

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **MAY 23 1988**

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic ARCHBISHOP LAMY'S CHAPEL

and or common

2. Location

street & number BISHOP'S LODGE ROAD _____ not for publication

city, town SANTA FE _____ vicinity of

state NEW MEXICO code ----- county SANTA FE code -----

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name THE BISHOP'S LODGE COMPANY

street & number P.O. Box 2367

city, town Santa Fe _____ vicinity of state New Mexico 87504

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Santa Fe County Courthouse

street & number 102 Grant Avenue P.O. Box 1985

city, town Santa Fe _____ state New Mexico 87504

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> slightly	date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Set on a site that slopes gently to the south, taking advantage of a spectacular vista to the southwest, Archbishop Lamy's Chapel is a simple vernacular structure of a type common to northern New Mexico. The characteristics of this type are adobe walls, steeply-pitched roofs, and the detailing at window and door heads that is typical of the Territorial style. The building masses and fenestration patterns of Archbishop Lamy's Chapel are asymmetrical, and while this building is an exceptionally simplified version, the European ecclesiastical tradition of entry at the west and the altar at the east is observed here.

The Chapel is part of a complex of buildings known as the Bishop's Lodge; however, the setting of the building distinguishes the Chapel from the other buildings of the complex. The site slopes generally from north and east to south and west. The Chapel occupies a shoulder of land that slopes away in all directions except from behind to the east, making the Chapel the focal point from any position approaching the building. Landscape material further separates the Chapel from surrounding buildings, and the panoramic view for which the Chapel was known as "Villa Pintesca" has also been preserved.

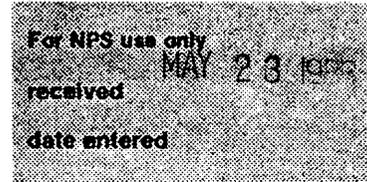
This building is one story in height with an attic, and has a tee building plan; the main building mass forms the top of the tee, and the Chapel forms the leg of the tee. The main roof is a side gable with a north/south axis; the gable roof of the Chapel intersects near the midpoint. The roof pitches are identical, and the ridges are at the same height. Since the main roof covers a wider plan than does the Chapel roof, the eave line of the Chapel is higher than that of the main building mass. Galvanized metal gutters have been installed along eave lines. There is a simple wood steeple with four arched openings, topped by a wood cross, located near the intersection of the roofs. The steeple roof is metal and the walls are clad with wood clapboards. To make the main entry at the west and the south-facing living space more hospitable, a portal was placed across the west facade and around the south end of the building. The adobe walls are set on a stone foundation which is now covered with concrete. The building walls are smoothly stuccoed, except at the gable ends which are wood board and battens. The steeply-pitched roof has wood shingles while the roof of the portal is only slightly pitched and is roofed with metal.

The building walls under the portal have the most emphasis and detailing since they are the most public. The main entry is just north of the midpoint, on the center line of the east/west vestibule and the Chapel. There are matching window openings on either side of the entry. The window openings have wood frames with simple pedimented heads, and have six over six double-hung sashes. The entry doors are double wood panels with glazed top panels. The doors are recessed to the back face of the adobe, approximately 32 inches deep. The jams are wood and the surround is composed of simple engaged wood columns topped by a cornice mold. This doorway has the most elaborate detailing on the building. There is a pair of double doors with glazing opening onto the portal from the south end of the building. The roof of the portal is supported by 7" square timber posts set on a stone wall that is one foot thick and fourteen inches high. The metal roof is nailed to boards over purlins on 8" vigas. The vigas bear on timber beams spanning from column to column. The

(continued on Continuation Sheet 1)

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Continuation sheet

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portal is paved with flagstones, and the entire portal structure and the stucco building face under the portal are whitewashed. The rest of the stucco is light brown, and except for the steeple and all the window frames, which have been painted white, the wood has been left untreated. The rest of the windows vary in size and shape; there are windows at each elevation except at the north wall of the Chapel and north wall of the bedroom. (Refer to the Chapel Plan for type and location of windows.) Two of the windows are not original, including the east window in the sitting room and the east window in the Chapel. The east window on the sitting room is horizontal in proportion with two four-light windows. The window in the east end of the Chapel is divided into three lights, with painted glazing. Original photos show this opening as a door;¹ later photos indicate the opening was closed in,² and then later reopened to accommodate the present window. The south elevation of the Chapel has a large opening with two vertical windows side by side. The windows are divided into diamonds, with painted glazing. There are two stucco chimneys, which appear to be recent additions.

