

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **JAN 07 1988**  
date entered **FEB 10 1988**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic U.S. Custom House, San Juan

and or common Aduana de San Juan

**2. Location**

street & number Calle Puntilla, 1 n/a not for publication

city, town San Juan n/a vicinity of

state Puerto Rico code PR county n/a code 127

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name U.S. Customs Service

street & number 1301 Constitution Ave., NW

city, town Washington vicinity of n/a state DC 20229

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Centro Judicial

street & number n/a

city, town Hato Rey state Puerto Rico

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title None has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date n/a  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records n/a

city, town n/a state n/a

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The San Juan Custom House is among the finest examples of the 20th century revival of traditional Spanish forms in Puerto Rico. Architecturally, it is a superb, creative composition making it one of the nation's architecturally distinguished customhouses. The decorative terra-cotta ornament both the facade and on the interior is especially notable. It is probably the finest work of architect Albert Nichols, whose stature would be assured by this one work if it were necessary.

The building occupies one of the commanding sites of San Juan Antigua and stands on the location of former customhouses dating back at least to the 18th century. It faces the harbor at the foot of the central business district in an area of major civic buildings. To the south it adjoins the Spanish Arsenal complex, and to the northeast across a pair of plazas lies the monument U.S. Post Office, a splendid early 20th-century Mediterranean style building and its highrise Art Deco addition. To the north lies the historic San Juan Antigua, the major historic urban district of Puerto Rico.

The Custom House is a complex building. The first floor and the partial central second floor were erected about 1924. This was followed almost immediately by an entire redesign that provided not only a completed second floor and a southern addition, but also a comprehensive remodeling of the facade of the just finished warehouse building to convert it to an architecturally distinguished customhouse. Since its completion in 1931, there have been only minor remodeling and partitioning of office and work space within the structure. Overall, the building is a large, two-story irregular rectangle. The first floor, with 13' 10" ceilings, is irregular, with a clipped northwest corner where it meets an angled street, and on the southwest where there is a highly irregular projecting wing angled from both the south and west sides and clipped near its apex, creating a prow-like one-story projection. The second floor is a regular rectangle 122' deep and 290' wide, except at the northwest corner clipped angle. There is no basement. There is no usable attic, but there is a low crawl-space attic for mechanical equipment at the top of the central tower. In the original first-floor plan, most of the space is in a large warehouse storage area. The front entrance was in the center with a simple staircase, and there was a room to the south for baggage inspection. The original second floor covered only the central portion and extended east to west between the front and rear facades. It was partitioned into offices. The 1927 first-floor plan was little changed from the 1924 structure. It revised the front entrance hall and the baggage inspection room and added an enhanced decorative stair but all in the same area as 1924. It added at the rear west entry a storekeeper's room and on the south several large, partitioned spaces, a seized-auto room, a seizure room, a transportation and equipment office, telephone equipment room, and a staircase to the second floor. A freight elevator was added to the northwest corner. The 1927 second floor addition completely rebuilt the existing second floor area and added a complete perimeter of offices around the entire building. Thus, with the existing and rebuilt central pavilion the work created two large interior courtyards or patios, each 62'4" x 85' 10". There is an arcaded loggia

See continuation sheet #7.1.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1924-1931                      **Builder/Architect** Albert B. Nichols

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The United States Custom House, 1 Calle Puntilla, San Juan, Puerto Rico, constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style in 1924 and 1927, is significant architecturally and historically for the role it played in the first, transitional phase of the American Customs Service in Puerto Rico, from 1898 through 1930. This period is bracketed at one end by the cession on December 10, 1898, of the island of Puerto Rico to the United States by Spain, and on the other by the completion in 1930 of the major building and rehabilitation program undertaken by the U.S. Customs Service following World War I. The Custom House is the finest and largest of the projects in this building program and represents the best work of Albert B. Nichols, architect and inspector of buildings for the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Puerto Rico field office.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

San Juan, the oldest and most populous city on the island of Puerto Rico, was for nearly three hundred years the only legal port in the Spanish colony. Under the American occupation, it remained the largest Puerto Rican port, as well as the largest city, within the United States Customs Service. The customs facilities at the port, inadequate to begin with, were seriously so by the time the Customs Service embarked on its program of upgrading the properties under its supervision in 1922. San Juan, completed in 1927, was the crowning achievement of this program, ranking among the finest examples of the 20th-century revival of traditional Spanish architectural forms to be found in Puerto Rico.

Designed in the Spanish Colonial-Revival style then in use on the United States mainland, the richly ornamented building belies the impoverished condition of the little island economy that funded it. It is the work of Albert B. Nichols, architect and inspector of buildings for the U.S. Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury's Puerto Rico field office. Earlier plans submitted in 1922 and drawn by F. P. Ward had been rejected by the Acting Supervising Architect, James A. Wetmore.<sup>1</sup> He found their "attempt at ornamentation" inappropriate to the intended function of the building and "architecturally without character;" furthermore, he noted, it would add to the cost of the building. Nichols' design, submitted in 1926, he found "eminently satisfactory." Although the drawings were surely not lacking in ornamentation, Wetmore pronounced that they had "a quiet dignity in keeping with the purpose

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Multiple Property Nomination: U.S. Custom Houses in Puerto Rico.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name San Juan, P.R.

Quadrangle scale 1:20,000

### UTM References

A 

1	9	8	0	4	6	3	0	2	0	4	3	9	0	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet #10.1.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title James C. Massey, Esecutive Vice President and Shirley Maxwell, Associate

organization National Preservation Institute date July 27, 1987

street & number National Building Museum  
Judiciary Square, NW telephone 202-393-0038

city or town Washington state DC 20001

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Federal  
State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature] 11/28/87 for SHPO

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Management),  
title Department of the Treasury date 10/20/87

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] date 2/10/88  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.

Section number 7 Page 1

## 7.1. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

on the south and east sides of the south patio and interior halls on the east and north sides of the north courtyard and on the south side of the central pavilion. Since then an additional corridors has been created for circulation on the west side of the north courtyard. The original rooms were ample, typically 25' deep and varying in width from 16' to 47', many with private toilets and bathrooms. Since construction the basic layout of the second floor has retained the integrity of its original concept of large rooms around two patios with a central pavilion. Although additional partitioning of offices has at some time been carried out, this has not affected the strong basic design concept of the building. Similarly, the first floor, which was originally almost all warehouse space, has been extensively partitioned into rooms and offices on the east side and a passenger elevator has been installed just north of the entrance lobby.

Construction is reinforced concrete throughout, both the 1924 first floor and the 1927 second floor, including columns, beams, floors, some interior partitions on the first floor. The roof structure is in wood trusses, except for concrete on the tower roof.

The imposing eleven-bay front (east) facade, facing onto the harbor, is 320' wide, including a one-story wing at the south. Despite this immense size, there is superb sense of scale, rhythm, materials and color. The building achieves a remarkably unified and picturesque design that makes it an important example of its genre. The terra-cotta decoration, especially the central tower, is of unusual quality. This achievement is all the more remarkable considering that it is based in part on a utilitarian warehouse. The 1924 one-story warehouse origins can be seen in the rhythm of arched doorways that mark the first floor, with five openings on each side of the front entrance tower, which projects slightly from the rest of the facade (and which is therefore counted as one bay). The arched warehouse openings have no trim. They have double vertical-board sliding doors with fine ornamental wrought-iron grille doors. Within the arch is a plain board transom, also with a decorative wrought-iron strapwork grille. Some of these openings, with new offices behind, have the sliding doors permanently opened and are infilled with glass. Two of the openings have been converted to pedestrian doors with handicapped ramps. On the extreme left (south) is a one-story wing with plain casement window.

