

**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
	DEC 12 1973

STATE PLANNING OFFICE

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Pueblo of Santo Domingo (Kiua)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
35 miles <sup>NE</sup> northwest of Albuquerque, west of Interstate 25

CITY OR TOWN:  
~~40, near junction of Galisteo Wash and Rio Grande~~  
Albuquerque, NM

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"/> 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) Living pueblo

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

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

STREET AND NUMBER:

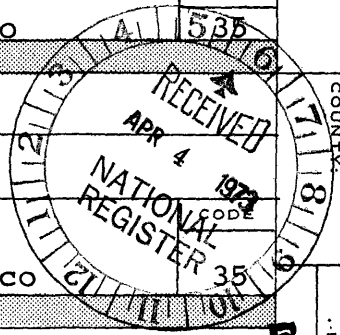
CITY OR TOWN: Santo Domingo      STATE: New Mexico      CODE:

**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      CODE:



**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties

DATE OF SURVEY: 1/17/1972       Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:  
200 W. De Vargas

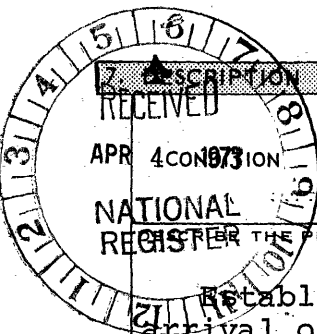
CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe      STATE: New Mexico      CODE: 35

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:      COUNTY:      ENTRY NUMBER:      DATE:

DEC 12 1973

FOR NPS USE ONLY



DESCRIPTION	
(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)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
(Check One)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site

FOR THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Established about 1700 near the site occupied before the arrival of the Spanish and rebuilt after a flood in 1886, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo was originally constructed of adobe and situated around a plaza. Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez who visited the pueblo in 1776 described it as follows:

The pueblo consists of six blocks, or buildings, of dwellings. Of these, two stand one after the other below the right corner of the new church, and face due east overlooking the church and convent to their left side on the north and to the south on their right side. The four remaining blocks face due south with their backs to the church and convent. They are all separate from one another, with a street in the form of a cross dividing the four. The houses have upper and lower stories like those I described at Tesuque, and these are better arranged than the ones there, with a beautiful plaza overlooked by the last ones mentioned between their facades and those of the church and convent.

The whole pueblo is surrounded by a rather high adobe wall with two gates. . . .(p. 137).

In 1706, a church was in the process of being constructed and between 1740 and 1760 a new and larger church was built next to the 1706 structure. Of the two churches, Dominguez observed:

There are two churches at this mission, one old and the other new. For the present the old one must detain us, for in order to convey a clear understanding of everything, as I am trying to do, I cannot omit to say that it is in good condition but is used only for burying the dead and as a passageway to the new one. Its location makes this necessary since it has always been joined to the convent along the wall on the Epistle side, with its outlook and principal door to the south. The new one is beside it, with about a vara [1 vara equals 32 2/3 inches] and a half between the Gospel wall of the old church and the Epistle wall of the new. This little alley is closed by walls at both ends and roofed over, but it is so dark that it is really a cellar. One crosses this to enter the new church.

Father Zamora [Fray Antonio Zamora] built it out of his alms. It is adobe with very thick walls, single-naved, and the outlook and main door are due south (pp. 130-131).

In 1886, the Rio Grande overflowed its banks and destroyed the two churches, convents and western portion of the pueblo. In the reconstruction, the pueblo was extended to the east incorporating the surviving structures. However, the present pueblo plan shows long house blocks and the complete absence of a plaza. Dancing and other activities take place in a wide central street. The adobe pueblo contains two large kivas and a church which was erected about 1890 outside of the village proper. The present condition of the 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)

Pre Columbian Pueblo in same vicinity  
 present site about 1700

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

With a population of 2,311 in 1970, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, named for the patron saint St. Dominic, is the largest of the eastern Keresan pueblos. When Juan de Oñate, the Colonizer of New Mexico, came to the area in 1598, he found the Santo Domingos inhabiting a pueblo known as Gipuy situated near the site of the present pueblo. Later, this pueblo was washed away by a flood and another pueblo known to the natives as Huashpa tzena was constructed on the west banks of the Rio Grande. The pueblo became the ecclesiastical headquarters for the Franciscan Minor, the order to which the jurisdiction of New Mexico was assigned by Spanish authorities. About 1641, the Pueblo of Cochiti became a visita of the pueblo. After 1782, both the pueblos of San Felipe and Cochiti were visitas of Santo Domingo.

When the pueblos united in the great Revolt of 1680 against Spanish rule, the Indians of Santo Domingo killed the priests stationed at the pueblo. With the arrival of General Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de León who reconquered the area for Spain during the years 1692-1696, the Indians of Santo Domingo were found occupying the mesa of Jemez. Their initial response in 1692 was a promise to submit once again to Spanish rule. However, when Vargas returned to New Mexico in 1693, he found the tribe defiantly occupying the mesa above their pueblo. On July 20, 1694, Vargas decided to launch a campaign against the Jemez and Santo Domingos who were then fortified on the mesa of Jemez. Along with his allies from the pueblos of Santa Ana, Zia and San Felipe, Vargas attacked the mesa on July 24, 1694. The mesa was swiftly captured, 84 Indians were killed and 346 captives were taken. Many of the Santo Domingos became scattered during the reconquest period.

Flooding of the Rio Grande in the late 1600's destroyed Huashpa Tzena, and about 1700, a new pueblo called Kiua by the Santo Domingos was constructed on the present site of Santo Domingo. In 1706, a church was in the process of being constructed. Between 1740 and 1760, a new and larger church was built next to the 1706 structure. Bishop of Durango Pedro Tamarón visited the pueblo in 1760 and noted, "It comprises 67 families, with 424 persons." Sixteen years later, Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez also visited the Santo Domingos and

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Archdiocese of Santa Fe Archives, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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 Press, 1956.

Hammond, George P. and Agapito Rey. Don Juan de Oñate; Colonizer of New Mexico 1595-1628, Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1953.

(See Continuation Sheet)

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	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° 30' 54"	w106° 22' 01"				
NE	n35° 30' 54"	w106° 21' 38"				
SE	n35° 30' 43"	w106° 21' 38"				
SW	n35° 30' 43"	w106° 22' 01"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 48

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

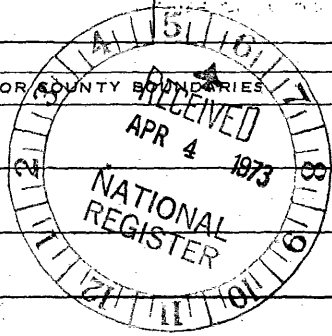
NAME AND TITLE:  
James Purdy, Archivist I

ORGANIZATION: State Records Center and Archives      DATE: 12-15-72

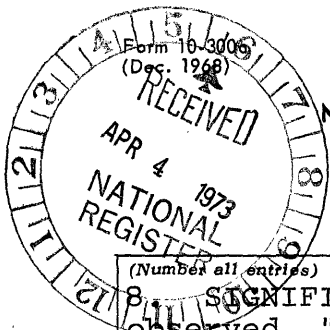
STREET AND NUMBER:  
404 Montezuma

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

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>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:</p> <p>National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>David W. King</u></p> <p>Title: <u>State Liaison Officer</u></p> <p>Date: <u>March 29, 1973</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>Ernest A. Connally</u> Associate Director, Professional Services</p> <p>Date: <u>DEC 12 1973</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>Wm. Smith</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: <u>12-21-73</u></p>



JUN 18 1973  
 STATE PLANNING  
 NW 13 / 376 620 / 3930 820  
 SE 13 / 376 610 / 3930 480  
 SW 13 / 376 650 / 3930 490  
 SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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(Continuation Sheet)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE continued:

observed, "There are two churches at this mission, one old and the other new." He also noted that the pueblo had six blocks of dwellings, with the churches and convento located near a plaza. Defensive adobe walls with two gates surrounded the entire town. In describing the locale, Dominguez recorded that a rancho of a Spaniard and his family of ten was located one league to the north. Apparently, this was the residence of José Miguel de la Peña as church records contain entries for "El Rancho de José Miguel de la Peña," 1777-1780. By 1791, the name was shortened to "El Rancho de Peña" and after 1792, became "El Rancho de la Peña Blanca." Today, the town of Peña Blanca is situated in this area.

