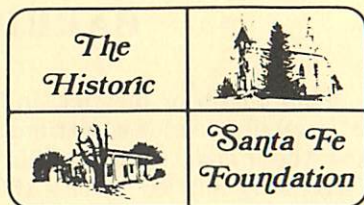


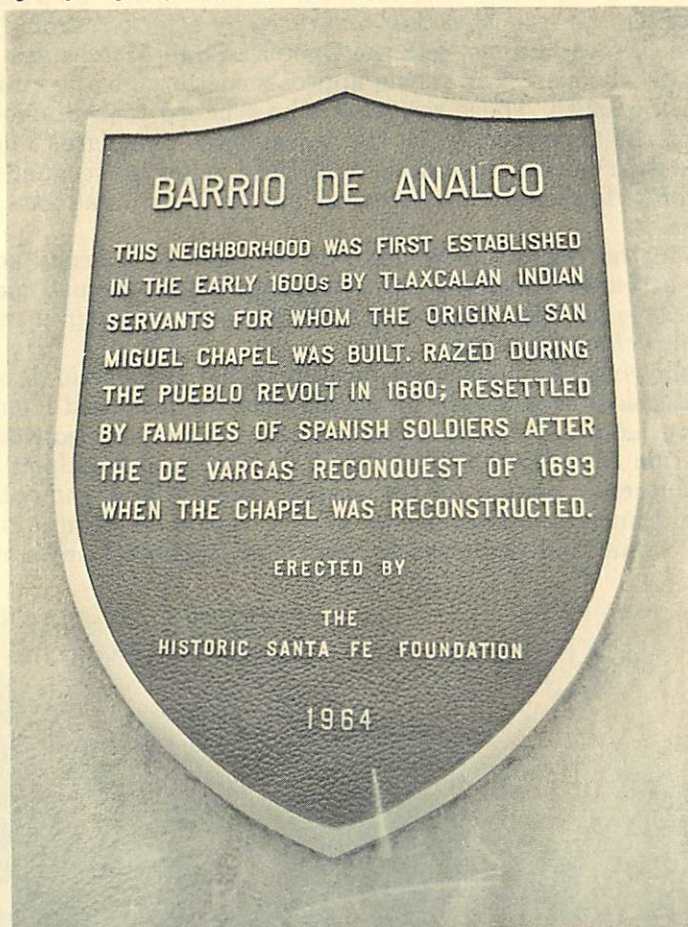
Bulletin ...



Vol. 8

JUNE 1981

No. 1



Barrio de Analco

Photo Courtesy of Agnesà Lufkin



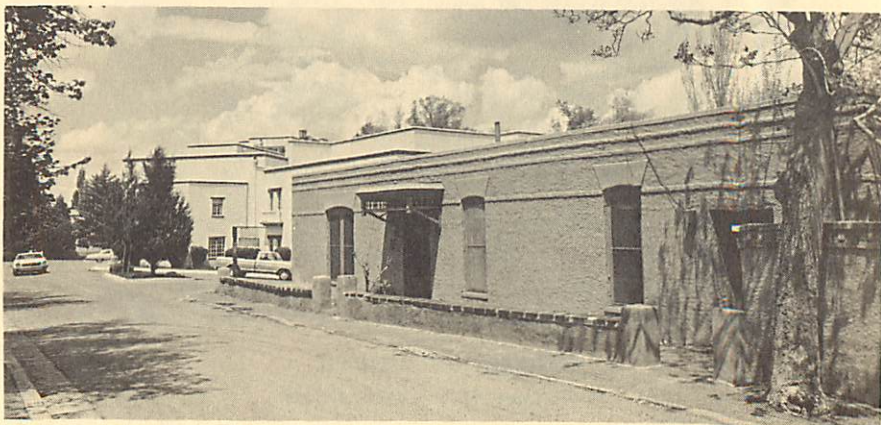
BARRIO DE ANALCO

This barrio or district, in the center of which is the Chapel of San Miguel, is the oldest settlement of European origin in Santa Fe except for the Plaza, and hence one of the oldest in the United States. Originally settled in the 1600's by Tlaxcalan Indian servants from Mexico who came with the Franciscan missionaries and Spanish officials, it took the Nahuatl word *analco* ("the other side of the water") to distinguish it from the Plaza area, which was on the north side of the Rio de Santa Fe. Soon after the Barrio de Analco was settled, the original Chapel of San Miguel was built to serve as the mission church.

