

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

other names/site number Casa Agustín Stahl

2. Location

street & number 14 José Martí Street

not for publication

city or town Bayamón

vicinity

state Puerto Rico code PR county Bayamón code 021 zip code 00959

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

x national statewide local

Carlos A. Rubio Cancela
Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

 Signature of the Keeper

 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

GOVERNMENT/ government office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Neoclassical

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick masonry

walls: Brick masonry

roof: Brick masonry

other: wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm, currently owned and used by the local municipal government as an office, with future plans to establish a museum in the house to commemorate Dr. Agustín Stahl's life, located at 14 José Martí Street in the municipality of Bayamón, Puerto Rico, is a Neoclassical, asymmetrical U-shaped plan, one story, brick masonry, flat with parapet brick roofed building. The 1840s residence, located within Bayamón's traditional urban center, one block east from the town square, sits in a rectangular lot of two hundred and thirty-four (234) square meters. The building served as the residence of Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm (1841-1917) from 1865 until 1917. Dr Agustín Stahl Stamm, until well advanced the twentieth century, was the only and most recognized Puerto Rican scientist, whose expertise covered a wide spectrum of the natural and social sciences.

Narrative Description

The building's exterior and interiors walls, made of brick masonry, are covered with protective stucco. The main façade, which faces east to José Martí Street, is symmetrically organized with three wooden doors, the entrance at the center, and crowned with a façade's length cornice. Each door is capped with a decorative cornice. The doors at the extreme left and right of the main doorway are double-sided with wooden shutters. All three doors are crowned with identical glass openings to allow the entrance of natural light (**Fig.1**)

The inside, arranged in an asymmetrical U shaped compound plan, consist of six room-sized units. The front four units make a massed squared floor plan. The remaining two units, one of which doubled the size of the regular units, are arranged in an L shaped plan, adding the southern and western wing to the U shape volume. Additionally, two other size units annexed to the western wing (bathroom and kitchen) extend the section to enclose the interior courtyard. The first four rooms that make the square plan are joined by

internal openings between rooms. Every door in the interior is a wooden door; two of them are crowned with a fan-shaped wooden and glass transom. A hall provides access to every room (Fig. 2)

In a westerly direction the hall ends at a wooden door that accesses the courtyard. The courtyard, with an original nineteenth century cistern at the center, is covered with a wooden hipped roof, added in the 2000 intervention (Figs. 3-4). A straight reinforced concrete stair was added to the northern wall that encloses the yard to provide access to the house brick tiles roof. The space underneath the stair is used as a storage area.

In 2000, the property was acquired by the municipal government and a process of intervention was undertaken. The interior wooden and tiles floor was removed, with the exception of one room, and replaced with ceramic tiles. The courtyard was also covered with ceramic tiles and the wooden roof was added. In the building's interior, some small sections of the brick masonry walls have been left exposed so visitors can actually see the original construction material. The exposed bricks show that the stretcher or running bond method was used to lay the brickwork. In addition, all light fixtures and electrical riggings were replaced, adjusted to support new air-conditioning system installed.

Although no historic drawings exist of the house floor plan, no alteration was conducted in the building's lay-out during the intervention process. The historic fabric and spatial arrangement has been kept. As the property remained as the Stahl family residence until the 1970s, some of the descendants were contacted to properly identify the building's residential spaces and uses. Archeological material has been recovered, which has even permitted to properly identify Dr. Agustin Stahl's laboratory within the building.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Science

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

Cultural Affiliation

Period of Significance

1865-1917

Architect/Builder

unknown

Significant Dates

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The property was Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm's residence during his productive life. Dr. Stahl resided at the property from 1865 until his death in 1917. The house was also his laboratory and medical office.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm is of national significance under Criterion B as the property is associated with Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm, recognized as one of the most important characters in Puerto Rican history. From 1865 until 1917, the property served as his permanent residence, laboratory and medical office. Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm was an extraordinary scientist, researcher and educator whose wide scope of interests included Puerto Rican fauna and flora, archeology, ethnology, anthropology and history. Stahl made significant contributions also to the medical sciences and even contributed to the economic public policy of the island during the nineteenth century as his scientific expertise was applied, upon the government request, to the sugarcane production. Stahl was also an important contributor to the early twentieth century public health policy. As a brilliant naturalist researcher and taxidermist, Stahl created an impressive collection of local and foreign flora and fauna specimens, which was in latter years acquired by well-known institutions like the

