

STATE: New Mexico	
COUNTY: Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JUL 17 1972

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Plaza Del Cerro

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Plaza Del San Buenaventura

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Chimayo, New Mexico

CITY OR TOWN:
Just Southwest of the Intersection of State Roads 76 and 4

STATE New Mexico	CODE 35	COUNTY: Santa Fe	CODE 49
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Some of the buildings are vacant.</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Various

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: New Mexico CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
County Clerk's Office, Santa Fe County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
P. O. Box 1985

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

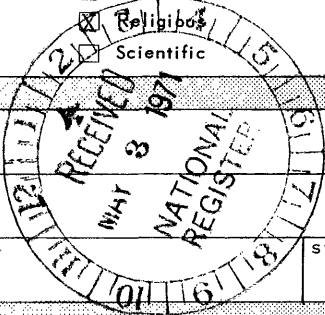
TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Mexico Cultural Properties Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
State Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: New Mexico	FOR NPS USE ONLY
COUNTY: Santa Fe	
ENTRY NUMBER: JUL 17 1972	DATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

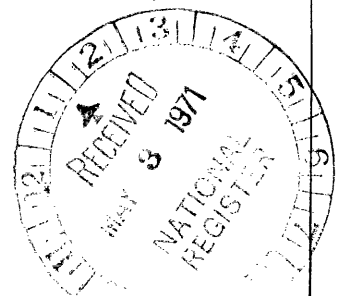
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Originally, the Plaza Del Cerro was a square enclosed by contiguous adobe buildings. The only entrance ways were two or possibly three alleys, one on the south side, and either one or two on the north, wide enough to admit only animals and people on foot, and therefore easily defensible from Nomadic Indian attacks. This general pattern still exists, although access to the Plaza was made easier by the construction through it from west to east of the old road from Santa Cruz in the nineteenth century. Also running through the Plaza is the Acequia Madre, or main irrigation ditch, which flows parallel to the Santa Cruz road along its southern edge. This acequia dates from the Plaza's early days.

The west side of Plaza Del Cerro consists mainly of one story adobes, many in abandoned and dilapidated condition, but all easily re-stored without major difficulty. Also located in this block of dwellings is the Oratorio of San Buenaventura. Houses on the other three sides for the most part still occupied. Many of these houses have gabled roofs which form attics. Some of the buildings have been modernized with newer windows, doors, and sheet metal roofs, but these alterations are from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and represent the common rural architecture of the area at that time rather than any purely outside influences. The San Buenaventura Chapel underwent restoration in 1953, and was re-plastered in 1969. Its condition is sound, and the restorative work has been faithful to its historic and architectural integrity. Originally the central ground was held communally, but is now divided by fences and planted in fruit trees and small garden plots. In some of these plots the Chimayo chili is grown, for which the area is famous. A few of the fruit trees in and around the plaza are wild plum, which is indigenous to the region and which pre-dates Spanish settlement. Of some interest to the careful observer are the shards of historic Tewa polychrome and polished black ware which protrude in places from the exterior adobe plaster or lie on the ground, indicating early peaceful Indian contact and spanish use of Indian pottery.

The rural modernization practises which followed the close of World War II, and which have changed most of New Mexico's villages, have left the Plaza Del Cerro untouched. The repairs and stabilization necessary in parts of Plaza Del Cerro can be carried out easily with fidelity to original conditions since the original materials and details are still visible to serve as models for restoration in an authentic manner. Such details from the past include raja ceilings, hand adzed beams and untels, adobe floors, early plastering techniques, some excellent corner fireplaces, and Greek revival door and window trim. With local labor, and using simple material, this plaza could be put into excellent order.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Spanish Colonial</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | <u>Village Planning</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Old Chimayo's Plaza del Cerro shows the plan of a fortified colonial plaza better than any other extant in New Mexico today. In addition, those houses on the west side of the plaza and one or two on the east and north still reflect the eighteenth century in ceiling detail and some early, tiny window openings. Although it is now surrounded by a barn, the original torreon or defensive watch tower still stands on the outside of the south side of the plaza in good condition. While Chimayo was a thriving commercial center from about 1900 on, it was still far enough away from the modernizing influences of railroads and main highways to prevent the loss of many features dating from Spanish times. Rerouting of State Road 76 after 1945, which bypassed the plaza, caused the abandonment of several of the Plaza's houses. The general store and post office building on the plaza's southend also was closed then, but is still maintained in good condition.

