

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Barrio de Analco

AND/OR COMMON
Barrio de Analco

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

At the intersection of East De Vargas & College Sts.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN
Santa Fe

VICINITY OF

1

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

New Mexico

35

Santa Fe

49

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of New Mexico (St. Michael's Dormitory) (cont'd)

STREET & NUMBER

Old Santa Fe Trail

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Santa Fe

VICINITY OF

New Mexico

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Santa Fe County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Palace Avenue

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Santa Fe

New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey - San Miquel Church

DATE

1934

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress/Annex, Division of Prints and Photographs

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Barrio de Analco as it exists today consists of six historic structures located on and around the intersection of East De Vargas and College Streets, and one additional historic house at the intersection of East De Vargas and Castillo Streets, as well as a number of architecturally harmonious as well as intrusive structures which stand between the widely separated historic structures. The historic structures can be classified as belonging to two styles of architecture, Spanish Pueblo, and Territorial. The unique characteristics of the Spanish Pueblo architecture include, first of all, adobe construction. This was indigenous to the Indians, as may be seen in the cliffside dwellings which dot the southwest. The Spanish contribution was a move away from the cliffs to flatland, and the growth of single-level buildings, but the use of adobe was maintained for all the reasons of its former practicality. The flat roof, with tamped earth and vigas (poles) was also continued. As in lower Mexico, the Spanish brought the technique of adobe bricks--the Indians had "puddled," or handformed, their adobe walls--and introduced the interior patio and the porch. This merger of the Spanish and Indian styles evolved into yet another style under American rule, the Territorial. The Territorial characteristics of stuccoed adobe, and fired brick capping for the walls prevented erosion of the adobe, and milled wooden door and window frames, and glass in the windows provided for better insulation. In addition to its practical reasons, the Territorial style gratified the American aesthetic tastes.

The seven outstanding historical structures are as follows: (The letters by which the buildings are listed refer to the letters on the accompanying map.)

A. The Oldest House, 215 East De Vargas Street. This is a prime example of Spanish Pueblo architecture. Tree-ring specimens taken from the vigas or ceiling beams of the lower rooms of this two-story adobe house show a cutting date of 1740-1767. The western section of the building is two stories and the eastern, one story. The west side, which is open to the public, has been left in its "original" condition as an example of the pure indigenous style--dirt floors, low ceilings, corner fireplace, thick adobe walls, and without Territorial trim or window panes. The eastern portion is used as a curio shop. In 1881 the house became the property of the Christian Brothers of the Catholic Church.

B. The Chapel of San Miguel, southeast corner of College and De Vargas Streets, opposite the "Oldest House." Established in 1620 the chapel was partially destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt in 1680. The first church was demolished and the present chapel was built on the same site in 1710. For the next fifty years the structure served as the military chapel of the presidio of Santa Fe and later as a parish church. Under the jurisdiction of the Christian Brothers of the Catholic Church since 1881, the building now serves the religious purposes of this educational order.

The 1710 chapel was constructed of adobe in the Romanesque fortress church style, with heavily buttressed walls and with battlements on the flat roof. In 1776 the church apparently had no tower but only a simple arch with a single bell. By 1863, however, it had acquired a square three-story bell tower in front. The top two

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1620

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Barrio (or District) de Analco in Santa Fe is one of the oldest neighborhoods of European inception in what is now the United States. Settled in 1620 and rebuilt in the 18th century, it contains numerous examples of the Spanish Pueblo architecture indigenous to this region. Today the Barrio is noteworthy in the United States because it represents a working class neighborhood of Spanish colonial heritage. The term "analco" means "the other side of the water," and contrasted the Barrio with the opposite side of the Santa Fe River, where officials and prominent citizens lived and attended another parish chapel. The modest adobe structures of the Barrio de Analco were once numerous and typical, but now are rare surviving examples.