Smithsonian, the Museum of Natural Sciences in Berlin, the National Botanic Garden of Belgium; Harvard University, the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY and the United States National Herbarium, Washington DC, among many others throughout the world. Dr. Agustín Stahl is considered one of the most important 19th century naturalists in America, whose contributions had helped in the comprehension of Puerto Rico and Caribbean natural history. Stahl's name has been attached to species discovered by him whose scientific nomenclature end with the words "*Stahlia*" and "*Stahlia*". As a surviving proof of his keen scientific eye for details and artistic inclination, over seven hundred (700) Stahl's watercolors of flora and fauna specimens are kept among different academic institutions. Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm has been called "*the Puerto Rican Alexander Von Humboldt*".

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Agustín Stahl Stamm was born in the town of Aguadilla on January 21, 1841.¹ His father was Enrique Stahl, German, and his mother was Maria Elena Stamm, from the Netherlands.² Both parents were of humble social background. Enrique Stahl made his living in Aguadilla as a shoemaker.

Agustin Stahl lost his mother by the time he was three years old. His father remarried Lorenza de la Bodega, who had inherited a moderate fortune from her father. At the age of eleven, after completing his primary schooling in Aguadilla, Enrique Stahl was able, probably thanks to his wife's economic means, to send his son back to Germany to continue his education. For the next ten years, Agustín Stahl remained in Europe where he completed his prep school; enrolled at the University of Wurzburg and later the University of Prague, graduating as a Medical Surgeon in 1864, at the age of twenty-two. His doctoral thesis was done in the subject of dysentery, a disease that almost took Agustin's life aboard the ship that transported him from Puerto Rico to Europe when he was eleven years old. The paper presented by Stahl was praised by his professors and received a special mention from the King of Bavaria.

During his last college year, young Stahl married Susana Sauer, a German national. Right after graduation, Stahl returned to Puerto Rico (1864) and started his medical career, first in San Juan, a few months in Manatí and Yabucoa, and finally settled down in his house in Bayamón by 1865. Agustin Stahl's emotional strength was harshly tested after coming back to the island, through difficult economic and personal situations. Susana Sauer died within the first few months after arriving in Puerto Rico. Stahl remarried a year later to Juanita de Allouis, who will die in less than a year. In 1871, at the age of twenty-nine, Stahl remarried a third time to Carolina Izquierdo Rabel. The couple had eight children, of which only three reached

¹ As the information provided was compiled from various sources, and to avoid continuous footnotes, unless required by a direct cite or direct comment, the bibliographical references used in this section will not be mentioned. The references will be listed in Section 9.

² On her work about Stahl, Isabel Gutiérrez del Arroyo mentions in a footnote, that information was provided to her by the Botanic Museum of Berlin that Stahl was born in Curacao, when his parents were on transit to Puerto Rico. But as the renowned historian affirms "*the place of birth is an accident that has no effect on Stahl's condition as Puerto Rican. All his professional and intellectual activities, his life as a whole, had no other purpose than to serve Puerto Rico*". See, Isabel Gutiérrez del Arroyo, *El Dr. Agustín Stahl, Hombre de Ciencia: Perspectiva Humanística*. Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, 1978, 18, (translation is ours). All the other authors used for this narrative affirm that Stahl was born in Aguadilla, including Gutiérrez del Arroyo.

adulthood. Carolina died when the children were still at an early age. Stahl remarried a fourth and last time to Rosa Rodriguez de Tió.

