

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Mexico
COUNTY: Rio Arriba
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE JUL 30 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pueblo of San Juan (Oke'onwi)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: **N of Santa Fe**
On east bank of the Rio Grande approximately 30 miles

CITY OR TOWN: **north of Santa Fe vic** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **#1**

STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35** COUNTY: **Rio Arriba** CODE: **039**

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	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<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"/> 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) Living Pueblo

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

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

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **San Juan** STATE: **New Mexico**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Tierra Amarilla** STATE: **New Mexico** CODE: **35**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties

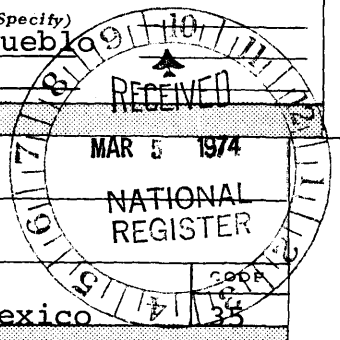
DATE OF SURVEY: **6/1/72** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
200 W. DeVargas Street

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: _____
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" 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 before 1540, the Pueblo of San Juan is now bordered on both sides by the village of Chamita. The pueblo consists of one and two-story adobe homes arranged in parallel blocks. Presently, State Road 285 cuts through the western end of the village. Ceremonial kivas are rectangular and are enclosed in the house blocks. The 18th century church was first renovated then razed by Father Camile Seux and a stone church was built at the same site in 1912. In 1888, he erected a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes at the entrance of the churchyard and two years later, he financed the construction of a stone chapel also on the west side of the pueblo. The present condition of the pueblo, church and chapel is good.

In 1776, Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez inventoried the pueblo and noted:

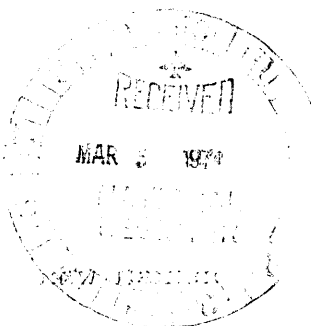
In relation to the church, the buildings of the pueblo are to the north. Three tenements, separated from one another at the corners, and the Epistle side of the church enclose a plaza of ordinary size. In addition, opposite the church and about a pistol shot from the facade are two small tenements that make a kind of street, for one is back of the other and both face south. The plan, furnishings, and other things are the same as those at Nambe even to the neatness and care. (p. 89).

FROM THE FIELD OFFICE, ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. 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)

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | | <u>Living Pueblo</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | | <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

Before the coming of the Spaniard, the Tewa speaking Indians of the Pueblo of San Juan occupied the pueblos of Pio-ge, Sajiu-uingge and Pojiu-uingge. The tribe had moved to the vicinity of their present pueblo before 1540. In 1541, Captain Francisco de Barrionuevo under Francisco Vasquez de Coronado visited the Pueblo of Yuque-Yunque and San Juan facing each other on the banks of the Rio Grande. When Juan de Oñate, the Colonizer of New Mexico, came to the area during the summer of 1598, he established his headquarters at the Pueblo of Oke'onwi as it was named by the natives. Oñate christened the village San Juan Bautista. Fray Alonso de Benavides later referred to the village as San Juan de los Caballeros and Gaspar de Villagra was to write that it was so named, "in memory of those noble sons who first raised in these barbarous regions the bloody tree upon which Christ perished for the redemption of mankind." Sometime during 1598 or early 1599, Oñate moved his headquarters to Yuque-Yunque which he named San Gabriel.

In 1680, the Indians united in the great Pueblo Revolt and successfully drove the Spanish from New Mexico. Popé, one of the major leaders of the insurrection was a San Juan Indian who had been banned from his own pueblo and forced to direct the revolt from headquarters at the Pueblo of Taos. The population of San Juan at this time was about 300 persons. The natives at the village participated in the revolt by destroying the early 17th century church and killing Fray Juan de Morales.

When General Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de León, who reconquered the area, entered the village on October 2, 1692, Don Luis, who resided at San Juan and who was the leader of the Tewas, Tanos and Picuris, submitted to his authority. However, upon his return a year later, Vargas discovered that a half breed by the name of Tapia had told a gathering at San Juan the false rumor that Vargas planned to kill all the Indian chiefs. As a result of this rumor, many of the pueblos were deserted and the people of San Juan had taken refuge on the cliffs of a canyon near Embudo. The San Juan Indians remained there until September 13, 1694 at which time they resettled their pueblo.

By 1696, fear of another revolt forced Vargas to station four soldiers at the village. The revolt broke out on June 4th and Fray Blas Navarro and a soldier, Mateo Lovatto sought

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Adams, Eleanor B. "Bishop Tamarón's Visitation of New Mexico, 1760," Historical Society of New Mexico Publications in History. Vol. 15, (February, 1954), p. 63.
 Adams, Eleanor B. and Fray Angelico Chavez. The Missions of New Mexico, 1776; A Description by Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez with other Contemporary Documents. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico, 1956.
 Bloom, Lansing B. (ed.). "Bourke on the Southwest, XI." New Mexico Historical Review, (January, 1937), pp. 59-62.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

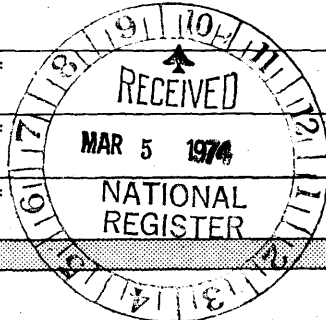
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	
NW	N 36°	03' 19"	W 106°	04' 18"	
NE	N 36°	03' 19"	W 106°	04' 08"	
SE	N 36°	03' 11"	W 106°	04' 08"	
SW	N 36°	03' 11"	W 106°	04' 18"	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **Approximately 16.2 acres.**

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



NO
LTM
CD

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **James H. Purdy, Archivist I**

ORGANIZATION: **State Records Center & Archives** DATE: **3/27/73**

STREET AND NUMBER: **404 Montezuma**

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 **DAVID W. KING**

Title **STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER**

Date **FEBRUARY 26, 1974**

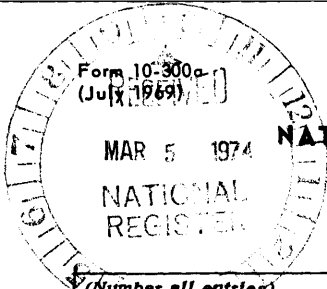
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

AK Montezuma
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/30/74

ATTEST: [Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 7-26-74



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

shelter in the convento and were later rescued by Juan de Archuleta from the villa of Santa Cruz. Vargas was able to put down the revolt in less than a year.

In 1706, Fray Juan Alvarez reported that a church was being built and that the village had a population of about 340 persons. Fray Juan Jose Pérez de Mirabal made extensive repairs on the structure in 1746. In 1760, Bishop of Durango Pedro Tamarón visited the village and listed 316 persons as residing there. Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez in 1776 inventoried the pueblo and noted:

The natives of this pueblo are Tiguas, whose native tongue they speak. They use Spanish more freely than those of the pueblos described before, and they do not employ an interpreter, but the same thing happens with them as with those mentioned when one speaks to them rapidly. (p. 90).

He also listed 201 persons as residing at the pueblo.

By 1808, the population had changed little, for in that same year, Fray Josef Benito Pereyro also enumerated 201 persons at the village. Major Zebulon M. Pike, U.S.A. and his Spanish captors passed through the pueblo the previous year and he noted that the village was enclosed by a mud wall and was inhabited by "civilized Indians." Indian Agent W.F.M. Army in 1870 cited a population of 426 at San Juan. In 1881, Major John G. Bourke, U.S.A., visited the pueblo and dined with Father Camille Seux, a French priest brought to New Mexico by Archbishop John B. Lamy. Seven years later, Father Seux had erected at his own expense a life size statue of Our Lady of Lourdes. The statue which stands on a stone pedestal is located at the entrance of the churchyard. Father Seux in 1890 also financed a stone chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes and situated in the center of the plaza. A new stone church, under Father Seux's direction, was constructed in 1912 on the site of the 18th century structure which the priest had razed.

On December 22, 1858, the United States Congress confirmed a 17,544.77 acre grant to the pueblo and this was patented on November 1, 1864. Because of white encroachment, later court decisions reduced the reservation to 12,213 acres.

The pueblo has kept many of its traditions and an annual fiesta and corn dance are held on June 24th. Concerning the pottery produced at the Pueblo of San Juan, Stanley A. Stubbs notes:

Plain, polished pottery, both red and black, has been for many years the standard product of San Juan potters. About 1930 a revival of an old style of decoration was started, consisting of incised, geometric line (See Continuation Sheet #2)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

patterns, often overelaborated into intaglio patterns. Polychrome designs on polished red also appear. (p. 42).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

Espinosa, J. Manuel. Crusaders of the Rio Grande; The Story of Don Diego de Vargas and the Reconquest and Refounding of New Mexico. Chicago: Institute of Jesuit History, 1942.

Espinosa, J. Manuel. First Expedition of Vargas into New Mexico, 1692. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1940.

Hackett, Charles Wilson (ed.). Historical Documents Relating to New Mexico, Nueva Vizcaya, and Approaches Thereto, to 1773. Vol. 3, Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1937.

Hackett, Charles Wilson. Revolt of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Otermin's Attempted Reconquest 1680-1682. Vol. 1, Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1942.

Hodge, Frederick Webb, George P. Hammond and Agapito Rey. Fray Alonso de Benavides' Revised Memorial of 1634. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1945.

Hodge, Frederick Webb (ed.). and Theodore H. Lewis (ed.). Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States 1528-1543. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.

Hulbert, Archer Butler (ed.). Southwest on the Turquoise Trail; The First Diaries on the Road to Santa Fe. Denver: Stewart Commission of Colorado College, 1933.

Kubler, George. The Religious Architecture of New Mexico in the Colonial Period and Since the American Occupation. Colorado Springs, 1940.

Murphy, Laurence R. (ed.). Indian Agent in New Mexico; The Journal of Special Agent W.F.M. Arny, 1870. Santa Fe: Stagecoach Press, 1967.

Stubbs, Stanley A. Bird's-Eye View of the Pueblos. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.

