

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Mexico	
COUNTY: Sandoval	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 20 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pueblo of Cochiti

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
27 miles southwest of Santa Fe on the west bank of the

CITY OR TOWN:
Rio Grande *Santa Fe vicinity*

STATE:
New Mexico

CODE: 35 COUNTY: Sandoval

CODE: 043

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

Living Pueblo

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Pueblo of Cochiti (Office of the Governor)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Cochiti

STATE:
New Mexico

CODE: 35

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Sandoval County Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Bernalillo

STATE:
New Mexico

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties

DATE OF SURVEY: Jan. 24, 1972

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office

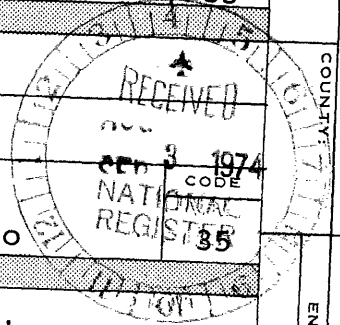
STREET AND NUMBER:
200 W. De Vargas

CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe

STATE:
New Mexico

CODE: 35

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

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DATE: _____

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input 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

Occupied for at least 700 years, the Pueblo of Cochiti, the most northern of the Keresan linguistic groups, possesses a central plaza and a mission church, San Buenaventura de Cochiti. Situated around the plaza are a number of one and two-story adobe homes. Two ceremonial kivas are located north of the plaza which still serves as the focal point of communal life, although the newer houses are being built some distance from the center of the pueblo. The original compact pattern of settlement, as in other pueblos, was a defensive measure employed against raiding bands of Indians. Adobe was the main building material, although, stone was also employed in the construction of foundations.

The adobe mission, San Buenaventura de Cochiti, was constructed in the eighteenth century possibly incorporating remnants of an earlier seventeenth century structure.

Little is known of the fate of this church during the Pueblo Revolt in 1680 and the subsequent reconquest by Vargas in 1693-1696. Although a certain Laureano Gómez, killed at Cochiti in 1696, was buried in the Pueblo Church. During the seventeenth century, Cochiti was a visita of Santo Domingo. In 1706, Fray Juan Alvarez reported that a church was in the process of being constructed at Cochiti. Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez visited the mission of San Buenaventura de Cochiti in 1776 and described the church as follows:

"The Church is adobe with walls about a vara [1 vara equals 32 2/3 inches] thick, single naved, with the outlook and main door east. It is 30 varas long from the door to the ascent to the sanctuary, 7 wide, and 8 high as far as the bed molding. The ascent to the sanctuary consists of three steps made of wrought beams that mark it off, and it measures 6 varas to the center, with the same width as the nave because it is not closed in like the head of a transept as has been said of others. It is as much higher as is necessary because of the clerestory. There is no choir loft. On the Gospel side there are two poor windows facing south. The roof of the nave consists of thirty-four wrought and corbeled beams, and the clerestory rises all along the one opposite the sanctuary. The roof of the latter continues with eight beams like those mentioned.

The main door is squared with a strong wooden frame instead of masonry. It has two roughly paneled leaves and a crossbar for a lock. It is about 3 varas high by 2 wide. There is a little belfry over it with a good middle-sized bell that the king gave. The cemetery runs from the front corners with an adobe wall more than a vara high with three gates. It is 9 varas wide and 12 long. The church floor is the bare earth, its interior very gloomy. . . . (pp. 155-156).

The church was remodeled in 1819 and a pitched roof was added in 1910. In the mid-1960's, significant alterations including a return to a flat roof were initiated.. The present condition of the church and pueblo is excellent.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1250

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Aboriginal | Education | Political | Urban Planning
 Prehistoric | Engineering | Religion/Philosophy | Other (Specify) Living Pueblo
 Historic | Industry | Science | Agriculture | Invention | Architecture | Sculpture
 Architecture | Landscape | Social/Humanitarian
 Art | Commerce | Literature | Theater
 Communications | Military | Transportation
 Conservation | Music

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The early inhabitants of the Pueblo of Cochiti migrated from a series of pueblos the ruins of which are now encompassed within Bandelier National Monument to the north. Sherds found in various refuse mounds at the present pueblo disclose inhabitation of the pueblo from 1250 to the present. Juan de Oñate, the Colonizer of New Mexico, found the Cochiti in 1598 and on the ninth of September of that year, Fray Juan de Rozas was assigned to the Keres Indians which included the pueblos of San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Santa Ana, Zia and Cochiti. Eventually, a church was constructed and served as a visita of Santo Domingo.

On August 10, 1680, the pueblos united in a general revolution against Spanish rule. The Pueblo of Cochiti willingly took part in the revolt and killed the Spaniards in the pueblo and surrounding area. The Cochiti fled to nearby Potrero Viejo, located on a mesa in Cochiti Canyon, because of the resulting turmoil among the various tribes. It was at this location that General Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de León, who reconquered the area for Spain, visited the Cochiti between September 13 and 29, 1692. The Indians after much discussion finally consented to re-occupy their pueblo and submit to Spanish authority.

During Vargas' second entrada of 1693, he once again found the Cochiti fortified at Potrero Viejo. The Indians once more promised to submit to Spanish rule and return to their pueblo. However, early in April of 1694, Vargas received information that the Cochiti along with some of their allies had once again assembled at Potrero Viejo and were preparing to attack the colonists. He left his headquarters in Santa Fe with 70 soldiers and 20 settlers on April 12 in an attempt to prevent the planned raid. Before reaching Cochiti Canyon, Vargas' forces swung southward to the Pueblo of San Felipe where they were joined by 100 Indian allies from the Pueblo of Santa Ana and Zia. Bartolomé Ojeda, the governor of the Pueblo of Zia, disclosed trails leading up to the location of the insurgents. On the morning of April 17, the Cochiti were defeated. Twenty-one of their number were killed and 342 women and children were captured. Four days later, the Indians in a surprise attack freed half of the captives. In retaliation, Vargas destroyed

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

377990
 3940880
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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Archdiocese of Santa Fe Archives, Baptismals, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
 Records of the Surveyor General, Peña Blanca Land Grant, #124, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
 Adams, Eleanor B. (ed.) "Bishop Tameron's Visitation of New Mexico, 1760," Historical Society of New Mexico Publications in History. Vol. 15, (February, 1954), p. 65.
 Adams, Eleanor B. (trans.) and Fray Angelico Chavez (trans.) The Missions of New Mexico, 1776; a Description by Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez With Other Contemporary Documents.

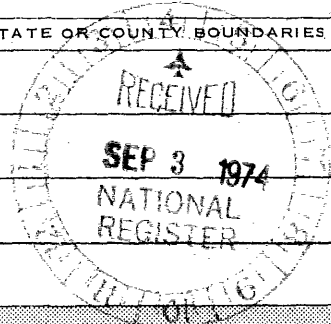
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (See Continuation Sheet)

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	N35° 36' 42"	W106° 20' 50"				
NE	N35° 36' 42"	W106° 20' 34"				
SE	N35° 36' 21"	W106° 20' 34"				
SW	N35° 36' 21"	W106° 20' 50"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **61**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
James Purdy, Archivist I

ORGANIZATION: **State Records Center & Archives** DATE: **12/11/72**

STREET AND NUMBER:
404 Montezuma

CITY OR TOWN: **Santa Fe** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **035**

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 Historic Preservation Officer
 Date: August 29, 1974

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

Arthur Mortensen
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 11/20/74

ATTEST:
Charles [Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 11.14.74

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet #2)

STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Sandoval	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 20 1974

(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued:

- Murphy, Laurence R. Indian Agent in New Mexico; the Journal of Special Agent W. F. M. Army, 1870. Santa Fe: Stagecoach Press, 1967.
- Reeve, Frank D. "Navaho-Spanish Wars 1680-1720," New Mexico Historical Review, Vol. 33 (July, 1958), pp. 209-212.
- Stubbs, Stanley A. Bird's Eye View of the Pueblos. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.

4755 III NW
(CANADA)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

106°22'30" 376000m.E. R S E R G E. 378 379 20
35°37'30"

