

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <b>New Mexico</b>
COUNTY: <b>Santa Fe</b>
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE <b>JUN 20 1974</b>

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
**Pueblo of San Ildefonso (Pohwoge)**

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**On the east bank of the Rio Grande north of**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**State Route #4 Española, N.M.**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**#1**

STATE <b>New Mexico</b>	CODE <b>35</b>	COUNTY: <b>Santa Fe</b>	CODE <b>049</b>
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**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <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 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) <b>Living pueblo</b>

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
**Pueblo of San Ildefonso (Office of Governor)**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
**San Ildefonso**

STATE:  
**New Mexico**

CODE:  
**35**

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

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

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Santa Fe**

STATE:  
**New Mexico**

CODE:  
**35**

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties**

DATE OF SURVEY:  
**12/10/71**

Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**State Planning Office**

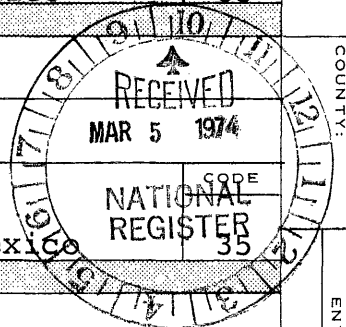
STREET AND NUMBER:  
**200 W. DeVargas**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Santa Fe**

STATE:  
**New Mexico**

CODE:  
**35**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY: \_\_\_\_\_

ENTRY NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: **JUN 20 1974**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Today, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso is built around one large plaza formerly divided by a line of one-story structures which were razed in the 1960's. A circular ceremonial kiva is located on the south end of the plaza and a two-story rectangular one is situated southwest of it. Built in 1905, an adobe church occupies the site of the 17th century mission located northwest of the village. A number of scattered houses are to the south. The one and two-story adobe houses in the pueblo proper are in excellent condition as is the church.

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

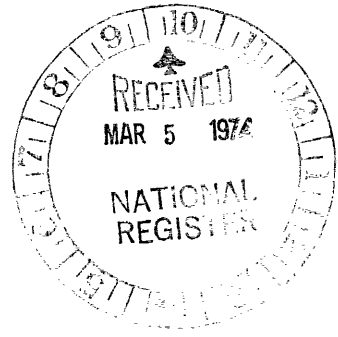
Said pueblo is in the form of a very large plaza, clean and without any impediments. It consists of four tenements with three large passageways to the east, south, and north at their respective corners, and a small one to the west to lead to the church. The houses are arranged as I said at Tesuque, but larger and better kept than there. Therefore I say no more. Around the plaza at proportionate distances are the corrals, ovens, and henhouses. (p. 71).

Major John G. Bourke in 1881 also visited the village and recorded:

The pueblo of San Ildefonso is built around a square; the houses, mostly of two stories, and in all respects clean and neat, except from the chaff of recently thrashed wheat. Half a dozen cottonwood trees are growing in the square. Ovens are to be seen on the roofs as well as on the ground. (p. 64).

...The estufa [kiva] seen and entered in San Ildefonso is round, 15' in D. and almost exactly the same as those described as examined in other pueblos. (p. 66).

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) <u>Living Pueblo</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic     | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science                        |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture                      |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian            |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art          | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater                        |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation                 |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |   |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |   |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Established a mile from the present village about 1300 a.d., the Tewa speaking Pueblo of San Ildefonso was first visited by Gaspar Castaño de Sosa in 1591. Two other Spaniards, Francisco Leyva de Bonillo and Antonio Gutierrez de Humaña led an unauthorized expedition into New Mexico in 1595 and spent a year among the northern pueblos making San Ildefonso their principal headquarters. In 1598, Juan de Oñate, the Colonizer of New Mexico, named the pueblo "Boue, which we call San Ildefonso."

Shortly after the coming of Oñate, the village was relocated at its present site. In 1601, a convento and church were already in use but not until 1610 was a permanent mission, situated on the northwest side of the pueblo, established by Fray Andrés Baptista. San Ildefonso in 1641 still had a church and convento and two visitas, the Pueblos of San Juan and Santa Clara. At this time, the population was 400 and by 1680, it had doubled.

The San Ildefonso Indians played a major role in the great Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Their chief, Francisco, was one of the major leaders of the rebellion against Spanish rule and it was by his command that the two resident missionaries, Fray Antonio Sanchez de Pro and Fray Luis de Morales, were killed along with many of the Spanish colonists in the area. The church was also destroyed during the revolt. On October 1, 1692, General Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de León, who reentered the area in that year, obtained a promise from the San Ildefonso Indians to keep the peace and once again to submit to the authority of the Spanish. When Vargas returned the following year, the natives once more pledged their peaceful intentions but soon entrenched themselves on the mesa of San Ildefonso along with most of the other Tewas as well as Tanos. On January 30, 1694, Vargas visited the base of the mesa and ascertained that the natives would not return to their homes without a struggle. As a result, he set out from Santa Fe on February 25, with 60 fully armed soldiers, 30 militia and some Indian allies from the Pueblo of Pecos to storm the mesa. After a series of unsuccessful attacks, he returned to Santa Fe on March 19. On May 21, Vargas led a small expedition against the natives and recovered 48 stolen horses. He marched again on September 4th with all

