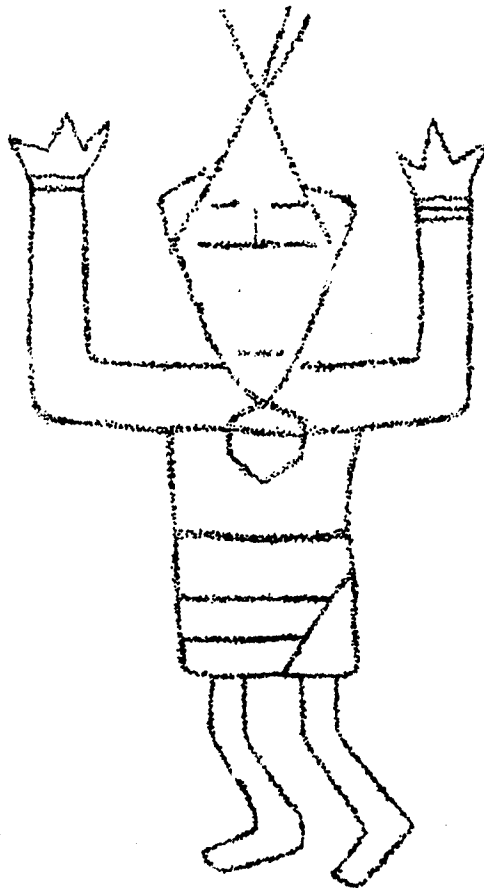


LARGE PUEBLO SITES near Jemez Springs, New Mexico

Michael L. Elliott



CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT 3
SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST

This report was edited by Scientific Archeological Services of Albuquerque, New Mexico, under Purchase Order 40-8372-2-260. The cover illustration is of a rock art panel located in the vicinity of the large pueblo of Amoxiumqua.

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LARGE PUEBLO SITES NEAR JEMEZ SPRINGS, NEW MEXICO

BY

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Santa Fe National Forest
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Michael L. Elliott
November, 1982

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INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1980, archeological fieldwork was undertaken by the author and his wife, Rosemary, in the Jemez Springs area on lands of the Santa Fe National Forest. The author was at that time a work-study employee of the Forest while a graduate student at the University of New Mexico. This fieldwork had two principal objectives. First, we attempted to accurately locate and completely record certain large and important Jemez sites of the protohistoric (late prehistoric/early historic) period, some of which had been recorded originally by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1920s and 1930s. This work was necessary because much of the locational and other data in Forest Service and Laboratory of Anthropology files was inaccurate or incomplete. The second objective was the evaluation, documentation, and possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of those sites.

The initial phase of this work involved an exhaustive records and literature search. Forest Service Archeological Site Inventory records, Laboratory of Anthropology Survey Room records, maps, books, articles, archives, and other available materials related to sites in the Jemez Springs area were examined. Historical, archeological, and ethnographic sources were all examined. One result of this is the bibliography of sources related to the Jemez Province that appears at the end of this report, which includes all references I found, whether cited in this report or not.

The results of this research led to the next phase of this project, the actual fieldwork involved in locating and re-recording these sites. In some cases, locations of major sites in the Jemez area are clearly marked as "ruins" on USGS 7½' topographic maps. However, the correlation of these sites with Laboratory of Anthropology and Forest Service Site numbers required visits and mapping. A number of major sites that had been previously recorded are not marked on USGS quads, and locating these sites was much more difficult. In many instances, locational information on these sites was inaccurate or nonexistent, since they were recorded before accurate topographic maps were available. A few small to medium sized pueblos appeared on USGS maps but had never been recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology, and a few small pueblos were located from other sources.

As a result of this combined literature search and fieldwork, there are now 34 pueblos of more than 50 estimated rooms in the Jemez Springs area recorded, photographed, and sketch mapped in the Santa Fe National Forest site files.

There are some difficulties involved in describing the sites and former inhabitants of this region. "Jemez" is a Towa word for people, which has been applied to the present and former inhabitants of the region, the mountains, the springs, the river, and the present pueblo. Towa is a branch of the Tanoan language group, which was presumably spoken by the historic occupants of this region as well as Pecos Pueblo. Towa can also refer to all speakers of the language, and, as a suffix, means "place" or "place of". I have decided, simply for the sake of consistency, to refer to these pueblo sites as

"Jemez" pueblos or as being in the "Jemez" Province or area, even though there may be little or no actual genetic linkage between the former inhabitants of the abandoned pueblos and the modern residents of Jemez Pueblo (which they call Walatowa). In addition, there is historical evidence that some pueblo sites in the Jemez area may have been built or reoccupied by non-Towa speaking refugees from other areas during the latter part of the Seventeenth Century.

Environment of the Area

These sites are found on the southern flank of the Jemez Plateau which surrounds the Jemez Mountains. The Jemez Mountains are a complex volcanic pile on the southern end of the Rocky Mountain Formation. The Valle Caldera is the central feature. Volcanic activity during the Pleistocene epoch produced prodigious volumes of rhyolitic ash which formed the now heavily dissected plateaus and mesas surrounding the caldera. Numerous hot springs and the current interest in the geothermal power potential of the area are a testament to the continuing volcanic activity of the area.

The area is drained by the Jemez River and its three principal upper tributaries; the East Fork, Rio Guadalupe, and Vallecitos Creek. The average annual precipitation varies from 300 to 450 mm per year, and the average growing season varies from 120 to 160 days per year within the study area. Much of the precipitation occurs as snow. Temperatures can be extreme during winter, with sub-zero readings common at higher elevations. Conversely, summertime highs can exceed 100°F on the lower, southern end of the study area.

Vegetation varies from predominantly a juniper association south to a mixed conifer association (Pine-Fir-Spruce) north. Large mammals such as deer, elk, bear, and bobcats are still common today in the area, and probably were important food sources to the Jemez people.

Overview of Prehistory of Area

No known archeological sites or artifacts have been located in the Jemez Springs area that can be dated to the Paleo-Indian period. A number of sites of Archaic age have been reported in the mountains north of Jemez Springs (Baker and Winter 1981). These sites are lithic scatters, with obsidian the major material. Several important sources of obsidian are found in the Jemez Mountains. This obsidian was traded and used over a wide area for a long time. At Pueblo Alto in Chaco Canyon, for example, approximately half the obsidian artifacts recovered are from a Jemez Mountains source (Elliott 1980a). It seems likely that during the Archaic period (ca. 5000 B.C. - A.D. 1), the Jemez Mountains and the mesas around Jemez Springs were utilized on at least a seasonal basis for hunting and gathering as well as for acquisition of obsidian. Determining the actual extent of Archaic peoples' utilization of the Jemez area is problematical because of the extremely high density of sites of the Pueblo IV period (A.D. 1300-1600) found below 8,500 feet elevation. Cultural remains in this area are usually assigned to the Pueblo IV period or

"masked" by the remains of the larger and more extensive sites of this period. Undisturbed and unobscured Paleo-Indian or Archaic period remains may be in areas above 8,500 feet, however, little survey has been done at those elevations.

One cave site near Jemez Springs, Jemez Cave, excavated (Alexander and Reiter 1935), and subsequently re-examined (Ford 1975). It appears that this cave was utilized at least seasonally from the Archaic period onward. Tree-ring dates from Jemez Cave run from approximately A.D. 900 to 1900, but the only cutting dates are in the Nineteenth century (Robinson, Hannah, and Harrill 1972). Artifactual evidence in the form of a projectile point morphologically similar to the Santa Ana type led Ford (1975:22) to the idea that the cave was utilized seasonally in the Archaic period. The most conclusive evidence for early use of Jemez Cave is the single radiocarbon date for a piece of "Bat Cave" type corn of 2440 ± 250 B.P. (Crane and Griffin 1958:1121). On the basis of his re-excavation and analysis of materials from Jemez Cave, Ford (1975:22) concluded that, "Jemez Cave should be considered one of the Southwest's early agricultural sites."

The first evidence of sedentary inhabitants in the Jemez Springs area indicates that they arrived about A.D. 1250 or a little earlier. The source of this immigration has long been a matter of conjecture among archeologists. In 1938, Reiter (p. 69) postulated a connection between the Towa sites in the Jemez Springs area and the earlier Gallina culture to the north and west based on certain architectural and ceramic similarities. The Navajo Reservoir Project (Eddy 1966) produced evidence suggesting that Towa prehistory could be extended back in time as far back as the Los Pinos phase or about A.D. 1. In the scenario of Ford, Schroeder, and Peckham (1972:25), Towa prehistory begins around A.D. 1 and develops in the upper San Juan River area until about A.D. 950, when some of these people moved into the Gallina country. By A.D. 1250, some of the Gallina had moved into the Jemez Springs area.

The earliest tree-ring dates from a habitation site in the Jemez Springs area are from a series of rooms in a rockshelter on the East Fork of the Jemez River. There is a single cutting date of A.D. 1247. Unfortunately, other noncutting dates cover a 500 year range including some later than A.D. 1247. Interpreting this site on the basis of the published dates is, therefore, impossible (Robinson, Hannah, and Harrill 1972).

Beginning around after A.D. 1300, the Jemez apparently occupied a number of medium to large sized pueblos both in the drainages of the area and on the mesa tops. Connected with the pueblos were large numbers of small sites of one to four rooms, usually interpreted as field houses connected in some way to agricultural practices (Fliedner 1972). One early American explorer of the area stated, "A unique feature of the antiquities of the Jemez Valley are the ruins of small stone houses that are encountered by the explorer at every turn in the tributary valleys, on the steep slopes of the plateaus, and scattered over the upper surfaces of the wooded table lands" (Holmes 1905:211). While many of these small structures have no doubt been destroyed by subsequent occupations in the Jemez Springs area, particularly in the Jemez River Valley,

one need only venture upon any of the mesas around Jemez Springs to see dozens of these sites.