In 1807, Major Zebulon M. Pike, U.S.A., and his Spanish captors passed through the pueblo on their way to Chihuahua. General Stephen Watts Kearny, U.S.A., also entered Santo Domingo on his march to California in 1846.

The Santo Domingos took an active part in the Rebellion of 1837, culminating in the assassination of Governor Albino Pérez southwest of Santa Fe, August 8th. Former governor Santiago Abreu, then Prefect of the north, was taken prisoner and killed within the pueblo on August 9, 1837. No reprisal was taken against the pueblo when Manuel Armijo suppressed the revolt.

In 1886, another flood ravaged the pueblo sweeping away the two churches, convento and western portion of the pueblo. The present village was built slightly to the east away from the river. Those portions which survived the flood were rebuilt and incorporated into the newer section. A new church was constructed around 1890 and is located outside of the village proper.

Although the buildings have continued to be damaged by flooding as recent as 1941, Santo Domingo has been a center for Indian activity particularly in hosting the meetings of the All Pueblo Council, organized in 1922. It is also very well known for its Green Corn Dance held yearly on August 4th.

The Congress of the United States on December 22, 1858 confirmed a 74,743.11 acre grant to the Pueblo of Santo Domingo which was patented in 1864. This acreage was reduced by later court decisions. In 1964, pueblo lands included approximately 69,262 acres, including lands used jointly with the Pueblo of San Felipe, lands in conflict with the Pueblo of Cochiti and lands acquired from the Bureau of Land Management in 1961.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued:

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.). Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Part II, G.P.O., 1912.

Calvin, Ross. Lieutenant Emory Reports. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico, 1951.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