During the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the Barrio de Analco was the first section of Santa Fe to be sacked and razed by attackers from "all the Tanos and Pecos nations, and the Querez of San Marcos armed and giving war-whoops." The rebels approached through the cultivated fields to the south. Those residents who escaped took refuge in the Palace of the Governors with the beleaguered Spaniards and later retreated with Governor Otermín to El Paso. After the reconquest, only a few of its former settlers returned, but the Barrio was soon rebuilt by others.

By 1776 the Barrio de Analco was occupied by married soldiers, *genzaro* servants (Indians living in a Europeanized status), and other laborers. It is probable that some buildings still standing in this area were built before that date.

The following two houses are located within the Barrio de Analco and would have been severely impacted, had the proposed House Bill 483 been enacted. The concentration of structures, deemed worthy of preservation from both historical and architectural standpoints provide an authentic setting for the Chapel of San Miguel and points up the significance and importance of the Barrio to Santa Fe. The Historic Santa Fe Foundation is committed to protect areas such as this.



Roque Tudesqui House with the Supreme Court Building in the background. Photo Courtesy of Agnesa Lufkin.

ROQUE TUDESQUI HOUSE

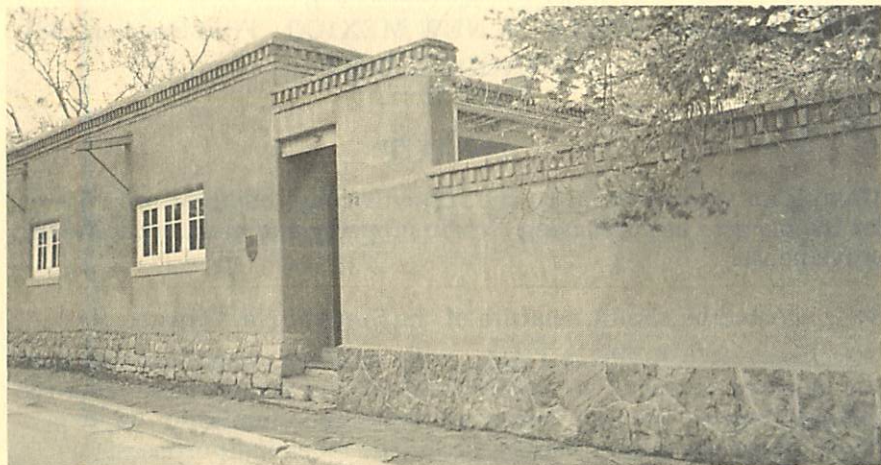
129-135 East de Vargas Street (Private Residence)

Although its exact building date is unknown, this house in the Barrio de Analco was in existence in 1841 when it was owned by Italian-born trader Roque Tudesqui. Many of its adobe walls are more than 3 feet thick.

Roque Tudesqui was a successful businessman who acquired much property in Santa Fe. The census of 1839 listed him as "38 years old, single, trader." The fact that he was Italian by birth, an uncommon nationality for New Mexico traders, is revealed in the record of his marriage, in 1842, to María Ignacia Larrañaga.

Among the later owners of the property were the firm of Ardinger and Rumley; Reuben Frank Green, who in 1846 had operated the famous Exchange Hotel at the present site of La Fonda; and William L. Jones, who sold the western portion to Bertha L. Cartwright in 1895, thus dividing the house into two sections as it presently exists. In his will, probated in 1899, Mr. Jones left the eastern portion of the house in trust to the Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith. The church sold the property in 1921.