Overview of the History of the Area

The first Spanish contact with the people of the Jemez area occurred in 1540. Captain Francisco de Barrionuevo of Coronado's Expedition visited the area at that time. Castaneda, the chronicler of the Coronado Expedition, mentions seven "Hemes" villages and three in the "Aguas Calientes" area (Hammond and Rey 1940). Bloom (1922) interprets the "Hemes" villages to have been in the Vallecitos drainage and the "Aguas Calientes" villages to have been in the Jemez Springs area near the stillfamous hot springs. It is quite possible that these three villages were those that became known as Unshagi, Nanishagi, and Giusewa.

The Rodriquez-Chamuscado Expedition of 1581 heard of, but did not visit, the Jemez Province (Bolton 1916). The Espejo-Beltran Expedition also apparently did not visit the Jemez Province, contrary to what some early historians reported (notably Bancroft 1889; Bandelier 1892; Twitchell 1911; and Bottom 1916). Hammond (in Hammond and Rey 1929) believes that Espejo probably exaggerated his accomplishments in his journal because the accounts of his expedition by Luxan and Obregon do not mention an Espejo visit to the Jemez Province. Castano de Sosa, and Bonilla and Humana likewise apparently did not reach the Jemez Province, for there is no known historical reference to those events.

Don Juan de Onate, the first colonizer of New Mexico, visited the Jemez Province and claimed it for the King of Spain in 1598. The "Acts of Vassalage and Obedience" the written account of the ritual seizure by Onate of various Pueblo groups for the King, mentions nine Jemez pueblos. Another list in the Onate documents mentions nine Jemez Pueblos, but only one name appears the same on both lists (Hammond and Rey 1953). This problem is further complicated by the fact that the version of the Onate documents printed in the Colecion de Documentation Ineditos (Pacheco y Cardenas 1864-1884) contains many misspellings and inaccuracies (Reiter 1938: 28).

The next documentary evidence related to the Jemez Province comes in the form of ecclesiastical records. The first priest assigned to the Jemez people by Onate was Fray Alonzo de Lugo, whose work was apparently centered at Giusewa Pueblo, now part of Jemez State Monument. Fray Geronimo Zarate de Salmeron served the Jemez Province in the 1620's and mentions the pueblos of Giusewa and Amoxiumqua in his Relaciones. There were apparently four missions established at one time or another among the Jemez: San Jose de los Jemez (at Guisewa), San Diego de la Congregacion (at Walatowa, present Jemez Pueblo) burned in 1622, San Diego del Monte (at Patokwa), and San Juan de los Jemez (the second mission at Walatowa). The two memorials of Fray Alonzo de Benavides (1630, 1634) contain descriptions and references to Jemez Missions, and Scholes (1938) gives a detailed history of these missions.

There are few other historical documents related to life in New Mexico for the

pre-Pueblo Revolt period. The leaders of the Revolt, and in particular the charismatic San Juan Pueblo medicine man Pope, were determined to eradicate all traces of the Spanish presence in New Mexico after the Revolt. Civil and ecclesiastical records were systematically destroyed.

The Jemez were eager participants in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and martyred one of their missionaries, Fray Juan de Jesus. However, despite their successful uprising, they feared a Spanish return. Several new pueblos were constructed in the Jemez area, and several old pueblos reoccupied during the post-Revolt interruption of Spanish rule. These pueblos were often built upon defensible, isolated high penols or mesas. Governors Otermin (1681) and Cruzate (1688, 1689) made entradas back into New Mexico from El Paso, and each time they found the Jemez out of the valleys and in pueblos high on the mesas.

De Vargas reconquered most of New Mexico in 1692 (Espinosa 1942). There were isolated pockets of resistance to the return of Spanish rule, however, and the Jemez Province was certainly among these. The Jemez resented their Keresan neighbors at Zia and Santa Ana for cooperating with the Spaniards. Several violent incidents occurred. Governor De Vargas, in the interests of peace, attacked and conquered the pueblo of Astialakwa, on a high mesa. Eighty-four Jemez were killed, 361 were taken prisoner, and all the stores of food and supplies were taken from the pueblo to Santa Fe. The pueblo was then burned, as was another constructed by natives of Santo Domingo three leagues north. These events of July 24, 1694, did not sit well with the Jemez, who soon thereafter were participants in the so-called Pueblo Revolt of 1696. The Jemez again martyred their missionary, one Fray Francisco de Jesus. The Spaniards easily resisted the revolutionary efforts of the Pueblos this time, however, and the Jemez were forced to scatter, finding even their mesas insecure and indefensible. A number of alleged "refugee" pueblos of the Jemez dating to this period have been located to the west, in former Navajo Country, and are often associated with Navajo hogans and other structures (Kidder 1920, Hall 1944).

Other groups of Jemez went to Cochiti, Taos, Santo Domingo, Acoma, and Hopi pueblos. Gradually, however, the Jemez people began to return to their homeland and re-established their present pueblo of Walatowa in 1703, under Spanish and Catholic direction. A large group of Jemez returned from Walpi in the Hopi country in 1716. In 1838, a sizeable number of refugees from Pecos Pueblo, who spoke a dialect of Towa, as did the people of the Jemez Springs area, fled their home pueblo and were accepted into Jemez Pueblo society.

Previous Archeological and Ethnological Investigations

After the end of Spanish control in 1821, and 25 years of Mexican rule, New Mexico finally became an American entity in 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Lt. James Simpson was apparently the first American to visit and report on an abandoned Jemez Pueblo. In 1849, accompanied by the lieutenant-governor of Jemez Pueblo and others, Simpson made a trip to Jemez Hot Springs and made note of the abandoned mission there at Giusewa Pueblo, (MacNitt 1964:17). Oscar Loew, a member of the Corps of

Engineers team surveying New Mexico, visited Astialakwa, Patokwa, and the mission at Guisewa in 1874 while under the guidance of a Jemez man (Loew 1879:343).

Adolf Bandelier conducted some rather brief investigations of the Jemez area during his work in the Southwest from 1880 to 1885. He made "but two short visits to the Jemez country, and had neither time nor opportunity for examining its ruins, except superficially" (Bandelier 1892:204). Nevertheless, Bandelier does relate the documentary history of the Jemez as it was told to him at that time and relates several Jemez oral traditions concerning their origin. Also of interest in Bandelier's work is his list of 18 (though he says 17) pueblo names. He locates three of these pueblos: Giusewa, Amoxiumqua, and Astialakwa.

In 1889, W. H. Holmes made a fairly extensive archeological reconnaissance of the Jemez Springs area while accompanying a field party of the United States Geological Survey under the direction of John Wesley Powell. Several of the larger Jemez sites were visited by Holmes, who drew plan maps of each site and of its location. Holmes' article (1905) was republished virtually verbatim in Hewett's 1906 publication, "Antiquities of the Jemez Plateau." While Hewett acknowledges Holmes as the author of the Jemez Valley section in fine print, it is usually Hewett who has been cited by subsequent investigators.

The next important publication concerning the Jemez area was Frederick Webb Hodge's Handbook of American Indians North of New Mexico (1912). Though somewhat dated, this publication is still informative. Hodge wrote a short history of the Jemez and included individual references to some thirty former Jemez pueblos, but few are located even approximately.

Also important was J. P. Harrington's Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians (1916). Using Jemez and other informants, Harrington published a list of place names including abandoned pueblos and a map locating many of them.

The greatest period of archeological and ethnological activity and investigation in the Jemez area was from the 1910s through the 1930s. Representatives of the School of American Archeology (later the School of American Research), the Museum of New Mexico, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology, and the University of New Mexico all performed fieldwork, including both surveys and excavations. Unfortunately, few publications resulted from the work before 1925, and little is known about this early work except as it is summarized by Reiter (1938). The main group of publications from this period were the result of archeological field schools conducted jointly by the University of New Mexico and the School of American Research. These include the reports of the excavations of Jemez Cave (Alexander and Reiter 1935), Unshagi (Reiter 1938), and Nanishagi (Reiter, Mulloy, and Blumenthal 1940). H. P. Mera's site diagrams of Jemez sites date to this period, as do the survey records and maps of Reginald Fisher's uncompleted survey of the area and W. S. Stallings, Jr.'s treering sample collections.

descriptions, environmental data, site disturbance, state and National Register status, and recommendations. The site data are presented numerically by the sites' Forest Service numbers. The complete Forest Service number would be preceded by AR 03-10-03- in all cases. No site locations are given. Exact UTM locations of these sites are available to legitimate researchers. Site names have come from a variety of sources, notably Loew 1879, Bandelier 1892, Hodge 1912, Harrington 1916, Bloom 1922, and Harper 1929. Site names listed in all these sources are summarized by Reiter (1938). Several sites are apparently known by more than one name, and most names are spelled numerous ways. I have arbitrarily selected the most commonly encountered names and spellings for use in this paper. The correlation of these names to the actual sites is a problem that has long plagued historians and archeologists. Historic Spanish documents have been of little use because of their inconsistency and ambiguity, so the primary means of assigning native names to these pueblos is from the use of native informants. The map which appears in Harrington (1916) is of some use, though some of his site locations do not agree with other sources. Records in the Survey Room of the Laboratory of Anthropology correlate some site names with site numbers. I have indicated which site name correlations are questionable by "(?)" following the name.