HISTORY

Santa Fe was founded during the winter of 1609-1610 as part of the northward drive of the Spanish to explore and "civilize" the American continent. The settlement, built around the Plaza, met with early success and in 1620 the Chapel of San Miguel was constructed in the Barrio on the opposite side of the Santa Fe River. The new church immediately began to serve as the focal point for the laborers, artisans, and Indian servants who settled in this new and growing suburbs. During the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 the Barrio was the first section of Santa Fe to be sacked and razed by the Indians. For twelve years the Indians held Santa Fe, until 1692, when the Spanish reoccupied the city, and the Barrio was also rebuilt. By 1776 the Barrio was occupied by married enlisted men, servants, and Indians separated from their tribes, who lived in small adobe houses with flat roofs that were covered with tamped earth and vigas (poles).

With the occupation of New Mexico in 1846, Americans began to remodel the Spanish Pueblo buildings: adobe walls were stuccoed and also capped with fired brick to prevent erosion of the adobe. Milled wooden window and door frames were introduced and glass also replaced the translucent panels and woven materials which had been used previously to cover door and window openings. These Anglo-American alterations of the traditional adobe house introduced what is known as the "Territorial" style to the Southwest.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bainbridge Bunting and John Conron; "The City of Santa Fe," New Mexico Architecture (Sept.-Oct., 1966).
 Sylvia Loomis, ed.; Old Santa Fe Today (School of American Research, Santa Fe, 1966).
 Charles W. Snell; "Barrio de Analco Historic District" (National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form 10-317, 1968).
 Ralph E. Twitchell; The Palace of the Governors, The City of Santa Fe, its Museum and Monuments (Historical Society of New Mexico Publication No. 29).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Paul A. Walter; Old Santa Fe and Vicinity (Santa Fe, 1980).

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 18 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	113	475620	3949240	B	113	475620	3948820
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	113	474910	3948810	D	113	474900	3949230
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Greenwood, Survey Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, Landmark Review Project

DATE

8/2/75

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

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 REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

Boundary Certified:

Steve Fleming
Aug 3, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

8/10/77

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Barrio de Analco ITEM NUMBER #7 PAGE 2

stories of this tower fell in 1872, and in 1887, the chapel was repaired and remodeled with a tower similar to its present one. The existing stone buttresses were also added to the front and side walls, in 1887, to brace the original adobe walls.

C. St. Michael's Dormitory, located on College Street immediately south of San Miguel Chapel. Erected in 1878 by the Christian brothers of the Catholic Church, this adobe building was for many years the main structure of St. Michael's College for Boys. The property was recently sold to the State by the Christian Brothers, and may become a part of the Museum of New Mexico.

When built, the dormitory was three stories high, 160 feet long, 30 feet wide, with a tower, porticos, galleries, and a mansard roof, making it the "most stately building in Santa Fe" in 1878. A disastrous fire in 1926 completely destroyed the tower roof, and third floor. Now reduced to two stories, the graceful two-story rear portal of this flat-roofed building is one of the very few remaining in Santa Fe, and is typically "Territorial" in its simplicity.

D. The Gregorio Crespin House, 132 East De Vargas Street. The land on which this house stands was originally granted to a Tlascalala Indian in 1693. Tree-ring specimens taken from the vigas or ceiling beams of this house indicate their cutting date as 1720-1750. The first extant title transfer of the house was filed in 1747. The long, low, one-story house has thick adobe walls, five rooms, a covered veranda, and a patio. Its existing Territorial trim dates from the mid-19th century. The house is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

E. The Roque Tudesqui House, 129-135 East De Vargas Street, opposite the Crespin House. Another example of the Spanish Pueblo style, the house is now divided into two separate residences - with separate courtyards behind a front wall. The house is named for an Italian trader who purchased the building in 1841, but its previous ownership and date of construction are not known. One of the three-foot thick walls of the long, one-story house is partly puddled (handpacked) adobe, thus indicating Indian construction. The house is not open to visitors.