In late spring a beautiful wisteria blooms in the patio of the eastern portion of the house. The wisteria is at least 75 years old, and its trailing vines, now grown over an old tree, enhance the ancient street.



Gregorio Crespin House - Photo Courtesy of Agnesa Lufkin

GREGORIO CRESPIN HOUSE

132 East de Vargas Street (Private Residence)

At the western end of the Barrio de Analco, this house was part of the property owned in 1717 by Gregorio Crespin, who sold it for 50 pesos to Bartolomé Marquez with its "lands and an apricot tree." Tree-ring specimens taken from *vigas* in the house indicate their cut-

ting date as 1720-50, and thick adobe walls testify further to its antiquity. The Territorial trim was added in the 19th century.

The property was owned between 1850 and 1862 by Don Blas Roibal, whose son, Benito, sold it in 1867 to Don Anastacio Sandoval, for whom Sandoval Street was named. The house was described as containing five rooms, a *portal* and a *placita*, with "free entry and exit on the north side." For many years it was known locally as the Van Stone House.

The land itself was part of a tract granted by General de Vargas to Juan de León Brito, a Tlaxcalan Indian who participated in the reconquest of 1693. This grant was later validated by Governor Domingo de Bustamante in 1738.

In the "Affidavit of Expenses" for the rebuilding of San Miguel Chapel in 1710, Juan and his brother, Diego Brito, are credited with a contribution, "as alms," of 1,500 adobe bricks for its construction, out of the 21,000 that were used to complete the building.

HOUSE BILL #483

Following is the text of the House Bill 483 of the first session of the New Mexico Legislature for 1981.

HOUSE BILL 483

35th Legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - First Session, 1981

INTRODUCED BY

Frank Horan

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the supreme court building commission for the purpose of purchasing certain property and making capital improvements.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. APPROPRIATION. — Six hundred twenty-six thousand one hundred seventy-five dollars (\$626,175) is appropriated from the general fund to the supreme court building commission for expenditure in the seventieth fiscal year for the following purposes:

A. to appraise and purchase the property adjacent to the supreme court building, lying between the supreme court building and the state land office property; and

B. to develop complete plans and designs for construction of and to obtain materials and services for bid preparation for site condition improvements, drainage, security fencing, parking lot and access driveways to the supreme court building.

Recognizing the threat posed by the above Bill not only to two important plagued houses but also to an entire Historic District, the

Foundation, with full board approval, took the highly unusual action of mounting a multi-faceted campaign to attempt to prevent its passage. In addition to accepting and, where necessary enlisting the aid of various like-minded organizations and individuals to keep track, on a daily basis, of the status of this proposal so that we would be able to take action if and when it was reported out of the committee to the House Floor for further consideration. We sent the following letter, individually addressed to the four members of the New Mexico House of Representatives from the Santa Fe area - The Honourable Max Coll, Ben Lujan, Leo Catanach and Silas Garcia, as well as the sponsor of the Bill, the Hon. Frank Horan and the Chairman of the House Finance Committee, the Hon. John J. Mershon, with copies to Santa Fe Mayor Arthur Trujillo, State Senator Alex Martinez and Supreme Court Justice William Federici.

March 3, 1981

The Honorable John J. Mershon
New Mexico State Capitol Building
Santa Fe, NM 87503

RE: House Bill 483

Dear Representative Mershon:

We are writing to express our deep and sincere concern over the threat posed by the above Bill to the entire Historic District known as the *Barrio de Analco*, in general, and the historic, plaqued house and property at 129-135 East DeVargas Street known as the *Roque Tudesqui House* in particular.

Except for the Plaza, this Barrio is the oldest settlement of European origin in Santa Fe and hence one of the oldest in the entire United States, having been originally settled in the 1600's. This explains its inclusion on the National Register as a National Historic Site.

During the past year, this Foundation designed and had fabricated and erected a special large bronze permanent marker at the intersection of East DeVargas Street and Old Santa Fe Trail that identifies and gives a brief history of the Barrio, replacing the original wooden plaque that, despite previous restoration work, had finally deteriorated beyond saving. Within the Barrio itself, is a concentration of structures deemed worthy of preservation from both historical and architectural standpoints. One of these, the above-named *Roque Tudesqui House*, with its three-foot thick adobe walls built prior to 1841, was individually plaqued by this Foundation in 1964 to so designate its worthiness. Another, the *Gregorio Crespín House* which was similarly plaqued by the Foundation in 1962, has vigas which tree ring specimen tests indicate were cut between 1720 and 1750. Both of these properties are occupied by their owners who take great pride in

them, keep them in good condition and, particularly in the case of the *Roque Tudesqui House*, do not want to sell at any price.

This Bill provides the funds to acquire that portion of the Barrio "adjacent to the Supreme Court Building that lies between the Supreme Court Building and the State Land Office property" and to have designed and bid for construction a parking lot with security fencing and driveways.

Such a project would, in our opinion, not only effectively gut the entire Barrio by destroying its most picturesque portion along the banks of the Santa Fe River and require the complete razing of the *Roque Tudesqui House* as its immediate consequences, but would undoubtedly result in the eventual loss of the remainder of the Barrio and its historic structures.

We realize that provision for vehicular parking is required for those using state buildings, but believe there are other alternatives than one requiring the destruction of a valuable and irreplaceable, recognized, established Historic Site of this importance. One such alternative to stop this seemingly wasteful proliferation of parking lots would be the construction of a consolidated, multi-level parking structure for state use.

We thank you for your kind consideration and attention in this matter and urgently request your support in preventing the passage of this Bill.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D.D. Van Soelen, Chairman

/s/ M.R. Adler, Immediate Past Chairman

cc: Arthur Trujillo, Mayor, City of Santa Fe
Alex Martinez, Senator
William R. Federici, Supreme Court Justice

The following reply from Representative Ben Lujan is typical of the very good responses and support we received in one form or another from virtually all of those contacted:

March 14, 1981

D.D. Van Soelen, Chairman
M.R. Adler, Immediate Past Chairman
The Historic Santa Fe Foundation
P.O. Box 2535
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of March 3, 1981, whereby you have registered your opposition of HB 483 introduced by Representative Frank Horan.

I believe as you do, that primarily the owners of the Roque Tudesqui House do not wish to sell their property adjacent to the Supreme Court Building, and that right should be honored. Secondly, the historical value of the Barrio de Analco must be preserved at its maximum for generations to appreciate as we do.

HB 483 remains in the House Appropriations and Finance Committee without a hearing and it is my hope that it will remain there. I have discussed my concerns as well as yours with the sponsor and have reached an understanding of looking at alternatives for the "needed" space.

Once again I thank you for informing me of your concerns.

Best wishes,

/s/ Ben Lujan
Representative

In addition both the Albuquerque and Santa Fe press, through editorials and news stories with photos, gave excellent coverage and support to opposing the enactment of this Bill.

We are happy to confirm that the Bill never was reported out of Committee.

MEET OUR NEW BOARD MEMBERS

AGNESA LUFKIN

Agnesa has a B.A. and an M.A. from Southern Methodist University in Dallas. She moved to Santa Fe in 1975. Presently she is a Doctoral candidate in American Studies at the University of New Mexico. Her concentration is on domestic architecture of Northern New Mexico.

JOHN PENDARIES LA FARGE

John was born in Santa Fe and is the son of the writer and anthropologist Oliver La Farge, and Consuelo Baca de La Farge, daughter of an old and distinguished New Mexico family. Her father was Lieutenant Governor. One of their great ancestors was Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Baca, who was the first white man to explore the southwest in the early sixteenth century.

John's schooling included Acequia Madre Elementary School, Santa Fe Prep and thence to Brooks School in Massachusetts, where he graduated cum laude in 1970. He then attended Boston University, graduating with a B.A. magna cum laude in European History in 1974; and an M.A. in Early-Modern European Intellectual History in 1976. He is presently engaged in writing and travelling.

Two returning Board Members whom we welcome are:

DR. MYRA ELLEN JENKINS

Dr. Jenkins retired last year as the New Mexico State Historian after some twenty years with the State Archives & Records Center. She was one of the first Board Members of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation. One of her first tasks was the initial documentation of historic sites in Santa Fe which culminated in the Foundation issuing its first plaques. She is presently engaged in research on the pueblos of Northern New Mexico, for legal purposes.

GEORGE EWING

George came to Santa Fe fourteen years ago from the University of Colorado. He was the Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico from 1967-73. He became Director of the Museum of New Mexico in 1973 until 1980 when he became Director of the newly created Office of Cultural Affairs. He has been a Board member since 1969, except for when a member is required to sit out a term, due to the limitation on consecutive terms. He is returning to the Board from such an absence. George is an anthropologist by academic training.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IS UNDER WAY!

The Historic Santa Fe Foundation has opened its 1981 membership drive. We are deeply appreciative to all the members who sent in names of friends whom they thought might wish to join. There was a great response to our plea and all have been sent our drive letter and brochure, which states our background and goals.

As you know the income derived from membership dues goes far in helping cover many costs incurred by the Foundation, especially in the continuation toward the preservation of historic buildings.

Our special thanks go to the Bank of Santa Fe, who this year gave us permission to enclose a brochure and membership application envelope to all their regular customers with the February statement.

The Membership Committee

SPECIAL THANKS TO THE VOLUNTEERS

Again the Foundation is deeply grateful to all of our wonderful volunteers who stuffed and addressed almost a thousand envelopes; folded, glued and sealed 6,500 brochures for the bank mailing; assisted at the Membership table when our annual meeting was held and did countless other time consuming jobs that are too numerous to mention.

Thank you all so very much!

Jordie Chilson
Membership

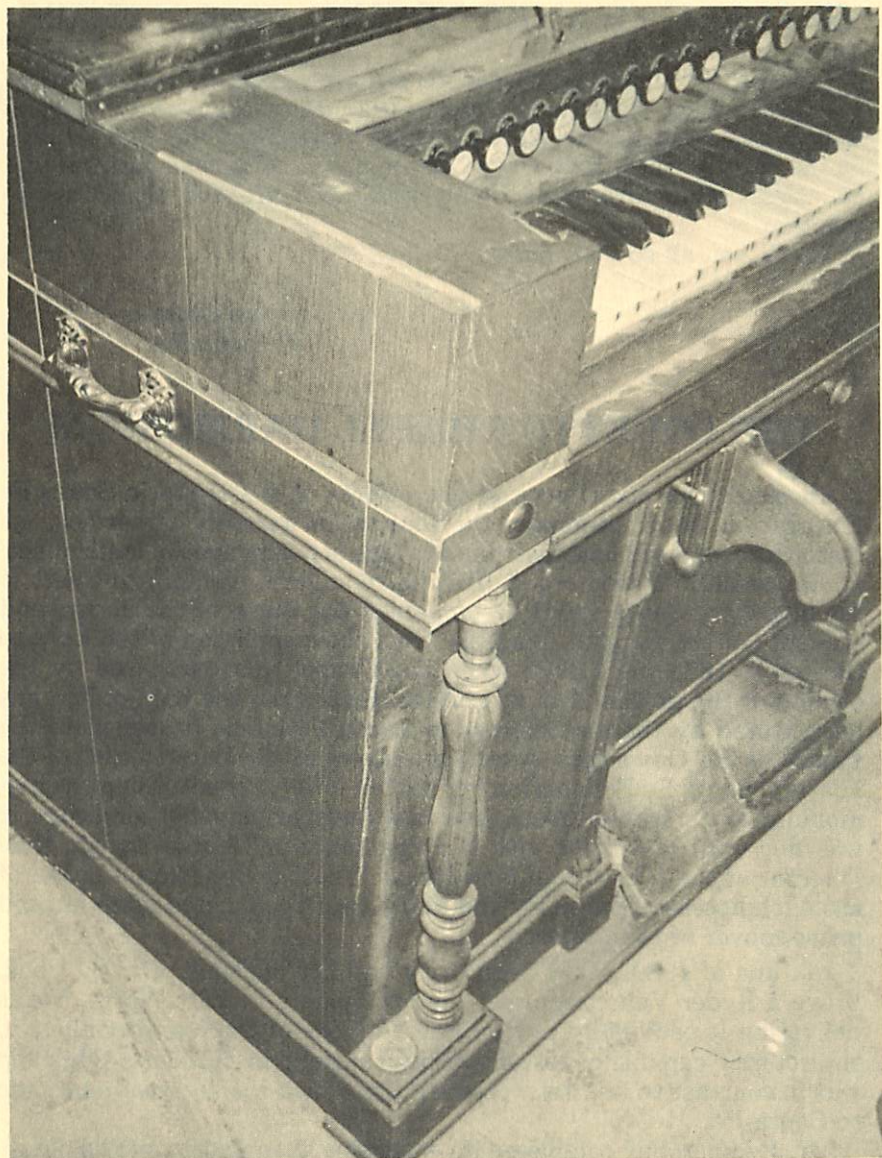
THE LORETTO CHAPEL HARMONIUM

Although the main focus of the efforts of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation is on buildings, the foundation recently undertook the restoration of a musical instrument. This is a very special instrument, an harmonium or reed organ. This harmonium is a significant part of the history of Santa Fe. It accompanied the voices of the Sisters and students of the Loretto Academy from the completion of the Loretto Chapel in 1878 until 1971 when the Chapel was purchased by the owners of the present Inn at Loretto. Since then the harmonium has been stored by the Archdiocese of Santa Fe in the basement of the Palace of the Governors. As the managers of the Loretto Chapel the Historic Santa Fe Foundation has had an interest in returning the harmonium to its original place, and in a restored playable condition. It was not until late 1979 with the assistance of George Ewing, then Director of the Museum of New Mexico; Father Benedicto Cuesta, of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe; and Mary Jean Cook, noted musician and prime mover of the project.

In June of 1980, Mary Jean Cook and her husband Dr. Ed Cook, drove a Ryder Van containing the harmonium to Fort Worth, Texas delivering it personally to Roy Redman, one of the few specialists in the country capable of restoring these antique instruments. This trip was in contrast to its first westward trip which was by covered wagon to Santa Fe.

Mr. Redman has completed an extensive examination of the old instrument and presented the foundation with an estimate. With the recent signing of a five year loan agreement, between the Archdiocese of Santa Fe and the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, the Foundation has authorized the work to be done.

In his book *Lamy of Santa Fe*, Paul Horgan says, speaking of the Sisters of Loretto: "They imported from France a harmonium for the choirloft - an instrument by Debain who described himself as 'Inventeur de l'harmonium,' a single manual, and two carpeted treadles, the harmonium had, in addition to the usual stops, several which made 'effects' possible - a saxophone (after the horn invented in Belgium in



The Loretto Chapel Harmonium - before restoration.
Photo Courtesy of Mary Jean Cook.

1840), a musette or bagpipe, accordion, celesta, and, for ardent moments, the *tremblant*. The entire Chapel 'so creditable to the Territory,' said the *New Mexican*, was 'entirely due to the efforts and consideration of Archbishop Lamy, who has given the work from the commencement his personal attention and supervision.'..."

When the work of restoration is completed and the harmonium is restored to its rightful place in Loretto Chapel it will be available for



*Brass Plaque on the harmonium dedicating it to Bishop Lamy.
Photo Courtesy of Mary Jean Cook.*



*The keyboard of the Loretto Chapel Harmonium.
Photo Courtesy of Mary Jean Cook.*

concerts. Mary Jean Cook has promised to perform at its rededication concert. The New Mexico Arts Commission has expressed interest in filming a documentary on the return of the harmonium, its placement in the loft and a performance upon it.

In his letter to the Foundation giving his appraisal of the condition of the harmonium, Mr. Redman stated, "I have examined the har-

monium throughly and it is indeed a marvelous instrument of its type. It has 5½ sets of reeds whereas the usual American reed organ would have only two or three. Inside I found the following notations:

PARIS 1867 Edouard Ege

repaire pour Edouard Ege - Jouillet 1883

repaired, August Wiehorle 1886

repaired, J.H. Thomash, March 25, 1907 Denver, Colorado

“The instrument is basically in good condition, considering its age.. I have found several broken and damaged reeds, but through members of the Organ Historical Society have found someone who can repair them. Also, all agree that a Debain Harmonium is quite rare.

“I would propose to completely restore the organ to excellent condition while retaining all possible that is original. This will include:

1. Repairing the case and replacing missing parts.
2. Refinishing as necessary, retaining the old finish where possible..
3. ..Completely restoring and repairing the action and reeds.
- 4...Releathering the bellows and recovering the foot treadles...”

ATTENTION

ATTENTION

This will be the last reminder to those of you who have not yet renewed your membership for 1981. Please check your membership card to be sure you have a current 1981.

Dues:	Sustaining	\$50.00
	Husband/Wife	7.50
	Individual	5.00
	Commercial	10.00

Historic Santa Fe Foundation - Box 2535

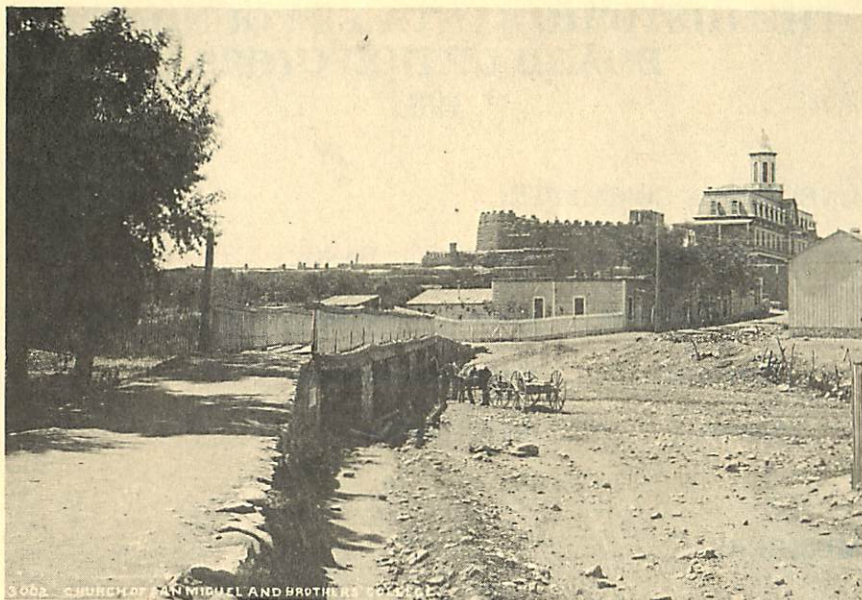
**THE HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1981**

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman	Don D. Van Soelen
Vice-Chairman	Louann C. Jordan
Treasurer	Constant Chapman
Secretary	Jordie Chilson

MEMBERS

Ken Bateman
John Baxter
George Ewing
Myra Ellen Jenkins
John Pendaries La Farge
Agnesa Lufkin
Barbara Martin
A.B. Martinez, Jr.
Allen McNown
Edward Ortega



Looking south on College St., now Old Santa Fe Trail. View of San Miguel Mission and St. Michael's College. Ca. 1900 by W. H. Jackson. Photo Courtesy of De la Peña Books.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO (1901)

PLACES OF INTEREST.

To enumerate all the places of interest in Santa Fe would require entirely too much space for the purpose of this brief sketch, but a few of the most important are:

The Territorial library, containing the ancient Spanish and Mexican archives from 1621 to 1846.

San Miguel Church, built in 1540, partially destroyed in the revolution in 1680, reoccupied in 1692, and completely restored in 1710. This is the oldest church in the United States and contains many relics of the early days.

The capitol, the penitentiary, the United States Indian School, St. Katherine Indian School, the National Cemetery, the Roman Catholic institutions, including a hospital, sanatorium, convent, Loretto Chapel, Academy and St. Michael's College, the Federal Building, the Presbyterian Mission School, the military reservation, and the courthouse.

The old house, believed to antedate the Spanish occupation.

The Cathedral of San Francisco, behind which is the chancel of the old parish church, with a carved and painted reredos, both curious and

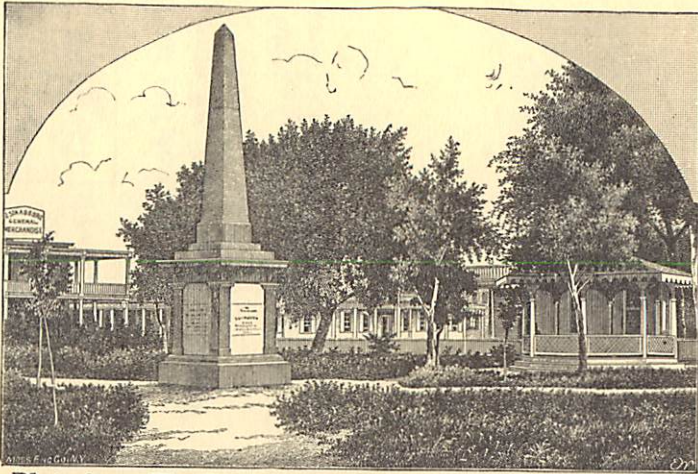


Plate from The Book Aztlán by Hon. Wm. G. Ritch. 1885. Showing the Plaza. Note the Soldiers Monument and the Gazebo. Courtesy De la Peña Books.

interesting, erected by Governor Del Valle and his wife in 1761.

The cathedral museum, containing many Spanish paintings and other objects of interest.

The Territorial historical rooms, full of antiquities of historic interest.

Old Fort Marcy, the commanding situation famous in all the sieges of the city, ruins of the old fort built by Colonel Kearney in 1846.

The Garita, on the road to old Fort Marcy, at the west wall of which the leaders of the rebellion of 1837 were executed.

The plaza in the center of town, around which cluster many memories of the conquest of the land by the hardy Spaniards and of the stirring scenes of more recent days. The soldiers' monument is located in the center of this park.

The Perez monument, marking the spot where Governor Perez was assassinated.

The Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, with its large and interesting altar piece on canvas, containing six pictures of the appearance of the Virgin to Juan Diego, and other paintings and wood carvings.

Monument to Kit Carson in front of the Federal building.

The Rosario chapel, erected on the spot where De Vargas made his vow before the surrender of the city in 1692.

The most interesting of all the buildings is without doubt, the governor's palace, an adobe structure built in 1598 and continuously occupied by the Spanish, Mexican, and American governors for three hundred years. The men who have lived and conducted the affairs of state in the old pile included some of the foremost names, not only of the Territory but of the land.