UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Abó Fueblo and Mission (Abo State Monument) EXECTIOCATION (Consist, news, de. 7 deficies to find. tends on Apaptements States) Torrance Country. 10 miles west of Mountaination of the north side of U.S. Highway 60 8 MAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrated by Mantaination and Apart from someon) State of New Mexico. administrated by Massum of New Mexico 7 IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describering what make sett important metabet remember received.) Abó Fueblo, possibly referred to by the Spanish entrada of Chamuscado and Rodrig in 1581, probably was first visited by Antonio de Espejo with a small group of men in 1683, at which time it was estimated to contain 800 inhabitants. In 1598, Juan de Offiate, the first governor of New Mexico, assigned Father San Francisco de Miguel to Pecos Fueblo, from where he also administered neighboring pueblos, including Abó. Afthree years Father Miguel returned to Mexico, and what, if any, imprint he left on Abo is not known. Evidently he accomplished little, since the people of Abó Killed two soldiers who had deserted and were making their way to Mexico in the same year Father Miguel departed. Offiate sent one of his lieutenants, Vicente de Zaldivar, to chastise the people of Abó for these killings, the actual battle occuring at a neighboring pueblo. Known missionary work began at San Gregorio de Abó about 1622, but the first guardian, Father Francisco Fonte, was not assigned until 1626. Other guardians were assigned to the large pueblo, which was reported to have 1,580 people in 1641, off and on up to the time of the abandonment of the pueblo around 1672. The missionaries prought about several changes in the Indian way of life through the introduction of the new religion, improved agriculture, new domestic animals and plants, new ideas in architecture, and Spanish goods. The church at Abó is presumed to have been constructed by Father Francisco de Acevedo, beginning in 1629, and served these Tompire-speaking Indians until drought in their retreat south to set	New Mexico	Theme VII	I	
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Erik K. Reed, Special Report on Abo State Monument, New Mexico (Santa Fe, NPS, Dec. 1940). See Historian's Inventory Form 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) 13. DATE OF VISIT ATTACHED: YES NO Ruins - good State Park June 1959 14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) 15. TITLE 16. DATE	9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies.	as, NPS studu. HA	BS, etc.)	
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*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 101/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. G	Mekent N. Tehraeden		Archeologist	June 13, 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

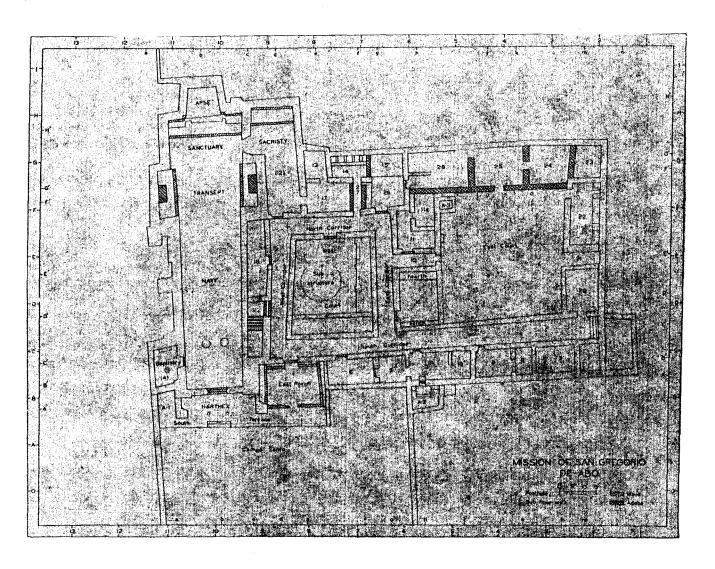
This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd)...

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE		
New Mexico	Abó Pueblo and Mission (Abo State Monument)		

7. Importance and Description (Continued)

evidence indicates occupation from about the late 1200's.

(This site was recommended by the General Land Office in 1916 for a National Monument. An adverse report was submitted by the National Park Service on April 19, 1933, and the project was disapproved by the Director on May 5, 1933. This site, however, retains a high potential toward contributing to our knowledge of Indian acculturation of Spanish culture in the 17th century, since the pueblo ruins have not been excavated.)



Reproduced from J. P. Toulouse, The Mission of Sen dregario de Abo, p. 8.