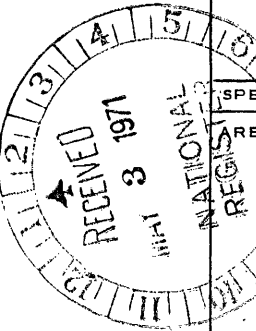
Records of land deeds or disputes over lands in Chimayo go back to 1714. In 1736, Salvador de Espinosa bought land there and may well have settled it the same year. Espinosa was one of thirteen heads of families who petitioned the Governor to found the new village of Las Truchas in 1754.

The first reference to el paraje de Chimayo (the site of Chimayo) come in the 1740's, and it is thought that the plaza of San Buenaventura (now the Plaza del Cerro) was built as an entity by that time, although no records are known which give the dates of its construction. A will made in 1752 was dated at San Buenaventura de Chimayo, and the earliest existing marriage record of a couple who were residents of el puesto de San Buenaventura de Chimayo was made by Fray Andres Garcia at Santa Cruz Church, within whose jurisdiction Chimayo then was, on September 1, 1767. At about this time the Chimayo plaza had twenty-two families.

Fray Atanasio Dominguez in his report on New Mexico Missions in 1776 noted Chimayo as lying some two leagues east northeast of Santa Cruz; "a large settlement of many ranches in good lands and more orchards than there are at La Villa de la Canada. Near Chimayo to the south are some ranches with different place names but they are so small that they are included here. There are two small mills." In 1776 Chimayo has seventy-one families of three hundred and sixty seven persons.

Throughout the eighteenth century Chimayo was considered the eastern boundary or frontier of the Spanish settlements in the Rio Grande Valley proper.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Borhegyi, Stephen F., El Santuario De Chimayo, Santa Fe, Spanish Colonial Arts Society, 1956
2. Dominguez, Fray Francisco Atanasio, Missions of New Mexico, 1776, Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1956.

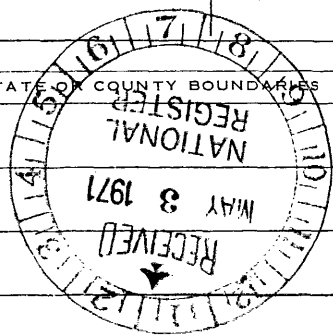
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	36 ° 00' 8"	105 ° 55' 53"		°	'	"
NE	36 ° 00' 8"	105 ° 55' 46"		°	'	"
SE	35 ° 59' 59"	105 ° 55' 46"		°	'	"
SW	35 ° 59' 59"	105 ° 55' 53"		°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10.75

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Samuel Larcombe, Assistant Planner

ORGANIZATION: State Planning Office DATE: Feb. 25, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: State Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Keith M. Dotson

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: _____

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

Robert G. Wiley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 7/17/72

ATTEST: William M. [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JUL 17 1972	

(Number all entries)

No. 8 cont.

Persons convicted of crimes of violence in Santa Fe were sentenced to fixed periods of exile in Chimayo.

The rebellion of 1837, in the Mexican government period, saw a military defeat at Santa Cruz of government forces under Governor Albino Perez by a rebel group composed of Spanish and Indians. Some historians refer to this episode as the Chimayo Rebellion because many residents of that valley were involved.

Chimayo had fine crops of fruit and chili in addition to the staple corn, and frijoles, and the weaving of blankets and other wool textiles flourished there as it formerly did in other parts of Spanish New Mexico. There is no documentary evidence, however, to support the claims of folklore that the master weavers brought up from Mexico under contract in 1806 to improve local weaving ever settled in Chimayo. On the contrary, historical research indicates that one of the weavers died or returned to Mexico, while the other settled elsewhere. However, weaving in Chimayo has a long and important history, and many of the village's families have five or six generations of weavers behind them. Indeed, traditional weaving is still carried on in at least one of the houses in the plaza.

Between 1813 and 1816 the Santuario de Nuestro Senor de Esquipulas was built just down the road from the plaza, bringing in many pilgrims, and greatly augmenting the plaza's economic standing. Another chapel near the Santuario, built in the 1860's, further increased the number of pilgrims and further increased business and other activity in Plaza del Cerro. Also, by this time the San Luis Valley in Colorado had been settled, and Chimayo had a good trade with towns there, exchanging fruit and chili for wheat and potatoes. In 1917 the new Santa Fe-Taos highway was built, following the Rio Grande Canyon to the old Taos hot springs and bypassing the mountain villages. Before that time, however, travel from Santa Fe to Taos used the Chimayo-Las Truchas-Penasco route whenever weather permitted, making Chimayo a stop on a major road. Around 1900 commercial dealers in curios of Santa Fe and Albuquerque, noting that weaving was active in Chimayo, introduced commercial looms and yarns to the weavers, and quickly made up designs for them to copy. This wholesale production kept Chimayo residents in moderate prosperity until the depression of the 1930's, and helps explain the presence of architectural styles ranging from the eighteenth century until the end of the 1920's, when modernization abruptly ended.

