music." Established in East Harlem in the 1920s, it reflects the multicultural reality of the greater "Harlem Renaissance" that is often associated with jazz and African Americans. Located on the northeast corner of Central Park, it held a prime location in the neighborhood and transportation networks. In the 1920s the hall was rented by political and civic organizations for various affairs. Eventually the Park Palace (named for its elegant decor) featured Latin music entertainment. Located on the second floor of the building, it was a large hall which held 1,500 people. Downstairs was the Carlton Club which was later named the Golden Casino. During the 1930s the Golden Casino often hosted Augusto Coen's band, playing boleros, *guarachas*, *son* (or

what was popularly and erroneously called “rhumba”), *plenas*, and *pasodobles* (what every band at the time included in their repertoire). The Golden Casino would later become the Park Plaza.⁶

The building, on the border of Harlem and Spanish Harlem, became the focal point of the Latin music scene. It was here in 1939 that Cuban musician Mario Bauzá and his brother-in-law, vocalist Francisco “Machito” Grillo, debuted Machito & his Afro-Cubans, the first Afro-Cuban/Latin jazz orchestra. This band, playing Cuban music “steeped in jazz,” completed the fusion that had started at the turn of the century. Playing the Park Plaza helped launch the careers of other Latin music greats such as Tito Puente, Joe Cuba, and Charlie and Eddie Palmieri. Here, as in other venues, a creative synthesis of Cuban rhythms, largely Puerto Rican musicians, and New York energy was, by the 1940s and 1950s, producing a distinctive New York sound. The Park Plaza was active through the 1950s. Further research is needed to determine the integrity of the building as the upper floors appear to be converted to apartments.

Labor

***RIO VISTA BRACERO RECEPTION CENTER, Socorro, Texas**

Criterion 1: Bracero Program

Period of Significance: 1951-1964

This historic district illustrates facilities created by the Farm Security Administration (FSA), to centralize migrant labor and improve living conditions for workers arriving under the federal Bracero Program, an agreement between the United States and Mexico regarding the temporary migration of Mexican workers. Rio Vista served as one of five critical way stations along the US-Mexico border, linking the recruitment of workers in the interior of Mexico with their eventual places of employment on US farms and ranches. The Bracero Program stimulated migration between Mexico and the US, encouraging documented and undocumented movement of bracero farmworkers and others to this country in the early 1950s and after. This pattern of Mexican migration contributed to a postwar increase in the US Latino population, particularly in states from Texas westward. In addition to being listed in the National Register (1993), this property was recommended for NHL designation under the American Latino Theme Study by the National Historic Landmarks Committee of the NPS Advisory Board in the Fall of 2021.

FILIPINO COMMUNITY HALL, Delano, California

1965 Delano Grape Strike

The hall represents the nationally significant role Filipino Americans played in the farm labor movement and symbolizes the movement’s multiracial unity during the 1960s. On September 8, 1965, Filipino American farm workers gathered in this building and voted to strike against Delano table-grape growers. They were led by union organizer Larry Itliong of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC). Itliong approached César Chávez for support and eight days later, members of Chávez’s National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) voted to join the AWOC strike. This hall, headquarters for the first few years of the five-year strike, hosted important visits by United Auto Workers’ President Walter Reuther, Senator

⁶ Roberta L. Singer and Elena Martínez, “A South Bronx Latin Music Tale,” *Centro Journal* XVI, no. 1 (Spring 2004): 179; Place Matters, “Park Plaza and Park Palace,” <https://placematters.net/node/1407>; Nina Siegal, “In the Footsteps of Mambo Kings,” *The New York Times*, September 8, 2000, Section E, 1.

Robert F. Kennedy, and other influential supporters. The groups merged in the spring/summer of 1966 to form the United Farm Workers organization. A nomination would have to compare this property with The Forty Acres NHL, cited for its significance in working toward better working conditions for Filipino agricultural workers and fulfilling an unmet social services role for the Filipino community. The César Chávez Special Resource Study reported high integrity.

MONTEREY COUNTY JAIL, Salinas, California

César Chávez

Chávez's imprisonment at this jail and his release by the California Supreme Court affirmed the legal use of the boycott as a means of union organizing and raising awareness of farm labor working conditions. Chávez had been jailed for defying a court order to halt a UFW boycott during the so-called "Salad Bowl Strikes" between August 23, 1970, and March 25, 1971. A nomination would need to document whether the state court decision and the awareness of farm labor conditions made an exceptional national impact on agricultural labor practices. Also, this property would need to be compared with The Forty Acres NHL. Listed in the National Register (2004), the César Chávez Special Resource Study reported a moderate to high level of integrity.

Business and Commerce

BACARDI DISTILLERY, Cataño, Puerto Rico

Industry

The Bacardi Distillery in Cataño, Puerto Rico, is the world's largest rum production facility, and as such, is the flagship of the Bacardi rum brand. The distillery represents the significance of the rum trade to the Caribbean basin and how it defined its commercial and cultural development, giving a distinct identity to the region. Rum was one of the important commodities that fueled the commercial development of the American colonies in the eighteenth century, and its Caribbean territory, Puerto Rico, in the twentieth. The plant in Cataño represents the culmination of an economic evolution from rum's creation as a simple by-product often used in lieu of pay for workers, to a multibillion-dollar, multinational liquor industry, thus making the distillery nationally significant. The Bacardi family has established itself as the dominant producer of rum and led the industry trend toward the establishment of multinational corporations. The distillery was listed in the National Register in 2010.

Struggles for Inclusion

FIRST SPANISH UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, New, York, New York

Social Justice and Civil Rights

The Young Lords were originally founded in Chicago as a turf gang. However, social awareness of the day quickly shifted the group into an organization with official platforms, welfare programs, and a growing concern for Puerto Rican nationalism. In New York City, the American center of the Puerto Rican community in the continental United States, young men and women adopted the practices and principles of the Chicago Young Lords to their own circumstances of abject poverty and social alienation. In 1969, after the Young Lords repeatedly requested and were denied permission to operate a daycare program out of the First Spanish

United Methodist Church, they took over the site, believing that the six days a week vacant property could serve a greater purpose by providing much needed social services to the nearby community. After several tense encounters with parishioners and violent clashes with police in the church, the Young Lords forcibly occupied the building. The event drew support from the community, attention from the media, and harsh criticism from municipal officials. For eleven days the Young Lords used the church as a location for health testing, food programs, poetry readings, and lessons in Puerto Rican and Black history. Known since as "the people's church," the red brick church continues to serve an active Latino population.

UNITED BRONX PARENTS AT LA ESCUELITA, Bronx, New York

Social Justice and Civil Rights

In the 1960s and 1970s, many voluntary and non-profit community-based groups formed in the South Bronx in response to problems then characterized by the term "urban crisis." Within the Puerto Rican Community of the lower Bronx, one of the leading institutions was United Bronx Parents (UBP). The organization was originally formed in 1964 by Dr. Evelina López Antonetty and others as United Friends and Neighbors of the Bronx. An attorney, López Antonetty founded the group to fight for better education for Latino and African American students. UBP and a number of other groups around the city mounted an extensive campaign to secure educational reform and train parents to take leadership roles in local education. López Antonetty was outspoken, particularly when it came to letting politicians know what issues were important to her fellow community members. She did not restrict her efforts to the Bronx, and like-minded groups throughout the city respected her work.⁷ By 1967, the organization, now renamed, expanded, offering programs at several satellite sites, and it moved its administrative headquarters and many programs to La Escuelita at 733 Prospect Ave in 1978. The early programming of the organization reflects the practical response to oppressive poverty. Many of the first programs assisted with housing rights, welfare, childcare, and nutrition. In addition, the programs reflect a significant desire within the community to cultivate political activism and cultural revival. This compound is a series of single-story buildings forming a courtyard behind a walled, gated entrance facing Prospect Avenue. When the organization acquired the space, it enlivened the compound with murals, but retained the walls, gates, courtyard, and buildings.

United Bronx Parents is an on-going and important example of the community-based groups that formed in the 1960s and 1970s to stem a wave of social problems then engulfing their families and communities. Today the organization is one of the South Bronx's largest non-profits and continues to provide a variety of social service and treatment programs to low-income people in its area. The building at 773 Prospect Avenue now houses UBP's Homeless Hot Meals Program, Emergency Food Pantry, New York City Board of Education Adult Bilingual Education classes, and is the agency's administrative headquarters. The organization is currently planning to erect a new building for their offices and programs.

CASA MUSEO JESÚS T. PIÑERO, Canóvanas, Puerto Rico

New Latinos; Puerto Rican self-determination

Jesús Toribio Piñero Jimenez was born in Carolina, Puerto Rico, in 1897 and lived in this house from 1931 to 1952. His interest in the agricultural development of Puerto Rico led him to

⁷ Elena Martínez, "United Bronx Parents," Place Matters, <http://www.placematters.net/node/1565>

participate in politics, particularly issues concerning the cultivation of sugar cane and development of the sugar industry, both of which were central to Puerto Rico at the time. In 1940, Piñero allied with Luis Muñoz Marín, becoming one of the founders of the Popular Democratic Party (PPD). The emergence of the PPD changed Puerto Rico's electoral landscape and signaled a significant change on the island's relationship with the United States. The PPD promoted gradual political autonomy for Puerto Rico. Appealing to an emerging middle class and rural constituents, the PPD promised land and immediate social and labor reforms to benefit both constituents. The PPD eventually gained power in the 1940 elections and remained as the island's dominant political party until the 1960s. In 1940, Piñero also was elected Resident Commissioner to the US House of Representatives, and at the request of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, introduced a bill which provided for a referendum allowing the people of Puerto Rico to choose between independence, statehood, and commonwealth status.

In 1946, President Harry S. Truman appointed Piñero as the first Puerto Rican Governor of the Island, a position he held from September 2, 1946 until January 2, 1949. As governor, Piñero's initiatives were aimed at industrialization and the socio-economic development of Puerto Rico while promoting basic services for the island's population through the development of infrastructure, social projects, and construction of large-scale housing developments. In addition to living in this house with his family, the house also served as the location for meetings with his cabinet and where he continued to receive local people from the community seeking his help. Piñero passed away suddenly in 1952 from natural causes. Currently the historic property serves as the Museum of the First Governor of the island, Jesus T. Piñero, managed by the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture Parks and Museums Program.

Law

SAN LUIS PEOPLES DITCH, San Luis, Colorado

Customary Law

The four-mile San Luis Peoples Ditch, which dates to 1852, is a model of the community irrigation system known as acequias, an agricultural technology for the distribution of water as well as a cultural and legal institution. Beyond the technical aspect, the system fostered long-standing Hispanic farming activity and communities through communal control, norms, and community customs. Conflicts arose when the U.S. government did not honor these customs. This ditch, although widened at one time, may still illustrate the traditional earth construction used to build acequias, escaping the concrete lining done at other acequias. The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER No. CO-96), however, does make note of a new headwall. A portion of the People's Ditch (and La Vega, a rare Mexican-era land grant commons) is included in the 1976 National Register listing for Plaza de San Luis de la Culebra.

PROPERTIES REMOVED FROM FURTHER STUDY

For the benefit of future researchers, this category describes places not recommended for NHL consideration under this theme study. These entries describe places that either no longer exist, lack a high degree of integrity, appear to not meet NHL criteria, or are events that have no known associated property. Some properties may meet NHL criteria under a different context or may otherwise be eligible for listing in the National Register. The reason a property is not recommended for further study appears in italics at the end of its listing. Future scholarship may provide opportunities to revise these recommendations. Lastly, asterisks denote a property included on the Expert Panel's Priority List.

ALAZÁN-APACHE COURTS, San Antonio, Texas

Segregated Housing

Among the first public housing projects funded under the United States Housing Authority (created in 1937), the Alazán-Apache Courts were built as segregated public housing specifically for Mexican Americans between 1939 and 1942. The project consists of three properties: Alazán, Apache, and Guadalupe Homes. *Under Criterion 1, segregated Latino/a public housing does not appear to be associated with a significant contribution to the development of social justice in the United States. Merely reflecting segregated housing for Latinos/as does not make the property nationally significant.*

***ARMITAGE AVENUE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (The People's Church), Chicago, Illinois**

Social History/Civil Rights, Protests

A prominent Puerto Rican youth group, the Young Lords, challenged discriminatory practices in education, public health, public safety, and representation in the late 1960s and early 1970s. *This church, associated with a Young Lords take-over, is no longer extant.*

***CHICANO MORATORIUM TRAIL or LOS ANGELES MORATORIUM MARCH SITES (Ruben F. Salazar Park), East Los Angeles, California**

Social History/Civil Rights

On August 29, 1970, a march organized by the National Chicano Moratorium Against the War in Vietnam ended in violence and a renewed commitment to address social injustice. Thirty thousand people peacefully marched four miles on Whittier Boulevard, between Belvedere Park and Laguna Park (today's Ruben Salazar Park), against the disproportionate casualty rates of Mexican Americans in the Vietnam conflict. Violence broke out in the park when Los Angeles police officers and County sheriffs, responding to a liquor store disturbance, descended on marchers. The march is dramatically remembered for the tragic death of Ruben Salazar, a columnist for the *Los Angeles Times* and news director for a pioneering Spanish-language television station, who died from a tear gas gun fired into the Silver Dollar Bar by a sheriff's deputy. The Chicano Moratorium March December 20, 1969, and the National Chicano Moratorium March August 29, 1970, were both listed in the National Register in 2020. *Integrity issues exist at the park with the addition of playground equipment, a public pool, a basketball*

court, and a senior center. *The Silver Dollar Bar has been remodeled over time and now has a glass storefront.*

COPACABANA NIGHTCLUB, San Francisco, California

Performing Arts

This business was owned by Joaquin Garay, who came from Mexico at the age of 11 months. Garay became an orchestra leader and radio personality of the 1930s and 40s, opening this nightclub in September 1941. *Preliminary research has not located any source that documents this resource as a potential nationally significant representative of Latino/a/x culture and the property does not appear to have played a nationally definitive role in spreading Latino/a/x culture.*

***EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles, California**

Ethnic Heritage

A 1990 draft NHL nomination cites this district as being significant for its multiethnic heritage. Only five of its twenty-two contributing buildings reflect Mexican heritage. Evaluation of the property halted when the City of Los Angeles requested time to complete a historic site review. The district was listed in the National Register (1972) as the Los Angeles Plaza Historic District. *Based on the draft NHL nomination, this property's Mexican period predates the American Latino Theme Study's beginning 1848 period of significance.*

GENARO P. AND CAROLINA BRIONES HOUSE, Austin, Texas

Art

The Briones House, listed in the National Register (1998) at the local level of significance, is the largest and most prominent example of tinted concrete ornamentation on a building in Texas, a style introduced from Mexico in the 1920s. It represents the master achievement of bricklayer and plasterer Genaro Briones, who designed and built the home between 1947 and 1953 using a technique he learned from artist and recognized master Dionicio Rodriguez. The Texas Historical Commission cites the house as an example of modern Texas folk architecture and as a unique and monumental work of art. *This property does not appear to be exceptionally significant for the study of an art form that may be better represented by a property by its originator Rodriguez. In addition, this technique has not yet been determined to be part of a major art movement.*

LERMA'S NITE CLUB, San Antonio, Texas

Performing Arts

Through the 1950s, Lerma's Nite Club was one of a few documented commercial music venues in San Antonio that regularly booked conjunto artists. Conjunto music is a unique Texas fusion of German and Czech accordion sounds that became a musical tradition and powerful symbol among the Texas-Mexican working class between 1935 and 1960. The building that houses Lerma's Nite Club is in a postwar commercial block in the historically Hispanic West Side neighborhood of San Antonio. The building was listed in the National Register in 2011. *Preliminary research has not located any source that documents this resource as a potential significant representative of Latino/a/x culture. Conjunto music appears to be relevant only to Texas, and thus not nationally significant for America's musical heritage.*

MONTOYA RANCH, Huerfano County, Colorado

Settlement

This ranch reflects Hispanic history and agricultural practices during the settlement era from ca. 1869 to 1910. The property was listed in the National Register in 2012. *Additional research to establish comparative analysis to other extant resources of this type and material in Colorado as well as the greater region has yet to be conducted to establish an argument for this property's potential exceptional significance.*

***NEAR WESTSIDE BARRIO HISTORIC DISTRICT, San Antonio, Texas**

Based on the information available from NHL staff research to date, the national significance and level of physical integrity of this barrio are unclear.

***PUERTO RICO NATIONAL CEMETERY, Bayamón, Puerto Rico**

Per NHL Program policy, this property is not recommended for NHL consideration because Congress has already designated this property as nationally significant as a National Cemetery in 1948. It was also listed in the National Register in 1983.

TROPICANA CLUB, Bronx, New York

Performing Arts

The Tropicana Club, fashioned after the internationally known Tropicana Cabaret in Havana, opened in 1945 by Cuban brothers and restaurateurs Manolo and Tony Alfaro. It became a mecca for audiences seeking chorus line floor shows, superb Latin dance bands, and topnotch Cuban cuisine. *Preliminary research has not located any source to document this resource as a potential nationally significant representative of Latino/a/x music or culture. Integrity would have to be confirmed.*

The César Chávez Special Resource Study recommended the following property as a nationally significant site:

SANTA RITA CENTER, Phoenix, Arizona

Farm Worker's Movement, César Chávez

Chávez fasted here to protest Arizona law that limited farmworkers right to strike during the harvest seasons. Per the resource study, the 24-day fast at the Santa Rita Center focused national attention on farm workers and their organized protest against restrictive legislation, and it invigorated the Chicano and farm labor movements. The fast and its resulting grassroots campaigns ultimately reshaped the political landscape in Arizona with the election of Latino governors. *The Forty Acres and La Paz NHLs best represent the farm workers movement and Chávez's productive life unless an argument can prove this property as 1) being exceptional at the national level for invigorating the two movements, and 2) how it outstandingly reshaped the political landscape beyond Arizona.*

The César Chávez Special Resource Study recommended the following properties as potentially nationally significant resources in need of additional research:

ARVIN FARM LABOR CENTER, Bakersfield, California (listed in the NR as Weedpatch Camp)

César Chávez

This 1936 New Deal migrant labor camp is one of 28 established throughout the state that remained in use into the 1960s. Two hundred members of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC), primarily table-grape workers living at this camp, went on strike for higher wages. *This property lacks the high integrity required for NHL designation. Newer frame buildings have been built on original tent pads from the 1930s. Only three buildings remain of the original camp. The Forty Acres and La Paz NHLs better represent Chávez's productive life.*

BAPTIST CHURCH (NEGRITO HALL), Delano, California

Farm Workers Movement, César Chávez

The National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) rented this small church building as the strike headquarters for the 1965 to 1970 Delano Grape Strike. Regular Friday night membership meetings were held here. *A more compelling property would be the Filipino Hall, which the Special Resource Study notes as the joint strike headquarters for the Filipino AWOC and Chávez's NFWA which merged in 1966 to become the UFW. The Special Resource Study notes the church's compromised integrity to its period of significance.*