The interiors are generally very plain with whitewashed stucco walls and wood floors in the bedroom and sitting room. There is a 7" wood base throughout. The vestibule and the Chapel floors are of poured adobe. Window jambs are splayed to the interior, while door jambs are perpendicular to the walls. The doorway to the Chapel from the vestibule has ornate wood trim, and the altar itself is on a raised wood platform, and is elaborately decorated. The vigas have been left exposed in the chapel.

At the time of construction, the Chapel was the only building on the site. By 1918 when the present owners purchased the property, there were at least two more buildings known as the north and south lodges. These owners, the Thorpe family, began developing the property into guest accommodations in 1918, and by the summer of 1928 when the Chapel was restored, the Bishop's Lodge was a well-established resort hotel. Within the complex of buildings representing the Bishop's Lodge, the setting of the Chapel has been preserved; the landscaping around the Chapel, much of which probably dates from Lamy's time, creates small gardens that serve to separate the Chapel from surrounding buildings. The panorama to the west and southwest has been preserved by physical separation of the buildings and by the topography. Both the exterior and interior of this simple chapel are nearly in their original state. Over time, repairs to the adobe walls have been completed, and reportedly, the original roof rafters, roof and shingles were replaced. Two windows have been added; one has been placed in an original door opening in the east wall of the Chapel, and the other in the east wall of the sitting room. The deed to the property on which the Archbishop Lamy's Chapel is located specified for many years that the building should be preserved as a chapel. In more recent years, the Thorpe family renovated the building, and while the deed no longer stipulates its use as a chapel, it is presently used as a museum.

Footnotes

1. Jenkins, Myra E., Application for Registration of Archbishop Lamy's Chapel to the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties, 14 May 1987, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico, p. 7.

2. Ibid., p. 8.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
1600-1699	architecture	education	military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	commerce	exploration/settlement	philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	communications	industry	politics: government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1874-1888

Builder/Architect

ARCHBISHOP LAMY

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

This nomination uses Criterion B as the basis of significance. Archbishop Lamy's Chapel is significant for its association with Lamy himself, since he used it as a retreat from his duties as the representative of the Church. Lamy's impact on the settlement of the southwestern United States cannot be overstated, since he is one of the most important persons in nineteenth century New Mexico. Lamy's pattern of extending civilization into the Southwest was first, the establishment or restoration of missions, then the establishment of schools, and the creation of the amenities of charity. Lamy's efforts did much to improve the quality of community life. Because there was no de facto separation of the Church and State, as we know it today, civil and ecclesiastical responsibilities were intermingled, and Lamy's authority extended far beyond church matters.

Jean Baptiste Lamy was born in Lempdes, France on October 11, 1814. He was educated and ordained in the Diocese of Clermont and served with distinction for more than a decade in Ohio, in the area of Cincinnati, with his friend and fellow priest from Clermont, Joseph Machebeuf.

Previous to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ceded to the United States the vast area including Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona, New Mexico was under the sovereignty of Mexico and under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Diocese of Durango, Mexico. When this area came under the control of the United States, the Vatican created a new provisional diocese called the Vicariate Apostolic of New Mexico, and Lamy was appointed as Vicar Apostolic of this new diocese.

Bishop Lamy, along with Father Joseph Machebeuf, left Cincinnati in November of 1850, beginning what was to be an arduous and dangerous journey to Santa Fe. The two priests traveled down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans by river steamer. Lamy continued his journey without Father Machebeuf from New Orleans to Galveston, again by steam ship, then from Galveston to Indianola; however, before reaching Indianola, the steam ship was wrecked on a sand bar in a storm. Lamy lost all his possessions, except one trunk of books which was found floating in the bay. Lamy traveled overland with a merchant train from Indianola to San Antonio where he was rejoined by Father Machebeuf and the two continued on to Santa Fe with a military caravan. He stopped at villages along the route and got a first-hand look at the condition of his diocese.