Plaza del Cerro, which was the original center of the Spanish colonial village of Chimayo, has not only endured, but has been a point of some importance down through the Mexican and Territorial periods, and well into the years of statehood. Now, with the increasing numbers of out-of-state visitors to the area, the whole region of mountain villages is assuming a new sort of prominence. The Plaza del Cerro, still essentially unchanged from former times, and of great significance because of its layout and architecture, offers these modern visitors the chance to walk through an example of eighteenth century village planning. Few places in the southwest remain from this period in such entirety.

This form resubmitted with...

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE: New Mexico	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME
COMMON: Plaza del Cerro
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Center of Town			
CITY OR TOWN: Chimayo			
STATE: New Mexico	CODE:	COUNTY:	CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY		
OWNER'S NAME: Various private owners		
STREET AND NUMBER:		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Santa Fe County Courthouse		
STREET AND NUMBER:		
CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe	STATE: New Mexico	CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS		
TITLE OF SURVEY: New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties		
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local		
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: State Planning Office		
STREET AND NUMBER: 200 W. DeVargas Street		
CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe	STATE: New Mexico	CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Originally, the Plaza del Cerro was a square enclosed by contiguous adobe buildings. The entrance ways were two or possibly three alleys, one on the south side and one or two on the north side, wide enough to admit only animals and people on foot and therefore easily defensible. The fortified colonial plaza plan is shown better here than in any other plaza existing in New Mexico.

The west side of the Plaza del Cerro consists mainly of one story adobe houses, many abandoned and in dilapidated condition. Also located in this block of dwellings is the Oratorio of San Buenaventura. The other three sides of the plaza are for the most part still occupied. Many of the houses on these sides have gabled roofs which form attics. Some of the buildings have been modernized with newer windows, doors and sheet metal roofs, but these alterations are from the 19th and early 20th centuries and represent the rural architecture common to the area at that time. The San Buenaventura Chapel underwent stabilization in 1953 and was replastered in 1969. Although it is now surrounded by a barn, the original Torreón, or defensive watch tower, still stands south of the plaza, in good condition. In the center of the plaza, which was once owned communally, are small garden plots divided by fences. In these plots, fruit trees and the famous Chimayo chili are grown.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although records of land deeds or disputes over lands in Chimayo go back to 1714, and settlement may have begun as much as two decades earlier, the first clear references to the actual paraje de Tzimayo come in the 1740s, by which time it is thought that the plaza of San Buenaventura (now Plaza del Cerro) was built as an entity. No records are known, however, which give the date of its construction.

Fray Anastacio Dominguez in his report on New Mexico Missions in 1776 noted Chimayo as lying two leagues east northeast of Santa Cruz: "A large settlement of many ranches in good lands and more orchards than there are at La Villa de la Canada". In 1776 the village had 71 families of 367 persons whose focal point was Plaza del Cerro.

Between 1813 and 1816 the Santuario de Nuestra Senora de Esquipulas was built just down the road from the plaza, bringing in many pilgrims and greatly augmenting the economic status of the plaza.

Around 1900 commercial dealers in curios of Santa Fe and Albuquerque, noting that weaving was active in Chimayo introduced commercial looms and yarns to the weavers and quickly made up designs for them to copy. This wholesale production kept the residents in moderate prosperity until the depression of the 1930s. This explains, to some degree, the variety of architectural styles visible in the plaza ranging from 18th century until the late 1920s when modernization abruptly ended.

The Plaza del Cerro, still unchanged from former times and of great significance because of its layout and architecture, offers these modern visitors a chance to observe an example of 18th century village planning. Few places in the southwest remain from this period in such entirety.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Historic Preservation, A Plan for New Mexico ;
New Mexico State Planning Office . 1971

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	36 ° 00 ' 6 "	105 ° 56 ' 13 "		0 ' ' "	0 ' ' "	
NE	36 ° 00 ' 6 "	105 ° 55 ' 48 "				
SE	35 ° 46 ' 32 "	105 ° 55 ' 48 "				
SW	35 ° 46 ' 32 "	105 ° 56 ' 13 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Thomas V. McCalmont Planning Technician

ORGANIZATION: **State Planning Office** DATE: **May 8, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
200 W.DE Vargas st.

