

**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 JAN 21 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pueblo of Nambé

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
On the northside of the Nambé River, approximately 16 miles

CITY OR TOWN:
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"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <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	<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"/> 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 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 Nambé (Office of the Governor)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Nambé

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: **3/7/72** Federal State County

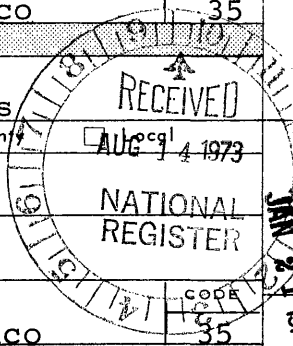
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
200 W. De Vargas Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Santa Fe

STATE:
New Mexico

CODE:
35



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

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

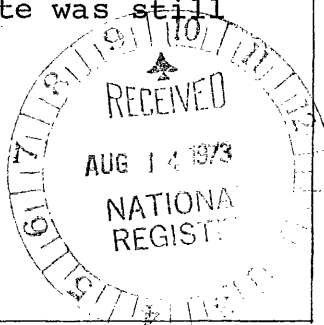
Established in the 1300's, the Tewa Pueblo of Nambé is constructed of one-story adobe homes and contains a circular ceremonial kiva. The kiva is approached by a unique spiral stairway (caracol) and is entered from the roof by a ladder. It is representative of a transitional period in kiva building since half of the structure is located below ground in pit house style and half of it is above ground typical of later developments. Lately, there has been much scattering and some of the recent homes are of frame construction. The church built in 1725 at the expense of Governor Juan Domingo de Bustamante collapsed in 1909 and a new one was built and dedicated the following year. Many of the 18th century timbers, including a beam containing the Spanish inscription, "The Lord Governor Don Juan Domingo Bustamante built this church at his own expense. Year of 1725." were incorporated in the Santa Fe home of Gerald Cassidy. In 1960, the church at Nambé was declared unsafe and was demolished. The village is presently in the process of constructing a new one slightly south of the 1910 structure.

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

In front of and in the foreground looking from the church and convent, the pueblo all lies to the east-northeast, around a plaza enclosed by three blocks on the southeast, east-northeast, and northeast [sic]. The other side of the plaza consists of half a block plus the cemetery and the adjacent area in the corresponding direction in relation to the foregoing. There are three little alleys in the plaza; a large one, which is the one by the cemetery; another to the east-northeast, and the third to the southeast. (p. 58).
 ...The only difference is that in Nambé some houses have little porches on the upper dwellings, which are used for sleeping in summer, and at that season their owners keep their utensils and clothing hanging there in the way I described at Tesuque. The corrals for their little herds of livestock are at a good distance behind the church and convent. (p. 59).

Major John G. Bourke, U.S.A., in 1881 also inventoried the village and wrote, "The houses which once were mostly of two stories, are now much decayed. Like those at Pojuaque, they are all of adobe." He also observed that selenite was still used in some of the windows.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Occupied since approximately 1300 A.D. and first visited by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540, the Tewa speaking Pueblo of Nambé took the oath of allegiance to Juan de Oñate, the Colonizer of New Mexico, in 1598. A mission was located at Nambé as early as 1613 and a small church was built four years later. By 1641, the village contained a population of 300 persons and Cuyamungue was its visita. Jacona also became a visita by 1680 and the combined population of the pueblo and two visitas was 600.

In this same year, the pueblos united in the great Pueblo Revolt in a successful attempt to drive the Spanish from New Mexico. The natives at Nambé participated in the revolt and killed their resident missionary, Fray Tomas de Torres, along with many of the Spanish in the area on August 10th. When General Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de León reconquered the area in 1692, he obtained a promise of peace from the Indians, but when he returned in January, 1694, the pueblo was abandoned and the tribe was occupying a mesa near the Pueblo of San Ildefonso. The Nambé Indians had moved by May of that 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 Nambé was reestablished by September 17, 1694 but in less than two years, was once again involved in a revolt. On June 4, 1696, many of the pueblos united in a revolt and at Nambé, a Spaniard, Juan Cortés, was killed along with his daughter and son-in-law, José Sanchez. A fourth victim was a New Mexican youth, Andrés Baca. The village's resident missionary, Fray Antonio Moreno, was killed while visiting Fray Francisco Cornera at the Pueblo of San Ildefonso. Vargas was able to put down the revolt quickly.

In 1706, Fray Juan Alvarez reported that a church was in the process of being built and that there were about 300 Indians at the pueblo. A larger church of Nuestro Padre de San Francisco de Nambé, financed by Governor Juan Domingo de Bustamante, was built in 1725. This structure collapsed in 1909. Fray Miguel de Menchero reported 50 families living at the village in 1744

(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. 55.