Artifactual data comes from Forest Service site forms and Laboratory of Anthropology records. Data concerning collections has come from the museums for the most part, and some archival data. Dates given are tree-ring dates when available and are also from artifact associations and historic references.

Site descriptions include room number estimates, features, and construction materials. Room count estimates were made by the following process: First, the number of ground floor rooms was estimated. This was accomplished by using as an average room size 2 x 3 meters. This average size was derived from excavation data at Unshagi, Nanishagi, and observations of rooms exposed in potholes on the sites themselves. After allowing for wall fall, the resulting width of the mounds were divided by 2, and the resulting length by 3. For mounds which clearly were only a single story, this was all that was required. However, many sites have very high mounds, up to 3.5 meters in height, which seem to indicate multiple stories. Excavation data from Unshagi were interpreted as indicative of two and even three story construction. Therefore, mounds higher than 2 meters were considered to have a second story of rooms and mounds higher than 2.5 meters were considered to have a third story. For two story mounds the ground floor room estimate was multiplied by 1.5 for a total room estimate, and for three story mounds, the ground floor room estimate was multiplied by 1.625. These ratios, 1.5 for two story mounds and 1.625 for three story mounds, were based on the architectural reconstruction of Unshagi based of the excavation data. Finally, the total room estimates for each room block mound at each site were totalled for the overall room estimates. This process has involved a degree of subjectivity, since none of these sites has been accurately contour mapped. Nevertheless, there is internal consistency to the room numbers estimated, and they can be used as a comparative index to site size. Environmental data includes such things as elevation, land form, nearest known available water source, location

(this page out of order)

of potentially cultivable lands and vegetational communities.

The category of site disturbances includes pothunting and other illegal excavations, legitimate excavations, and disturbance from other sources such as logging or road construction. The presence or absence of antiquities protection signs at the sites is noted here.

When speaking of register status, I am referring to the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties (State Register) and the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The State Archeologist is responsible for the State Register, and the Department of the Interior administers the National Register. I have recommended that all the sites discussed here be nominated to State and National registers (except Seshukwa, which is already on both registers, and Astialakwa and Patokwa, which are on the State Register). Being listed on the registers will give an extra veneer of protection to these sites, and such nominations are clearly the intent of Executive Order 11593.

Most of the other recommendations that I have made are simply conservation measures to repair damage already done to these sites and to discourage future damage. Potholes and other illegal excavations should be backfilled to prevent the collapse of exposed walls and other erosional damage. The holes should be lined with plastic before backfilling so that any future authorized archeological investigators would know that the fill above the plastic was intrusive. Filling these holes should help discourage future pothunting in two ways. First, having all the holes filled will take away convenient starting points for casual pothunters to dig. Second, having the holes filled will provide a baseline for future monitoring and other site surveillance. If all the illegal excavations are backfilled, then any holes observed subsequently would have to be new, and surveillance or evidence collecting could be initiated.

Obviously there is tremendous research potential at most of these sites. Since the Forest Service does not generally engage in pure archeological research, I have made only one general recommendation in this area. That recommendation is to take dendrochronology samples from exposed beams at two sites and have them dated. This is primarily a conservation measure to assure that the data will be collected before the beams are destroyed through fire, decomposition, or vandalism.

It should be remembered that these data were collected for purposes of completing Forest Service site forms. Sites as large as these exhibit considerable artifactual variability, and such ceramic types as Wiyo B/W, the Biscuit Wares, and others are found in small numbers on some sites but are usually not mentioned. These data are not the result of exhaustive analysis of the materials.

The site diagrams included in this report (Maps 1 and 2) likewise are just approximations of the size and layout of these sites. They are based, for the most part, on rapidly drawn sketch maps made by the pace and compass method. These sketches were then compared to aerial photos and other previously drawn

Also in the period of the 1910s through the 1930s, several ethnographies of the Jemez Indians were published. Albert Reagan was a government agricultural agent stationed at Jemez Pueblo and evidently was fairly well accepted into Jemez society. He published an ethnography entitled "The Jemez Indians" in 1917 and several other articles on the same subject (see Reagan 1927 for his bibliography). Elsie Clews Parsons published her ethnography of Jemez Pueblo in 1925. This work has been described recently as "thin and badly dated" (Ortiz 1979:429). An unpublished master's thesis about the Jemez Indians was prepared by Blanche Harper of the University of New Mexico in 1929.

Since 1940, archeological and ethnological investigations in the Jemez area have been sporadic. The University of New Mexico conducted a field school session in 1949 at BJ 74, a small masonry structure in a rockshelter (Luebben 1970). Florence Hawley Ellis published an article dealing with Jemez kiva magic (1952) and what is probably the definitive work concerning Jemez social organization (1964). Dr. Ellis was also an expert witness for the Pueblo of Jemez before the Indian Land Claims Commission, and her testimony (1956) provided much ethnohistoric information on the Jemez people and sites of the region.

From 1961 through 1968, Girl Scouts from the Eliza Seligman Girl Scout Camp conducted archeological survey and excavations in the Vallecitos area. This so-called Girl Scout Archeological Unit was organized by Bertha Dutton and was under the direction of Vorsila Bohrer for most of this period (S. Peckham, personal communication 1980). The records and materials recovered from those investigations are at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Gordon Bronitsky (1975) published a paper concerning the Jemez and warfare. He also has prepared a "History of the Jemez" (1971). Dietrich Fliedner conducted investigations into agricultural landuse patterns in the Jemez Area (1972). Analysis of skeletal materials from the Jemez area was reported in 1975 by James Mackey and Sally Holbrook.

Beginning in the mid-1970s, the Santa Fe National Forest conducted several cultural resource inventories of large parcels of land in the Jemez Springs area. These inventories have generally been conducted in advance of land-disturbing activities of the Forest Service such as timber sales; or road, tank, pipeline, and campground construction. In addition, outside organizations wishing to use Forest lands have performed their own cultural resource inventories, usually contracting with a third party. As a result of these cultural resource inventories conducted since 1975, a fairly substantial data base for the Jemez Springs area has been built, consisting of a computerized site file, hard copies of site forms, numerous cultural resources reports, and atlases with the exact locations for over 1,500 sites in the Jemez Springs area on USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle maps.

Regarding the pueblo sites themselves, the following data are presented in standard format for all sites, except the single rock art site that I recorded. The categories of data include site numbers, site names, references, previous investigations, artifactual data, collections made, dates, site

diagrams such as H.P. Mera's maps, which were done in the 1930s. The measurements shown on these maps can be considered accurate to within plus or minus 10%.

What follows are the site summaries from the 34 pueblo sites in the Jemez Springs area in the Santa Fe National Forest.

SITE DATA

Numbers: FS 1, LA 484, J-19

Name: Kiashita (?)

References: Harrington 1916, Reiter 1938.

Previous Investigation: Reginald Fisher's survey team recorded and mapped the site, probably in the 1930s.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E; plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Chert, chalcedony, and obsidian flakes and cores.

Density: Low, due in part to heavy tuff.

Collections: The Laboratory of Anthropology has a type sherd collection from LA 484, but it is uncertain if the collection is from this site or the site shown as LA 484 in Mera's diagrams. (FS 576).

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: Kiashita is a pueblo constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. It consists of three small separate roomblocks totalling 50 rooms around a plaza with a large kiva depression, 10 m in diameter and 2 m deep. A smaller depression lies outside the southern roomblock. The plaza is open to the east towards the Guadalupe River. A three room fieldhouse lies about 100 m southeast of the pueblo, and a spiral petroglyph was observed just north of pueblo. Those sites were not recorded. No known surveys or inventories have taken place in this area.

Environmental Data: The site is located on a bench just west of Guadalupe River at an elevation of 7,150 feet. Potentially cultivable land is present in the immediate area of the site and along the river. The vegetation is predominantly a ponderosa pine association.

Site Disturbance: At least seven rooms have been pothunted. The three room field house nearly has been almost entirely pothunted. The large kiva depression has a small pothole in it. A powerline passes within a few meters of the site, as does an abandoned railroad grade. An antiquities protection sign is posted.

Register Status: The site is potentially eligible for the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The present damage to this site should be repaired by lining

potholes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours. Monitoring or surveillance of this site should be undertaken at periodic intervals to detect future pothunting.

Numbers: FS 2, LA 136, J-13

Names: Boletsakwa

References: Bloom 1922, Harrington 1916, Reiter 1938.

Previous Investigations: This site was originally recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. H. P. Mera drew a diagram of the site in this period, 1930s by W.S. Stallings, Jr. Some test excavations were performed by members of the Girl Scout Archeological Unit in the 1960s. Tree-ring samples were collected in the 1930's by W. S. Stallings, Jr.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze E-F, plain and indented culinary wares. An anthropomorphic ceramic figurine was recovered during the Girl Scout excavations.

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian, and chalcedony flakes and cores.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: Type sherd collections and the artifact collections from the excavations are at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: Tree-ring cutting dates place the construction of Boletsakwa in the early 1680s. An inadequate dendrochronological specimen sample was taken for detailed chronological interpretation, however.

Description: Boletsakwa is a pueblo of perhaps 650 rooms constructed of shaped tuff building stones. One roomblock may have been built of adobe. There is a large kiva about 10 m in diameter and two smaller kiva depressions. There are three plaza areas. There are also two areas of bedrock grinding facilities. A smaller pueblo, FS 199, lies about 200 m north of this site. A portion of the mesa rim northeast and northwest of Boletsakwa has some low "defensive" walls and small rooms constructed upon it. There is a reservoir 15 m in diameter in this area, and some rock art panels are northeast of the site.

Environmental Data: This site is located on a high potrero or narrow mesa between two very deep canyons at an elevation of 7,240 feet. There are semi-permanent streams draining both these canyons. The mesa is large enough to have provided some runoff if water control devices such as cisterns or reservoirs were constructed. Land in the floodplains of the canyons and on the mesa top is potentially cultivable. The predominant vegetation type is a ponderosa pine association.

Site Disturbance: Boletsakwa has suffered fairly substantial damage from illegal excavations. It is located only a short, though steep, walk from a developed Forest Service recreation area. Trails lead to the site from two

directions. Though this site is very large and much remains untouched, several entire rooms have been illegally excavated, as well as part of the large kiva. Some of the disturbance is fairly recent. An antiquities protection sign has been posted.

Register Status: This site is eligible for both the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site from illegal excavations should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours. The trails leading up to the site should be destroyed or camouflaged in some way. Once the damage has been repaired, the site should be monitored at frequent intervals to detect possible future illegal activities. An alternative to closing the trails could be to develop and interpret the site and attempt to increase visitation. The trail would need very little improvement except near and on top of the mesa. Interpretive signs and brochures could be prepared explaining the historic and archeological significance of the site. The trail could be routed by all three of the pueblos on the mesa (FS 2, 199, and 580), as well as by some of the smaller sites along the present trail.

Numbers: FS 3

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: None known.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E; plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian, chert, and chalcedony flakes and cores. One chunk of unmodified petrified wood was observed.

Groundstone: Several sandstone mano fragments and a few grinding slabs were observed in pothunters' backdirt.

Density: High for this size site.

Collections: I collected a piece of wood for tree-ring dating from pothunters' backdirt. No legitimate artifact collections are known to exist.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a pueblo of perhaps 250 rooms, constructed for the most part of shaped tuff building stones. Portions of the pueblo were probably multistoried. There are three plaza areas and one kiva depression.

No known surveys or inventories have been conducted in the immediate area of this site; however, the proposed Virgin Timber Sale was inventoried in the summer of 1981 (Eck 1981). The boundaries of this sale extend to just north of the site.

Environmental Data: The site lies on a low rise of a large mesa at about 7,360 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation is a pinyon-juniper association. The surrounding mesa land could have been cultivated, and only intermittently flowing drainages exist nearby.

Site Disturbance: For a site as inaccessible as this, and one previously unrecorded and unmarked on the USGS topographic maps, this site has suffered quite a bit of illegal excavation. At least five rooms have been completely potted. No antiquities protection sign was available for posting.

Register Status: This site is eligible for both the State and National registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site should be repaired by lining potholes and potted rooms with plastic and backfilling them to natural contours. The site should be monitored at fairly frequent intervals, at least initially, to detect any possible future illegal activities.

Numbers: FS 5, LA 96, J-3

Names: Patokwa, San Diego del Monte

References: Loew 1879, Bandelier 1892, Holmes 1905, Reiter 1938, Scholes 1938.

Previous Investigations: The site was visited by Loew and Holmes before the turn of the century. It is the opinion of Scholes and most other researchers that Patokwa was the site of San Diego del Monte Mission, in use from 1694-1696. The site was recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1928, at which time they reported finding European and historic Indian ceramics. An investigation of the site by Laboratory of Anthropology researchers in the 1960s resulted in the collection of additional historic artifacts and nomination to the State Register.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze E-F, European forms.

Lithics: Obsidian, chalcedony, and basalt flakes and cores.

Groundstone: Red and tan sandstone fragments.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: The Laboratory of Anthropology has a ceramic collection from Patokwa.

Dates: No tree-ring dates have been published. Based on historic records and artifacts, this site was occupied during the last part of the Seventeenth century. There may have been an earlier pueblo on the same site.

Description: Patokwa is a large rectangular pueblo with two plaza areas and perhaps 600 rooms. It was constructed mostly of red sandstone slabs and may have been two stories or more in places. There are a few small roomblocks away from the basic rectangle and a fairly large amorphous mound that may have been an older pueblo robbed of building stones. I was able to confirm the presence of a mission building on the northwest corner of the site. There was one large kiva depression and two smaller ones. Patokwa lies about 1.6 km south of Astialakwa, another historic pueblo.

Topographic Situation: The site lies on a low mesa below a higher mesa and between two permanently flowing streams. The elevation is about 5,820 feet here. The floodplains on either stream could have been cultivated and are in cultivation presently. There are a few junipers growing around the site, but the predominant vegetation is a desert scrubland association. The stream bottomlands contain riparian willow-cottonwood associations.

Description: This site has suffered extensive damage, concentrated on the

north end of the pueblo. A bulldozer has made several cuts completely through the roomblocks, and spread the material over a wide area. This activity appears to have been deliberate pothunting and probably dates to when ownership of the site and surrounding area was private. This disturbance is not recent, as it was reported on the State Register nomination form prepared in the mid-1960s. The Forest Service has only recently acquired this site and the surrounding area in a land exchange. There are also numerous potholes throughout the site. At least three antiquities protection signs have been posted at the site.

Register Status: Patokwa is listed on the State Register and should be nominated to the National Register.

Recommendations: As one of the most significant and important early historic sites in New Mexico, Patokwa clearly deserves some special attention and protective measures. The extensive damage to the north roomblock cannot, in my opinion, be repaired or reconstructed. What can be done is to repair the smaller holes by lining them with plastic and backfilling them. The exposed rooms in the profiles of the bulldozer cuts need to be repaired or possibly excavated and stabilized to retard further slumping and illegal excavation. The site has potential for development for visitation because it is or could be made relatively accessible. However, I could not recommend development unless some archeological investigations involving testing for the presence of a mission and an earlier prehistoric pueblo or other relevant research questions were conducted. This site is too important to allow it to be carried away a sherd at a time by hordes of visitors. Besides, the Jemez State Monument is only a few miles away, and it has a much better preserved mission than that of Patokwa.

I would also recommend monitoring the site at frequent intervals to detect any possible future illegal excavations. Since the site is relatively accessible, with year-round traveled roads to the east and west, the potential is great for such activities.

Numbers: FS 7, Mera's LA 483

Names: None known.

References: Reiter 1938

Previous Investigations: H. P. Mera of the Laboratory of Anthropology made a diagram of this site in the 1930s, giving it the number LA 483. However, the Laboratory's site files show another site (FS 576) as LA 483. Therefore, I have designated FS 576 as LA 483 and this site as Mera's LA 483. (See FS 1 and FS 576.)

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze C-E; plain, corrugated, and smudged culinary wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, chalcedony, chert, jasper, and basalt flakes.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: The Laboratory of Anthropology has ceramic collections from LA 483 (Fox 1981), but it is unknown whether they are from this site or the LA 483 of the site files.

Dates: This site dates to the late Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is basically an E-shaped pueblo constructed mostly of shaped tuff building stones. There are two plaza areas and three kivalike depressions, one of which may be a reservoir. The pueblo had more than one story in places and had perhaps 300 rooms. There are at least two rooms with portions of their roofs intact. One has vigas in place across it, and the adjacent room has a complete section of roof, which has collapsed downward. No known archeological surveys have been conducted in the immediate area, and the nearest known pueblo is FS 576.

Environmental Data: The pueblo lies on a rolling section of mesa just to the west of a deep canyon with a semipermanent stream flowing through it. There are several arroyos near the site, but no water control features were observed except the possible reservoir. The elevation of the site is about 8,000 feet. The predominant vegetation type is ponderosa pine associations. The site is covered with a thick, prickly undergrowth. The surrounding mesa top and arroyo and canyon bottoms are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: This site, like Patokwa Pueblo (FS 5), has suffered extensive damage from a bulldozer cut. The site diagram drawn by H. P. Mera in the 1930s shows a contiguous roomblock on the west side of the site, but now there is a 4 to 5 m wide cut through it, with the materials scattered through one of the plazas. Here again, though, this disturbance probably dates to when

the ownership of the site and surrounding area was private, since the Forest Service only acquired this area in the mid-1960s. The bulldozer cut looks fairly old. A number of small to large potholes were also observed, as well as one completely potted room, excavated down about 2 m. The pueblo lies just a few meters east of a Forest Service road. I posted a new antiquities protection sign over one of the old, small, yellow ones that had sustained several bullet holes.

Register Status: This site is not listed on either the State or National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site from the bulldozer cut is irreparable, in my opinion. However, the smaller potholes and the potted rooms should be lined with plastic and backfilled. Since some rooms have exposed vigas, I recommend that these vigas be cored and dated. Otherwise, this valuable data could be lost through the carelessness of pothunters or the effects of a forest fire.

Since the site is on a Forest Service road, it is recommended that it be monitored at fairly frequent intervals to detect any possible future illegal excavations.

Numbers: FS 8

Name: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: None known.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E; plain smudged and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian, chalcedony, and agate flakes.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: None known.

Dates: This site would date to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

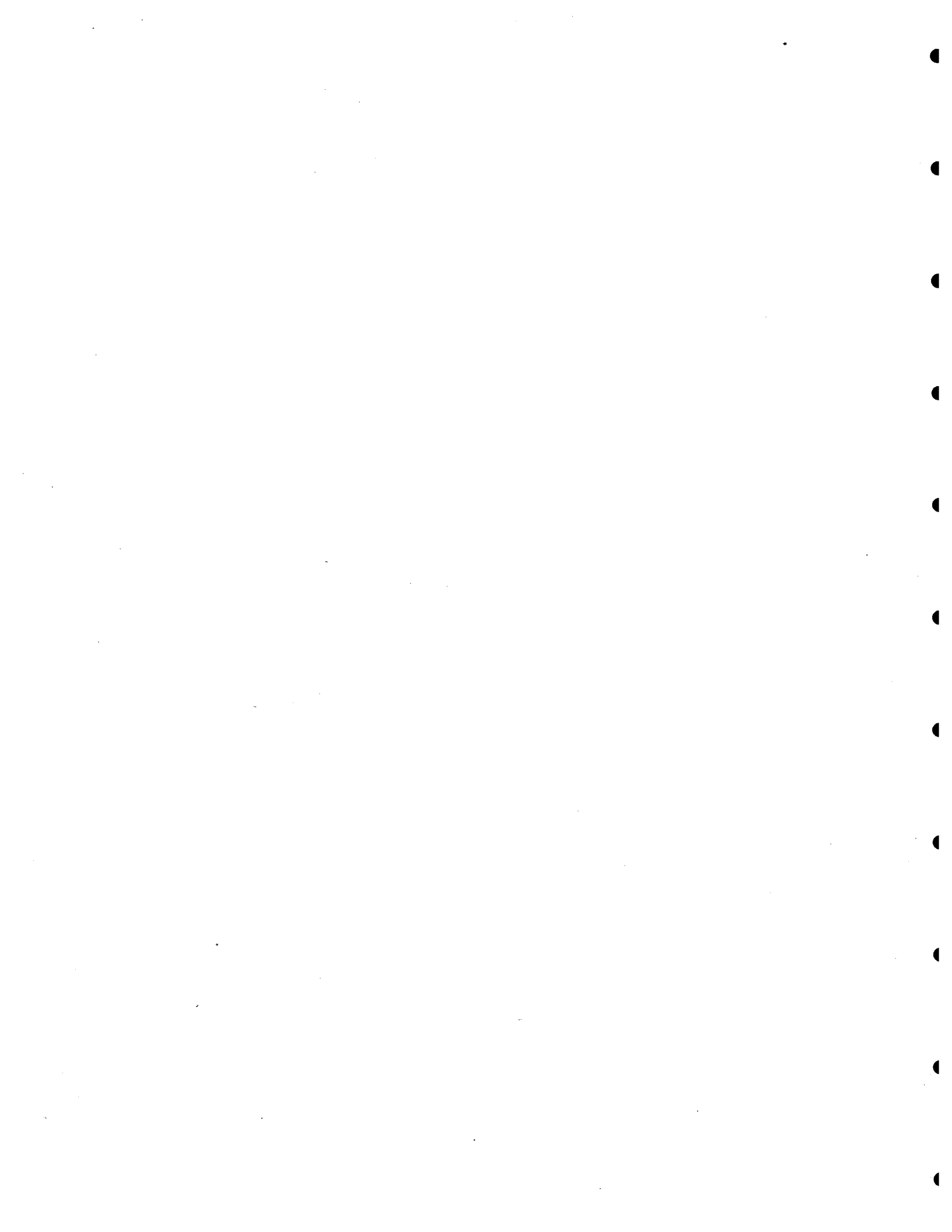
Description: This site is a medium-sized pueblo of perhaps 450 rooms, constructed of cobbles, sandstone slabs, and possibly some adobe. There are four plaza areas and two kiva depressions.

Environmental Data: Site 8 is located on a terrace above and west of an intermittent drainage at about 6,085 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation type is a juniper association. The floodplain of the drainage is potentially cultivable. There is a spring located just west of the site.

Site Disturbance: This pueblo has suffered extensive damage from illegal excavations. Fully one-third of all surface rooms have been pothunted. A number of tracks, probably from off the road vehicles, were observed near, over, and on the site.

Register Status: This site is eligible for both the State and National Registers, and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The extensive damage to this site should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours. This site should be monitored at frequent intervals to detect any possible future illegal excavations.



Numbers: FS 11, LA 482, J-2

Name: Kwastiyukwa (?), Giant Footprint Ruin

References: Holmes 1905, Reiter 1938

Previous Investigations: Some test excavations were performed in 1914 by Wesley Bradfield and others, including the Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology. This site was designated "Amoxiumqua" by this expedition, although the Amoxiumqua described by Bandelier (1892: 205-206) lies on Virgin Mesa to the east of this site. The consensus of published opinion seems to be that this site is Kwastiyukwa (see Reiter 1938: 81 for discussion). The site is designated "Giant Footprint Ruins" on the USGS 7½' quadrangle because a large footprint petroglyph was observed near the site.

Artifactual Data

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E-F; plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Chert, chalcedony, basalt, and obsidian flakes and cores.

Density: Extremely high.

Collections: The Laboratory of Anthropology has a type sherd collection.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of ceramic assemblage.

Description: A very large surface pueblo two or more stories high in some places, constructed of shaped and unshaped building stones and some adobe. There are four or five plazas, possibly 1,250 rooms, five kiva depressions within plazas, one large kiva, and one small isolated kiva 100 meters east of site, and a reservoir on the north end of the pueblo. On the north end of the pueblo are some apparently "late" roomblocks. Within these roomblocks are numerous exposed original vigas or beams. These roomblocks may indicate a reoccupation of the site during the Pueblo Revolt period.

A medium-sized pueblo (FS 7) is located about 3.25 km north of this site. No other sites are known in the immediate area for no surveys or inventories have been undertaken.

Environmental Data: The site is located on a narrow fingerlike projection of mesa land at an elevation of 7,610 feet. Although surrounded by second growth ponderosa forest, the mounds of the site itself are surprisingly free of trees. Potentially cultivable land includes the mesa area around the site. Intermittently flowing arroyos or drainages lie west and east of site. East of the site is a very deep canyon with a usually flowing creek.

Site Disturbance: A logging road dissects the site from north to south. Pothunting is not extensive, though many of the "late" component rooms on the

north side of the pueblo have potholes in them. The site has an old antiquities protection sign posted.

Register Status: This site is definitely eligible for the State and National Registers, in my opinion, and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: This site is one of the largest and most complex protohistoric Jemez sites known. Dendrochronological samples should be taken from the exposed beams of the north roomblock of this pueblo and dated. This type of information would be extremely valuable for interpreting this site and its role in the history of the Jemez region. The wood in these beams is exposed to the elements and vandals. A fire could burn the beams, and although carbonized logs can be dated, more accurate dates can be obtained from the unburned beams. The damage caused by illegal excavations should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours. Surveillance of this site should be undertaken at frequent intervals to detect potential future pothunting. The road going through the site should be closed by means of a gate or cutting. We should request that the USGS not mark this site on the topographic quad maps.

Numbers: FS 12, LA 303 and 5927, J-27

Names: Seshukwa, San Juan Mesa Ruin.

References: Bloom 1922, Reiter 1938, Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister 1953.

Previous Investigations: This site was originally recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. H.P. Mera drew a diagram of the site in the 1930s. Tree-ring samples were collected by W. S. Stallings, Jr., in 1932. The Girl Scout Archeological Unit rerecorded this site as LA 5927 in the 1960s. This site was partially mapped by alidade and plane-table by Forest Service archeologists and volunteers in 1980.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E-F; plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian, and chalcedony flakes and cores. One very large boulder of fine-grained basalt was observed.

Groundstone: Sandstone and basalt mano and metate fragments are present on surface.

Density: Extremely high.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: There is a single tree-ring cutting date of 1597, insufficient for interpretation (Robinson, Hannah, and Harrill 1972). The site dates to the Pueblo IV and V periods on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a very large pueblo of perhaps 1,100 rooms constructed mostly of shaped tuff building stones. There are four kiva depressions and four plaza areas. There is an isolated kiva depression 50 m east of the pueblo. The site has walls standing up to 3 m. There appear to be some "late" rooms constructed on top of an earlier architectural component. Several rock art figures are located on the cliff just east, and below the ruin.

Topographic Situation: The site is located on a narrow fingerlike mesa at about 7,920 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation is a ponderosa pine association. The mesa around the site and lower-lying intermittent drainage areas are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: This site has suffered and is suffering tremendous damage from illegal excavations. Although the site is very large and much of it remains untouched, it is gradually being destroyed. Unfortunately, the site is right beside a fairly well traveled Forest Service Road and appears to be

well-known locally. Its location also appears on the USGS quadrangle map. There is an antiquities protection sign posted.

Register Status: This site is listed on both the State and National Registers.

Recommendations: Some drastic and immediate actions need to be taken to repair the damage to this site, preserve it for the future, and protect it from further vandalism.

The damage to this site should be repaired as soon as possible by lining holes with plastic sheeting and backfilling to natural contours. Some additional work may also be needed to mitigate the effects of the extensive vandalism to the site. At one point during the summer of 1980, the skeletal remains of at least seven different individuals were observed in pothunters' backdirt. Once the damage to the site has been repaired and the usable data recovered, then an aggressive program of protection must be initiated. Frequent monitoring of the site, perhaps even daily inspections during the warm seasons, would be desirable. The fire lookout at Cerro Pelado could inspect the site visually from the tower, even checking for campfires or other lights at night. If these measures fail to prevent future vandalism, then a security fence around the site may be needed, or closure of the road or the site itself by the Forest Supervisor may be necessary. Another possibility would be an interpretative program designed to bring more visitors to the site. With more visitors, there should be less of an opportunity for vandals to work undisturbed. The USGS should be requested to remove the location of the site from their topographic quadrangle maps.

The Forest Service has a legally mandated responsibility to protect this very significant site. As one of only two sites on the Santa Fe National Forest currently listed on the National Register, this site deserves better care and a greater concern and sensitivity for its potential value for research or recreational interests.

Numbers: FS 18, LA 5920

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: The Girl Scout Archeological Unit recorded this site and at least six smaller sites in the immediate vicinity in the mid-1960s.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, basalt, and chalcedony flakes.

Ground Stone: Some sandstone mano fragments observed in pothunting backdirt.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

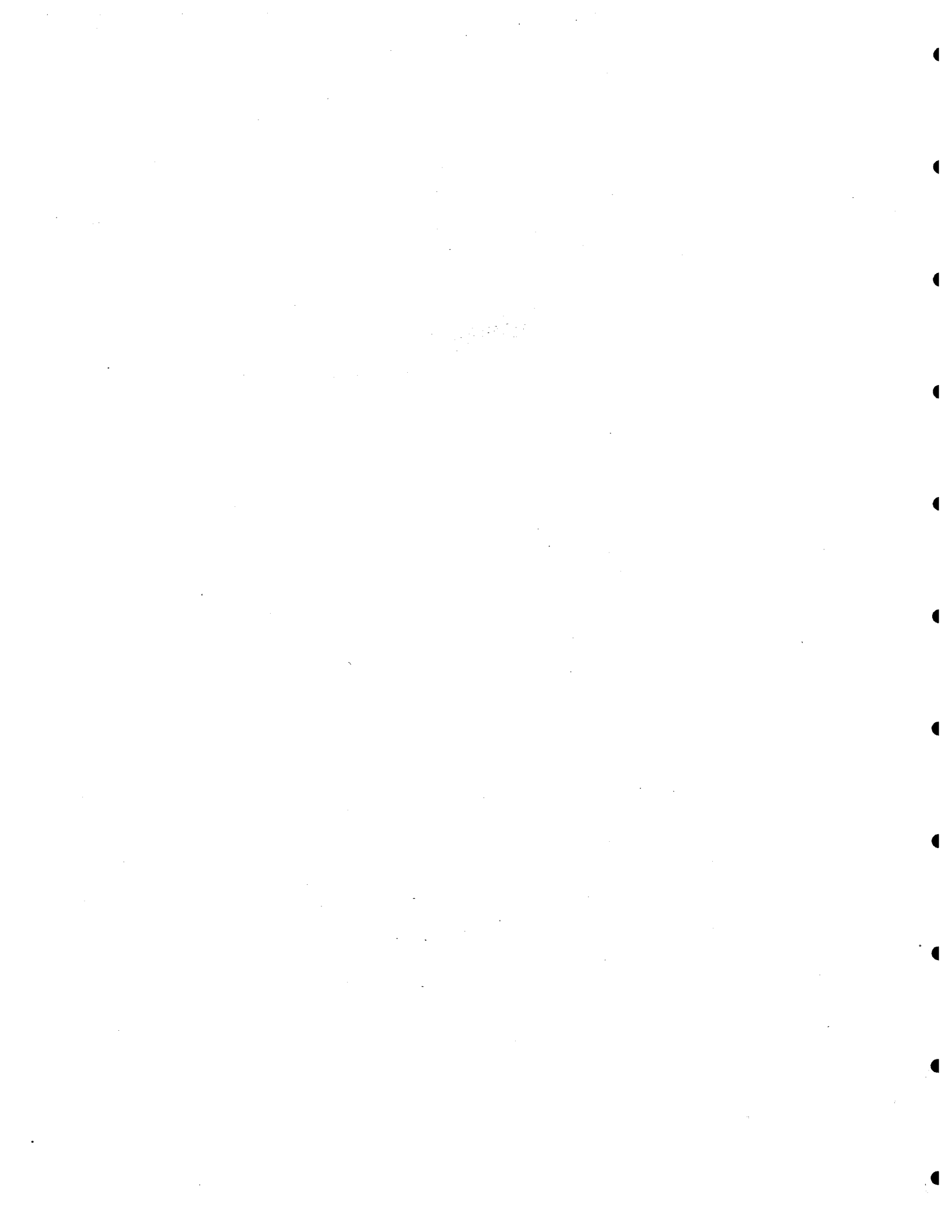
Description: FS 18 is a pueblo of perhaps 475 rooms constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. There are three plazas and three kiva depressions. Portions of the pueblo were probably two or more stories.

Environmental Data: FS 18 is located on a mesa at about 7,640 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation type is a ponderosa pine association. The surrounding mesa top and lower-lying drainage areas are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: This pueblo has suffered extensive damage from illegal excavations. At least 25 or 30 rooms and one kiva have been partially excavated. This is one of the most severely pothunted sites in the area. An old antiquities protection sign was posted at the site.

Register Status: This site is eligible for both the State and National registers and should be nominated to both, in my opinion.

Recommendations: The extensive damage to this site should be repaired by lining the holes with plastic and backfilling them to natural contours. Once this has been accomplished, the site should be monitored at frequent intervals to detect any possible future illegal activities. This is critical for this site, since it has obviously been a target of pothunters for a long time.



Numbers: FS 30, LA 5918

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: This site was recorded in 1961 as LA 5918 by the Girl Scout Archeological Unit. They only recorded and mapped the small portion of the site that lies on the Forest, however.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E; plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian, and chalcedony flakes were observed, as was a small chalcedony projectile point.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: The Laboratory of Anthropology has a type sherd collection, three projectile points, a pipe, a mano, a scraper, and a metate from this site.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a medium-sized pueblo of perhaps 525 rooms, constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. There are three kiva depressions and three plaza areas. However, most of the architectural features of this site lie on Jemez Reservation lands. A fence marking the boundary between the Forest and the Reservation traverses the northern portion of the site. Some terrace walls and check dams were observed north of the site.

Environmental Data: The site lies on a ridge between two deep canyons at an elevation of about 7,620 feet. The predominant vegetation is a ponderosa pine association. Water could have been obtained from drainages in the canyon bottoms. The ridge top appears to have been cultivated, since soil/water control features were observed; and the canyon bottoms would also be potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: At least two rooms have been partially pothunted on the Forest side of the fence. One completely pothunted room was observed just over the fence on Reservation land. No antiquities protection sign was available for posting. An old logging road runs within 100 m of the site but is not in use today.

Register Status: This site is eligible for both the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both, in my opinion.

Recommendations: Since most of this site lies on Jemez Reservation lands, perhaps consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Jemez Pueblo officials would be advisable before any action is taken to mitigate the damage to this site. If they were in agreement as to the value of repairing the damage to the site, then perhaps a cooperative restoration venture could be undertaken.

Minimally, this would involve lining potholes with plastic sheeting and back-filling them to natural contours, along with the posting of antiquities protection signs on both sides of the fence. The site should then be monitored periodically to detect any possible future illegal activities.

Numbers: FS 31 and 504; LA 132 and 133, LA 5931 and 5914, J-11

Name: Kiatsukwa (?)

References: Bloom 1922

Previous Investigations: This site was originally recorded in the 1930s by the Laboratory of Anthropology as LA 132 and 133 and again by the Girl Scout Archeological Unit in the 1960s as LA 5931 and 5914. H. P. Mera drew a diagram map of the site in the 1930s. Tree-ring samples were taken by W. S. Stallings in the 1930's. This site was inventoried for the Forest Service during the Cerro del Pino Cultural Resources Survey (Green 1977) and Resurvey (Dougherty 1980).

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E-F, plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, basalt, and chalcedony flakes and cores.

Density: Very high.

Collection: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: The five tree-ring dates "reflect activity around 1615 for the provinces given" (Robinson, Hannah, and Harrill 1972:34). The site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: Kiatsukwa, though recorded here under the one name, is in reality two distinct pueblo units separated by perhaps 75 m. The northernmost unit, FS 31, is the larger of the two. It consists of several large mounds of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. There are three plaza areas, each containing one kiva depression. A large kiva depression lies approximately 20 m south of the site, between site 31 and site 504. Site 504 is also constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. It is rectangular in shape and has two plazas and three kiva depressions.

Topographical Situation: Kiatsukwa lies on a mesa at about 7,720 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation type is of ponderosa pine associations. The surrounding mesa top and lower lying drainage areas to the south of the site are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: At least two rooms at this site were excavated in search of datable tree-ring material. A few other rooms appear to have been partially excavated (illegally). In at least one of these excavated rooms, a large section of wall has collapsed inward. This site also suffered some damage from activities associated with the Cerro del Pino Timber Sale. This damage in one of the plaza areas consisted of the construction of small water bars every 10 meters or so across an old logging road reused during the sale. It also

appears that a bulldozer was driven over portions of several mounds. An old antiquities protection sign had been posted at the site.

Register Status: This site is definitely eligible for both the State and National Registers, and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling them to natural contours. The recent damage in the plaza area and elsewhere may require stronger mitigative measures. This might include some test excavations to evaluate any possible damage to subsurface features. Should the disturbance be found to be more than surficial, appropriate measures to recover remaining data or repair the damage should be initiated. Since it does not appear possible to assign blame to any single source for the recent damage to the site, the Forest Service should face up to its responsibilities for protection of this site and repair the damage. Hopefully, we learn from experience and can take steps to prevent future damage to this and other sites from activities associated with timber sales.

Once the damage is repaired, this site should be monitored frequently to detect any possible future illegal activities. The nearness of the road to this site makes it a prime candidate for pothunters because, while the north unit is visible from the road, it would be possible to excavate illegally at the south unit and not be seen from the road.

Numbers: FS 199, LA 135

Names: None known.

References: Housley 1974.

Previous Investigations: It was originally recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. This site was recorded by the summer archeological crew of the Santa Fe National Forest in 1979.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, plain and smudged utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt and obsidian flakes.

Density: Fairly low, although it extends downslope in three directions around the site.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site had about 350 rooms constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. There is a "defensive" wall built across the south end of the site, which is about 1 meter high and 1 m wide. The structure of the site is poorly defined on the surface. It is possible that this site may have been robbed of building materials to construct Boletsakwa (FS 2), just 200 meters south. It appears to have been a single unit, but no walls or alignments are visible except in disturbed areas.

Environmental Data: The pueblo is located on a high potrero or narrow mesa projection between two deep canyons at an elevation of 7,280 feet. The site itself is covered with cholla, but the predominant vegetation is a ponderosa pine association. Some runoff could have been collected on the mesa itself. Both canyons are drained by semipermanent streams. The mesa top and lower-lying areas along the drainages are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: This site is near a developed Forest Service recreation area, and trails lead up to it from both sides of the mesa. Quite a few illegal excavations were observed on a visit to this site (1/31/81). A number of these were fairly recent. Several potholes had spur tunnels extending through walls and into the mound. In at least one instance, one of these had recently collapsed, causing further damage to the site. I posted an antiquities protection sign.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for the State and National Registers and should be nominated.

Recommendations: Strong action is needed to repair the damage to this site and to protect it from any future vandals. A mitigation plan should be developed to reconstruct the damaged walls, line holes with plastic, and backfill to natural contours. The trails leading up to the site should be destroyed and perhaps camouflaged by grass, forb, or tree planting or seeding. Frequent monitoring of this site is needed, since it has been the target of so much vandalism and is so near the recreational facilities. An alternative could be to develop and interpret the site and attempt to increase visitation. The trail would not need much improvement, except near and on top of the mesa. Interpretive signs and brochures could be prepared explaining the historic and archeological significance of the site. The trail could be routed by all three pueblos on the mesa (FS 2, 199, and 580) as well as some of the smaller sites along the present trail.

Numbers: FS 320, LA 541, J-8

Names: Nanishagi

References: Harrington 1916, Reiter 1938, Reiter, Mulloy, and Blumenthal 1940.

Previous Investigations: The site was partially excavated in the 1930s (see Reiter, Mulloy, and Blumenthal 1940). Tree-ring samples were collected by Reiter in 1938. The site was inventoried in 1979 by Forest Service staff and volunteers.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E; plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, basalt, and chalcedony flakes and cores.

Groundstone: Basalt mano and metate fragments.

Density: High.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at Laboratory of Anthropology. Artifacts from the excavations are housed at the Maxwell Museum.

Dates: Tree-ring dates range from the mid-thirteenth into the mid-sixteenth centuries; the latest is 1570. These dates conform with the ceramic evidence.

Description: Nanishagi is a medium-sized pueblo constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff, basalt, and limestone building stones. The site probably had about 450 rooms and five kivas. It is located just over 1 km from Unshagi.

Environmental Data: Nanshagi is located on a bench above a permanent stream at about 6,760 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation is a ponderosa pine - Encinal ecotone association (pine-oak, juniper, pinyon). The floodplain of the stream and the benches and terraces above the pueblo are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: As previously mentioned, a portion of the site has been excavated for research purposes. In addition, a number of illegal excavations have occurred. There is a powerline running through the site, and one pole is implanted in one of the mounds. I have posted an antiquities protection sign at the site.

Register Status: This site is definitely eligible for the State and National Registers, and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to the site from both the research and illegal excavations should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling to

natural contours. This is a conservation measure to prevent future deterioration. I feel that this site, together with the nearby pueblo, Unshagi, presents an excellent opportunity for interpretation and tourist development. Both sites are very accessible from a paved road, both sites have been partially excavated, and so much information exists on them. Artifacts from both sites could be borrowed from the extensive collections at the Maxwell Museum for exhibit. If the sites were to be developed, then the excavated portions could perhaps be re-excavated and stabilized, giving the public a chance to what these pueblos were like. There are no excavated and stabilized pueblo sites in the Jemez area. Giusewa, the pueblo at Jemez State Monument, was partially excavated, but is now mostly backfilled.

Numbers: FS 337, LA 123, J-10

Names: Unshagi

References: Hodge 1912, Harrington 1916, Tanquist-Miller 1933, Reiter 1938.

Previous Investigations: Unshagi was about two-thirds excavated in the 1930s by Paul Reiter in association with the School of American Research and the University of New Mexico. The site was inventoried by Forest Service staff and volunteers in 1979.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E, plain and corrugated utility wares - several whole vessels as well as sherds.

Lithics: Projectile points, blades, a few drills as well as numerous flakes and cores mostly of obsidian, some of chalcedony.

Bone and antler artifacts: Present.

Groundstone: Present.

Pipes: Present.

Worked Sherds: Present.

Shell: Present.

Collections: A type sherd collection and some materials from the excavations are at the Laboratory of Anthropology. Extensive collections of materials excavated are at the Maxwell Museum.

Dates: Tree-ring dates indicate that construction began at Unshagi in the early 1400s, or possibly in the late 1300s, continuing into the latter 1500s. The pueblo was probably occupied until around 1628.

Description: Unshagi is a medium-sized pueblo of perhaps 300 rooms. It was constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff and other building stones. There are three kivas and two plaza areas. Numerous architectural and other features are described in Reiter's 1938 excavation report.

Environmental Data: The site is located on a bench above a permanent stream at about 6,760 feet in elevation. The predominant vegetation is a ponderosa pine - encinal ecotone association (pine-oak, juniper, and pinyon). The floodplain of the stream and the benches and terraces above are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: The site has been about two-thirds excavated. There have also been numerous illegal excavations. A powerline and poles go over and into

the site. The site is visible from a paved road and is, therefore, probably more liable to be vandalized. I posted an antiquities protection sign at the site.

Register Status: This site is definitely eligible for the State and National Registers, and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The authorized and unauthorized excavations should be lined with plastic and backfilled to natural contours. An alternative might be to re-excavate some of the rooms and kivas excavated, stabilize the walls, and interpret/develop the site for visitors. This site would be quite suitable for development because it is easily accessible from a paved road, and it has been partially excavated. Much information exists about the site, and extensive collections of artifacts could be obtained by loan for exhibit. The USGS should be requested to remove the location of this site from their topographic quadrangle maps.

Numbers: FS 360, LA 1825, J-1

Names: Astialakwa, Guadalupe Mesa Ruin.

References: Loew 1879, Holmes 1905, Espinosa 1942, Dougherty 1980.

Previous Investigations: The entire mesa upon which Astialakwa is located was surveyed in 1979 by the Santa Fe National Forest summer archeological crew. (Dougherty 1980).

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze E-F; plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, basalt, and chalcedony flakes.

Groundstone: Basalt and sandstone mano fragments; bedrock grinding facilities.

Density: High.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo Revolt period (late 1600's) on the basis of historical references and the ceramic assemblage.

Description: Astialakwa, if one considers the entire mesa top upon which it is located, is a fortified habitation/refugee pueblo with numerous haphazardly arranged roomblocks, defensive walls, shrines and agricultural features. No detailed description will be given here as the complete description of everything on the mesa appears in Dougherty (1980).

Topographic Situation: This pueblo lies atop a high, isolated mesa at an elevation of about 6,680 feet. Smaller special activity sites associated with the pueblo lie at elevations several hundred feet lower and higher. The predominant vegetation is a pinyon-juniper association. There are intermittent drainages dissecting the mesa. The mesa top is potentially cultivable in some areas, though portions are exposed bedrock. The river drainages on either side of the mesa have fertile floodplains suitable for agriculture, though there is a horrendous 335 m elevation difference from the valley to the pueblo.

Site Disturbance: There has been considerable damage to this site from illegal excavations. A number of rooms have been completely excavated. One conviction for illegal excavations at this site has been obtained. There is considerable evidence of modern usage of this site in the form of hearth rings, possible shrines, and trash, which may indicate usage of the site for sacred/ceremonial purposes by the Jemez people.

Register Status: This site is listed on the State Register but not on the National Register. Astialakwa is, in my opinion, one of the most important abandoned historic aboriginal sites in New Mexico. Its significance to the history of New Mexico is great. This site should be nominated to the National Register, including the entire mesa top, as a district type nomination.

Recommendations: If Astialakwa is being used by the Jemez people for sacred/ceremonial purposes, then probably the Forest Service should do nothing to the site but monitor it for illegal activities. Perhaps by consulting with Jemez Pueblo officials, a rough schedule of their activities at the site could be obtained, during which time it would not be monitored. Given the difficulty of access, aerial reconnaissance might be the best way to monitor the site. Aerial photos could be taken and compared to detect recent damage. If recent damage was observed, then a foot reconnaissance could be initiated. If the repair would not disturb native religious values, the integrity of the site could best be maintained by repairing the damage from illegal excavations by lining holes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours.

Numbers: FS 400, LA 478, J-33

Name: Wabakwa

References: Reiter 1938.

Previous Investigations: This site was recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. H. P. Mera drew a diagram of the site, probably in the 1930s. The site was inventoried during the Pueblito Timber Sale Cultural Resources Inventory (Elliott 1980b).

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W; plain corrugated and smudged utility wares, low frequencies of early Glaze paint wares (Glaze A).

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian, and chalcedony flakes and cores.

Density: Extremely high.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: The site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is an extremely large, very long (435 m) multi-storied pueblo constructed for the most part of shaped tuff building stones. The pueblo had perhaps 1,400 rooms. There are four plaza areas but only one large depression, at the extreme southern end of the site. This depression may have been a water reservoir and not a kiva. Numerous small one to four room field houses have been recorded near this site.

