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### Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Locomotive Shops

Bernalillo, New Mexico County and State

shop and after the boiler shop's completion in 1923, to that building. Its' historic integrity is high but the condition is poor due to failed roofing and decking.

## Tender repair shop (tank shop), built 1925, EA Harrison AT & SF architect. AF Robinson, chief AT & SF bridge engineer, photos 22-23:

The tender repair shop, attached to the boiler shop on the north, opens into that building with a through track that curves. Complete disassembly and repair of tenders took place here. This could include partial or complete replacement of side sheets, interior baffles, frame repair or replacement, pump, piping, plumbing repairs and the like.

It is the smallest of the three monumental-scale concrete buildings in the complex. Its siblings, the machine shop and boiler shop, aim their abstracted Neo-classical facades toward the rail line and adjacent neighborhoods. The tender repair shop's similarly detailed concrete façade aims at downtown Albuquerque, several blocks northward.

Below the frieze are one door opening (no door) and two other original openings now filled with concrete block masonry. Even before the block fills, the asymmetrically composed story featured two equal size openings flanking a larger one, the three separated by two piers, one narrow and one wide. Together the three openings once accommodated four tracks into the building. The AT & SF working drawings note "Future Door' in each of the openings, and it is not clear whether any doors were installed during the period of significance. One non-historic, coiling overhead door remains in an opening partially filled with concrete block.

The construction is similar to the boiler shop except for the central roof monitor on the tender repair shop and a single personnel door, rather than an array of equipment doors, in each of the curtain walls at the east and west sides. The latter is partly covered by the abutting cab paint shop; the former largely hidden by the nearby sheet metal house. The curtain walls are eight bays long and have a low concrete base. The interior is open in plan except for a small office space on the east wall.

Despite filled openings and the cab paint shop's obscuring part of its west side, the tender repair shop has substantial historic integrity. Its condition is fair, owing mainly to vandalism.

#### Waste & paint rooms, built 1920, photo 24:

The waste and paint rooms stand near the boundary of the district north of the tender repair shop on 1<sup>st</sup> St. It is a low, one-story building of poured concrete throughout with 3 by 6 pane fixed steel windows. The slightly gabled roof has brief eaves. The east elevation is the front and its pair of doors leads into the paint room. The doors are steel, partially glazed, and topped by a fixed-glass transom of 12 lights. The door-transom opening is flanked by 3 by 6 window units. There are five openings on both the north and south elevations. The opening at the west end of the south elevation is wider than the 3 by 6 window units and includes a pair of steel, glazed doors. There have been no exterior alterations; the integrity of this 1,584 square foot building is intact.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Locomotive Shops Name of Property

story. The original brass pole (with trap doors) from the second-floor dormitory down to the apparatus room is gone but the hatch opening remains.

This is the oldest remaining fire station in the city and one of the most accomplished picturesque revival buildings constructed in Albuquerque during the 1920s (Wilson 1986). Despite the alterations described above the fire station's historic integrity is substantial. Its condition is deteriorating but it stands plumb and sheds water except at the tile roof areas.

#### Pattern house (assembly hall), built 1920, photo 26:

The pattern house building was used for storing patterns for the fabrication of machine parts. It is all concrete, 40 feet by 70 feet in plan, one story, and has a slightly gabled roof with brief eaves. The exterior walls and two rows of interior columns support the roof. The pattern house's lack of large windows sets it apart from all other concrete buildings in the district. The north and south elevations include central pairs of paneled metal doors flanked by two windows set toward the outside corners. The windows have been covered with corrugated metal. The east and west elevations include four windows evenly spaced and the same size as the other units. These are also covered with corrugated metal. This building appears to have no exterior alterations; the historic integrity is high.

#### North washroom (locker and wash room/lavatory), built 1915, photos 27-28:

This is a one-story, rectangular building built of American bond brick. Its gabled roof has tri-level, stepped parapets with concrete coping at the ends, and its eaves extend beyond the parapet at the long sides. The windows have segmental-arch heads and brick sills. Remaining original windows and doors are wood in varying states of deterioration. The 1,964 square foot building is severely undermined at the south end with associated masonry cracking. The roofing is failing, making it more unstable. Its condition is poor, historic integrity high.

### Storehouse, built 1915, photos 29-31:

The storehouse was used not only for storage of supplies used in the shops, but also was the primary storage facility supporting railroad operations on the AT & SF's New Mexico Division.

The storehouse is a one-story, poured concrete building on a raised concrete platform standing near and parallel to 2<sup>nd</sup> Street south of the machine shop. Its long facades, which are oriented north-south, have sixteen bays. Its short facades have two bays, all marked by pilasters. A nearly full length monitor tops the slightly gabled roof; both have brief eaves. It has a poured concrete roof and exterior walls with a double row of interior columns below the monitor. The columns support concrete beams running crosswise; these carry longitudinal beams, purlins, and the roof deck

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#### Albuquerque Rail Yards Master Development Plan June 2014



#### FIREHOUSE

Built in 1920. Contains 3,936sf on two floors. With the exception of the mezzanine in the Machine Shop, this is the only above grade floor in the complex. The Firehouse is the only building in the complex recognized as a City Landmark by the City of Albuquerque. Below find the City's description taken from their website:

"The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Fire Station was built in 1920 to serve the railroad's shop and roundhouse complex, located south of the passenger depot and Alvarado Hotel. It was one of the last buildings constructed by the railroad in Albuquerque, and reflected the company's interest in providing independent services and utilities for its operations.

This is Albuquerque's oldest remaining fire station. Its rustic architecture is rare in the city, conveying the railroad architect's romantic images of the Southwest. E.A. Harrison's design features a rough, sandstone exterior with an asymmetrical tower, crenellated parapet and sleeping porch. The tower itself is decorated with tiled overhangs, protruding beams, a stone insignia and ornamental globes. The building's sandstone, quarried at Laguna Pueblo, was taken from a demolished 1881 roundhouse built by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, a forerunner to the AT&SF. The protection of all of these features is included under its Landmark status.

The fire station was used as offices for several years following the demolition of the roundhouse. It is currently vacant but still stands as a reminder of the important role that the AT&SF industrial complex played in Albuquerque's economy through most of the 20th century."



Historic Photos, AT&SF Firehouse, Courtesy of City of Albuquerque.





Firehouse, South Elevation - Detail.



Firehouse, South Elevation.



Southwest Corner showing proximty to Tank Shop in background.



East Elevation.





## **AT&SF Rail Yards** Albuquerque, New Mexico

# **PATTERN HOUSE**

The Pattern House was one of several buildings that comprised the Atkinson Topeka and Santa Fe Rail Yards. Constructed in 1920, the Pattern House is where the various patterns were stored. Many of the parts used for the repair and maintenance of the steam locomotives were manufactured on-site. The Pattern House was constructed of poured concrete using 6 inch wood boards for formwork. The roof was also concrete with a tar and gravel surface. The 12 small windows were wood sash windows with double steel frame doors at the east and west ends of the building.























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