

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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	12 1973

1. NAME

COMMON: Pueblo of Santo Domingo (Kiua)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: NE
35 miles northwest of Albuquerque, west of Interstate 25

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
New Mexico	35	Sandoval	043

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Living pueblo</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
---	--	--	--	-----------------------------------

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

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

6. REFERENCE TO EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties

DATE OF SURVEY: 1/17/1972

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: State Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER: 200 W. De Vargas

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: New Mexico



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

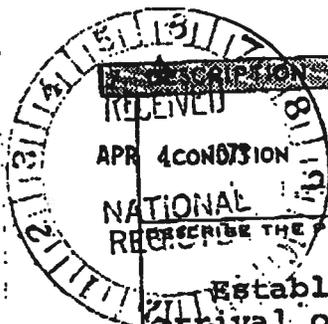
STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

ENTRY NUMBER: _____

DATE: _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY



		(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	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE 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 JUN 18 '73

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century

15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

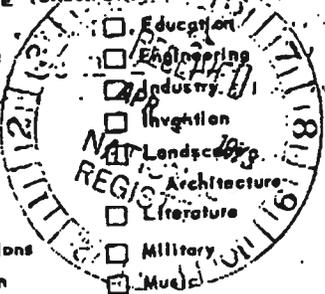
STATE: Arizona

Pre-Columbian Pueblo in same vicinity

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 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 checked="" 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music		



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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)



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

COUNTY	
Sandoval	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 18 1973

(Number all entries)

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)

NW13/376060
3930820
NE13/376620/3930820
SE13/376610/3930430
SW13/376620/3930430

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)

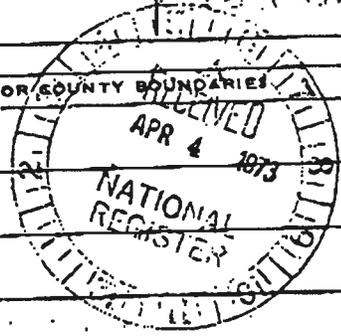
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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
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



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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 Liaison Officer

Date: March 29, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Ernest A. Connolly
Associate Director, Professional Services

Date: DEC 15 1973

ATTEST: [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 12-10-73

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

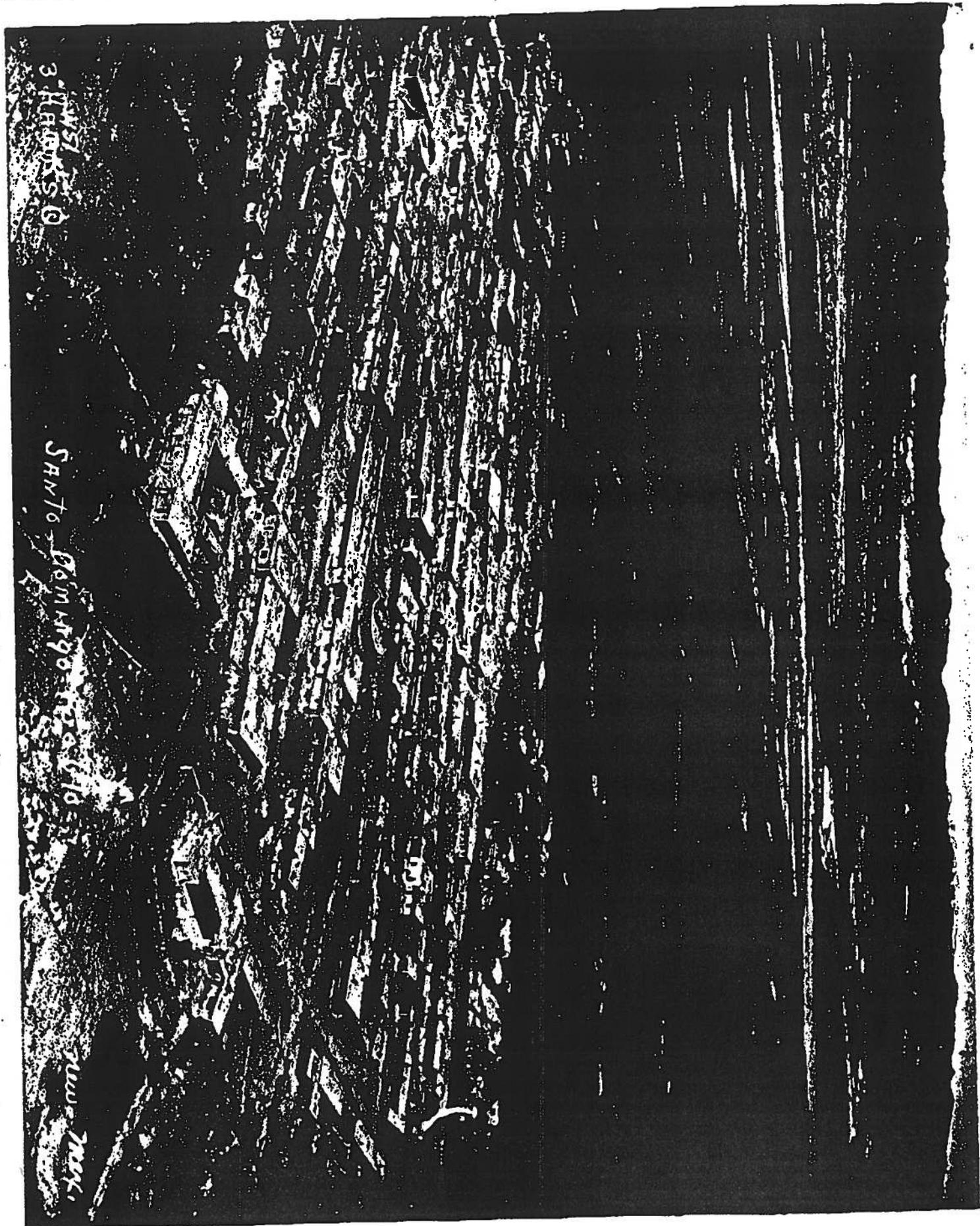
(Continuation Sheet #2)

New Mexico	
COUNTY	
Sandoval	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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.





3 PLANTS @

Santo Domingo

new track

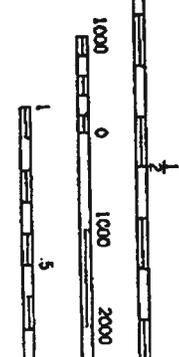
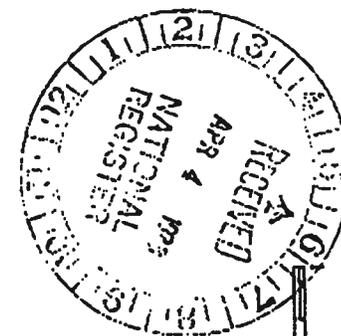
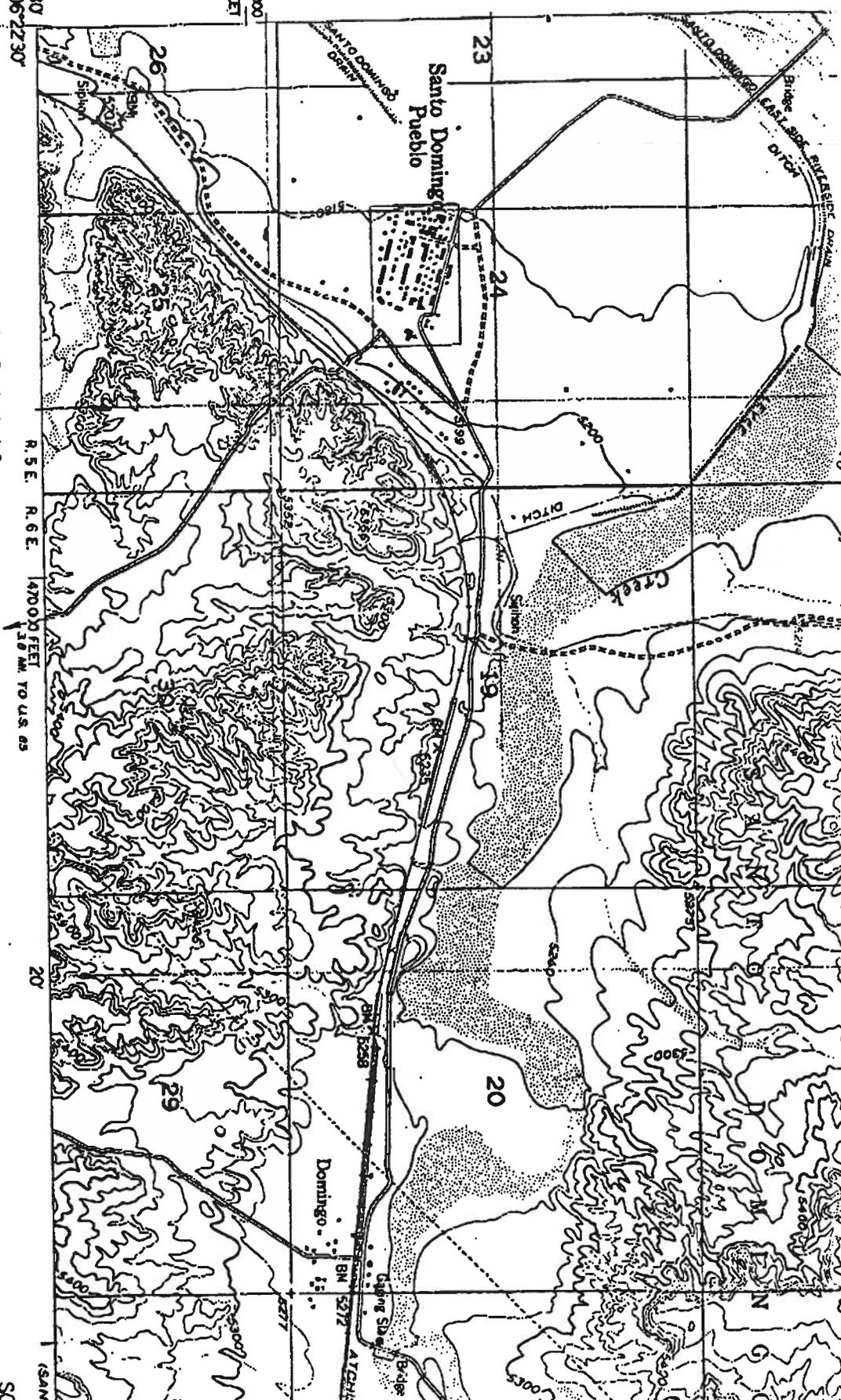
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SAN PEDRO
1:125,000

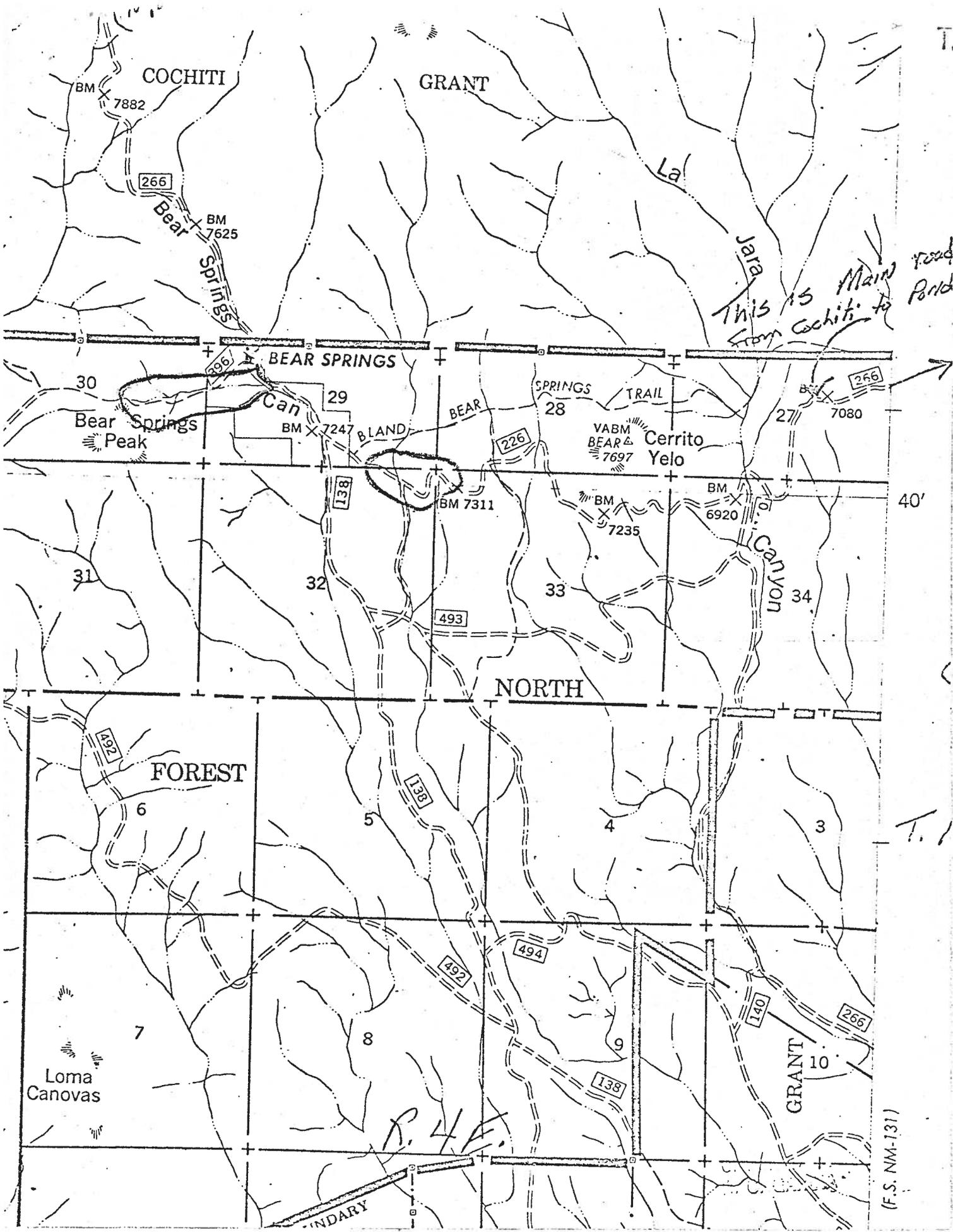
35°30'
106°22'30"

1640 000
FEET

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USCR&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



THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FEDE
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHY



This is Main road from Cochiti to road Park

T. 1

P. H. F.

(F.S. NM-131)

FACSIMILE

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
 800 North Capitol Street, NW
 Suite 250
 Washington, DC 20002
 (202) 343-1836 Fax

DATE: 3/28/97

TO: Mary Ann Anders
 FAX # (505) 827-3990

FROM: Jeff Jacobell (202) 343-9557

RE: Public Site Denial - we only have the USGS Map

Pages Transmitted 37 (including cover sheet)

National Register of Historic Places	343-9536
National Register, History & Education	343-8174
Information Management Unit	343-9536
Heritage Preservation Services	343-3941
Cultural Resources GIS Facility	343-3941
American Battlefield Protection Prog.	343-3941