The family's economic situation transited through a hard road as well. Through-out most his life, Stahl sustained a humble income as a town doctor, who in many occasions was paid in-kind and not in hard currency for his services. Dr. Agustín Stahl developed a reputation among the local population, urban and rural, for his generosity and unselfishness. His political stand would also bring economic hardship to the family. During the 1870s Stahl lost his position as professor in the *Instituto Civil de Segunda Enseñanza* for his liberal views. In 1898, during the Spanish Cuban American War, Stahl was exiled by the Spanish government to the Dominican Republic, returning a few months later after Puerto Rico came under the United States jurisdiction. These personal hardship and economic obstacles make Agustín Stahl's intellectual accomplishments more praiseworthy.

Stahl's work gained public recognition during the 1870s, but it will be in the 1880s that the intellectual superiority of the town doctor will explode into the national scene. By 1877, Dr. Stahl had already made a mark in the academic community in three different fields (anthropology, natural sciences and medicine), receiving an honorific mention by the *Sociedad Antropológica Española* in 1873; another one by the *Real Academia de Ciencias Naturales y Artes de Barcelona* in 1875 and a gold medal for a research paper presented at the *Academia de Ciencias Médicas en Cataluña* in 1877.

During the last years of the 1870s, an unknown plague affected great portions of the sugar production in the west coast of the Island. The government commissioned the services of Dr. Agustín Stahl, Dr. Grivot Grand-Court and the great José Julian Acosta to study the problem and devised measures to counterattack the plague. The report appeared in 1878 under title "*Informe dado a la Excelentísima Diputación Provincial sobre la Enfermedad de la Caña en el Cuarto Departamento de la Isla de Puerto Rico*" with an introduction of the history of the sugarcane plant and an analysis of the possible reasons for the plague and recommendations. Dr. Stahl went beyond the report and in 1880 published "*La Enfermedad de la Caña de Azúcar en Puerto Rico*", a voluminous treaty scientifically comparing the different types of sugarcane plants used in Puerto Rico and which ones were more suitable and strongest according to the local climate and soil conditions; a study of diseases common in sugarcane production and its countermeasures.³ Dr. Stahl even experimented with the production of better and stronger seeds.⁴ The study on such an important crop made Stahl's house a meeting ground of many landlords, researchers and intellectuals interests on the subject.

In 1881, Dr. Stahl was designated to represent Puerto Rico in Cuba at a commercial exposition. Stahl took with him a large variety of local agricultural and industrial products. During the exposition, his work on the sugarcane received a Bronze Medal. Upon his return to Puerto Rico, Stahl published "*Memoria presentada a la Excelentísima Diputación Provincial de Puerto Rico sobre la Primera Exposición de Matanzas en 1881.*"

³ According to Dr. Carlos E. Chardón, although revised and corrected, Dr. Stahl's book about the sugarcane was still used as a technical aid during the late 1940s. See, Carlos E. Chardón, *Semblanza del Dr. Agustín Stahl*. *El Mundo*, 19 de marzo de 1960, 9.

Just as important as the publication were the lifetime connections made by Stahl with other researchers, especially those in the natural sciences, like the great Johann Christoph Gundlach, the German naturalist residing in Cuba since 1839.

In 1882, Stahl published "*Catálogo del Gabinete Zoológico*". The monumental catalog was a systematic description and classification of 1,827 specimens of native fauna and 2,773 specimens from other countries that he acquired through exchanges with foreign zoologists. Each species was classified with its Latin binomial and grouped into their families in the natural order. Each Latin binomial had also the vernacular name of the species. The catalog of birds included in this work was for many years the only catalog of Puerto Rican ornithology. There are also 104 fishes in the catalog, one which later was classified as *Auchnistiuss Stahlia* by the American naturalists Barton W. Evermann and August C. Mahr.⁵ Stahl's zoological catalog its revealing; it shows the enormous effort, energy and time invested by Stahl on his research since his arrival in Puerto Rico in 1865, traveling to different parts of the island at his own expenses and risk, at a time when crossing the island was not an easy task. The catalog is also a testimony of his taxidermist abilities and adventurous spirit as Stahl hunted and stuffed most of his specimens.

Among the numerous works published by Stahl, "*Apuntes sobre la Flora de Puerto Rico*", is without any doubts his masterpiece. "*Apuntes*" was the first full-fledged flora study of Puerto Rico. Published between 1883 and 1888 in six fascicles, the study covered all the dicotyledons known to Stahl to occur in the island.⁶ The work is concise and precise, with numerous comments on botanical concepts by his predecessors and contemporaneous botanists. However, his flora was never finished as his treatment for the monocotyledons were not published, mostly due to financial hardship, as Stahl paid all expenses for his publications and usually sold them as a door-to-door salesman. Stahl based his "*Apuntes sobre la Flora de Puerto Rico*" mostly on live plants, but he also collected approximately 1,330 plants (with several duplicates) dating from 1882 to 1889. The collection presented in "*Apuntes*" is extremely important because it constituted an early record for many native and introduced plants in Puerto Rico. For example, *Arrabidaea chica* is still known in Puerto Rico only because of the specimen in Stahl's collection; *Anechites nerium* (Apocynaceae), collected by Stahl in 1888, has only been recently recollected in Arecibo.⁷ "*Apuntes sobre la Flora de Puerto Rico*" was the basis for numerous studies by specialists. Stahl described several new species himself, like *Clusia gundlachii* (Cupey de Altura).⁸ Stahl's contribution to botany is honored by the genus *Stahlia* and by nine specific epithets of plants discovered by Stahl that bear his name, like *Argythamnia stahlia*, *Eugenia stahlia*, *Lyonia stahlia*, and others.

⁴ Most of the experiments done by Agustín Stahl were conducted on his lab at his house at 14 Jose Martí Street. He also used empty plots around Bayamón's urban center.

⁵ U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Investigation of the Aquatic Resources and Fisheries of Porto Rico in 1899, 315.

⁶ The dicotyledons, also known as dicots, are a group of flowering plants whose seed typically has two embryonic leaves or cotyledons.

⁷ P. Acevedo Rodríguez, *Flora of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The botanical legacy of Agustín Stahl*. Smithsonian Natural Museum of Natural History, 2007.

⁸ *Clusia gundlachii* was named as such by Stahl to honor his close friend, the German naturalist Johann Cristoph Gundlach.

A very important complement to “*Apuntes*” was several hundred watercolors done by Stahl intended to illustrate his flora, but they were never published (**Fig. 5**). For many years, the location remained unknown, when in 1922 they were found by Dr. Carlos E. Chardón and Dr. N.L. Britton at the *Colegio Santa Rosa* in Bayamón. The collection consists of 730 color drawings, depicting approximately 687 species. The neatness and cleanness of the drawings, the perfect combination of colors and the precision in the details shows the sensitivity of an artist, combined with the severe insight of the scientist. The original watercolors are today deposited in various institutions in Puerto Rico. In 2007, the Smithsonian sponsored a project to digitalize and reproduce the entire collection, which is now part of the *Smithsonian Natural Museum of Natural History*.

The actual flora collected by Stahl for his monumental “*Apuntes*” is spread throughout the world. The first set of his collection went to Berlin, *Krug and Urban Herbarium*, mostly destroyed during the Second World War. Duplicates of Stahl collection are known to exist at various herbaria: *Botanic Garden and Museum Berlin-Dahlem*, Germany; *National Botanic Garden of Belgium*; *Botanical Museum*, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; *Conservatory and Botanic Garden Ville de Geneve*, Switzerland and *Harvard University*, Ma, USA. Stahl’s collection are also found at *Systematisch-Geobotanisches Institut*, Gottingen, Germany; *Rijksherbarium*, Leiden, Netherlands; *Botanische Staatssammlung*, Munich, Germany; the *New York Botanical Garden*, Bronx, NY; *Swedish Museum of Natural History*, Stockholm, Sweden; *Dipartimento de Biologia Vegetale*, Torino, Italy; and *United States National Herbarium*, Washington DC.

By the end of the 1880s, Stahl produced one of the very first ethnological works related to the native population of Puerto Rico, showing the wide scope of his intellectual capabilities. Between 1888 and 1890, Stahl published in the “*Revista Puertorriqueña*” a series of articles under the title “*Estudios etnológicos sobre los indios borinqueños*” analyzing the origin, public life, language, art, religion, social structure and cultural practices of the island’s aborigines. Corrected and surpassed with time, the work was an original and significant contribution that brought into the academic world the subject of our native population, well-forgotten since the Spanish Chroniclers. Just like in his research of the fauna and flora, Stahl acquired through his own effort and exchange an impressive collection of archeological pieces related to the native population of about eight hundred objects, according to Stahl’s own words and other contemporaries.⁹

Through all these years, Stahl made his living as a town-doctor, quietly serving the local community with remarkable unselfishness. But the medical science was more than a job, it was a vocation. Stahl was continuously upgrading his knowledge in the field staying abreast with the latest research and making contributions on his own. In 1890, Agustín Stahl performed the first ovary operation in Puerto Rico and published “*Primera Ovariotomía practicada en Puerto Rico*” where the doctor described in detail every step of the procedure and provided a complete clinical history of the case. In the line of social medicine and demography, Stahl produced two studies: “*Estudio Demográfico de Bayamón y áreas limítrofes*” (1895) a

⁹ The location of Stahl’s archeological objects is unknown. Stahl used his house in Bayamón as a depository, but the lack of space and the economical hardship forced him to sell most of his private collections. One of his struggles with the local government was Stahl’s continuous petitions to create a museum of natural history.

statistic compilation of births and deaths in Bayamón and nearby areas; and "*Fecundidad de la mujer puertorriqueña*". Both studies were the first's works in Puerto Rico of their kind.

During the Spanish Cuban American War of 1898, Stahl's liberal political stands created a problem with the municipal authorities. Without any warnings, Stahl was arrested and sent to San Juan. Later he was forced into exile to the Dominican Republic, where he remained a few months, until the transfer of the island to the United States government. After returning to his home in Bayamón, Stahl met some of the US Army doctors that had established a military camp in Bayamon's outskirt. Among these was Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, who became Stahl's close friend, and who in 1902 presented to the Medical Association of Puerto Rico the result of his research pertaining the so called "tropical anemia". Ashford correctly argued that the "hookworm" was the cause of the terrible disease. Ashford found in Stahl one of the first believers of his medical theory. Commissioned by the government in 1903 to run the public health campaign against the anemia and tuberculosis, Dr. Stahl expend his remaining years visiting almost every part of the island on his fight for the public health. He published various articles in the local newspapers voicing the methods to counterattack both devastating diseases.

In 1910, Dr. Stahl published his last two works, both in the history field, "*Fundación de Bayamon*" and "*Fundación de Aguadilla*". In both, Stahl used primary documents to describe the settlement and foundation of the towns. The selection of the two municipalities is explained in the introduction of each booklet: Bayamón was the place where he had built his life; Aguadilla, according to Stahl's words, was the place where his "*crib was first rocked*", personally ratifying Aguadilla as his birthplace. Stahl died in Bayamón on July 21, 1917.

Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm is of national significance as the property is associated to one of the most remarkable characters in Puerto Rican history and one of the most important figures in the natural sciences in America during the 19th century. Dr. Stahl's contributions and expertise in the fields of botany, fauna, anthropology, archeology, ethnology, medicine and history, showed a superior intellect. His remarkable researches, publications and collections are highly appreciated throughout the international academic community. That very same community recognizes that Stahl's contributions are vital to understand, not only Puerto Rico, but the Caribbean natural history development as well. The building was not only his residence; it was also his medical office and laboratory. The house served as depository for Stahl's collections and meeting place for many intellectuals that followed Stahl's works. The property, which was kept as the Stahl family's residence until the late 1970s, was later used as a flower shop and them as a dentist consultant clinic. Through-out the years, the building has kept a remarkable integrity of materials, spatial arrangement, location and feeling. The social collective memory has been kept also intact, as everyone refers to the building as *Casa Agustín Stahl*.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Acevedo Rodriguez, P. *Flora of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The botanical legacy of Agustín Stahl.* Smithsonian Natural Museum of Natural History, 2007.

Ceide, Amelia. *Stahl: Estudio Biográfico.* San Juan de Puerto Rico, Editorial Club de la Prensa. 1960.

Chardón, Carlos E. *Los naturalistas en la América Latina.* Ciudad Trujillo, República Dominicana, 1949.

El Mundo.

12 de julio de 1919, 5. *Tal día como hoy murió el Doctor Stahl.*

24 de enero de 1950, 7. *El Dr. Agustín Stahl.*

18 de julio de 1951, 7. *Se cumplen 34 años de muerte del naturalista Agustín Stahl.*

5 de octubre de 1951, 3. *El recuerdo de hombres ilustres está vivo todavía en Bayamón.*

23 de enero de 1954, 7a. *Oro Nativo: Agustín Stahl.*

21 de enero de 1959, 7. *Científico Puertorriqueño. Hoy se cumplen 117 años nacimiento Agustín Stahl.*

22 de enero de 1960, 10. *Siembran árbol para conmemorar Día de Stahl.*

19 de marzo de 1960, 9. *Semblanza del Dr. Agustín Stahl.*

15 de julio de 1961, 39. *Un estudio de Amelia Ceide: Don Agustín Stahl.*

4 de enero de 1963, 22. *Dr. Agustín Stahl: Se cumplen en este mes 121 años de su nacimiento.*

Gutiérrez del Arroyo, Isabel. *El Dr. Agustín Stahl, hombre de ciencia: perspectiva humanística.* Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, 1978.

Stahl Stamm, Agustín.

La enfermedad de la caña de azúcar. Imprenta JJ Acosta, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1880.

Memoria Presentada a la Excelentísima Diputación Provincial de Puerto Rico (Primera Exposición de Matanzas en 1881). Tip. González y Cía., San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1882.

Catálogo del Gabinete Zoológico del Dr. Stahl. Imp. El Boletín, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1883.

Estudio sobre la Flora de Puerto Rico. Folletos I-VI, Tip. González & Cía., San Juan, Puerto Rico. 1883-1888.

Los Indios Borinqueños. Revista Puertorriqueña, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1887, Vol. I:613, 243,251. 1889, Vol. I:437-450.

Primera Ovariectomía Practicada en Puerto Rico. En el pueblo de Manatí. Imp. De J. González Font, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1890.

Estudio Demográfico. Estadística de mortalidad y nacimientos en Bayamón y pueblos limítrofes. Imp. Sucesión de JJ Acosta, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1895.

Fecundidad de la mujer de Puerto Rico. Boletín de la Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico, febrero de 1903, Año 1, núm. 2:19.

Fundación de Aguadilla. Imp. El Boletín Mercantil, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1910.

Fundación de Bayamón. Imp. El Boletín Mercantil, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1910.

U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries. *Investigation of the Aquatic Resources and Fisheries of Porto Rico in 1899.*

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>800577</u> Easting	<u>2036660</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Rectangular lot of two hundred and thirty-four (234) square meters recorded at the *Centro de Recaudaciones de Ingresos Municipales* (CRIM) with the cadastre number of 085-016-038-06-001.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the entire lot historically associated with the residence.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Juan Llanes Santos / Historian
organization Puerto Rico State Preservation Office date December 14, 2010
street & number PO Box 9066581 telephone 787-721-3737
city or town San Juan state PR
e-mail jllanes@prshpo.gobierno.pr

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Main façade, looking northwest, 0001

1 of 9.

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Main façade, looking west, 0002

2 of 9.

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Main living-room, looking southwest, 0003

3 of 9.

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Hallway that leads into rooms and doorway to courtyard, looking west, 0004

4 of 9.

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Room left of the hallway, looking south, 0005

5 of 9.

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number: Large room south wing of the house, looking west, 0006
6 of 9.**

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail of exposed-wall, looking north, 0007
7 of 9.**

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior courtyard, looking south, 0008
8 of 9.**

Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

Name of Property

Bayamón, PR

County and State

Name of Property: Casa Dr. Agustín Stahl Stamm

City or Vicinity: Bayamón

County: Bayamón

State: Puerto Rico

Photographer: Juan Llanes Santos

Date Photographed: September 29, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of house interior from courtyard, steps to roof on the left, looking east, 0009

9 of 9.