

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	New Mexico
COUNTY:	Santa Fe
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JUL 16 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pueblo of Tesuque (Tatunge)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
On the west bank of the Tesuque River

CITY OR TOWN:
Approx. 8 miles north of Santa Fe.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
#1

STATE: New Mexico CODE: 35 COUNTY: Santa Fe CODE: 049

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 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>Living pueblo</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

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

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Tesuque

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:

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

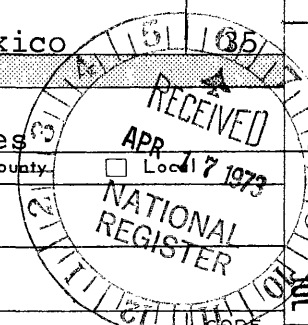
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
200 W. DeVargas

CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe

STATE:
New Mexico

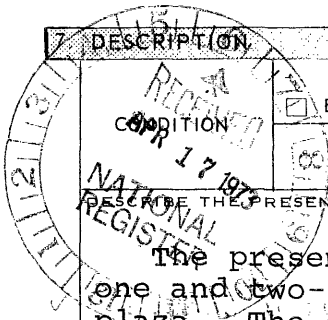
CODE:
35



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

12-08-73



DESCRIPTION

(Check One)					
<input checked="" 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

The present Pueblo of Tesuque founded in 1694, consists of one and two-story adobe homes constructed around a central plaza. The church which is on the north side of the plaza was built in 1915 and incorporated the sacristy of an early 18th century church which collapsed in the late 19th century. Northwest of the church stands an abandoned square ceremonial kiva. In 1963, a new community center was dedicated at the pueblo.

In 1776, Fray Atanasio Dominguez visited the pueblo and observed:

The location, then, of the pueblo buildings must be considered south in relation to the church and convent. In front of the convent there is a little plaza surrounded by three blocks joined together; and the fourth side, which closes in the square plaza, consists of two sections. The first and upper half is the convent, and the lower half is a separate tenement. There are three passages: one on the corner above the convent, another separating the convent and the tenement, and the third on the corner below the tenement. ... It can now be assumed that the houses of which the pueblo is composed are adobe and like other Indian houses in these parts. All have upper and lower dwellings, but they are built like a dovecot, for the patio is communal like the plaza and street. The entrance to some houses is by little doors on the street; others have ladders, and some of these ascend to a door which resembles a little window torn in the wall of the upper apartment, while others rest on a portico-like jacal or on the roof of a small room that juts out from the lower dwelling and has a little flat roof which provides access to the upper dwelling. The fastenings are a wooden lock and key (pp. 49 50).

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Major John G. Bourke, U.S.A., in 1881 also inventoried the village noting particularly the novel method of entrance to the houses. He wrote:

We were marched over to the other side of the plaza and observed on our way that the chimneys of the houses were made of earthenware pots, placed one upon another and coated with mud, that upon the roofs in nearly all cases were bake-ovens, and that to enter any house it was necessary first to ascend a ladder to the roof of the first story and then descend to the living rooms. Because we did not attend to this last peculiarity, we walked quite around the residence of the gobernador, followed by the whole swarm of boys and girls laughing and screaming at our ignorance. At last, we found the proper ladder and climbed to the second story. This was built upon the first, but the walls were not, as with us, flush with the front walls of the edifice. They
(See Continuation Sheet)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

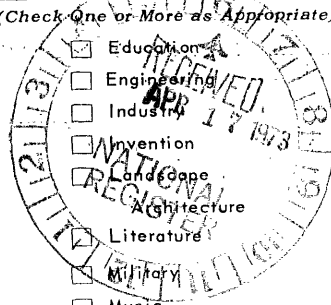
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1694

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" 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>Living pueblo</u>
<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 checked="" 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			_____



STATE PLANNING
JUL 8 1973

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

First visited in 1583 by Antonio de Espejo and later in 1591 by Gaspar Castaño de Sosa, the Pueblo of Tesuque became the site of the mission church of San Lorenzo de Tesuque in the early 17th century. The pueblo which is the southernmost of the five surviving Tewa pueblos was then located three miles east of the present site. On September 9, 1598, Juan de Oñate, the Colonizer of New Mexico, assigned Fray Cristóbal de Salazar and Juan de San Buenaventura, a lay brother, to administer to the spiritual needs of the Tewa Indians.