In his travels along the Rio Grande River from El Paso, he discovered the general enfeeblement of the faith of the Mexican clergy who had been ministering to the local population. The diocese of Durango was enormous, and long distances and dangerous

9. Major Bibliographical References

REFER TO CONTINUATION SHEET No. 6

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property .11 acre (4,828 square feet)

Quadrangle name Santa Fe

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	3	4	1	7	8	2	2	3	9	5	4	2	4	3
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	3	4	1	7	8	2	2	3	9	5	4	2	2	2
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	3	4	1	7	8	0	2	3	9	5	4	2	2	2
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	3	4	1	7	8	0	2	3	9	5	4	2	4	3
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification Located in the NW 1/4 1/4 section of the SW 1/4 section, of Section 5, R10F, T17N; Beginning at the NE corner of the boundary; thence south a distance of 21 meters; thence west a distance of 20 meters; thence north a distance of 21 meters; thence east a distance of 20 meters to the point of (cont. on Sheet #6)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title ALLYN FEINBERG - ASSOCIATE

organization COMMUNITY SERVICES COLLABORATIVE

date 4/21/88

street & number 1315 Broadway

telephone (303) 442-3601

city or town Boulder

state Colorado 80302

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Ann W. Hill

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 8-15-88

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

Beth Boland
Keeper of the National Register

date 8/19/88

Attest:

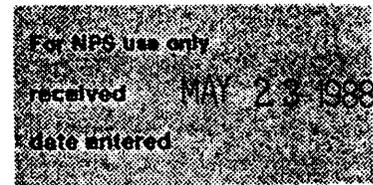
date

Chief of Registration

AUG 19 1988

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conditions separated parishes from the Bishop in Durango. These parishes were effectively cut off from communication with, and support from the Church, and their zeal for their ecclesiastical responsibilities diminished over time. The remoteness of Santa Fe from Durango also prevented the orderly handing over of the newly-created diocese to Bishop Lamy, since the Mexican Vicar Forane of Santa Fe, Juan Ortiz, had received no word of the change of authority. Lamy's efforts to communicate with Bishop Zubiria of Durango proved fruitless, and in September of 1851, Lamy set out for Durango to present the papal documents of the new diocese to the Bishop of Durango. After traveling nearly two thousand miles to Durango, Lamy's authority was accepted, and he finally was the Bishop of Santa Fe, in fact.

The scope of Lamy's task to vitalize the presence of the church in New Mexico seemed limitless. The diocese was larger than France, and stretched from Texas to California and included Colorado, Utah, and Nevada. Even though church records of Santa Fe were destroyed in the general revolt of the pueblos in 1680, there are extent records of the period from 1680 to 1851. but some scattered records remained. According to the ecclesiastical history of the diocese written by Bishop Salpointe, who was Lamy's successor, there were already 11 churches in use in 1617, many of which were located at the pueblos. There were 46 Christian pueblos before 1678. Lamy reported to Cardinal Bunate in 1865 that he "found 10 priests, neglectful and extortionate; churches in ruins; no schools."² At the time he submitted his report to the Vatican, "he had 37 priests, 6 ecclesiastics in minor orders soon to be advanced; had built 45 churches and chapels holding from 300 to 1,000 people; had repaired 18 to 20 others; had 4 houses for the Sisters of Loretto, three for the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine; all were prosperous and in a flourishing condition."³

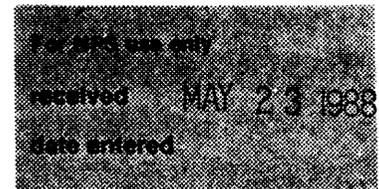
At first Lamy was viewed as an outsider -- a foreigner by the local hispanic priests, and the change from Mexican to United States sovereignty was not easily accomplished. Lamy traveled extensively in his vast diocese, an area that was sparsely settled and full of dangers. He discovered that local priests were charging substantial fees for church participation in marriages, baptisms, and education, such as it was. Since the population was extremely poor, this policy effectively kept them from the Church.

To bring more people into the Church, Lamy reduced and eliminated many fees. This increased the reach of the Church, but operating funds were always limited. It became clear from his travels, that Lamy could not effectively administer such a widely spread diocese. In 1868 Colorado and Utah were included in a newly-created Vicarate Apostolic under Lamy's long-time friend, Joseph Machebeuf. Later in 1868, Arizona also became a Vicarate Apostolic under Bishop Jean Baptiste Salpointe.

Lamy immediately began to establish educational institutions when he arrived in Santa Fe. In 1852, he convinced the Sisters of Loretto, a teaching order from Kentucky, to send members of their order to establish a convent and teach. He was conscious of

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the need for more and better educational facilities. His efforts created the first school in New Mexico to provide an English, classical, and scientific curriculum. He was responsible for the hospital, the orphanage, and the home for the aged and infirm -- the amenities of charity. He began the Cathedral of Saint Francis, and in 1875 the archdiocese of Santa Fe was established as a metropolitan see and Lamy became an Archbishop.

Faced with administering his extensive jurisdiction, Lamy felt the need to find a retreat where he could periodically take brief refuge. He found such a place along the Little Tesuque stream, several miles north of Santa Fe. Sometime during the 1860's Lamy purchased a piece of land within the boundaries of the Rio de Tesuque grant for \$80 from Natividad Romero and his wife, Maria Vitalia Garcia, who were local residents. The deed was recorded on October 23, 1874.

The bishop built his home and chapel on the hillside to take advantage of the magnificent panorama, and called the refuge Villa Pintoresca. He celebrated mass for guests, and was sometimes assisted by an acolyte from St. Michael's School whom the Archbishop enlisted to accompany him. The contrast between the simplicity of the Archbishop's private retreat and the grandeur of his best-known building project, the Cathedral of St. Francis of Santa Fe, reveals much about the man himself. For the symbol of the Church's presence, Lamy worked long and hard to secure funds to replace the adobe parish church with a cathedral. He imported contractors, stone masons, and other artisans from France and Italy, who labored on the Cathedral of St. Francis for many years. Lamy himself was an unpretentious cleric, and for his own retreat, he used indigenous materials in a simple way, apparently satisfied more by the peace of the countryside than by lavish accommodations.

An early photograph of the property shows a pole-fenced enclosure which may be a garden, and north of this enclosure, his cultivated areas on either side of the acequia, bordered by a row of trees on the east. A small, flat-roofed dwelling, perhaps for a caretaker, appears in the approximate location of the present main building of Bishop's Lodge Inn. To the south of this small building are two clumps of trees which may indicate the location of the ponds.

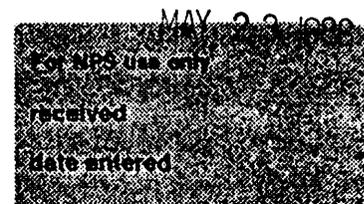
In the 1880's, Lamy gradually turned over his duties to his Bishop J.B. Salpointe, who succeeded Lamy as Archbishop of Santa Fe. Lamy spent more and more of his time at his Villa Pintoresca, finally staying there almost entirely. Early in February, 1888, he contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and he was taken to the episcopal residence in Santa Fe where he died on February 13. He was buried under the altar in the Cathedral of St. Francis.

By the time of Lamy's death, titles to land dating from the Spanish and Mexican governments had still not been completely settled. In 1891 the U.S. Congress created the Court of Private Land Claims to adjudicate the remaining unresolved claims. The chain of title to Lamy's Villa Pintoresca, which derived from the Romeros, was clouded. In 1893 Archbishop Salpointe filed a petition before the land court for approval of the "Bishop's Ranch Grant," consisting of some 600 acres, adjoining the

(continued on Continuation Sheet 4)

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Rio de Tesuque grant claim to the north and the Juan de Gabaldon on the east. The Gabaldon was finally approved, but the court rejected the claim to both the Bishop's Ranch and to the Rio de Tesuque, whose titles were intertwined. Finally, Archbishop Palcide Louis Chapelle, Salpointe's successor, filed a Small Holdings Claim with the General Land Office in 1886. He submitted affidavits by longtime Santa Fe resident Solomon Speigelberg as to Lamy's occupancy, and by Francisco Ortiz de Tafoya concerning the validity of Natividad and Maria Garcia's ownership. On March 20, 1890, Chapelle was issued a patent for 152.8 acres which was approved by the Court of Private Land Claims in the final rejection of the larger grant.⁶