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Adams, Eleanor B. "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. 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 Press, 1937.  
 Bloom, Lansing B. (ed.). "Bourke on the Southwest, XI," New Mexico Historical Review, (January, 1937), pp. 63-66.  
 (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	O R		
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	LATITUDE		
			LONGITUDE		
NW	N35° 53' 38"	W106° 07' 12"	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NE	N35° 53' 38"	W106° 06' 58"	°	'	"
SE	N35° 53' 20"	W106° 06' 58"			
SW	N35° 53' 20"	W106° 07' 12"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 46.8 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



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: James H. Purdy, Archivist I

ORGANIZATION: State Records Center & Archives

DATE: 3/8/73

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: STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER  
 Date: FEBRUARY 26, 1974

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

Ernest A. Connally  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation  
 Professional Services

Date: JUN 20 1974

ATTEST:  
Charles [Signature]  
 Acting Keeper of The National Register  
 Date: 6/12/74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS  
 20766 / 39427 / 2992-10  
 20766 / 39427 / 2992-10  
 20766 / 39427 / 2992-10  
 20766 / 39427 / 2992-10  
 20766 / 39427 / 2992-10

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(Continuation Sheet)

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Santa Fe	
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(Number all entries)

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE continued:

his available forces to remove the Tewas and Tanos from the mesa of San Ildefonso. By holding the fields planted in the river valley, Vargas was able to starve the defenders of the mesa into submission. Fray Francisco Cornera assumed his duties at the village on October 5, 1694 and was additionally assigned the visita of Jacona. The population decreased at this time to 188. The Indians rebelled again on June 4, 1696 and Cornera and Fray Antonio Moreno of Nambé were killed when the natives burned the church and convento in which the priests had taken refuge. Vargas quickly put down this revolt.

In 1706, Fray Juan Álvarez recorded, "The church is being built and is well advanced." Fray Miguel de Menchero noted that Santa Clara was a visita of San Ildefonso in 1744. Bishop of Durango Pedro Tamarón visited the village in 1760 and cited 484 persons as living within the confines of the pueblo. Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez inventoried San Ildefonso Pueblo in 1776 and noted, "The church is adobe with walls nearly a vara [1 vara equals 32 2/3 inches] thick. The outlook and main door are due south. It is 35 varas long from the door to high altar, 7 wide, and 8 high as far as the bed molding." Domínguez listed 387 persons living in the pueblo and 70 non-Indians residing in the area. Fray Josef Benito Pereyro enumerated 272 persons in the village proper in 1808.

The Pueblo of San Ildefonso suffered greatly from Spanish encroachment to the extent that in the 1760's, Felipe Tafoya, protector of the Indians and assigned to the pueblo, noted that the encroachments were so serious that some San Ildefonso families had virtually no agricultural lands at all. (Jenkins, p. 125). Part of the disputed lands were restored to San Ildefonso by a 1786 decision of Governor Juan Bautista de Anza. The Congress of the United States on December 22, 1858 confirmed a grant of 17,292.64 acres of land to the pueblo and this was patented on November 1, 1864. Later court decisions increased this acreage to 19,844.

In 1870, Indian Agent W. F.M. Army visited the pueblo and listed 156 persons residing at the village. Major John G. Bourke, U.S.A., viewed the village in 1881 and recorded "The estufa [kiva] seen and entered in San Ildefonso is round, 15' in D. and almost exactly the same as those described as examined in other pueblos. The church is very dilapidated and the rain runs through the roof in a perfect stream." (p. 66). A new church was built on the northwest corner of the pueblo in 1905 and is constructed on the site of the 17th century mission destroyed during the 1680 and 1696 revolts. The church described by Bourke was razed in 1910.

Over the years, the pueblo has kept many of its ceremonies such as the Buffalo and Comanche dances performed on alternate years on January 23rd. Pottery making at the village has become extremely famous as a result of the efforts (See Continuation Sheet #2)

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(Continuation Sheet#2)

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(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE continued:

of Maria Martinez who with her late husband, Julian, developed the popular matte-black design on polished black ware, now incorporated by other potters at San Ildefonso Pueblo, or Pohwoge as it is known to the natives.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued:

- Bolton, Herbert Eugene (ed.). Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706. New York: Noble Inc., 1952.
- 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.
- Hackett, Charles Wilson. 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.
- Jenkins, Myra Ellen, "Spanish Land Grants in the Tewa Area," New Mexico Historical Review, (April, 1972), p. 132.
- Murphy, Laurence R. (ed.). Indian Agent in New Mexico; the Journal of Special Agent W.F.M. Arny, 1870. Santa Fe: Stagecoach Press, 1967.
- Schroeder, Albert H. and Dan S. Matson. A Colony on the Move, Gaspar Castaño de Sosa's Journal, 1590-1591. Santa Fe: School of American Research, 1965.
- Stubbs, Stanley A. Bird's-Eye View of the Pueblos. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.



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(Continuation Sheet)

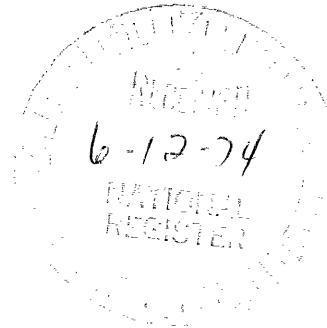
STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries) Additional information requested on 5-29-74

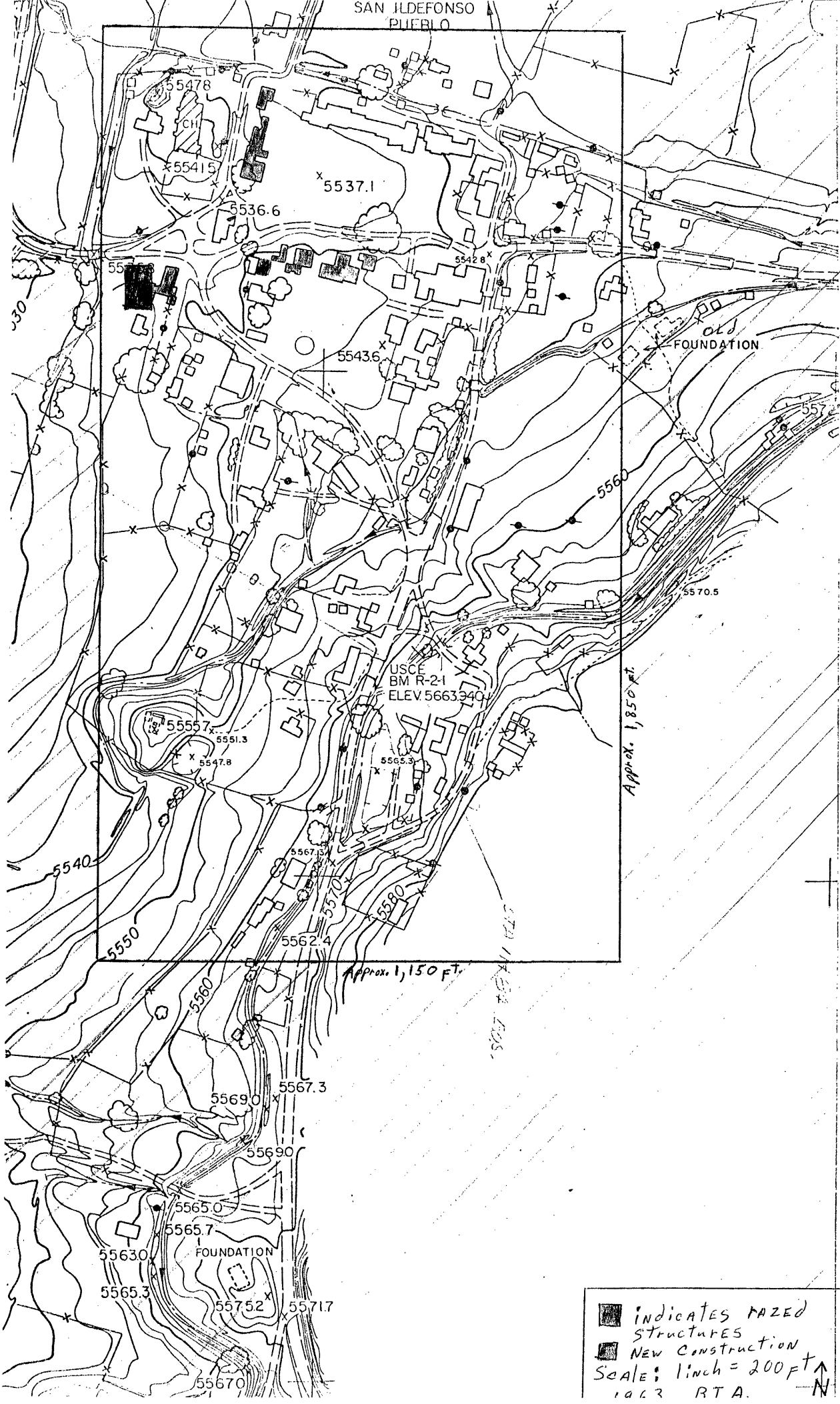
The historic district for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso is a rectangle measuring approximately 1,150 feet by 1,850 feet (for latitude and longitude see section 10 of form 10-300 and required U.S.G.S. map).

Constructed around a plaza, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso consists of one and two-story adobe structures. Incorporating flat roofs, firewalls, exposed vigas (beams), a setback on the second story and both round and rectangular kivas, the pueblo is built in the traditional "Pueblo Style" of architecture and is similiar to other New Mexico pueblos.

The individual buildings within the district are structurally sound although several are in need of maintenance work such as roof repair and replacement of rotting vigas. For the location of specific structures within the district, see the enclosed B.I.A. map.



SAN ILDEFONSO  
PUERTO



■ INDICATES RAZED  
STRUCTURES  
■ NEW CONSTRUCTION  
SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FT  
1963 RTA. N