The pueblo had a major role in the Great Pueblo Revolt of 1680 against Spanish rule. On August 9 of that year, Governor Antonio de Otermin had two Tesuque messengers, Catua and Omtua, arrested by Francisco Gómez Robledo and escorted to Santa Fe for questioning concerning a possible pueblo revolt. The Tesuque Indians immediately notified the other pueblos and started the revolt that same day by killing a Spaniard, Cristóbal de Herrera. The next day, the revolt became widespread and Tesuque Indians killed their resident priest, Fray Juan Bautista Rio, when he returned from Santa Fe with a guard to say mass.

When General Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de León reconquered the area in 1692, he was well received at the pueblo and Governor Domingo promised peace. However, when Vargas returned in January, 1694, he found the pueblo abandoned and the tribe occupying Las Peñas Coloradas facing Pojoaque. The Tesuque Indians had moved by May of the same year to the mesa of San Ildefonso to join the natives of eight other northern pueblos. On September 1, Vargas decided to strike a decisive blow against the nine pueblos concentrated on the mesa. By holding the fields planted in the river valley, Vargas was able to starve the defenders of the mesa into submission. The Pueblo of Tesuque was reestablished at its present site by September 17, 1694 and was the only one of the Tewa pueblos which took no part in the 1696 Pueblo Revolt.

In 1744, Fray Miguel de Menchero surveyed the area and of Tesuque he noted, "The Indian mission of Tesuque was restored and is now settled with fifty families." (vol. 3, p. 402). The church of San Diego had been constructed sometime before 1706 and in 1760, Bishop of Durango Pedro Tamarón visited the (See Continuation Sheet)

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. 54.

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. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico, 1956.

Bandelier, Adolph F. and Edgar L. Hewett. Indians of the Rio Grande Valley. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1937. (See Continuation Sheet #2)

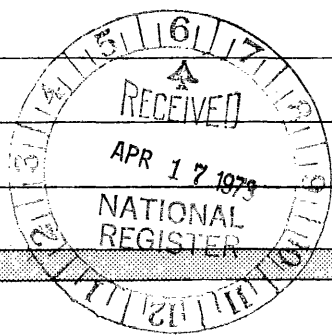
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	N35° 48' 14"	W105° 58' 35"	0		
NE	N35° 48' 14"	W105° 58' 26"			
SE	N35° 48' 07"	W105° 58' 26"			
SW	N35° 48' 07"	W105° 58' 35"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **Approximately 12.6 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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NS 10/4/12-610/3962120 NW 4/11/73
SE 15/4/12-610/3962210
SW 12/4/11/73/3962210

11. FORM PREPARED BY

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

ORGANIZATION: **State Records Center & Archives** DATE: **2/13/73**

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
David W. King

Title: State Liaison & State Planning Officer

Date: April 9, 1973

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

Robert M. Utley
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 7/16/73

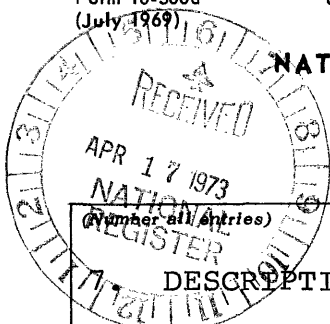
ATTEST: W. H. [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 7 9 73

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

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUL 16 1973	DATE



DESCRIPTION continued:

receded in such a manner as to leave a platform in front; this was the roof of the first story and was formed of round pine logs, covered with small branches and afterwards plastered smoothly with mud. (p. 312)