There is no evidence that any of Lamy's successors resided in the living quarters of Villa Pintoresca, but the chapel remained in use. On November 11, 1909, Archbishop John B. Pitaval conveyed the 152.8 acres to a Carl Stephan for \$1,300. Stephen sold the land four days later on November 15, 1909, to Harper S. Cunningham for \$1,800. Both deeds contained the phrase "reserving from the sale a certain Chapel situated in the above described premises, which said Chapel is to be kept in good condition and repair by the Grantee at his own expense for the use and benefit of the Catholics of that vicinity and who shall be permitted to enter said premises for the purpose of worship in said Chapel."⁷ Two years later on December 23, 1911, Evalina C. Cunningham, widow of Harper S., signed a warranty deed to May E. Woodford. This warranty deed perpetuated the restrictive clause protecting the chapel. By the time of this transaction, land values had increased; the purchase price was \$5,500.⁸ The property changed hands again on June 5, 1915, when Woodford deeded it to William Scoville, Edith Pulitzer Moore and Constance Pulitzer, who were part of the family who owned the famed Pulitzer publishing company.⁹

In the course of his duties as Bishop, and later Archbishop, of Santa Fe, Jean Baptiste Lamy reorganized and revitalized the administration of churches and missions of the Southwest. He traveled widely throughout his diocese at a time when such travel was a perilous undertaking. He created educational institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged and infirm. He began the area's most impressive cathedral and encouraged the creation of two new Vicarates Apostolic in Colorado/Utah and in Arizona to bring the Church more effectively to the populations of those areas. He worked tirelessly to bring the railroad to New Mexico. He labored through his life to create first missions, then schools, and finally the amenities of charity, such as hospitals and orphanages. In his lifetime he achieved as much as any individual on the U.S. frontier.

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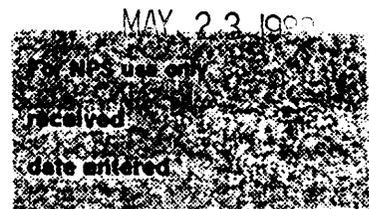
Today the simple chapel built more than a century ago by a displaced French bishop as a retreat from the cares of his ecclesiastical responsibilities, still welcomes visitors for a few moments of peace and reflection.

Footnotes

1. Salpointe, Jean Baptiste, Soldiers of the Cross, Banning, CA: St. Bonifaces's Industrial School, 1898, p.53.
2. Warner, Louis H., Archbishop Lamy; An Epoch Maker; Santa Fe, New Mexico: Santa Fe New Mexican Publishing Corporation, 1936, p. 281.
3. Ibid., p. 281.
4. Jenkins, Myra E., Application for Registration of Archbishop Lamy's Chapel to the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties, 14 May 1987, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico, p. 7.
5. Ibid., p. 5.
6. Ibid., p. 8.
7. Ibid., p. 8.
8. Ibid., p. 8.
9. Ibid., p. 8.

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9. Bibliographical References

Horgan, Paul, Lamy of Santa Fe; His Life and Times; New York: Lamar, Straus and Giroux, 1975.

Jenkins, Myra E., Application for Registration of Archbishop Lamy's Chapel to the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties, 14 May 1987, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Salpointe, Jean Baptiste, Soldiers of the Cross, Banning, CA: St. Bonifaces Industrial School, 1898.

Valdes, Daniel, "Political History of New Mexico," Volume 1, Norlin Library Collection, Boulder, Colorado, 1971.

Warner, Louis H., Archbishop Lamy; An Epoch Maker; Santa Fe, New Mexico: Santa Fe New Mexican Publishing Corporation, 1936.