CHÁVEZ FAMILY HOMESTEAD SITE, Yuma, Arizona

César Chávez

This property is Chávez's boyhood home. *The Forty Acres and La Paz NHLs better represent Chávez's productive life.*

CÉSAR AND HELEN CHÁVEZ FAMILY RESIDENCE, Delano, CA

César Chávez

This home served as the first headquarters of the FWA and represents how labor leaders and families made sacrifices leading to what would become the UFW. César and his family lived here from 1962 to 1971. *The Forty Acres and La Paz NHLs better represent Chávez's productive life.*

NFWA OFFICE (Albany Street), Delano, California

Farm Workers Movement, César Chávez

This building, listed in the National Register (2015) at the national level of significance, was the primary headquarters of the NFWA from 1964 to 1966 (public meetings were held in other facilities such as the Filipino Hall and Our Lady of Guadalupe) and the starting point for the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route that secured a contract and attracted nationwide waves of support. *The building does not satisfy the requirement for a high degree of integrity due to an altered façade and conversion of the interior from multiple offices to a large main room.*

PEOPLES BAR AND CAFÉ, Delano, California

Farm Workers Movement

This building served as a gathering place for union volunteers during the 1960s and 1970s. Noted as a "free speech zone," volunteers debated a multitude of issues that included Chávez's own strategies and tactics. *The Forty Acres and La Paz NHLs best represent this period. As the Special Study states, "Properties such as the Forty Acres...and Nuestra Senora Reina de La*

Paz...have particular importance. Purchased, shaped, and maintained by farm workers, these sites reflect the strength and permanence of their union.”⁸

***ST. MARY’S CHURCH, Stockton, California**

Farm Workers Movement, Community Service Organization (CSO)

The church is associated with Dolores Huerta and the CSO, a Chicano grassroots civil rights organization notable as a training ground for Huerta and César Chávez. Huerta became one of the most influential labor activists of the twentieth century. In 1962, she and Chávez cofounded the National Farm Workers Association, predecessor to the 1965 United Farm Workers Union (UFW) of which Huerta served as Vice President until 1999. *Huerta is significant to the farm workers movement beyond the CSO. This property does not appear to have the long association with activist Dolores Huerta to best represent her lengthy and significant national contributions. There may be another property that would better represent the complexity and entirety of her productive life. If research determined this to be the best property for Dolores Huerta, it is unknown if it retains the relatively high degree of physical integrity needed for NHL designation.*

UFW FIELD OFFICE (El Hoyo), Calexico, California

Farm Workers Movement

Thousands gathered at this local UFW office and hiring hall to mourn the fatal shooting of striker Rufino Contreras. He had been shot by grower foremen during the 1979 California lettuce strikes to improve wages and benefits. Per the Chávez study, “The significant events of the late 1970s, many of which played out in and around El Hoyo, marked the high point of the union’s power. At the same time, increasing incidents of violence signaled an impending decline in the union’s fortunes.”⁹ *The Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz NHL (the UFW headquarters) best represents this time period.*

UFW FIELD OFFICE, San Luis, Arizona

Farm Workers Movement

From this field office, the UFW led melon strikes in the summers between 1972 and 1975. Per the Chávez study, “These efforts were plagued by internal divisions over the treatment of undocumented workers and the use of violence, leading the UFW to suspend its activity in the state.”¹⁰ *The Nuestra Señora Reina de La Paz NHL (the UFW headquarters) best represents this time period.*

⁸ National Park Service, Pacific West Region, “César Chávez Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment,” March 2012, transmitted to Congress on October 24, 2013, available at http://parkplanning.nps.gov/Final_Cesar_Chavez_Study, 38.

⁹ Ibid., 111.

¹⁰ Ibid., 110.