F. The Boyle House, 327 East De Vargas Street. The date of construction of this house is also unknown, but it was in existence as early as 1766-68. An unusually large one-story adobe house with a flat roof, it is once said to have contained 37 rooms. Massive adobe walls more than four feet thick, and ceilings of rajas, or split wood, overlaid with straw and earth, indicate that this house was built at an early date. In 1867 the house was divided into east and west portions under separate

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ownership. In 1889 the house was reunited under a single ownership and a northern tier of rooms was added to what remained of the original structure. Territorial details include typical squared-off ceiling beams, a long rear portal, manteled fireplaces, and a bay window. The house is utilized as a residence.

G. The Adolph Bandelier House, 352 East De Vargas Street. This large adobe house is characteristically Territorial in style, and at one time was almost completely surrounded by portales, according to an 1867 description, of which only the long one on the west side remains. Although the house is removed from the rest of the Barrio structures, it is included in the district by virtue of its Territorial style, and it is additionally significant as the former residence of the distinguished archeologist and historian, Adolph Bandelier, from 1882-92. It serves today as a private residence.

Among the non-historic structures within the Barrio district there are, on De Vargas Street, from the Tudesqui and Crespín Houses east to College Street a collection of adobe structures that preserve the Barrio flavor. These buildings include, on the south side, the Santa Fe Theater (I), an older structure, and three more modern adobe houses. On the north side, only the State Park Commission building (H) maintains the historic flavor, and the three buildings to the east constitute intrusions.

South on College Street, on the western side there are another series of harmonious buildings, Arrowsmith's (J), the Pink Adobe (K), a set of smaller adobe shops, and the peak-roofed Uptown Delgado House (L). These buildings are architecturally, if not historically cohesive with the historic district.

BOUNDARIES

Beginning on the south side of East De Vargas Street at the intersection with the west property line of the Gregorio Crespín House, 132 East De Vargas; proceed south on the west property line to the north curb of the Capitol access road then east along the north curb to the point of intersection with the east boundary of the Crespín House, then northeast to the southeast corner of the Uptown Delgado House, then diagonally across College Street to a point midway between St. Michael's High School and St. Michael's Dormitory, then east to the rear property line of St. Michael's Dormitory; then north in a straight line (between the rear of the Church and the Gymnasium) across East De Vargas, continuing along the east property line of the Oldest House; then west along the north property line of the Oldest House to and across College Street; then south along the west side of College Street to the northwest corner of College and East De Vargas; then west along the north curb of East De Vargas to the east property line of the State Parks Building; then north along the same to the south bank of the Santa Fe River, then west along the river bank to the east property line of the State Supreme Court Building, then south in