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. 72-74.
(See Continuation Sheet #2)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

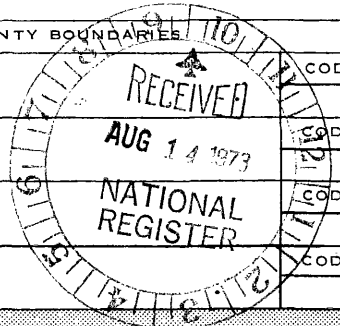
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		N35° 53' 13"	W105° 57' 52"	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

0.77
12/412970
3971460
(0)

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **7.7 acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

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

ORGANIZATION: **State Records Center and Archives** DATE: **8/3/1973**

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: August 8, 1973

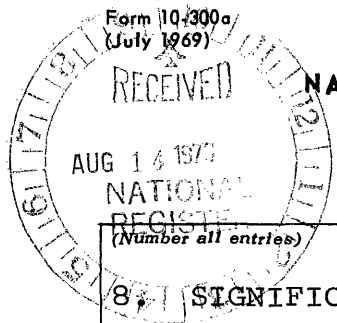
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

AR Martensen
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 8/21/74

ATTEST: George J. Emery
Keeper of The National Register

Date: Jan 21, 1974



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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	New Mexico	
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8. SIGNIFICANCE continued:

and five years later, the Pueblo of Pojoaque was a visita of Nambé. Bishop of Durango Pedro Tamarón enumerated 204 persons as living in the pueblo in 1760. In 1776, Fray Francisco Atanasio Domínguez inventoried the village and noted, "The church is adobe with walls about a vara [1 vara equals 32 2/3 inches] thick. The main door faces east-north-east, and from the door to the approach to the sanctuary it is 30 varas long by 9 wide and 8 high up to the bed molding." (p. 52). He also listed nine families of Spaniards consisting of 36 persons as living in the area.

The Pueblo of Nambé was exposed to Spanish encroachment more than other Tewa pueblos in the area mainly due to the fine soil and irrigation system developed by the natives of the village. In 1739, Vicente Duran de Armijo petitioned for a grant to farming lands east of the pueblo but due to the objections of the Indians, Governor Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza denied his request. With the consent of the tribe, Armijo did receive a small tract to the west. Later, members of the Ortiz family, who claimed to have purchased land from Armijo, reinstated claims on the east for the fraudulent Sierra de Mosca grant requesting some 100,000 acres, which included Nambé Falls east of the pueblo. Two claims by rival factions of this family were finally rejected, but only after an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in 1896. As late as 1902, a detachment of troops from the 5th cavalry was required to remove additional encroachers. On December 22, 1858, the Congress of the United States confirmed a 13,586.33 acre grant to the pueblo and this was patented on November 1, 1864. Although, this area was greatly reduced by later encroachers, the present acreage of the entire Nambé reservation is 19,015 acres.

In 1856, W. W. H. Davis, U.S. Attorney for the Territory of New Mexico, noted the widespread belief in witchcraft at Nambé and further stated that two Indians had been executed for having practiced it. These constant intertribal executions during the 19th century led to a sharp decline in population at the pueblo.

Indian Agent W.F.M. Arney visited Nambé in 1870 and noted:

Traveled four miles this afternoon and took the census of "Pueblo of Nambé." Like the Pueblo of Pojoaque, they are willing to let the Mexicans that occupy lands keep them. They have always got along peaceably and will endeavor to continue so. In this pueblo there are 78 persons and 36 children. Only one Indian can read and write, and they would be glad to have a school. (p. 37).

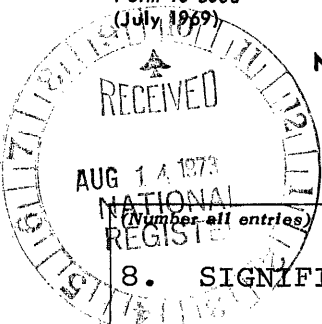
Major John G. Bourke, U.S.A., in 1881 also stopped at the pueblo and observed, "Nambé is an inconsiderable pueblo of six or seven families."

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet #2)

STATE New Mexico	
COUNTY Santa Fe	
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	JAN 21 1974



8. SIGNIFICANCE continued:

By 1960, Nambé was one of the smallest of the Tewa villages as only 152 Indians were residing in the pueblo. Nambé has kept many of its traditions and various dances are performed by the pueblo throughout the year. The tribe holds its annual fiesta on October 4 to celebrate the feast day of St. Francis of Assisi, the patron of the pueblo. One of the most popular dances is held on July fourth and is attended by crowds of about 3,000 persons.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued:

- Davis, W.W.H. El Gringo or New Mexico and Her People. Santa Fe: The Rydal Press, 1938.
- 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.
- Jenkins, Myra Ellen. "Spanish Land Grants in the Tewa Area," New Mexico Historical Review, (April, 1972), p. 131.
- Jenkins, Myra Ellen. "The Pueblo of Nambé and Its Land," in publication.
- Murphy, Laurence 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 Papers, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- Stubbs, Stanley A. Bird's-Eye View of the Pueblos. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.



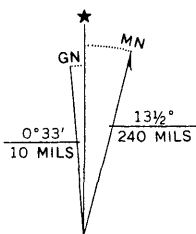
d, and published by the Geological Survey
S and USC&GS

n aerial photographs by multiplex methods
chs taken 1952. Field check 1953

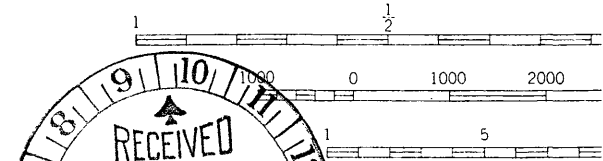
:tion. 1927 North American datum
d based on New Mexico coordinate system;

ations are shown in brown

niversal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
n in blue



UTM GRID AND 1953 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR I
DATUM IS

LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
N 35°	53'	13"	W 105°	57'	52"

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATION
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENV
FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS