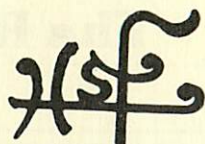


BULLETIN



OF THE HISTORIC SANTA FE FOUNDATION

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AUGUST 1990

ROQUE TUDESQUI HOUSE

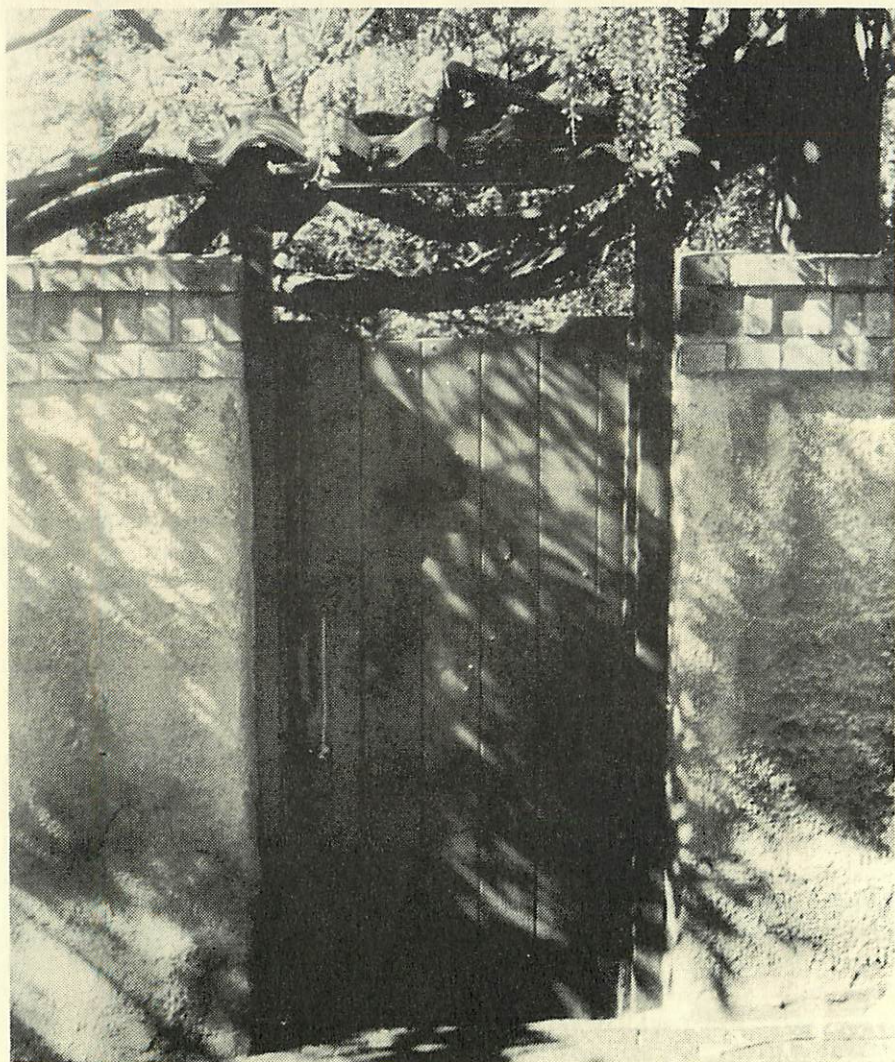


Photo by: Carol J. Stodgel

The Roque Tudesqui House

COVER STORY

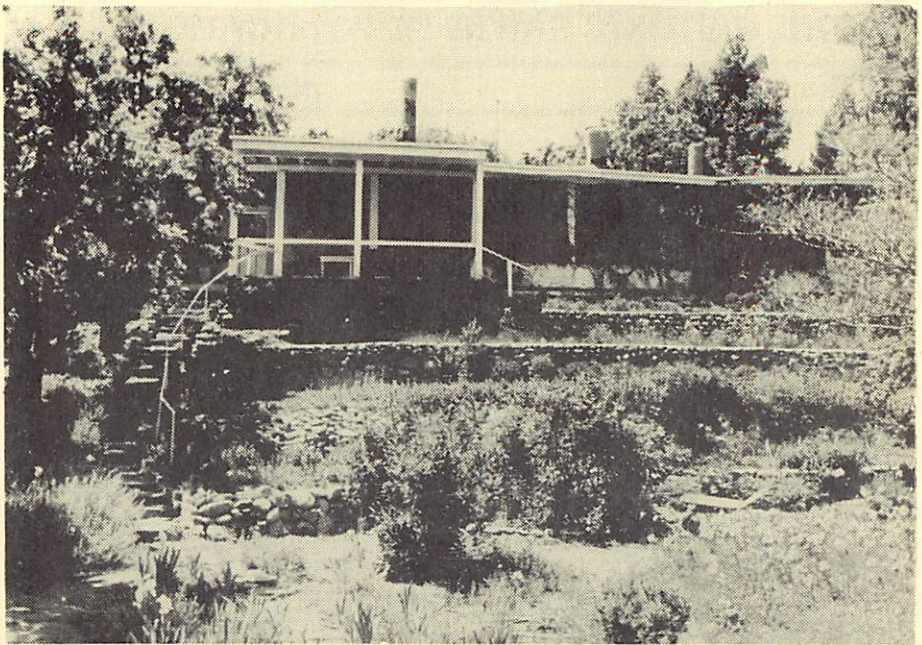


Photo by: Margaret Favour

Italian-born Roque Tudesqui, sometime during the 1830s, journeyed down the famous Santa Fe Trail and arrived in the New Mexico capital with his modest cargo of trade goods. Unlike many of his fellow traders he decided to exchange the uncertainties of future Trail ventures for the more prosaic life of a Santa Fe businessman and property owner. The Mexican census of 1839 records him as "38 years old, single, trader." His Italian nationality was unusual as most of his fellow traders were French-Canadians, Englishmen or U.S. residents.

Apparently one of the first pieces of property which he bought, about 1839, was a sizeable adobe house at present 131-135 E. De Vargas St., located in what was then designated as

"the Barrio de San Miguel" by the Mexican government. Details of the transaction have not as yet come to light, and the chain of title appears only in a later conveyance. The Barrio of San Miguel, spiritually administered by the church of the same name in its center, was the district known by the Spanish as the "Barrio de Analco," bounded by the Santa Fe River on the north and irrigated fields on the south. It had been the area of married non-commissioned soldiers, servants and other common folk. By the Mexican period, after 1821, however, more affluent citizens had purchased land and built more substantial houses in the district.

Tudesqui was also buying property in other parts of the city, including

that on San Francisco St. owned by French-Canadian trader-merchant Louis Robidoux. He apparently did not live in his sizeable Barrio de San Miguel house for long. On August 12, 1841, he conveyed it to Juan Nepomuceno Lopez and his wife, Maria

Rita Sandoval, who owned other property in the Barrio as well as in the Agua Fria district. A year later, September 15, 1842, Tudesqui married Maria Ignacia Larranaga, descendant of pioneer Spanish military surgeon Cristobal de Larranaga who



Photo by: Carol J. Stodgel

Spring 1990



Photo by: Alan K. Stoker

had come to the Santa Fe presidio in the 1770s. Roque's and Maria Ignacia's descendants still live in Santa Fe.

Juan Nepomuceno and Maria Patra Lopez lived in the house until January 2, 1851 when they sold it to Charles S. Rumley and William O. Ardinger. The Ardinger and Rumley mercantile firm was established by early Anglo businessmen who came to Santa Fe following U.S. occupation in 1846. The partners used the residence "as their lodgings" for a few months until they deeded it, on September 10, 1852, to a James S. Gray for the munificent sum of \$100. Santa Fe property values then, in spite of the coming of outside entrepreneurs, were still most modest. The conveyance for the first time recorded both the boundaries of the

property and the chain of title:

Bounded on the north by said river, on the east by a house and lot now occupied by Pablo Delgado and described in a former conveyance as the house of Rafail (Rafael) Cabeza and Isabel Gutierrez, on the south by a street leading westerly from the Church of San Miguel and on the west by a house and lot occupied by us as lodgings and bought by us from Juan Nepomoceno Lopez and Maria Rita Sandoval his wife by deed bearing date August 12, 1841.

Gray kept the property until September 13, 1856 when he then deeded it to Reuben Frank Green for \$300, to be held in trust for Green's two-year-old son, John Summerfield Green. Property values were on the

rise. Green had been a familiar figure in Santa Fe since the occupation. In 1846, shortly after the arrival of Brigadier General Stephen Watts Kearny and the Army of the West, with Thomas Bowler he had operated the Exchange Hotel on the site now occupied by La Fonda. The following year he was a member of the Arding & Rumley firm.

Within less than a year, on May 22, 1857, as trustee for his son, Green sold the property to Pauline Baca for \$400. From that date until October 13, 1894 when William L. Jones bought it from Trinidad Romero, the rambling old house had a succession of owners. It was divided in 1895

when Jones and his wife, Florence, sold the western part to Bertha L. Cartwright on February 20.

The Jones' tenure was short. William Lafayette Jones was a recent arrival from California, beset by a serious heart condition. Florence died in 1899 at the age of thirty-eight, from peritonitis. William followed her in 1900 at the age of forty-two. Both had been communicants of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith where a handsome stained glass window on the west side of the church honors their memory. William's will, drawn up immediately after his wife's death, designated "my home residence with its orchard,

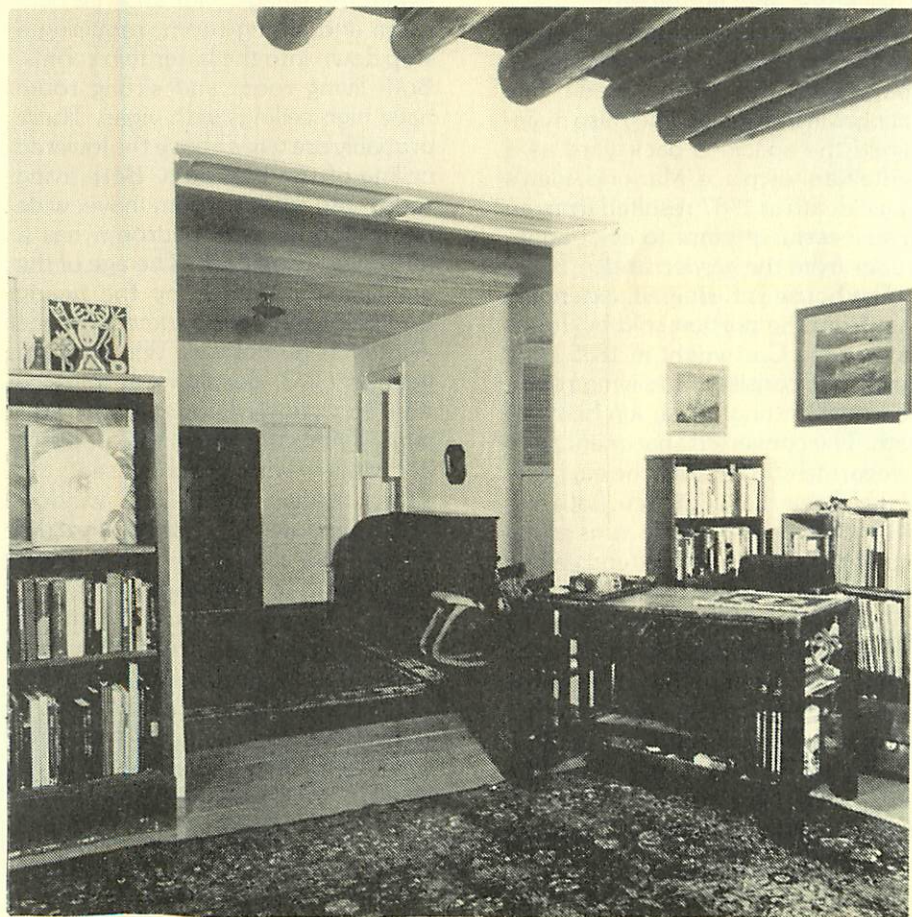


Photo by: Vincent Foster

placita and kitchen" for the use of Elizabeth Bolander during her lifetime, after which it was to be conveyed to "the Trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Mexico at her death for the use and benefit of the Church of the Holy Faith in Santa Fe, New Mexico." Except for a few small bequests, the remainder of Mr. Jones' estate was also willed to the church. The property came into the hands of the Rev. W.S. Trowbridge on October 25, 1921 and was sold the next year to Sophie Knapp. There were other occupants until the early 1950s when Marjorie Allen, an employee of Los Alamos National Laboratory, made it her home until her death.

Except for converting the eastern portion fronting on the street into an apartment, the Allens made few changes in the house. They also maintained the spacious back yard as a veritable showplace. Marjorie Allen's tragic death in 1987 resulted from an unsuccessful attempt to evict an intruder from the garden area.

The house is L-shaped, extending east from the portion sold by Jones to Blanche Cartwright in 1895. The main part consists of a living room, bedroom, sitting room, kitchen and bath. The converted apartment, with a separate entrance on the east side of the house, has a kitchen, bath and bedroom. A long porch runs along the north side. A wall extends along the street line to the apartment, creating a small courtyard within the L. The wall continues again from the southeast corner of the house to the next building, which creates another enclosed area on the south side of the house. The walls, capped with a red brick coping, are each broken by a gate, also painted red with a red tile

hood. They are cement stuccoed without the addition of a color coat, as is the rest of the house. The brick coping atop the parapet on the house is also covered with cement stucco. The main section of the house is entered from the front courtyard into the kitchen and through a door on the west side into the living room. A long flight of stairs from the yard on the north leads into the porch, which has doors into the kitchen and bedroom. The apartment is entered by two different doors on the east side of the house, one covered by a bay-shaped entry built of wood.

As is traditional in Santa Fe houses, the floors are of different levels between the living room and the bedroom and sitting room, requiring a step down into the latter two rooms. Both living room and sitting room have high ceilings with vigas. There probably are vigas above the lowered ceiling of the bedroom. Both living room and sitting room have wide plank flooring; the bedroom has a narrower wood floor. The age of the building is indicated by the nearly three-foot-thick walls, except for one eight-inch interior wall. Windows are generally 2/2, deeply inset into the wall and paneled, as are the door jams. The living room has a double 2/2 window with a window seat; the sitting room a double 1/1 window with a window seat. The back yard is terraced to a flat section which extends north to the Santa Fe River.

It is a worthy fate for the century-and-a-half house, so sensitively cared for by Miss Marjorie Allen, to belong to the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, to be preserved as part of the fabric of Santa Fe and the heritage of all its citizens.

—Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins

The John and Faith Meem Scholarship Prize for 1990



Receiving the award in Bandelier Garden.

The tenth annual John Gaw and Faith Meem Scholarship Award was awarded to Shannon Ulibarri, a 1990 graduate of Santa Fe Vocational-Technical High School. Shannon is the daughter of Virginia Garduno and Ulibarri. She has been studying architecture for several years and recently attended the Vocational In-

dustrial Clubs of America competition in Albuquerque where she received an award for her participation. Her future plans include studying architecture at Universal Technical Institute in Phoenix after working for the next year. Shannon is presently employed by Osco Drugs here in Santa Fe.

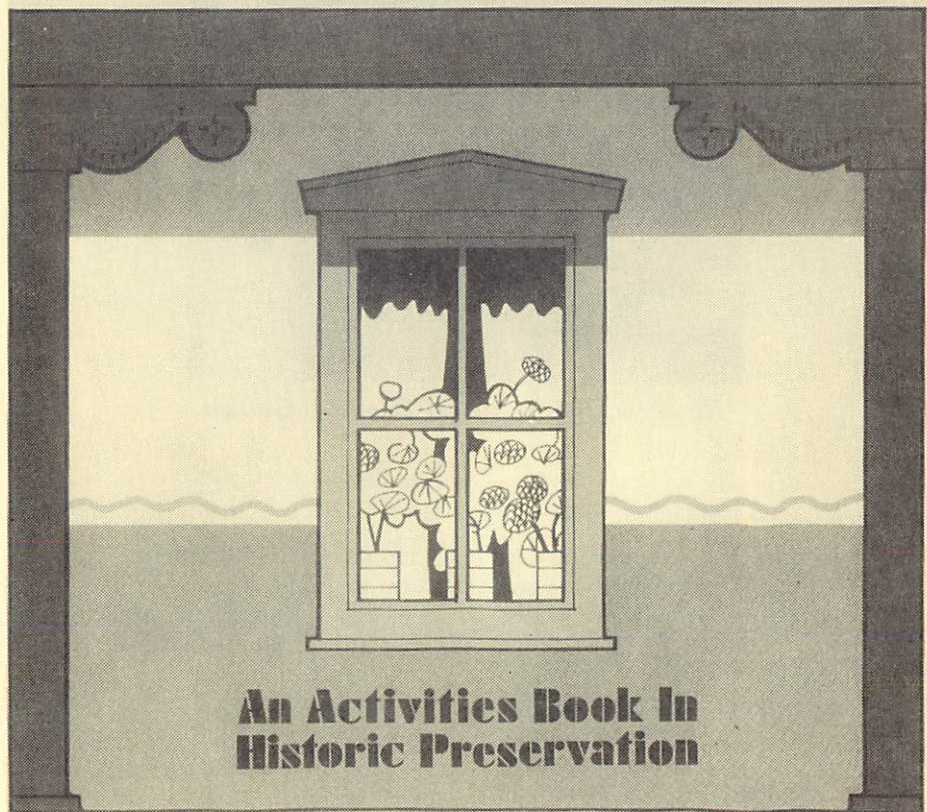
"We're So Lucky To Live In Santa Fe"

This fall, The Historic Santa Fe Foundation will begin its third year of free distribution of the historic preservation workbook, "We're So Lucky To Live In Santa Fe," to all of Santa Fe's approximately 1200 fourth grad-

ers. The book has been well-received and has become a regular part of the schools' curricula. The following was written by Thaddeus Sze:

At Wood-Gormley Elementary School, in the enrichment class of

WE'RE SO LUCKY TO
LIVE IN SANTA FE!



**An Activities Book In
Historic Preservation**

Jaye Lasco and Irene Yesley, students are gathering information about Santa Fe and New Mexico and sending it to a class in California.

The project is called "Focusing on America." Schools in different states send information to other schools. The information consists of museums, recreation, tourist attractions, and architecture.

The "Focusing on America" scrapbook, along with postcards and the like, is being sent to Dee Days Elementary in Carmichael, California.

Each student took the "We're So Lucky To Live In Santa Fe" walking tour (booklet provided by The Historic Santa Fe Foundation), and was

assigned a building on the tour. He/she then wrote a brief report about the building (history, style of architecture, etc.) to be included in the project.

The walking tour has certainly been the best thing so far in the project. Two students kept walking to the Felipe Delgado House when the group stopped at the Plaza for lunch.



Tourism Could Hurt Tourism

Tourism is predicted to be the single largest generator of income in the world by the year 2000. Consequently we as preservationists need to ask, "Will tourists kill tourism?" Poorly planned tourism developments have already led to the destruction of buildings rich in historical or architectural elements, desecration of archeological sites, commercialization of areas having historic significance and ruination of special places known for their natural and scenic beauty. The well-known futurist Herman Kahn has predicted that rapidly expanding tourism is "next only to atomic power in its potential for environmental destruction."

It is the heritage, culture and scenic beauty of a community or region that attracts tourists. Cultural tourism exists because cultural resources exist. Cultural resources in the broadest interpretation include architecture, landscape and archaeological sites, along with the tangible manifestations such as folk art, and fine and performing arts and festivals.

How do we as preservationists plan in the 1990s to protect our irreplaceable cultural resources for the mass tourism of the next century? In the past there has been too much emphasis on the financial advantages of cultural tourism and too little time spent on strategic planning to analyze the impact of that tourism on the resources.

We must integrate our preservation philosophy and our environmental planning programs into the broader network of local and state governmental, social and economic organizations. We must begin to strategically plan and position ourselves in the tourism industry to protect our cultural resources. This will insure a higher quality of life that may be shared with visitors in the year 2000.

—Sharr Steele-Prohaska

From "Preservation Forum," Vol. 3, Number 4, Winter 1990

Ms. Steele-Prohaska is president of Community Tourism Association, Portland, Ore., and a National Trust advisor.

Randall Davey House

The Randall Davey House property at the top of Canyon Road was part of the Talaya Hill grant given in 1731 to Manuel Trujillo. Far from the Plaza in Spanish days, the land was used for grazing and woodcutting.

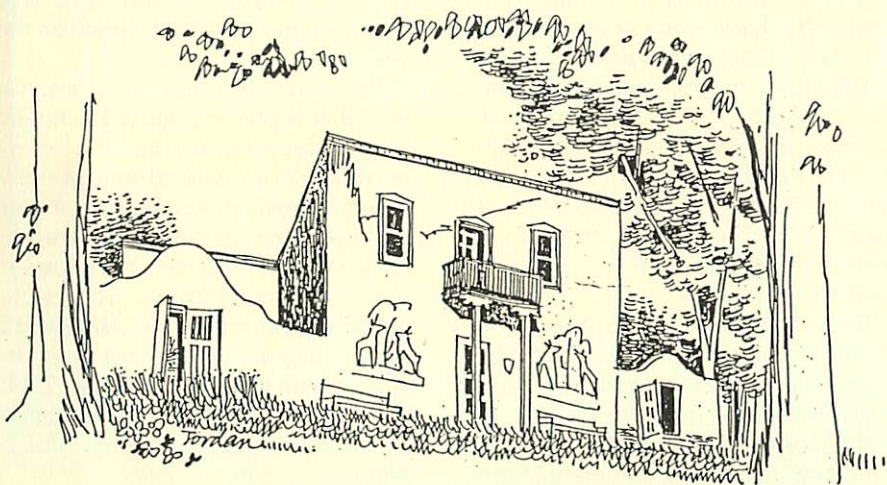
In 1847, the first sawmill in the territory of New Mexico was built there by the U.S. Army Quartermaster to provide lumber for the construction of Fort Marcy. The main house still shows the stone walls and huge, hand-hewn timbers of the mill on the interior, carefully preserved by the late owner, Randall Davey, an artist of international reputation.

A search of the U.S. Army Quartermaster correspondence files at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. done by Howard Kastner, brought to light the following:

A letter from Captain Thomas Swords in Santa Fe, to Major General Thos. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, dated September 16, 1846: "By direction of General Kearny I have commenced building a sawmill preparatory to building quarters and finishing the block house and Fort now being constructed by the Engineers Department at this place."

A letter from Captain W.M.D. McKissack, Santa Fe, of October 19, 1846: "The Sawmill is progressing slowly and I am apprehensive will not be completed this Fall but I am using every effort to complete it as soon as possible as lumber cannot be obtained at any price."

A letter from Capt. W.M.D. McKissack, Santa Fe, of November 11,



Randall Davey's House

Drawing by Louann C. Jordan

1846: "Corn is very scarce, advertised for 2,000 bushel. Hay and oats are unknown. Fodder very scarce. No lumber. Had to use wagon lids for coffins. Hope to have sawmill done by January. I am using every effort to finish it. I hope to have it sawing before January but no calculation can be made of work performed by Volunteers who only work when they please."

Letter from Capt. W.M.D. McKisack, Santa Fe, April 12, 1847: "The Saw Mill is completed and does fine executions and is the wonder and delight of the inhabitants."

In 1852, the property was sold at public auction and was described as including one mile of river frontage, "one grist mill, one circular sawmill with extra gearing; the building for said sawmill is a good two story building, built for that purpose. Also two dwelling houses and one stable." The highest bidder — at \$550 — was Colonel Ceran St. Vrain, a well-known trader and trapper from St. Louis, who, in 1856, sold the mill machinery to Joseph Hersch and Isaiah Smith to be moved to another site.

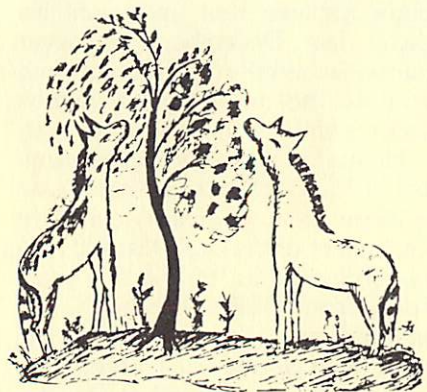
The property passed through several other owners before being purchased by artist Randall Davey. In 1919, Davey drove to Santa Fe from New York with his wife and another couple in a 1912 Simplex racing car, a trip which took six weeks. They were met in Santa Fe by Sheldon Parsons, the Museum of Fine Arts' first curator, and he took them in his buckboard up Canyon Road where they first saw the sawmill. In 1920, the Daveys came back to Santa Fe and purchased the sawmill and its surrounding property.

Using his past architectural training, Davey converted the two-story central section into his home where he lived for the next forty-four years. The remainder of the house was constructed of adobe in New Mexico Ter-

ritorial style and includes Davey's studio, which is maintained as it was in his lifetime.

In December, 1983, the Randall Davey estate was given to the National Audubon Society. The estate is now operated as a nature preserve, state office and education center for the Society. The staff at the Audubon Center are endeavoring to raise funds to rehabilitate the Randall Davey House and Studio. The first step is completion of a detailed report and survey of their condition and an evaluation of what rehabilitation efforts should be undertaken. With the assistance of architect Beverley Spears, they have submitted a grant proposal to the Getty Foundation and have been successful in getting some money from the New Mexico State Office of Historic Preservation.

Tours of the house are given on Sunday afternoons through the summer. For more information or to make a contribution, contact Audubon at 983-4609.



Alan C. Vedder (1912-1989)

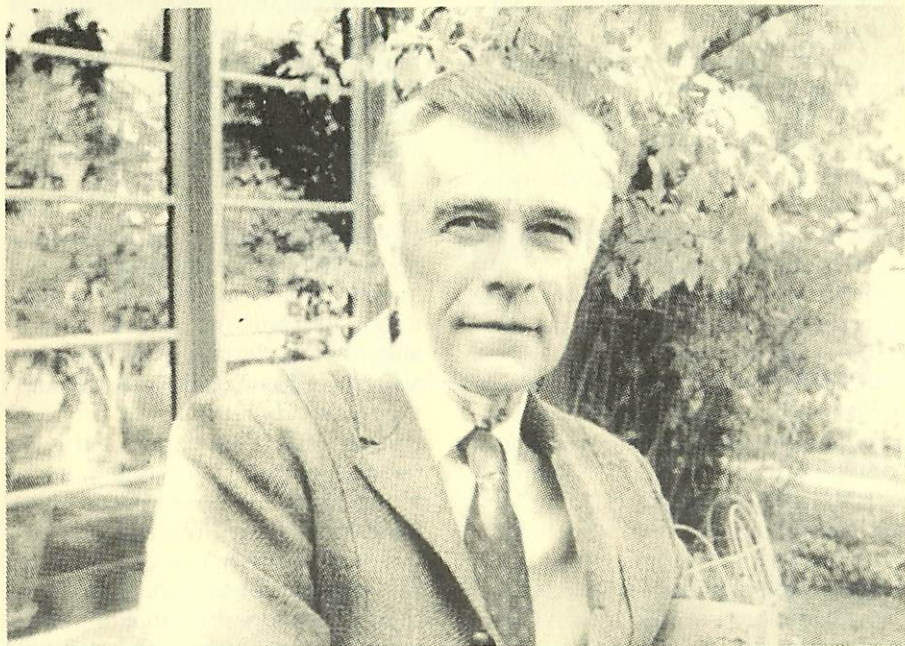


Photo by: James C. Smith, Jr.

Soon after Alan Vedder moved to Santa Fe from Massachusetts in the early 1950s, he became fascinated by the unique art and architecture of the city's hispanic past and, until his death last December, he never paused in his efforts to promote and educate the public in the various aspects of this rich cultural heritage.

He started as an active board member of The Old Santa Fe Association in its successful campaign to achieve enactment of the city's historic zoning ordinance in 1957. A few years later, when OSFA thereby lost its status as a recipient of tax-deductible gifts, Alan was one of the three founders (and first Chairman) of The Historic Santa Fe Foundation in 1962.

In addition to this organizational activity he also became an authority in the field of Spanish Colonial arts, having worked closely with the late

E. Boyd, head of the Spanish Colonial Arts Department of the Museum of New Mexico, for almost 20 years. Their small beginnings, in a cramped area in the basement of the Fine Arts Museum, eventually blossomed into "The Spanish Heritage Wing" of the Folk Art Museum that opened last June.

Alan and his late wife, Ann Healy Vedder, were also largely responsible for re-activating the Spanish Colonial Arts Society — a private organization that had flourished in the pre-Federal Arts Project days of the 1930s to preserve a fast-declining public interest in, and traditional techniques of, New Mexico's unique folk art.

Without such dedication and energy during those critical periods of the past, our task of preservation today would be almost insurmountable.

— Sylvia Loomis

Foundation Supports Plaza Archaeological Dig

As part of its Columbus Quincentenary commemoration, the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, founded in 1610, is planning archaeological excavations in its historic plaza. The first phase of the three-phase project is scheduled to begin the week of September 10, 1990. The Historic Santa Fe Foundation has given a \$1000 grant to help begin excavation. The Foundation's Board of Directors foresees that this project will be of educational value for Santa Fe residents and visitors alike.

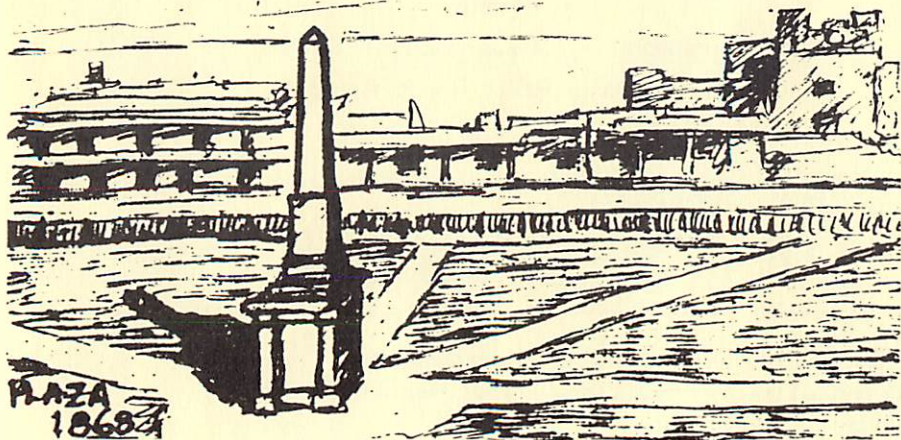
The plaza, laid out by Don Diego de Peralta in accordance with instructions from the Viceroy of New Spain and the Spanish Ordinances of 1573, is much reduced in size from the original. However, it was and still is the focal point of the community.

A team of archaeologists and historians, working with the city, will try to determine the original surface of the plaza and the changes that have occurred through time. For example, was the plaza laid out on the site of a large prehistoric pueblo as legend would have it? What was the ecology of the area at the time of

Spanish settlement? What changes occurred during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680-1693? Did the pueblo built by the rebellious Tanos and Tewas extend into the plaza?

Phase I of the archaeological investigations will consist of the excavation of ten-meter-square test pits in selected areas within the plaza. That will be followed by analysis and publication of the findings. Phase II, to begin in September 1991, will consist of the excavation of an L-shaped trench in the southeast corner of the plaza. Phase III will be comprised of expanded excavations in areas where significant discoveries were found during phases I and II.

City funds have been appropriated for the analysis and preparation of the report for the Phase I investigations. However, funds for the archaeological excavation must come from private contributions. Donations to the Plaza Archaeological Research project are being accepted by Recursos de Santa Fe, an educational, tax-exempt organization at 826 Camino de Monte Rey, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.



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*Term expires December 31 of year indicated.
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P.O. Box 2535 ... Santa Fe, New Mexico ... 87504-2535

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES, 19_____.

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Family	15.00 _____
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Life	\$1,000.00 _____

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION: To help preserve the historic buildings and sites of Santa Fe \$ _____

TOTAL (Income Tax Deductible) \$

I would like to volunteer