The second floor facade of 1927 features six two-arch recessed loggias, three on each side of the central tower. These are open spaces with doors or windows to inner areas. In some cases, including the District Director's office, on the southeast corner, there is a glazed cage behind the opening to permit fuller use of the inside space. Between the sets of arcaded loggias are groups of five casement windows with masonry mullions between. These windows, as were all exterior windows in the customhouse, were replaced in 1981 with dark bronze anodized aluminum casement windows. The original windows were steel casements. The new windows are ten-light casement sash with eight light transoms and replace original four-light casement sash. There is a continuous sill across the facades at the windowsill position, and at the top a molded

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

U.S. Custom House, San Juan

Section number 7 Page 2

cornice in concrete, and the roof covered with red-clay Spanish barrel tiles. The principal feature of the facade is a splendid central entrance tower with elaborate terra-cotta ornament. The slightly projecting tower is in three sections, with plain stucco walls at the sides framing a center section of decorative colored terra cotta. Vertically, the tower extends slightly above the roof. There is a low base with steps, a first floor, second floor, a large decorative frieze and cornice and a parapet with finials as the tower rises. The first floor section has the large main doorway with double paneled mahogany doors set in a round arch with rounded pilasters. The arch surround is richly ornamented with floriate and vine designs and with moldings. The tympanum is a large fanlike terra-cotta shell and there is a keystone shield lettered "U.S.C." The doors have handsome ornamented wrought-iron gates, as do the other openings. Wrought-iron decorative lanterns flank the doors. On each side of the doorway are a pair of five-sided pilasters with a casement sash and diamond-mesh pattern, wrought-iron grille between each pilaster. These windows have decorative terra-cotta panels below and an arch above. The pilasters are decorated with floriate and vase forms. There are modern composite capitals featuring large acanthus leaves surmounted by an eagle. The entablature marking the level between the first and second floors is a horizontal panel with floriate designs. The second floor contains a second set of the five-sided pilasters and additional simpler rectangular pilasters in the center area with foliate designs. There are five casement windows between the pilasters at the second-floor level, with simple shell-arch heads. Above is a second entablature with a horizontal band of shields and foliate designs. On top of this at the tower stage the pilasters repeat again the second-floor motif and in place of windows there are five seals and shields. On the left there is a circular seal with an old sailing ship; on the right a circular seal with a high-wing monoplane. The center has three large heraldic shields, including the Customs Service and the Department of the Treasury, all set in fanciful foliate designs. There is a large terra-cotta cornice at the top of the tower, and a complex foliate terra-cotta parapet with finials that extend through the parapet from the pilasters and extend above the parapet. The cornice includes gargoyles and extends around the tower, as does the parapet with additional finials in the corners. There are two large flagpoles and a high, modern antenna system on the tower. The base color of the terra-cotta ornament is ochre, and most decoration is in a light green, with small amounts of mauve, bright ultramarine blue and light olive green. Additional colors are found in the shields as required, including red, white and dark blue. The building is painted a medium pink, with mauve ironwork and white stringcourse and cornice. The aluminum windows are dark bronze. The doors are light bronze. On the patios, the original wood windows are painted white.

The other sides are similar, except for the tower. The north (right) facade is in four arches on the first floor, comprising two doors flanked by two arched windows. Modern aluminum sash has replaced the original steel pivoted sash in a similar but not identical pattern. The second floor has a seven-arch arcade in the center, flanked by paired casement windows. There is a terra-cotta Customs Service shield between floors. The west (rear) is in four angled sections to meet

See continuation sheet #3

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

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7. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

the old, twisting street pattern behind the building. The design is similar to other sides, with arched first-floor windows and door openings and grouped casement windows on the second floor. At the center, there is a splendid display of terra-cotta ornament. Here, two arched doors flank a pair of arched casement sash. From the spring of the arches, a large rectangular terra cotta frieze extends to the windowsills above. There are four fluted Ionic pilasters resting on scrolled brackets. There are three large arches covering the doors and the pair of windows. In the field there are three terra-cotta shields and above this a terra-cotta molded cornice. Above this, between the two sets of casement sash, is a huge shield covering a magnificent eagle, all in terra cotta. The terra cotta is in the same colors as the front of the tower. On the south facade, also angled and built out to the twisting streets, there is a building entrance and arched windows and two rolling steel garage doors at the southwest apex.

The patio elevations are in concrete arches, either as open arcades or with arched openings almost to the floor for passages, offices or, on two sides, with only the high arched portion as a window. On the south patio, there are splendid wood casement Diocletian windows. In the south patio there is a handsome terra-cotta fountain, and the patio is paved with brick. The north patio is paved with concrete and has basketball hoops.