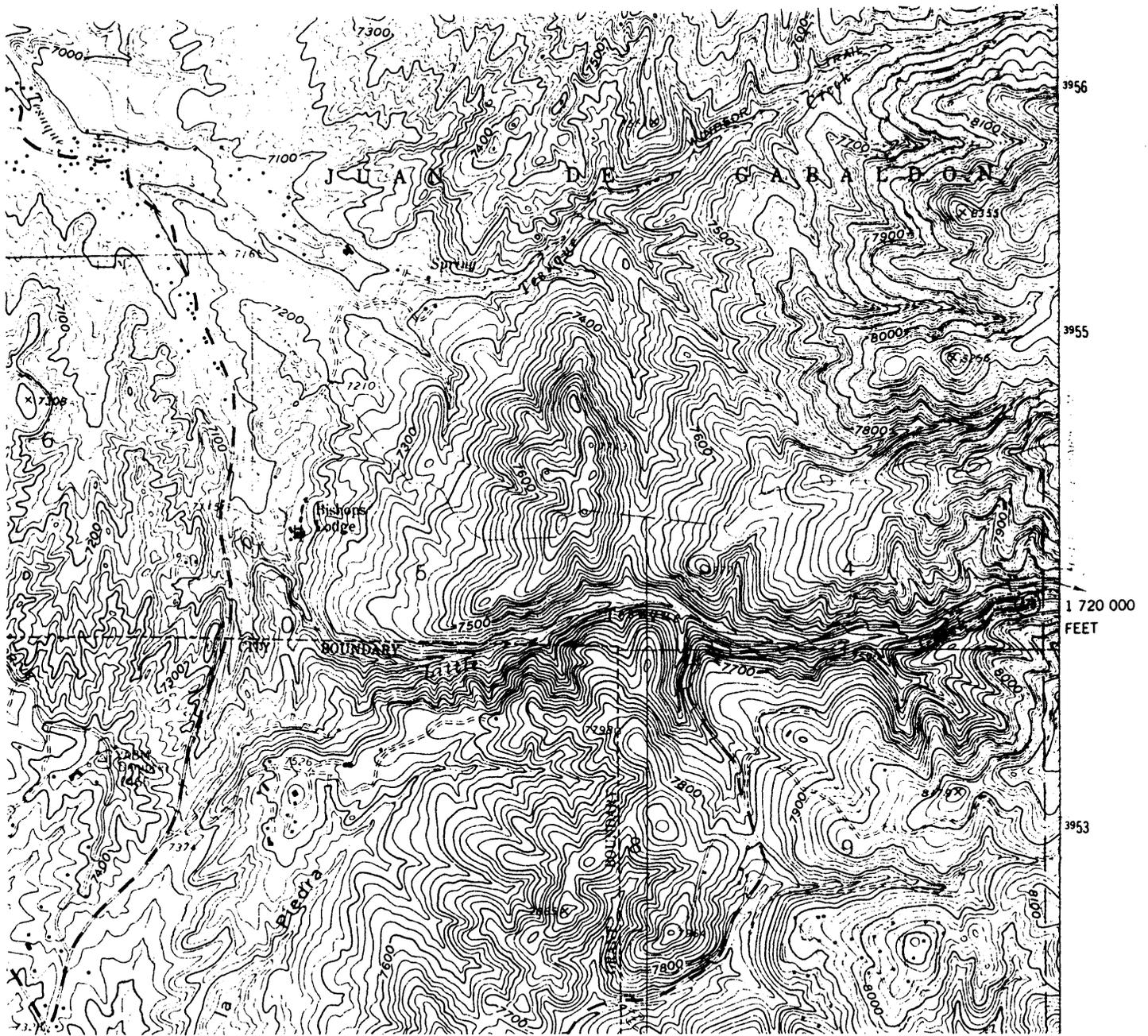
10. Geographical Data - Continued

beginning and enclosing an area of .11 acre, and the building known as ARCHBISHOP LAMY'S CHAPEL.

The boundary is located 10 feet from the north west and south sides of the chapel to include as much of the planting and walkways as possible, and 5 feet from the east side of the chapel to avoid the circulation drive.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1. A - Location on Santa Fe Quadrangle
2. B - Sketch Map of Boundaries
3. C - Site Sketch
4. D - Chapel Floor Plan
5. E - Photographs
6. F - Santa Fe Quadrangle



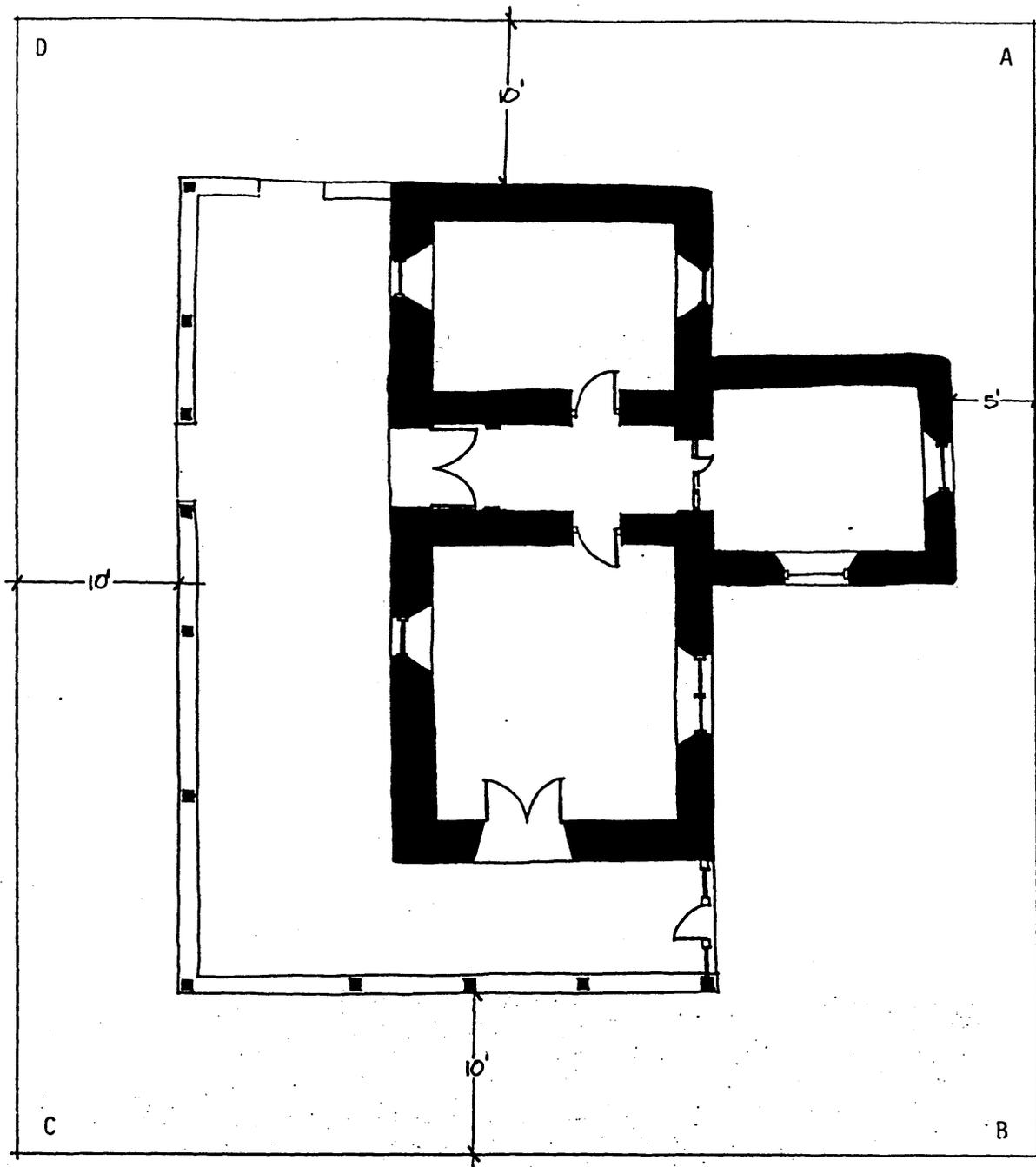
SANTA FE, N. MEX.