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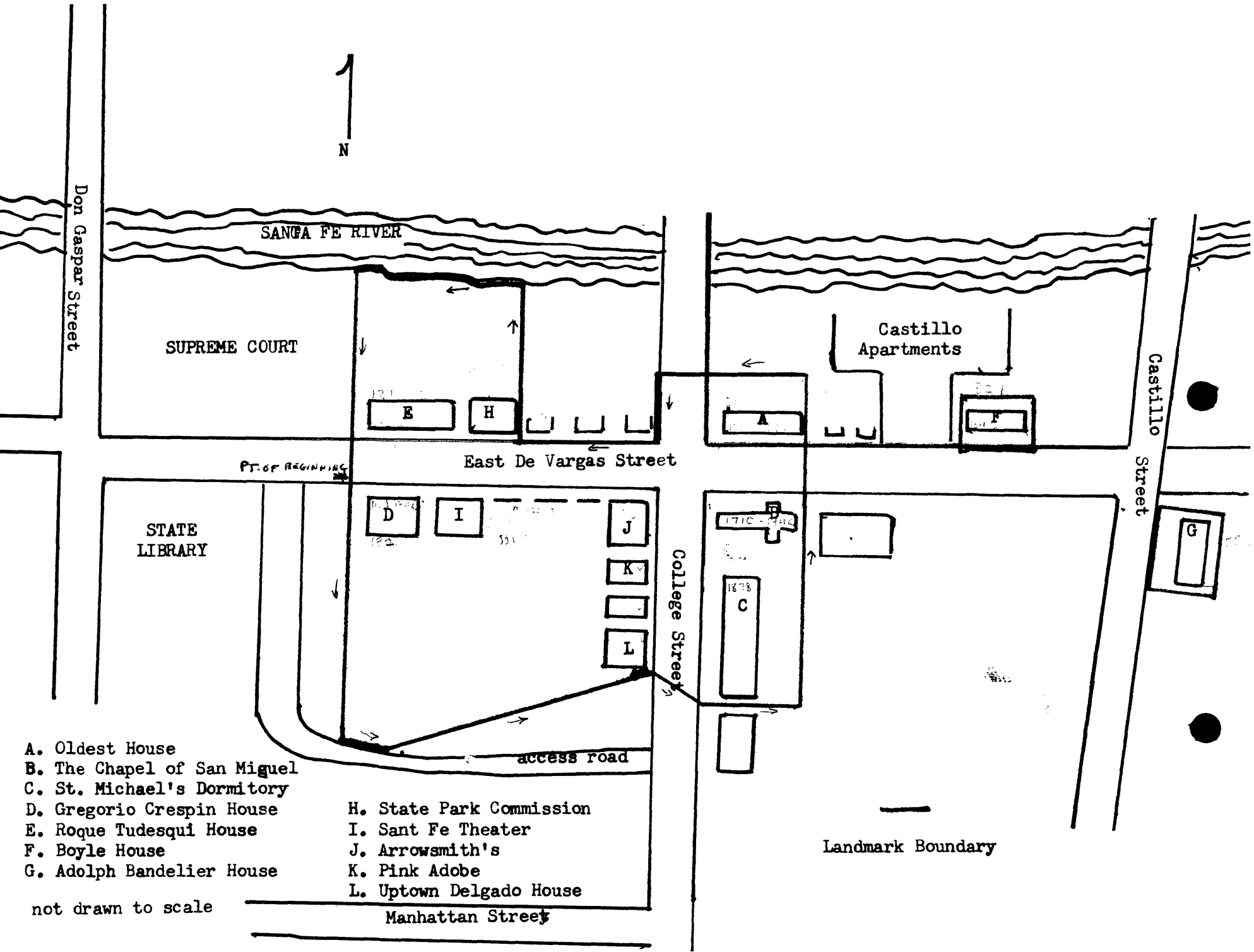
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Barrio de Analco ITEM NUMBER #7 PAGE 4

a direct line to the point of origin.

The Boyle and Bandelier Houses are bounded by their lot lines, and constitute non-contiguous features of the landmark.

These boundaries enclose the seven historic structures of the district as well as the enumerated non-historic structures which visually complement the historic features while deleting modern and severely intrusive structures.



Don Gaspar Street

SAN JUAN RIVER

SUPREME COURT

Castillo Apartments

Castillo Street

East De Vargas Street

PT. OF BEGINNING

STATE LIBRARY

College Street

access road

Landmark Boundary

- A. Oldest House
- B. The Chapel of San Miguel
- C. St. Michael's Dormitory
- D. Gregorio Crespín House
- E. Roque Tudesquí House
- F. Boyle House
- G. Adolph Bandelier House
- H. State Park Commission
- I. Sant Fe Theater
- J. Arrowsmith's
- K. Pink Adobe
- L. Uptown Delgado House

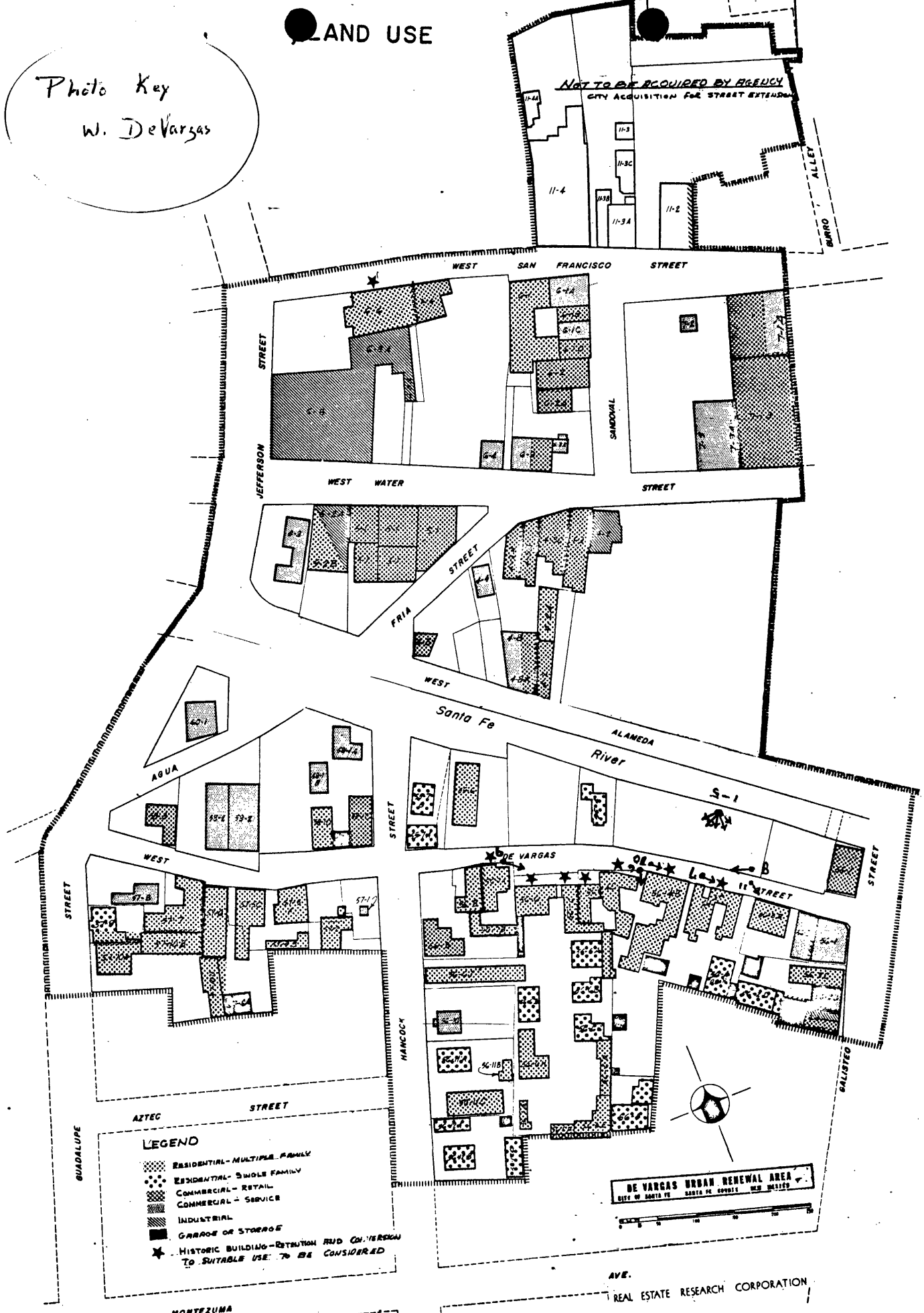
not drawn to scale

Manhattan Street

LAND USE

Photo Key
W. DeVargas

NOT TO BE ACQUIRED BY AGENCY
CITY ACQUISITION FOR STREET EXTENSION



LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL - MULTIPLE FAMILY
- RESIDENTIAL - SINGLE FAMILY
- COMMERCIAL - RETAIL
- COMMERCIAL - SERVICE
- INDUSTRIAL
- GARAGE OR STORAGE
- HISTORIC BUILDING - RESTORATION AND CONSIDERED TO SUITABLE USE TO BE CONSIDERED

DE VARGAS URBAN RENEWAL AREA
CITY OF SANTA FE SANTA FE COUNTY NEW MEXICO



AVE.
REAL ESTATE RESEARCH CORPORATION