287

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER BRANCH

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: **Hacienda San Francisco**

other names/site number: **Hacienda Quilichini**

2. Location

street & number: **Callejón de la Hacienda** city or town: **Sabana Grande**
vicinity _X_
state: **Puerto Rico** code: **PR** county: **Sabana Grande** code: **121**
zip code: **00747**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 ___ nationally _X_ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Arleen Pabón PhD — **February 10, 1995**
Signature of certifying official — Date

Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	Beth Boland	4/7/95
____ determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.		
____ determined not eligible for the National Register		
____ removed from the National Register		
____ other (explain): _____		
	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
- _X_ private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
- _X_ building(s)
- ___ district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_2_	_4_	**(kitchen, library building, tractor shed, mechanic's house)** buildings
_0_	_0_	sites
_0_	_1_	structures **(water tower)**
_0_	_0_	objects
_2_	_5_	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _0_

Name of related multiple property listing: **N/A**

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions
Cat: **Domestic** Sub: **Single Dwelling**

Current Functions
Cat: **Domestic** Sub: **Single Dwelling**

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification: **Other: Principal House of an Hacienda/ Mill of an Hacienda**

Materials
foundations: **masonry**
roofs: **corrugated steel**
walls: **house:** masonry and wood, **mill:** masonry
other: **concrete**

Narrative Description: **see continuation sheet**

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria

___ 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.

_X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period.

___ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance: **Architecture**

Period of Significance: **Second half 19th century-First half 20th century**

Significant Dates: **1871**

Significant Person: **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation: **N/A**

Architect/Builder: **Unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance: **see continuation sheet**

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency

_X_ Local government Sabana Grande Municipal Government
_X_ University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus
___ Others

Name of repository:

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: **less than one acre**

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	19	715610	1999860	3	__	_____	_____
2	__	_____	_____	4	__	_____	_____

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification: see continuation sheet

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11. Form Prepared By

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First original nomnation draft: **Sylvia Aguiló**

Revised and rewritten by: **Karen González/Staff Architect,**
Berenice R. Sueiro/Staff Architect
Edited by: **Arleen Pabón PhD**

organization: **Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office**
date: **February 10, 1995**
street & number: **109 San José St.** telephone: **(809) 721-3737**
city or town: **San Juan** state: **PR** zip code: **00901**

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Property Owner

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name: **Sra. Iraida Muñoz Vda. de Rodríguez Quilichini**

street & number: **Hacienda San Francisco** telephone: **(809) 873-3610**

city or town: **Sabana Grande** state: **PR** zip code: **00637**

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Hacienda San Francisco is a sugar mill complex located in a particularly unique setting regarding the town of Sabana Grande. While sustaining an uncommon role as a sort of physical border between both the urban and rural area of this town, it also retains -- to a great extent -- its original sense of place. The two historically significant buildings remaining in the Hacienda are the main house and the sugar mill. Modified on several occasions, research has not been able to determine the exact date of the original construction of the house. Because of certain aspects of its architectural organization and style, as well as family folklore, it is probable that the house dates to the second half of the 19th century. Many of the general characteristics, particularly its organizational scheme might be connected to this early date. The Victorian "medio punto", for example, was probably added around the "fin-de-siecle". The concrete balcony (roof, columns and balustrade) and the staircase were remodeled at a later date, yet these are historical additions to the original structure that, nevertheless, follow the original lines of the design. As these structures were lived and modified according to varying uses and needs of the family, no exact date for these modifications has been found. Local folklore, on the other hand, has it that the sugar mill building was constructed in 1871, for this date appears in the chimney stack of this building.

The design of the main house is organized in the classical manner of a "piano nobile" and a "pianterreno". The structure has two levels, an extended gallery on the first floor, a balcony on the second floor and a roof made of corrugated metal, with two dormers. The first floor is constructed of masonry, the second one of wood; both have interior wooden partitions (See photo #1).

A stairway, located at the center of the main facade, leads the way to the main entrance at the second level and to the noble areas of the house; a U-shaped balcony, with a concrete roof, embraces this part of the house. Although rebuilt in the 1950's, the actual stairway is quite close, in terms of design, size and shape to the original one, accomplishing the same role: enhancing and emphasizing the spatial sequence of the architectural plan and, thus, the connection between the interior and the exterior of the

house. The balcony is treated as both a living space and as a transitional zone, from which one enters the house. The spatial distribution of the house follows traditional vernacular ideas about spatial layout: three adjoining "en enfilade" (or shotgun) suites of rooms. The first suite (the central one) is defined as the main area, and it consists of a living room, separated by a "medio punto" (of Victorian extraction), from the dining room (See photo #2). The two other suites, on each side of the central one, are to be considered private areas, each one consisting of three bedrooms and a bathroom. The bedrooms on both sides of the central unit, opens directly unto the central space. The two front rooms also have access to the front balcony; while the other rooms have individual balconies that open to the exterior.

All interior openings are closed by wooden doors, each with a wooden vertical grille transom; the doors opening unto the exterior have wooden shutters with louvers and glass panels, and wooden vertical grille transom, these elements of design respond directly to a desire to adapt the interior of the house to the tropical climate. The floors of the balcony and gallery have "losa isleña" (hydraulic cement tiles), typical flooring material used in vernacular architecture (See photo #3). The principal spaces have "tabloncillo" or plank tread floors and ceilings.

At ground level, the house has an open concrete gallery or verandah that surrounds the building. The main entrance to this level is located behind the stair, in the center of the facade. A central hall leads unto six rooms, three at each side; all open to the gallery.

In 1958, some additional structures were annexed to the rear of the house: a porch, a garage, an open terrace, and a gazebo. On the front part of the house, a prominent fountain was placed. All these were designed in a compatible manner, and do not, in any manner, detract from the original structure's historical and architectural character.

The sugar mill building is located to the south of the main house. The mill consists of a one story, rectangular, brick-masonry and stucco building with a low pitched, hardwood truss and corrugated

metal gable roof in the Spanish Colonial style (See photo #4). The structure measures approximately 125' x 50'x 25' high. The building has a masonry chimney shaft located in the back (See photo #5 and #6). The main facade is organized in a symmetrical manner, with a series of rectangular openings. At each end, a large arch emphasizes the corner and terminates the composition. The facade at the rear is composed of four partially-sealed smaller arches and five open arches; the lateral ones possess three vertical openings with transoms, they also end, at each corner, with an arch. The facades are crowned with a pediment and unified by the continuous base and cornice (See photo #7). All the arches are closed with wooden vertical grille; rectangular openings with wooden batten windows.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The main house of the Hacienda San Francisco is a six room, two story house in the Vernacular or Popular architectural style, which characterized certain "hacienda" types in the island. The interior spatial arrangement, as well as the aesthetic definition of stories by function and symbolism, represent a particularly elegant Vernacular solution to a main house or "hacienda" architectural design, during the 19th century. The interior of the house, maintains all original woodwork: floors, ceilings, picture railing, cornices, the "medio punto", among many other elements. As a result, the house retains its architectural and historic integrity and character; it is in very good condition.

The house presents elements that once characterized Puerto Rican architecture, such as "en enfilade" rooms, Victorian "medios puntos", extended balconies that were used as both living and office spaces, verandahs, door arrangements designed for climate control, among many others. In this example, these elements are of particular elegance, in spite of their simplicity, as befitted such a prominent architectural symbol. (We must remember that "hacienda" houses were the facade important families presented to the world; they were truly the most obvious of all the family's status symbols.) The workmanship, detailing and design -- on their own -- would merit that the house be distinguished as a valued cultural resource. In addition, and of particular importance, is

the fact that all these architectural elements and features were used not only in an aesthetic and elegant manner, they were also adapted to such conditioning as symbolism and, thus, iconography. This is clearly depicted by the design distinction between the "piano nobile" and "pianterreno", in the use of balconies in the second floor, of a Victorian "medio punto", in the staircase positioning, among many others. The house, "in toto", became the external symbol of a special "milieu": an elegant suburban house in the manner of the paradigmatic "villa" and a working place. Last but not least, all of these elements were adapted to the climatic conditions of the area. "En enfilade" rooms create cross ventilation patterns, transoms help hot air move into the upper parts of the spaces and the elevation of the noble spaces (located in the second floor) guaranteed better views as well as cooler breezes. The house is a wonderful example of historic architectural adaptations and transformations that generated a type of artifact extinct by now in the island, just as the way of life it represented.

The sugar mill building, in turn, presents one of the very few examples of its types in the island. Of particular importance is the fact that it is a solid structure (on many occasions these structures are no longer extant due to their fragile architecture) and that it was treated with elegant detailing as to its architectural style.

This house and its mill served, and still serves, as a combined working place-residence for the prominent Quilinchini family of Sabana Grande. It can be stated that it is the most significant architectural example of a sugar cane "hacienda" in Puerto Rico. Of particular importance is that its bucolic character and rural setting have been preserved, in spite of the fact that it also interacts with the expanded town's urban center. The Hacienda San Francisco functioned as a sugar mill from 1871 to 1920; from 1938 to 1942 it produced pancake syrup. Of particular importance, is the fact that it is the only surviving example of a partially-mechanized sugar "hacienda", thus exemplifying the intermediate step between earlier ox-powered mills and mechanized ones.

Therefore, the main house and the sugar mill are eligible for inclusion to the National Register, under Criterion C, because they

embody distinctive characteristics of a type and period not only for Puerto Rico but, for the municipality of Sabana Grande.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Aguiló Ramos, Silvia. Draft nomination of the Hacienda San Francisco, prepared as part of a historic architecture Survey of the town of Sabana Grande for the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office , 1991.

Cifre de Loubriel, Estela. Catálogo de Extranjeros Residentes en Puerto Rico en el Siglo XIX. Rio Piedras, UPR, 1962.

Negrón Hernández, Luis R. Sabana Grande: Notas para su historia. San Juan, Model Offset Printing, 1986.

Pabón, Arleen. "Home is where the heart is: A re-interpretation of Puerto Rican domestic architecture." Unpublished paper presented at the First Conference Preserving Women's History Through Historic Preservation; Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, 1994.

Vega Sanabria, Victor R. La Condición Urbana Investigación y Diseño para la Rehabilitación de los espacios públicos del centro antiguo del pueblo de Sabana Grande. M.A. thesis, School of Architecture, University of Puerto Rico, May 1987.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

It is impossible to determine the easting and northing coordinates for the property, since the U.S.G.S. map for Sabana Grande does not have the necessary U.T.M. ticks. In turn, we have located the property at 66 Degrees, 57 minutes, 46 seconds west of Greenwich and 18 Degrees, 4 minutes, 40 seconds north of the Equator.

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Verbal Boundary Description

See enclosed map.