8. SIGNIFICANCE continued:

mission and wrote, "This Indian pueblo is a visita of Santa Fe. It is three leagues to the north of the place from which it is administered." (p. 54). The church became a visita of Pojoaque in 1782. Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez in 1776 also inventoried the pueblo and of the church he recorded, "The church is of adobes with thin walls, single-nave construction, about 30 varas [1 vara equals 32 2/3 inches] long from the door to the high altar, a good 7 varas wide, and 8 high as far as the bed molding." (p. 47). Of the inhabitants, he noted, "As for service, there is none at all, since they do not even give the father who visits them a single load of firewood. Even if he asks for it, there is always some petty authority to oppose the gift,...." (p. 43). Dominguez listed the population of the village as 45 families consisting of 194 persons.

The Pueblo of Tesuque was not as exposed as its neighbors were to Spanish encroachment. Concerning encroachment of Tesuque lands, Myra Ellen Jenkins in her article "Spanish Land Grants in the Tewa Area" notes:

In early June of 1752 Juan de Gabaldón of Santa Fe petitioned for a grant on both sides of the Tesuque River, south and east of the Pueblo of Tesuque. Governor Vélez Cachupín ordered an extensive investigation of possible adverse claims by the Indians and by Juan de Benavides, whose lands were listed by Gabaldón in his petition as the northern boundary. Alcalde Mayor Bustamante Tagle reported to the governor June 7 that the Indians registered no adverse claim, but that Benavides objected, fearing that Gabaldón would cut off his irrigation water. Gabaldón promised not to interfere with the water and agreed to build a reservoir for the benefit of all. The grant was approved and Gabaldón placed in possession June 17, with strict orders not to cut off the water from the river, "especially from the Indians of San Diego de Tesuque." (p. 132).

In 1870 Indian Agent W.F.M. Army listed 98 persons living at the pueblo. Major John G. Bourke, U.S.A., in 1881 visited Tesuque Pueblo and wrote, "First, the 'gobernador' or 'cacique' (See Continuation Sheet #2)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet #2)

STATE	
New Mexico	
COUNTY	
Santa Fe	
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JUL 16 1973	

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE continued:

(he acknowledged both titles) showed us two silver headed batons of office; one marked in plain script - 'President Lincoln á Tesuque, 1863,' and the other, unmarked, received from the Mexican Government before the coming of the 'Americanos.'" Bourke also observed the church and noted, "'Este es la iglesia' (this is the church) said our guide, pointing to a sadly dilapidated one story flat roofed adobe structure surmounted by a very small bell:" The church collapsed in the late 19th century and a portion of the sacristy was incorporated in the present church when it was built in 1915.

The Congress of the United States on December 22, 1858 confirmed a 17,471.12 acre grant to the Pueblo of Tesuque which was patented on November 1, 1864. This acreage was reduced by later court decisions accepting the claims of non-Indians in the Rio de Tesuque area. In 1963, pueblo lands included 16,960.37 acres.

Tesuque has always been one of the smallest and poorest of the pueblo communities, a condition which has resulted mainly from the lack of water for irrigating. A small dam constructed on the Tesuque River in the 1930's has somewhat alleviated the problem. The pueblo over the years has kept many of its ceremonies such as the dances performed on the feast day of San Diego on November 12th, the Corn dance, the Eagle dance and the Bow and Arrow dance.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued:

- Bloom, Lansing B. (ed.). "Bourke on the Southwest, VII" New Mexico Historical Review, (October, 1935), pp. 311-315.
- 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 (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.
- Hammond, George P. and Agapito Rey. Don Juan de Oñate; Colonizer of New Mexico 1595-1628. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1953.
- 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.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Santa Fe	
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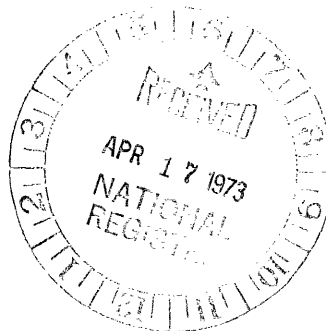
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued:

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

New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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.