CITY OR TOWN: **Santa Fe** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name David W. King

Title State Liaison Officer

Date May 18, 1972

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

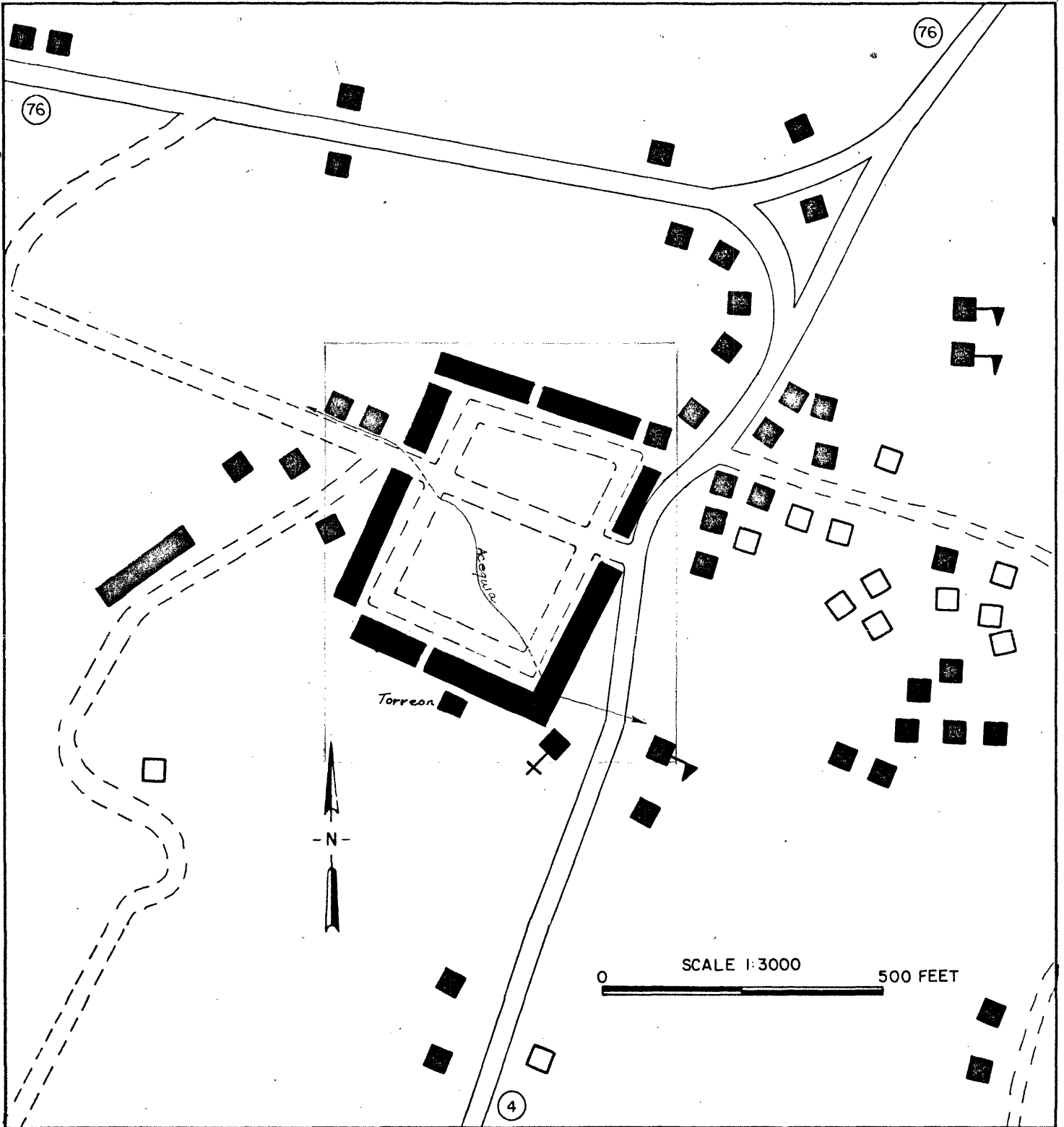
Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



PLAZA DEL CERRO, CHIMAYO
STATE PLANNING OFFICE - 1972