The main entrance hall on the first floor is richly finished in faience tile wainscot with decorative art-tile inserts. There is a quarry-tile random-pattern floor and base. On the right (north) side, there is a four-arch arcade setting off the main stair which rises through the left arch, turns and rises behind the arcade to the front of the building. There are fancy iron balusters. There is a cove ceiling. Doors lead north and south to what are now offices and work areas replacing the original warehouse space and are finished in modern plain partitions and trim, vinyl tile floors and acoustical tile ceilings. At the south end, the 1927 arrangement survives, and the seizure room has become a workshop. A plain plywood entrance door temporarily replaces the original heavy pair of paneled mahogany doors, which have been removed. There is a modern passenger elevator in the area to the north of the entrance hall. Most of the remaining former warehouse space is now used as a garage. There are plain concrete floors, columns and ceiling.

On the second floor, the central pavilion extends from the front to the rear (east to west) and contains the remodeled 1924 second-floor section. This forms the handsome public customs waiting area, 13'9" high, with unusually fine terra-cotta ornamentation. This handsome room, 27'x49'2", is at the top of the stairs from the main entrance. There is a low vaulted ceiling, beams and five windows across the front. The floor and base are quarry tile, and there is a seven-foot wainscot of faience tile with art-tile inserts. On the west (inside) wall, there are four arches, the ends doorways, the center two decorative

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

## 7.4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

arches with colorful terra-cotta ornament and Spanish tile panels. In the arches are tiled paintings. This room leads to the main customs hall and cashiers' windows located on a wide hall to the west on the south side of the central pavilion and opening with large, arched windows to the south patio. This hall is finished similarly to the waiting room it adjoins. The seven cashiers' windows are set in large, arched apertures. The central cashiers' windows in each are flanked by metal grille on each side. The panel below is in ornamental Spanish tiles. Within the arch is a terra-cotta basket-weave patterned grille and at the center a large heraldic device flanked by sword-carrying warriors. The core area of the middle pavilion is the general customs office and extends from the public hall and cashiers' windows to the north patio. Inside there is a general work area with counters and cabinets of mahogany at the cashiers' windows. At the west rear is a smaller, simpler lobby with stairs to the warehouse area below. The offices that line the second-floor perimeter have generally been modernized and have vinyl tile floors, acoustical tile ceilings and some modern additional partitioning. However, the southeast corner office, which is the District Director's office, has been maintained substantially in its original state and has a brown and white marble tile floor, although the original drawings specify cork for this and other principal offices. The director's office opens onto the corner loggia, where the arched opening has been enclosed in a glass cage. The two sets of doors to the loggia have been removed to enhance the office space. There are plaster walls and ceiling, a Spanish-style chandelier and heavy double trim at the doors and windows. Adjoining this room on the south is a hall with double doors opening to the roof of the one-story south wing and inside a small bath and kitchen combination. Beyond is a conference room. On the east side the director's office opens to a reception room and a private hall leading to other offices cut out of former larger rooms in the original scheme and finished in a modern style. This area of executive offices is reported to have formerly been the director's residence, although the original plans show only office use.

The front facade of the customhouse faces the harbor and contains a rectangular area that is now paved and used for parking. Entrance is through a pair of tall iron gates with a small pedestrian gate at the side. There is an iron fence and a typical round Spanish watchtower at each end of the waterfront section. A service lane extends down the south side of the building to the twisting rear streets that define the shape of this complex building. Here there is only a narrow sidewalk. The north side faces onto a plaza.

In the files of the San Juan Custom House there are twelve sheets of architectural, structural, mechanical and electrical drawings of 1927 by Albert Nichols for the enlargement of the customhouse.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

U.S. Custom House, San Juan

Section number 8 Page 1

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8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

for which the building is intended, with the central motif logically treated to emphasize the two-story portion of the building." In addition, they could be constructed more cheaply than the design previously submitted.

The early Spanish building which preceded the U.S. Custom House was demolished at some unknown time in the twentieth century. An 1898 photograph in Album de Oro de Puerto Rico, a collection of photographs of the island, reveals that it was a plain, masonry one-story building with a pilastered central entrance and a small pediment. Drawings of the old building, dating to 1780, are in the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain.