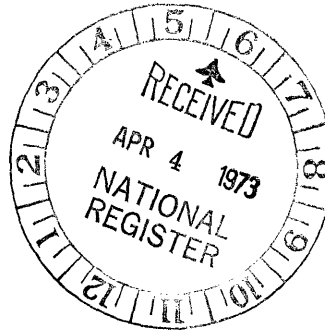
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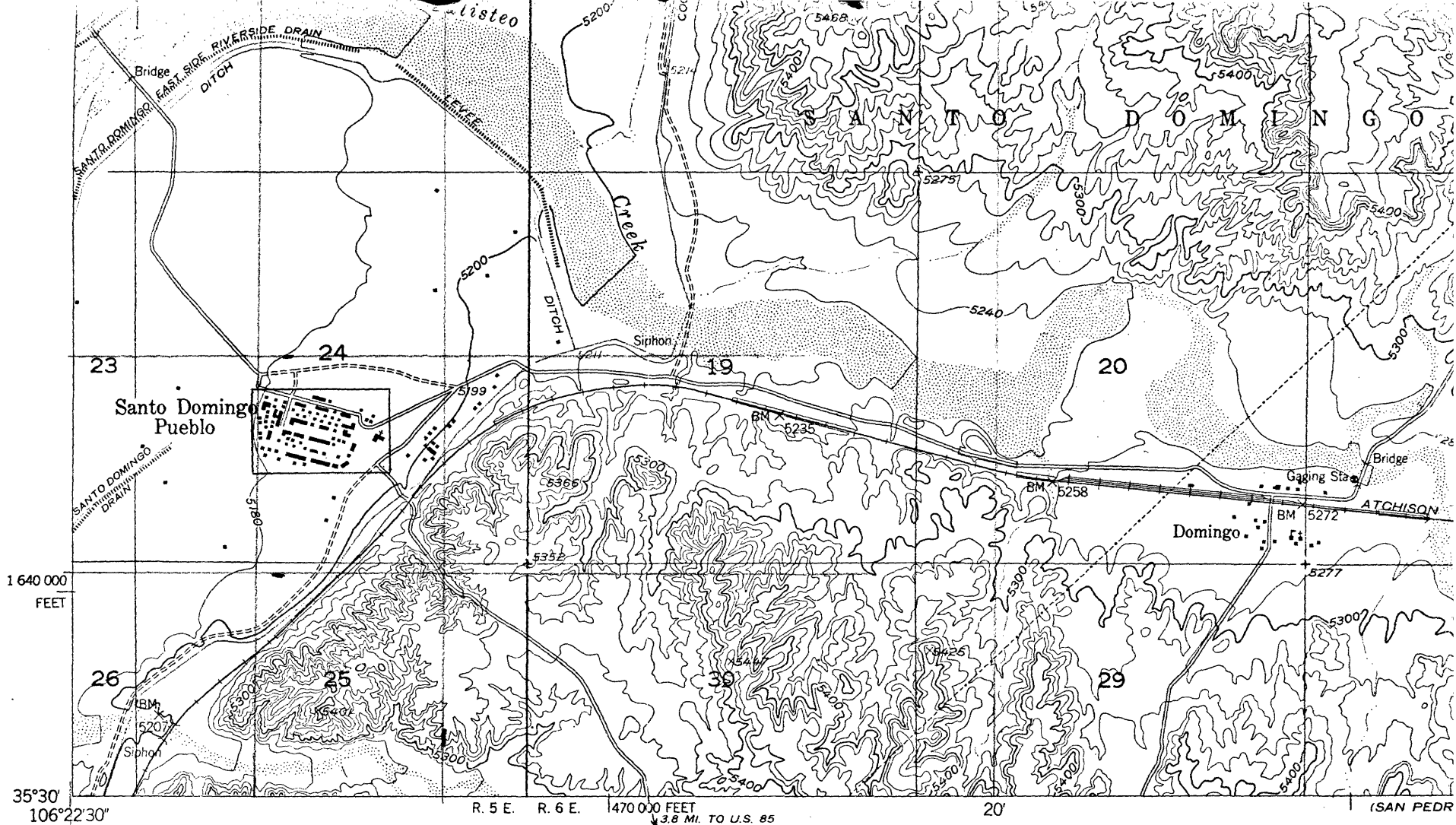
(Continuation Sheet #2)

STATE	
New Mexico	
COUNTY	
Sandoval	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 18 1973

(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued:  
 Twitchell, Ralph Emerson. Old Santa Fe. Chicago: The Rio Grande Press, Inc., 1925.  
 Salpointe, J. B. Soldiers of the Cross; Notes on Ecclesiastical History of New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. Banning, California: St. Boniface's Industrial School, 1898.  
 Stubbs, Stanley A. Bird's Eye View of the Pueblos. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.  
 Reno, Philip. "Rebellion in New Mexico - 1837," New Mexico Historical Review, Vol. 15, (July, 1965), pp. 197-213.





(SAN PEDRO)  
1:125 000

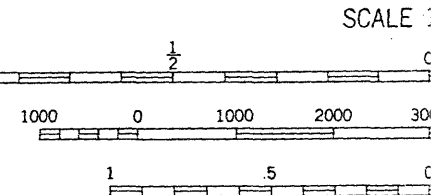
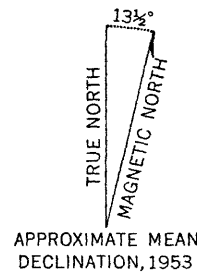
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods and by plane-table surveys 1953 Aerial photographs taken 1951

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on New Mexico coordinate system, central zone

West boundary of La Majada Grant adjacent to Rio Grande not shown because of insufficient data



CONTOUR INTERVAL  
DATUM IS MEAN

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FEDERAL CENTER  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS