



SPRING 2016 NEWSLETTER

Dear HSFF Members,

Spring is upon us and the year is speeding along. Despite the sneezing, sniffing and watering eyes this is the time of year we all look forward to the grand tradition at the Foundation – Mother’s Day. You will read about this year’s tour on May 8 in these pages, but I want to address context.

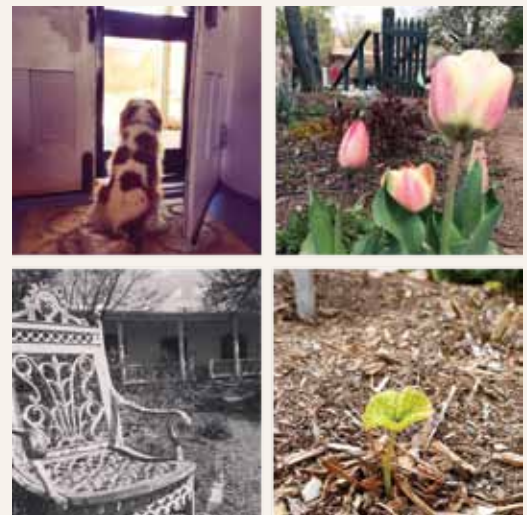
The 2016 Mother’s Day Tour takes place along two blocks on the south side of the Santa Fe River: East de Vargas Street between Paseo de Peralto and Don Gaspar. Four buildings will be open, two of which are Santa Fe icons but I would venture to guess that many of our citizens have not been in either in a very long time – San Miguel Chapel and The “Oldest” House. Each are gems, pleasant surprises, truly, and anchors in the community of Santa Fe but more specifically in the Barrio de Analco. Along the way are eleven HSFF Register properties designating buildings worthy of preservation. That is quite a concentration of history within two blocks. The tour buildings will be open and the history discussed, but please take time to look for the plaques and know you are in a very historic part of town. Coincidentally, the National Park Service has a website specific to the Barrio de Analco Historic District, and a narrative walking tour that almost duplicates our path, buildings and HSFF plaques – an unintended collaboration.

The Barrio de Analco was growing by 1620, then mostly laid waste during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and began rebuilding after Vargas re-occupied the city. The Urrutia map of 1767 shows our two blocks as the densest part of the then small city, other than the Spanish government buildings around the plaza. Some of what we can see on that map is lost. Some is not and we are grateful for that and celebrate it this May 8. This map is currently on display in The “Oldest” House Museum so look for it on the tour of that building.

This is old Santa Fe, really, as old as it gets. David Blackman, a man dedicated to preserving San Miguel Chapel and hands on with the restoration and preservation begun in 2004 says that the setting for his work is a true community. The barrio is not just dusty history. It thrives with businesses, homes and yes, government buildings. On a weekday you might be surprised by the number of cars, delivery trucks, pedestrians walking those two blocks in the execution of commerce, or just going home. On Sunday, May 8, for three hours, you can beat your own path through the barrio and get a sense of history and pride.

Sincerely,

Pete Warzel, HSFF Director



Instagram/historicsantafefoundation

Historic Santa Fe Foundation

545 Canyon Road, Suite 2
Santa Fe NM 87501
505.983.2567
office@historicsantafe.org
historicsantafe.org

Staff

Pete Warzel, Director
Jacqueline Hill, Office Manager
Mara Saxer, Preservation Specialist
Melanie McWhorter, Development Associate
Bobby Wilson, Restoration Specialist

Board of Directors Executive Board

Graciela Petronio Tomé, Chair
Alan “Mac” Watson, Vice-Chair
Richard Martinez, Secretary
John Hufnagle, Treasurer
Tim Maxwell, At-Large

Board Members

Ra Patterson
Barbara Felix
Scott Tobey
Ken Stilwell
Linda Tigges

Honorary Member

John Pen La Farge
President, Old Santa Fe Association



Our Mission

is to preserve, protect, and promote the historic properties and diverse cultural heritage of the Santa Fe area and to educate the public about Santa Fe's history and the importance of preservation.

Historic Santa Fe Foundation

is a nonprofit organization located in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Our foundation connects the community of Northern New Mexico with the voices and personalities who have created the city and place of Santa Fe.

2016 HSFF Membership

\$15 students, \$35 individuals, \$60 household
Members are invited to our monthly members-only salon talks and receive an invitation to our annual June membership meeting in the El Zaguán Garden, an option to purchase discounted Mother's Day Tour tickets, three printed newsletters annually, and our monthly eZine.

Call the office for a membership application. Find more information about continued giving, membership or sign up for our newsletters at historicsantafe.org.

Find HSFF on Facebook and Instagram:
[facebook.com/historicsantafefoundation](https://www.facebook.com/historicsantafefoundation)
[instagram.com/historicsantafefoundation](https://www.instagram.com/historicsantafefoundation)



2016 Mother's Day Tour Barrio de Analco: A History from HSFF Archives Conci Bokum

What remains of the Barrio de Analco, which includes the “Oldest” House and the San Miguel Chapel, is narrow and runs along Vargas Street between Paseo de Peralta and Guadalupe Street. Analco is a Aztec word that means “on the other side of the river.” The Barrio de Analco, one of oldest residential areas in Santa Fe, was originally settled by the Tlaxcalan Indians from Mexico who were servants to the Spanish colonists who were prohibited from living among Indians. The first San Miguel Chapel was built before 1626 to serve the Barrio's Indian residents.

In 1680, the Barrio was razed during the Pueblo Revolt and the Mission was burned. After the reconquest, the Barrio was resettled by both former and new residents. The San Miguel Chapel was rebuilt in 1710.

There are a number of important historic buildings in the Barrio in addition to the “Oldest” House and San Miguel Chapel both of which are on the HSFF Register of Buildings Worthy of Preservation. These include three buildings on the Register: The Roque Tudesqui House at 129-135 East de Vargas built around 1840; the Gregorio Crespín House at 132 East de Vargas, parts of

which may date to the 18th century; and the Boyle House, 327 East de Vargas built before 1766. Along Vargas Avenue is also the Valdes House which was removed from the Register after the building was altered to become part of El Castillo.

This area was also the site of St. Michael's College; the only remaining buildings are the St. Michael's Dormitory which is also on the HSFF Register and the remodeled Lew Wallace Building which was part the campus. In addition, there was a large cemetery which is now under the PERA parking lot.

In the 1960's, the Barrio was a focus of Urban Renewal (also known as Urban Removal) which was intended to achieve “planned redevelopment of areas made unhealthy by urban growth and the passage of time.” Large areas of the west side of the Barrio were bulldozed for the Hilton Hotel and the First Northern Plaza Building, among others. That program and the ever expanding state buildings around the Capitol building, including the PERA building and the parking lot, have left little of the original Barrio.

The “Oldest” House

Tim Maxwell
Board Member, Historic Santa Fe Foundation



Perhaps no other Santa Fe adobe building produces more discussion among historians and archaeologists than the Oldest House. Is it the 800-year-old remnant of an ancient Native American village or the surviving shell of a Spanish Colonial house of the 1600s?

Is its great age only a legend or is there evidence for its existence long before Spanish settlers arrived in 1610? A construction date for adobe walls is impossible to determine and the old roof beams with their tree-rings may have been taken from an earlier, abandoned house. The foundations look a bit like they were built with techniques of prehistoric people, yet early Spanish colonists had practices that were not so different. Famed anthropologist Adolph Bandelier noted that wall construction was similar to earlier Pueblo people, but that the house was probably built in a later period. A scientific resolution for the earliest date for the house seems impossible to attain. You can see why the house generates so much discussion.

No matter the age, the house comes with stories about the ghosts and witches that have occupied it. It is said that in the 1800s, both ruling politicians and pious residents secretly came at night seeking charms and potions from the two brujas (witches) who lived here. Whether the visitor hoped to attract the attention of an admired one, keep a loved one from straying or destroy an enemy, the brujas were believed to have something to help. One suitor failed to win his intended and stormed in to take back his payment to the witches. His head was severed in the struggle and it rolls down the street each year on the anniversary of his death; rolling toward the plaza and the Palace of the Governors in a quest for justice.

Whether the building has authentic antiquity or whether it is a nutty myth for tourists, it is still representative of traditional New Mexican architecture – adobe walls, small doorways and windows, and a linear series of interconnecting rooms. We know that it has been remodeled over the years – a second story removed in the late 1800s and later recreated – but at its core, the house is at least 150 years old and possible older.

Oldest House in the USA just an old come-on (Santa Fe New Mexican article)
“Oldest House is dateless” (Alice Bullock article)
New Mexico Historic Building Inventory Form
Image credit: Melanie McWhorter, HSFF

San Miguel Chapel

David Blackman
Preserve San Miguel



Known locally as ‘The Oldest Church’, San Miguel Chapel dates to the founding of Santa Fe in 1610. The oldest documented reference to San Miguel is dated July 28, 1628. This source document refers to San Miguel as a Hermitage, or military chapel. Today, San Miguel is often referred to as San Miguel Mission, or San Miguel Church. San Miguel Chapel is used in all official documents, as it reflects this oldest documented reference.

Franciscans played a prominent role in the early history of San Miguel, as do the Tlaxcaltecas Indians. It is likely that these Tlaxcalan Indians built the original Chapel on this site under the directions of the Franciscans. San Miguel was partially destroyed in 1640 by Governor Luis de Rojas during a feud with the Franciscans. It was rebuilt soon after, and continued to be used by the artisans, craftsmen, and servants who made their homes in the Barrio de Analco. The Tlaxcalan word ‘Analco’ means “the other side of the river”, which was an accurate description of this barrio, and its working class residents.

During the Pueblo Revolt in 1680, the residents of the barrio took refuge in San Miguel. The roof was set ablaze, and the Chapel was destroyed. It lay in ruin until the Reconquest of Santa Fe in 1693 by Don Diego De Vargas. One of De Vargas first proclamations upon his return to Santa Fe was to rebuild San Miguel Chapel. The building we see today dates to the completion of that restoration in 1710.

In 1859, Archbishop Lamy, who had come into possession of San Miguel, and the surrounding land, invited the Brothers of the Christian Schools (Christian Brothers) to come to Santa Fe to start what was chartered as St. Michael’s College, and survives today as St. Michael’s High School. San Miguel, and most of the Barrio de Analco east of the intersection of Old Santa Fe Trail and De Vargas Street, continues to be owned by St. Michael’s. This includes San Miguel Chapel. San Miguel served as the Chapel for St. Michael’s from 1859, until the school moved to its current location in 1969.

Image credit: Melanie McWhorter, HSFF

Roque Tudesqui House

Mara Saxer
Preservation Specialist, Historic Santa Fe Foundation



While the Roque Tudesqui House is named for an Italian born merchant who spent time in Santa Fe, there is actually no evidence to support this claim. There was a structure on the site at least as early as the beginning of American occupation of the city in 1846 and probably earlier.

Although Tudesqui was likely not among the owners of this property, there is a long list of equally interesting inhabitants, many of whom were military and business leaders of their day. When New Mexico became a US territory in 1850, the house was purchased by American Major Lafayette Head. For the remainder of the 19th century it passed through the hands of numerous prominent local business and military leaders, including Pablo Delgado, who was of the same family as Felipe B. Delgado, of the Foundation owned building on Palace Ave. that bears his name.

Starting with Elizabeth Bolander in 1899 the house was inhabited by a series of single women; after Bolander’s death ownership passed to Sophie Knapp and her brother David Knapp. It was Sophie Knapp who developed a friendship with her young neighbor Marjorie Allen, a press liason for the newly formed Atomic Energy Commission. Allen is credited with protecting the property from being turned into parking for the state government buildings on either side. The preservation minded Allen left the house to The Historic Santa Fe Foundation in her will, and the Foundation has retained it as a private residence.

In addition to the terraced back yard leading toward the river, the house is known for the large wisteria that blooms above the red gate on De Vargas Street.

Sze, Corinne. “The “Roque Tudesqui” House.” Bulletin of The Historic Santa Fe Foundation, January 2000, Vol. 26 ed., No. 1
Image credit: Historic Santa Fe Foundation Archives

Bataan Memorial Building

Thomas Shumaker, Grants Administrator
State Record Center and Archives



There have been three previous buildings that have served as the capitol in Santa Fe. Two are still extant: the Palace of the Governors, and the 1900 capitol building. The latter, however, exists today as the Bataan Memorial building. The territorial government built a grandiose, Victorian capitol building in 1886. Always unpopular amongst the people because of its appearance, few tears were shed when it burned to the ground in May of 1892.

The territorial government then commissioned Isaac Rapp, an architect in Trinidad, Colorado, to construct a new building to serve as the home for the New Mexico legislature. Built between 1892 and 1900, the new structure was simple in design, generally neo-classical, and topped with a great dome. Rapp was instrumental in the creation of the Santa Fe style, responsible for the design of the New Mexico Museum of Art as well as the La Fonda Hotel. Both are clear examples of the pueblo revival style that still characterizes New Mexican architecture to this day. It was in this building that lawmakers drafted the 1910 New Mexican constitution.

In 1950, the state government, under the leadership of then state architect Willard Kruger, began a series of renovations to make the neo-classical structure conform to the pueblo revival style of architecture. The dome, long unpopular, was removed. Architects added a tower to the north end of the building and removed many of the external features. As the 1950s progressed, the desire emerged to build a new state legislature. The Roundhouse, as it is affectionately called, was dedicated in 1966, forever replacing Rapp’s 1900 building. In honor of the many New Mexicans who were involved with the Bataan Death March of 1942, the building received the new name of Bataan Memorial building, which it retains to this day.

Kinsley Hammett, Santa Fe: A Walk through Time (Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2004).

Image credit: From a postcard circa 1950, 51788, SRC Miscellaneous Collection, Box 179-A, Folder 2

Mother's Day Tour 2016 Parking, Tickets & Other Important Information

San Miguel Chapel will be included, but note that the church holds Latin Mass at 2pm and HSFF Mother's Day participants are welcome to attend. If tour-goers want to forgo mass, visit San Miguel from 1:00-1:50pm and 3:10-4:00pm to avoid disturbing the service.

The tour will also include The "Oldest" House, Roque Tudesqui House and the Bataan Memorial Building. These properties are open from 1-4pm for the Mother's Day Tour.

Advance Tickets for the Mother's Day Tour are \$7.00 for members and \$12 for nonmembers. HSFF will also sell tickets on Mother's Day at all locations. Tickets sold on the day of the tour will be \$10 for members and \$15 for nonmembers so pick up your ticket early. Children under 16 are free with accompanying adults.

Advance tickets and membership are available for purchase through our website <http://www.historic-santafe.org/news> with links for Paypal and our Square store, by visiting our offices at 545 Canyon Road, Suite 2 or calling us at 505.983.2567.

Please print a receipt and bring to the tour as your proof of purchase.



Thanks to Santa Fe Properties and its Qualifying Broker Liz Cale for their support of HSFF's Annual Mother's Day Tour

A Tale of Much Woe: The Garcia House Mara Saxer

The Garcia House, 524 Alto Street, is named for Vicente Garcia Sr. (1827-1889), a long time former owner of the property containing both this house and the Donaciano Vigil house, its immediate neighbor to the east. It is thought that the two might once have been part of the same home, though this is a difficult claim to substantiate. There were several prosperous merchants in the family, including Vicente and his father Feliz, who owned the large family home farther down Alto Street at the corner of Closson Street. The house was purchased by The Historic Santa Fe Foundation in 2000 with the intent to restore it, which was done over the following two years. The house is listed on The Historic Santa Fe Foundation's Register of Resources Worthy of Preservation.

The house is a typical example of a vernacular New Mexican building, with all the charm and challenges that come with that. In 2015 The Historic Santa Fe Foundation began exploratory stucco removal to assess the conditions below, and uncovered an account of how families historically built their homes in this part of the world – and a big mess. The restoration process encompassed steps many owners of historic Santa Fe homes will likely encounter, albeit to an extent at which most homeowners would (legitimately) throw their hands up in defeat.

A Tale of Much Woe: The Garcia House, Continued



Removal of the stucco revealed numerous areas similar to this (illustrated left). Water always finds a way, and here it had found its way behind the outer concrete layer and eroded the adobe bricks beneath. Many of the eroded areas corresponded with the location of canales, which were not funneling water fully effectively, and routes water had taken to percolate down when it couldn't quickly shed off the building.



The Garcia house, like many such vernacular homes, was added on to and altered numerous times over the years. Families built rooms as need dictated, and the uses of existing spaces shifted from generation to generation. This process often leads to odd details, which are not quite up to modern building standards, such as this door which was turned into a window. The space below the window, rather than being infilled when it was converted, was simply framed out and stuccoed over, leaving minimal support for the weight of the window and wall above it.



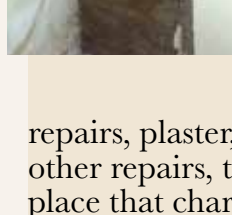
One of the most deteriorated areas was this front corner along Alto St. The adobe had been drastically eroded away, losing enough of the wall's thickness that its structural integrity was in question. The area also lacked suitable foundation support to hold it up, an issue that was remedied by pouring a new concrete footing to take the weight load of all that mud. In this photo, the lower portion of the eroded area has been partly filled with new adobe bricks.



Once all the failed adobe bricks had been replaced and the exterior coated in mud, a new issue became evident. With the walls repaired and corrected, much of the trim was now sunken, and had to be built out to match the new thickness of the surrounding wall. This was not always even, such as around the door in this photo (illustrated right). Because the wall had been uneven before, only the left side and a portion of the top required building out.



Inside, much of the 2000-2002 restoration had negated the need for major intervention, aside from one particularly enormous crack in a kitchen wall. It is believed that this was once the location of a fireplace, the closing off of which likely caused the damage over time. The damaged area was carefully cleaned out, infilled with new adobe bricks and packed earth before being plastered to match the rest of the walls.



Throughout the restoration process, care was taken to retain the unique depth, soft edges and eccentric lines found only in authentic adobe buildings. Through adobe repair, mudding, stucco, roof repairs, plaster, paint, door fitting, window restoration, floor refinishing and various other repairs, the focus has been to retain the old soul and to celebrate the sense of place that character creates.



545 Canyon Road, Suite 2, Santa Fe NM 87501

Phone (505) 983-2567
info@HistoricSantaFe.org
www.HistoricSantaFe.org

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

NONPROFIT ORG
US POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT #230
SANTA FE, NM



Historic Santa Fe Foundation
thanks **Dave Feldt** for his
support this printed newsletter

Dave Feldt, Associate
Broker at Santa Fe Properties
Dave@DaveFeldt.com
c: 505.690.5162
o: 505.982.4466

Historic Santa Fe Foundation thanks the following
people and organizations for making this year's
Mother's Day Tour possible.

Liz Cale and Santa Fe Properties
Rick Hendricks and Thomas Shumaker,
Office of the State Historian
Jeff Pappas, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office
David Blackman, Preserve San Miguel
Rick Smith, The "Oldest" House
St. Michael's High School
Sutapa, Jay Schecker and family

.....
Sign up for our newsletter for Salon El Zaguán lectures,
El Zaguán Exhibitions, tours and other members-only
events information at <http://www.historicsantafe.org/news.html>

Featured Event
Thursday, May 19th, 5:30pm
Heritage Preservation Awards presented by HSFF, Old Santa Fe
Association and the City of Santa Fe at La Fonda On the Plaza.