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## ANALCO [BARRIO OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO]

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### INTRODUCTION

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I have been researching information about Analco for several years ever since I found a comment by Ralph Emerson Twitchell (Twitchell, 1914, p. 36) that one of my ancestors, Juan de Leon Brito, was a Tlaxcalan from Analco.

Analco, "on the other side or beyond the river", is the settlement on the south side of the river in Santa Fe. From what I have been able to gather the "Spaniards" lived on the north side of the river and the Indian servants and soldiers lived on the south side of the river. Analco is a Nahuatl word, the language spoken by many central Mexican Indians, including the Tlaxcaletas.

The Chapel of San Miguel is the "oldest church in Santa Fe." Most sources say this church was built for the use of the Indians and not the Spaniards and was built before any churches were built on the north side of the river. The "oldest house in Santa Fe" is possibly the ancestral home of the Brito family, my ancestors.

Over the years the residents of Analco became known as "genízaros." A group of these genízaros received a land grant in Trampas in 1751. The original twelve families of the Trampas Grant came from Santa Fe to form a "buffer town" between the Indians and the Spaniards.

Regarding the Tlaxcalan Indians in New Mexico: Due to the scarcity of documentation, some historians believe that the presence of Tlaxcalans in New Mexico is a popular, but untrue, myth. I choose to keep an open mind and see where my research leads me. The Tlaxcalans spoke Nahuatl and were the soldiers and settlers that accompanied the Spaniards in their conquests of the lands of the Chichimecas.

The following information consists of quotes I have gathered regarding Analco. I have organized the quotes into the sections outlined in the Table of Contents.

If you find other quotes regarding Analco, please forward them to me together with the source of information so that I can include them in this document. If you have identified other ancestors as residents of Analco, please forward those names to me. Hopefully we can rebuild the Analco family.

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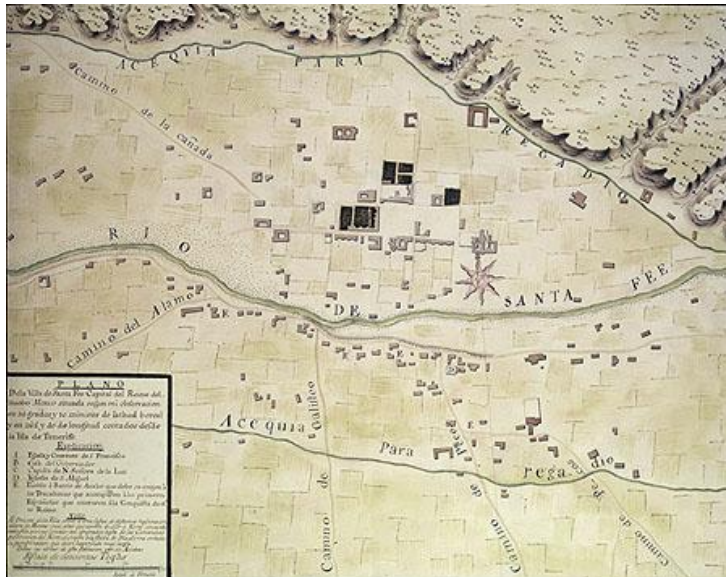
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## 1766 URRUTIA MAP

1766 - "La Villa de Santa Fe, Capital del Reino del nueva Mexico" by Joseph de Urrutia; original in the British Museum. Legend on the left: E - "Pueblo or Ward of Analco, which owes its origin to the Tlascalans who accompanied the first Spaniards who came for the conquest of the kingdom."



## SAN MIGUEL CHAPEL

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*"This church [San Miguel] Chapel], so celebrated for its antiquity, which claims to be the oldest place of worship in the United States, and as such is visited by thousands of tourists every year, is situated on the south side of the Santa Fé River, in what is always called in the old archives, the "Barrio de Analco"—the ward of Analco. "Analco" is an Aztec word which became incorporated into the Castilian of New Spain, meaning "on the other side" or "beyond the river." On the map of Santa Fé made by Joseph de Urrutia about the year 1768, all this part of the town situated on the south side of the river, is marked "Pueblo or Ward of Analco, which owes its origin to the Tlascalans who accompanied the first Spaniards who came for the conquest of the kingdom." This seems to give the whole history in a sentence, and agrees with the statement made in many documents showing that the Mexican Indians from Tlascala, who formed part of the early expeditions, settled themselves "on the other side of the river" from the Spaniards who settled around the Plaza when the new capital was established. And this also accounts for San Miguel being the oldest church in the town, and antedating the regular parish church." (Prince, 1915, p. 86) (University of Arizona Library, 7. Church of San Miguel)*

*"The Church of San Miguel, first church erected, in the ward of Analco, and primarily intended for Indians, including the Tlascalans from Old Mexico." (University of Arizona Library, 5. Churches in Santa Fe)*

*"Chapel of San Miguel. The Chapel of San Miguel is the oldest church in Santa Fe. At Old Santa Fe Trail and De Vargas streets, about two blocks from the state capitol, San Miguel was originally built in 1626, although nothing of that building remains. The Pueblo Revolt began, it is said, with the burning of San Miguel. The chapel's sculpture of San Miguel, the church's patron, was carved in Mexico in 1709. In 1710, the chapel was completely rebuilt. Later, in 1859, Archbishop Lamy and the Christian Brothers of Santa Fe bought the chapel, and it became a part of Saint Michael's college. Barrio de Analco. The Barrio, or district, of Analco is the oldest European settlement of Santa Fe other than the Plaza and the Palace. It is on the south side of the Rio de Santa Fe and is the area now occupied by the state capital, Pink Adobe restaurant and San Miguel Chapel. Analco is a Mexican Indian Word meaning "other side of the water." The Barrio was first settled by Mexican Indian mercenaries and the Spanish colonists in the early 1600's." (The Official Travel Site for Santa Fe, New Mexico)*

## BARRIO DE ANALCO

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*"National Historic Landmark. Barrio de Analco dates before the recolonization of New Mexico by the Spanish that followed the 1680 Great Pueblo Revolt. It was originally settled by Tlaxcalan Indian slaves brought by the Spanish from Mexico. A working class neighborhood of Spanish Colonial design, the Barrio is characterized by adobe brick, flat-roofed, pueblo-style buildings found throughout the region." (Barrio de Analco Historic District)*

*"The Barrio de Analco is one of Santa Fe's oldest and most historic neighborhoods. ... the Historic Santa Fe Foundation placed numerous Barrio de Analco properties on its Registry starting in the early 1960s in an attempt to give them greater protection. The San Miguel Church and the "Oldest" House are the newest additions to the Foundation's Registry. ... The Barrio began to develop between 1620 and 1640 when Tlaxcalan and other Mexican Indians who served the Spaniards settled here around the Chapel of San Miguel. The quarter was destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Most of the Indian residents fled to El Paso with the Spaniards and never returned." (Historic Santa Fe Foundations, 2008)*

## OLDEST HOUSE IN NEW MEXICO

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The oldest house in New Mexico is believed to be the house of Juan de Leon Brito.  
(Montgomery)

Picture from website: [Santa Fe, NM: Oldest U.S. Capital](#)

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## BRITO FAMILY FROM ANALCO

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*"Juan de Leon Brito, Mexican, and settler in the ward of Analco, in this town of Santa Fe."* (Twitchell, 1914, p. 36)

*"The Brito's were Tlascalan Indians. The "Analco" district surrounds the old chapel of San Miguel. "Analco" means, "the other side of the river."* (Twitchell, 1914, p. 36)

*"Juan Deleon Brito, son of Juan Brito and Antonia Ursula Duran, had married Sebastiana Madrid at Guadalupe del Paso in 1692. At Santa Fe, on January 10, 1694, Brito, now a widower, married a Maria Granillo, of unknown parentage. He was a member of the Conquistadora Confraternity; he and a Diego Brito made adobes for the reconstruction of San Miguel Chapel in Santa Fe in 1720. ... Brito's ancestral property was in the Analco section of Santa Fe."* (Chavez, 1992, pp. 149-50)

Regarding Juan de León Brito and Maria Granillo: *"Brito's ancestral property was in the Analco section of Santa Fe."* (Chavez, 1992, p. 150)

*"Juan de Leon Brito. Grant. Originally made to his father by Don Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan Ponce de Leon. Re-validated by Don Juan Domingo de Bustamante, Governor, August 27, 1738."*(Twitchell, 1914, p. 36)

In 1713 Juan de Leon Brito and his wife Maria Granillo sold their house: *"... to Juana de la Cruz, widow of Joseph de la Virgen. Santa Fe, November 25, 1713. Conveyance. Before Juan Garsia de la Rivas. Refers to a house standing in 1713 in the Barrio of Analco, Santa Fe."* (Twitchell, 1914, p. 67)

## GENÍZAROS EN ANALCO

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Malcom Ebright claims that the genízaros replaced the Tlascalan Indians in Analco and thus attributes Analco as the "*first Genízaro community.*" He goes on to say that "*During the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, the Pueblos burned the church of San Miguel and almost wiped out the Analco settlement on the first day of the revolt, unleashing particular fury there. This may have occurred due to Pueblo Indian jealousy over the special treatment the Spaniards accorded these Indians from New Spain, some of whom are said to have had Pueblo servants.*" (Ebright)



## REBUILDING THE SAN MIGUEL CHAPEL IN 1710

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This information was sent to me by email by Gregory Shaaf on January 21, 2010

On page 27 (Kubler, 1939) it records that Diego Brito contributed 500 adobes [bricks].

Other contributions probably were made by local residents:

Miguel de la Cruz, Juan de Leon, Agustin de la Cruz, Diego el Mexicano, Pedro Lopez, Vizente Armijo, Gongora

Other workers:

Joseph de Anaya, Pedro Vigil, Pedro Rojas, Juan Rodelo, Salvador Manuel, Juan de las Vinas, Domingo Romero, Joseph de Armijo, Juan de Espinosa, Lucas Flores, Urban, Romerito, Joseph de Anaya, Vizente de Armijo, Romero

Magdalena Ogama cooked for the laborers. Juana Crisostome replaced her.

Also employed Nicolas Ramirez, Juan de Spinoza, alias de las Vinas,

Also Vicente.

The priest was fray Juan de la Pena, commissary of the Holy Office, Custodian and Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary Judge by apostolic authority in this Kingdom of New Mexico, by the Royal Ensign Don Agustin Fores, Majordomo of the Archangel Saint Michael.

## THE TLAXCALAN MYTH

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*"A related, and equally unsubstantiated, eighteenth-century tale has been perpetuated to the present day. This is the story that the suburb of Analco at Santa Fe was originally settled by Tlascalan Indians who came with the "first Spaniards." See Urrutia Plan, p. 10 supra. Velez de Escalante evidently read Tlascalan instead of "Mexican," in the 1680 Revolt journals of Otermin (DHM, pp. 117-18; HS, 1: 99; Twitchell translation, SANM, 2: 271) and so helped to preserve the legend. The earliest reference we have found to Mexican Indians living in the vicinity of the church of San Miguel (we do not find the name Analco until later) is dated 1640, AGI, Patronato, leg. 244, ramo 7. Since the voluminous Oñate papers make no reference to Mexican auxiliaries, we can only assume that these Indians, from the Valley of Mexico and vicinity, had come to New Mexico in the wagon trains, perhaps in the entourages of officials, or perhaps brought by the Franciscans in accordance with an old policy of "seeding" newly conquered areas with Christianized Indians to facilitate the work of conversion. The Mexican Indians did not return to New Mexico after the Pueblo Revolt, and in 1776 the inhabitants of Analco were genizaros. The Alvarado legend appears to be another version of the old New Mexico myth about the Spanish and Tlascalan deserters from Coronado's army who were believed to have settled in "Tiguex." Cf. n. 64, p. 37 supra." (Dominguez, 1956, p. 304)*

## IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

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The following quotes document that the hydraulic [irrigation] techniques are of Arabic origin that were brought by the Frays and colonizers. The Tlaxcalans were the most successful in accepting and spreading the technology to New Spain. The irrigation system was established in Santa Fe as the base of living for the Tlaxcalan barrio. Examples of the indigenous settlements are San Miguel in Santa Fe by the Tlaxcalans and San Lorenzo del Paso. In Santa Fe, the barrio of San Miguel was the center of agricultural and hydraulic expansion with the acequias in the Tlaxcalan barrio and the Spanish barrio.

*"Las tradiciones hidráulicas derivadas de España fueron las valencianas que se habían heredado de la presencia árabe y fueron traídos por los frailes y por algunos colonizadores, Estas fueron aceptadas por los tlaxcaltecas, quienes fueron los más exitosos en apropiarse las tecnologías europeas y en difundirlas en la Nueva España." (Martinez Saldana, 2006, p. 208)*

*"El más importante sistema que se fundó se estableció en Santa Fe del Nuevo México donde para 1750 ya se habla de las acequias de los indios tlaxcaltecas y que eran la base de la sobrevivencia del barrio tlaxcalteca." (Martinez Saldana, 2006, p. 212)*

*"Como ejemplos de otras colonias indígenas establecidas a ambas orillas del rio se pueden señalar a San Miguel de los Tlaxcaltecas en Santa Fe o a San Lorenzo en el Paso del Norte." (Martinez Saldana, 2006, p. 213)*

*"En Santa Fe, lugar capital del Nuevo México, el barrio de San Miguel fue un centro importante de expansión agrícola e hidráulica, donde existieron dos acequias madres construidas ex profeso para los barrios tlaxcaltecas y el barrio espano." (Martinez Saldana, 2006, p. 214)*

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