N3537.5—W10552.5/7.5

1961
 PHOTOREVISED 1977
 AMS 4855 III NW—SERIES V881



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



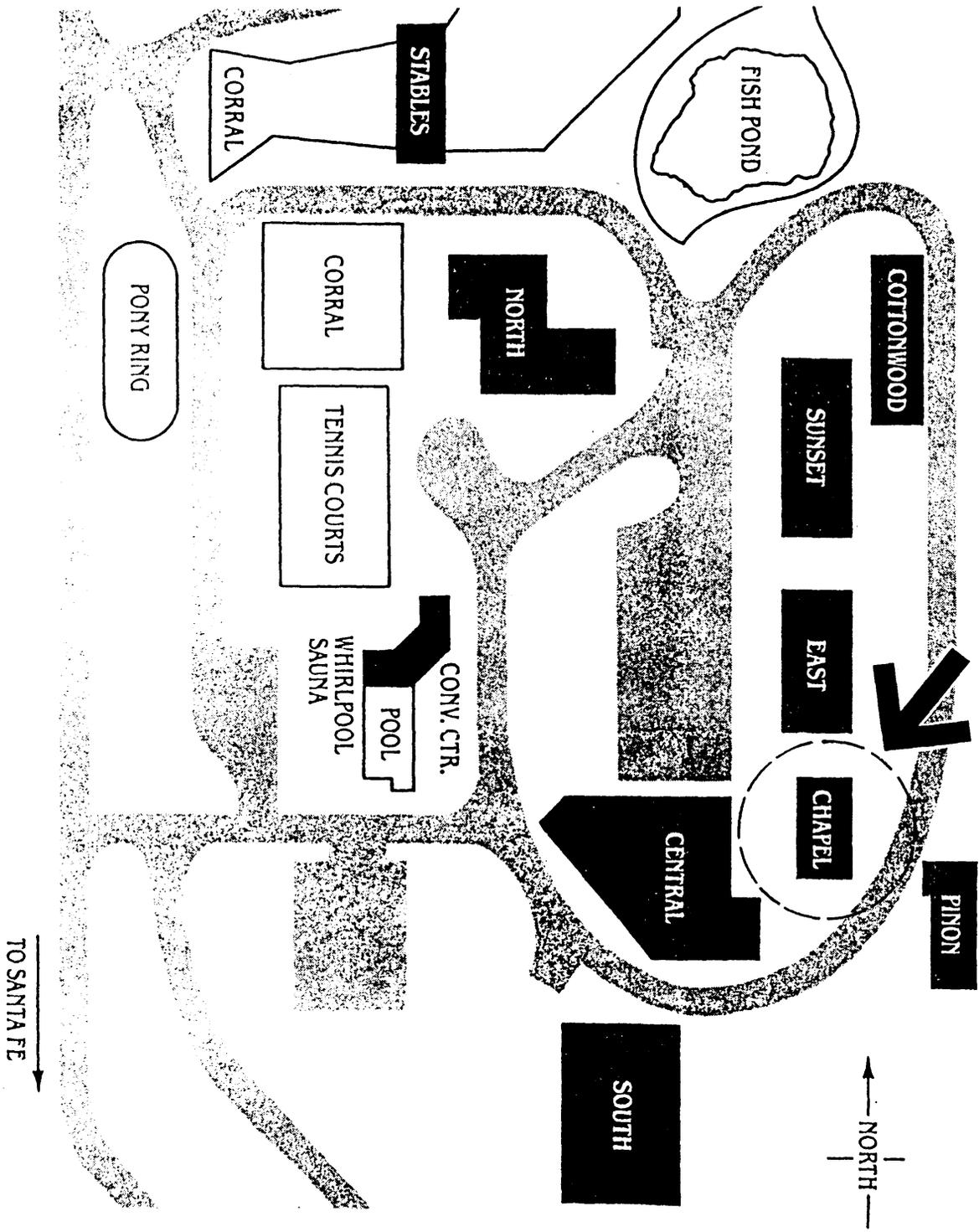
SKETCH MAP OF BOUNDARIES TO BE LANDMARKED

A, B, C, and D are UTM coordinate points for boundary reference. See Number 10 on National Register Nomination for coordinates.

North



Scale 1" = 10'



SCHEMATIC SITE MAP - Not to Scale.

ARCHBISHOP LAMY'S CHAPEL



From plans prepared by Mary Lou Skinner
NTS

- D Doublehung
- C Casement
- F Fixed