Boundary Justification

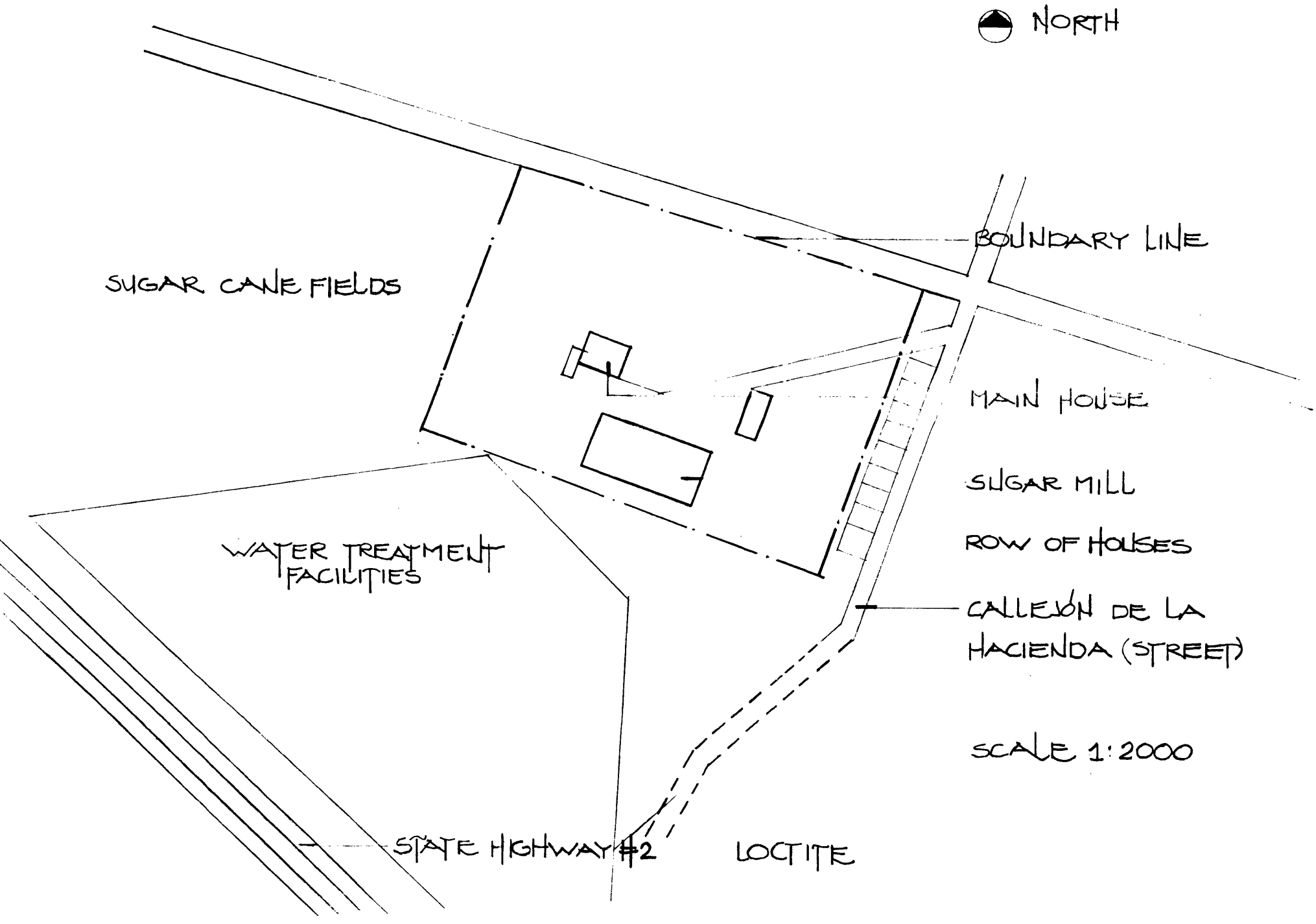
The preservation of the bucolic character and rural setting is specially important for an "hacienda". To preserve and protect it from the expansion of the town's center, a vegetation buffer, within the property, is beign defined. For this reason the boundary of the property would include the principal buildings of the Hacienda San Francisco and the area surrounding them. Included as contributing parts of the property are: the main house and the sugar mill. Non-contributing properties within the boundaries are: the kitchen, the water tower, the small building used as a library, the tractor's shed and the mechanic's house. Not included as part of the property and excluded from the boundaries are: a row of houses (to the east) that used to lodge the sugar cane workers and the sugar cane fields which have been excluded because of its subdivision by the construction of state Highway #2 (to the south-west), the Loctite Plant (to the south-east) and the Water Treatment Facilities (to the south).

We inadvertently omitted, in section 11, the information concerning the property owner. We are sorry for the inconvenience. We are enclosing a revised section 11 (page #5) to be included with the nomination.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Arleen Pabón PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer

HACIENDA SAN FRANCISCO



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 95000287 **Date Listed: 4/7/95**

Hacienda San Francisco	Sabana Grande	PR
Property Name	**County**	**State**

_____
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland 4/24/95
Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Because the house may have been built any time up to 1942, the correct period of significance is ca. 1850--1942.

No functions were listed for the mill. Add an additional historic function: Agriculture/processing.

This information was verified by Karen Gonzalez of the PR SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)