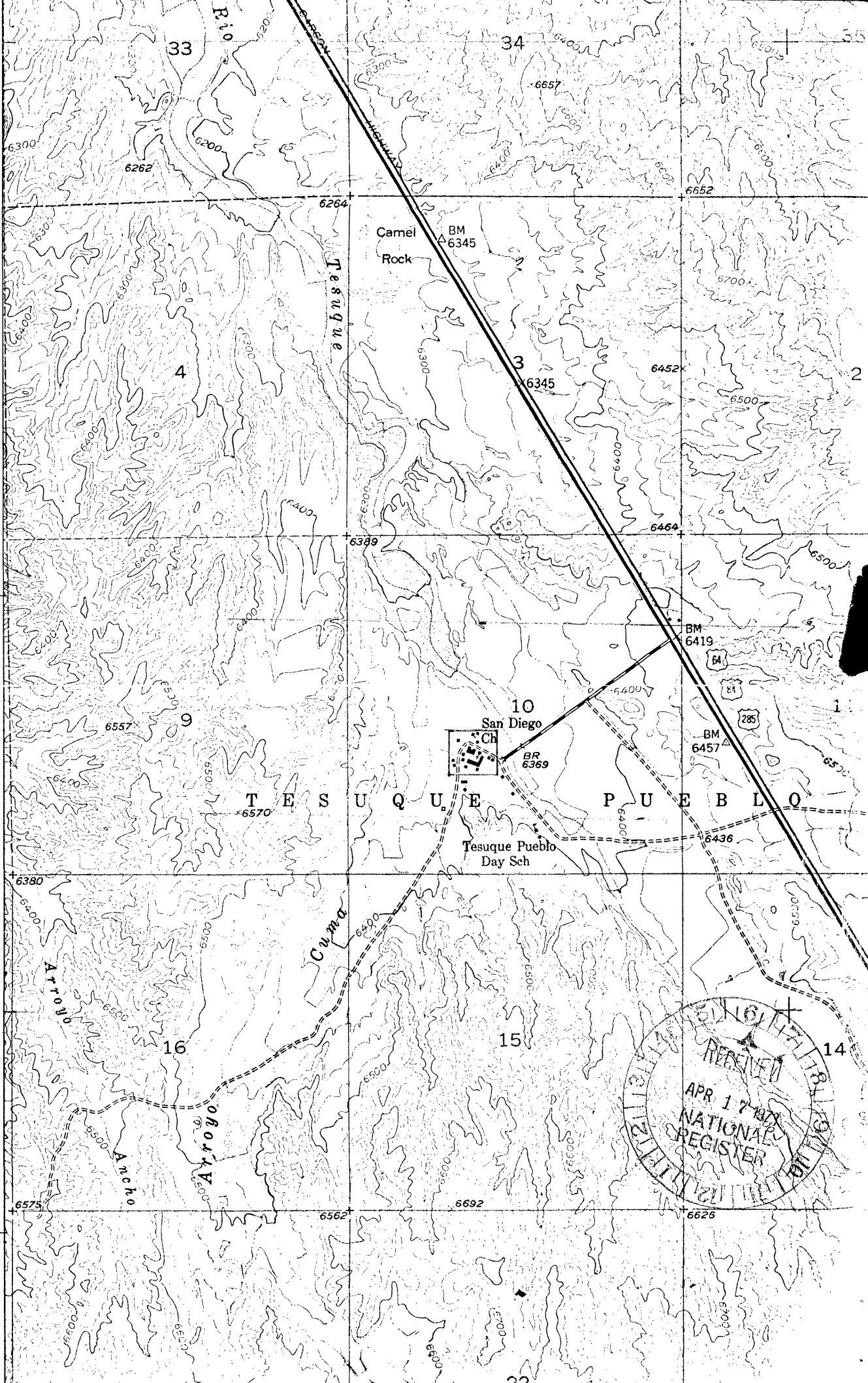
Stubbs, Stanley A. Bird's-Eye View of the Pueblos. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.



50'
T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.

(HORCADO RANCH)

47'30"



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APR 17 1974
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