During the construction period, the customs offices were assigned basement and first-floor quarters in the new San Juan Post Office. They moved out of the Post Office in late 1928, suggesting that the customs building was essentially complete,<sup>2</sup> although construction and finishing details would require another three years of work, as documented by photographs in the San Juan Custom House files. Other documents in the San Juan Custom House file indicate that the contractors for the building included Richmond and Kemp Ornamental Iron and Bronze, of Philadelphia, and North American Wood Products Company of New York City, which provided wooden doors in 1928.

Custom house records also show that repairs and alterations in 1957 were carried out by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, San Juan Area Office, and a new bulkhead on the water was installed in 1959. Air conditioning was installed in the building in 1960.

FOOTNOTES

1. Letter, James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect, Department of the Treasury, to Director of Customs, U.S. Department of the Treasury, June 1, 1923. (National Archives: Records of the Public Buildings Service, Rec. Grp. 121, Box 1006, "San Juan Warehouse" file)

2. Letter, Ass't Sec'y of the Treasury to Custodian, U.S. Post Office, San Juan, P.R., Dec. 1928. (National Archives: Records of the Public Buildings Service, Rec. Grp. 121, Box 2126, San Juan, P.R., P.O. file)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

United States Custom Houses in Puerto Rico

San Juan Custom House

Section number 10 Page 1

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10.1. Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary extends along the waterfront bulkhead in front of the Customs House, south to the U.S.C.S. boundary at the south side of a Customs Service road, thence west on this road and Calle Arsenal to Calle Puntilla, east side; thence north along Puntilla and Calle Deposito to Calle Comercio, south side; thence east to the edge of the city park adjoining the Customs House, thence south to the bulkhead at point of origin.

Justification:

The Custom House is bounded on the south, west and north by city streets, and on the west by the waterfront and occupies, with its service drive and parking, the entire lot. This provides a natural set of boundaries on Custom Service property for this nomination.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

U.S. Custom Houses in Puerto Rico  
Photographs

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

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Photographs, SAN JUAN CUSTOM  
HOUSE

U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.  
Calle Puntilla, No. 1, San Juan Antigua,  
P.R.  
Photo by James C. Massey June 1987  
Negative filed with National  
Preservation Institute, Washington, DC  
General view, looking southwest.  
Photo #1

U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.  
Calle Puntilla, No. 1, San Juan Antigua,  
P.R.  
Photo by James C. Massey June 1987  
Negative filed with National  
Preservation Institute, Washington, DC  
Central tower, east front, looking  
southwest.  
Photo #2

U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.  
Calle Puntilla, No. 1, San Juan Antigua,  
P.R.  
Photo by James C. Massey June 1987  
Negative filed with National  
Preservation Institute, Washington, DC  
Entrance gates and east facade looking  
southwest. Photo #3

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

U.S. Custom Houses in Puerto Rico

Photographs

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

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U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.  
Calle Puntilla, No. 1, San Juan Antigua,  
P.R.  
Photo by James C. Massey June 1987  
Negative filed with National  
Preservation Institute, Washington, DC  
North facade, looking south.  
Photo #4

U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.  
Calle Puntilla, No. 1, San Juan Antigua,  
P.R.  
Photo by James C. Massey June 1987  
Negative filed with National  
Preservation Institute, Washington, DC  
Terra-cotta ornament, rear (west)  
facade, looking east.  
Photo #5

U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.  
Calle Puntilla, No. 1, San Juan Antigua,  
P.R.  
Photo by James C. Massey June 1987  
Negative filed with National  
Preservation Institute, Washington, DC  
South courtyard, general view, looking  
southwest.  
Photo #6

U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.  
Calle Puntilla, No. 1, San Juan Antigua,  
P.R.  
Photo by James C. Massey June 1987  
Negative filed with National  
Preservation Institute, Washington, DC  
Main entrance lobby, looking northeast.  
Photo #7

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

U.S. Custom Houses in Puerto Rico

Photographs

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

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U.S. Custom House, San Juan, P.R.  
Calle Puntilla, No. 1, San Juan Antigua,  
P.R.

Photo by James C. Massey June 1987  
Negative filed with National  
Preservation Institute, Washington, DC  
Customs hall, looking west.  
Photo #8