Topographic Situation: This site is located on a narrow ridgelike mesa at about 7,680 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation is a ponderosa pine association. The surrounding mesa land and the lower lying intermittent drainage bottoms east and west of the site are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: Some illegal excavations have occurred, but given the size of this site, the damage is not extensive. A few entire rooms have been cleaned out. An old antiquities protection sign was already posted at the site. This entire site, plus a zone of about 100 to 150 m around it were removed from the Pueblito Timber Sale on the recommendation of the District Office. This zone was marked by orange flagging on trees every 100 feet or so. Unfortunately, an old logging road running by the site was graded and widened prior to the timber sale, but after the inventory.

Register Status: This site is definitely eligible for the State and National Registers, and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site should be repaired by lining pot holes with black plastic and backfilling to natural contours. The road running through the site should be closed and destroyed, and heavy trucks connected with logging in the area definitely should not be allowed to use it. During and after the timber is sold in the surrounding areas, the site should be carefully monitored at frequent intervals to detect any possible illegal activities at the site.

Numbers: FS 505, J-73

Names: Hot Springs Pueblo

References: Luebben 1970

Previous Investigations: This site was test excavated by Paul Reiter in 1939. It was recorded by Forest Service archeologists and volunteers in 1980.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian, and chalcedony flakes.

Density: Very low because of heavy duff cover.

Collections: Neither the Laboratory of Anthropology nor the Maxwell Museum could locate any record of location of the materials from Reiter's excavations. It is possible that they may be uncatalogued in storage at one of these institutions.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a pueblo of perhaps 75 rooms constructed of unshaped and shaped building stones. The structure of the site is difficult to characterize because of the heavy duff cover, the old test trenches and pot holes, and the somewhat haphazard arrangement of roomblocks. There is one plaza area with roomblocks on all four sides.

Environmental Data: The pueblo is located on a bench a few hundred meters above a permanent stream. The elevation is about 7,280 feet at the site. The only potentially cultivable land would be on the scattered benches and terraces along the streams and perhaps on the mesa top above the pueblo. The predominant vegetation is a ponderosa pine association.

Site Disturbance: There have been test excavations at the site. The extent of these excavations is unknown, but it appears that a row of rooms along the south side of the plaza may have been the area excavated. At least two rooms have been pothunted fairly recently. There also is a Forest Service trail constructed over and through the site. The construction of the trail did quite a bit of damage to the site, not to mention that it is probably responsible for bringing more people to the site. An antiquities protection sign has been posted.

Register Status: This site is eligible for both State and National registers and should be nominated to both, in my opinion.

Recommendations: Since the site has a heavily used trail running through it

and it does not appear possible to reroute the trail, perhaps the site should be developed for visitation by interpretative signs and brochures. In any case, since they will be visited by large numbers of people, frequent monitoring of the site is necessary to detect and prevent any future pothunting damage. If the site were to be developed, then perhaps the potholes and test excavations could be cleaned out and the walls stabilized. Otherwise, the holes should be lined with plastic sheeting and backfilled to natural contours.

Numbers: FS 530, LA 481, J-4

Names: Amoxiumqua (?)

References: Bandelier 1892, Holmes 1905, Chapman 1911, Harrington 1916, Reiter 1938, de Zarate Salmeron 1966.

Previous Investigations: This site, whose name was confused with that of Kwastiyukwa (FS 11) by Harrington (1916) and others, was partially excavated in the early 1900s by several different organizations and groups of individuals. Reiter (1938:81) summarizes what is known about this work, as well as the confusion concerning the naming of this site (p. 82). The site was inventoried by Forest Service archeological staff in the summer of 1980.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze A-E; plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, basalt, and chalcedony flakes.

Groundstone: Red sandstone mano fragments and a rhyolite metate.

Other: Also found at this site was a fleshing tool made from a human bone, a right femur. Some "Venetian" beads were also found around the neck of one of the skeletons excavated (Reiter 1938:85-86).

Density: Extremely high.

Collections: Collections of ceramics and some other materials are known to exist at the Maxwell Museum, Laboratory of Anthropology and the Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology in Toronto. Since the Bureau of American Ethnology participated in some of the excavations, it seems likely that at least some of the materials are contained in the Smithsonian Museum.

Dates: There is a single tree-ring date of 1502 for this site. However, given the presence of historic period ceramics, the references to the site by name in the Relaciones de Zarate de Salmeron (1966), and the presence of "Venetian" beads reported by Reiter (1938:86), it seems extremely likely that the site was occupied historically. It was probably abandoned sometime prior to 1680.

Description: Amoxiumqua is very complex and difficult to characterize structurally. It is basically a large, multistoried pueblo constructed of both adobe and masonry, with at least four plaza areas, eight small kiva depressions, one large kiva depression, and a large reservoir depression with an earthen dam on the lowest sides. The plaza areas are at significantly different elevations, which is puzzling because the whole pueblo seems to have been built on relatively flat ground. It may be that the uppermost component is superimposed upon an earlier architectural unit. The reservoir is another unusual, though not unknown, feature of this site. Others are present at Kwastiyukwa (FS 11) and Wabakwa (FS 400).

Environmental Data: Amoxiumqua is located on an elevated section of a very high mesa about 400 m from the edge. The elevation is about 7,800 feet. The predominant vegetation type is a ponderosa pine association. The mesa top around the site and especially a slightly lower-lying open area to the east are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: Though partially excavated, the work occurred as much as seventy years ago, and it is difficult to determine exactly which rooms were excavated from the diagrams in Chapman's notebook. Illegal excavations have occurred, some fairly recently. However, given the size of this site, the disturbance is not extensive. An old antiquities protection sign was posted at the site.

Register Status: Amoxiumqua is one of the most important and significant sites to the prehistory and early history of this entire area. Beyond a doubt, this site is eligible and should be nominated to the State and National Registers.

Recommendations: The present damage to the site should be repaired by lining the holes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours. The site should be monitored at frequent intervals to detect and prevent any future damage. The USGS should be requested to remove the location of this site from its topographic quadrangle map. There are two spur roads leading to the site that should be destroyed by ripping or ditches and perhaps camouflaged by planting trees in their tracks.

Numbers: FS 535, LA 385 and 5928

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: This site was originally recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s as LA 385 and again by the Girl Scout Archeological Unit in 1963 as LA 5928. It was inventoried by Forest Service staff in 1980, during cultural resource investigations connected with the Cerro del Pino Timber Sale.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, plain and smudged utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian and chalcedony flakes.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a small, C-shaped pueblo of perhaps 75 rooms constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. It was almost surely only one story high as the present mound is only a meter or so high. There are two single room masonry units in the plaza area, and one small kiva depression. This site lies about 50 m north of FS 554 and about 750 m from Kiatsukwa (FS 31 and 504). Several fieldhouses and small sites have been inventoried in the immediate area.

Environmental Data: This site is located on a narrow fingerlike mesa at about 7,530 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation is a ponderosa pine association. The mesa top and lower-lying drainage areas to the south, east, and west of the site are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: There is quite a bit of damage from illegal excavations at this site. A number of rooms have small holes in them, and there is a large hole in the plaza area. This site suffered extensive damage to its plaza areas by activities associated with the Gravel Timber Sale in 1981. This damage has not been repaired. An antiquities protection sign was posted.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for the State and National registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site from pothunting and logging operations should be repaired. Consideration should be given to closing the

logging road that runs within a few meters of this site. It is not a primary route, and the closure of it probably would cause little hardship. The site should be monitored at regular intervals to detect any future illegal activities at this site.

Numbers: FS 554, LA 386 and 5929

Names: None known.

References:

Previous Investigations: This site was originally recorded as LA 386 by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. It was also recorded by the Girl Scout Archeological Unit as LA 5929 in the 1960s. The site was inventoried for the Forest Service as part of the cultural resource inventory investigations for the Cerro del Pino Timber Sale (Green 1977, Dougherty 1980).

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze A; plain, indented corrugated, and plain corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian and chalcedony flakes.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblages.

Description: This site is basically as small C-shaped pueblo of perhaps 150 rooms. It was constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. There is a small detached room block within the plaza area, as well as two small kiva depressions. FS site 535 is approximately 50 m north of site, and Kiatsukwa (FS 31 and 504) is located about 750 m away. In addition, several small field houses have been inventoried in the vicinity of this site.

Environmental Data: This site is located on a narrow fingerlike mesa at about 7,530 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation type is a ponderosa pine association. The mesa top and lower-lying drainage areas to the south, east, and west of the site are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: This site was damaged by timbering operations connected with the Cerro del Pino and Gravel Timber Sales. This damage was from bulldozers driving over a portion of the pueblo mound and disturbing the ground within the plaza area and other extramural activity areas. There is very little other damage to the site. A logging road runs a few meters east of the site and has disturbed other extramural areas of the pueblo. An antiquities protection sign was posted.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site from logging operations should be repaired. A mitigation plan needs to be developed and a memorandum of agreement entered into by the Forest Service and the SHPO. The other minor damage to the site from illegal excavations could easily be repaired by lining the holes with black plastic and backfilling to natural contours. Closure of the road running by this site and FS 535 should be considered. The site should be monitored at regular intervals to detect any future illegal activity.

Numbers: FS 571, LA 130, J-41

Name: Pejunkwa (?)

References: Bloom 1922

Previous Investigations: The site was originally recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. H. P. Mera drew a diagram of the site, probably also in the 1930s.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze A, plain and indented utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, basalt, and chalcedony flakes.

Groundstone: Basalt and sandstone mano and metate fragments.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV Period on the basis of ceramic assemblage.

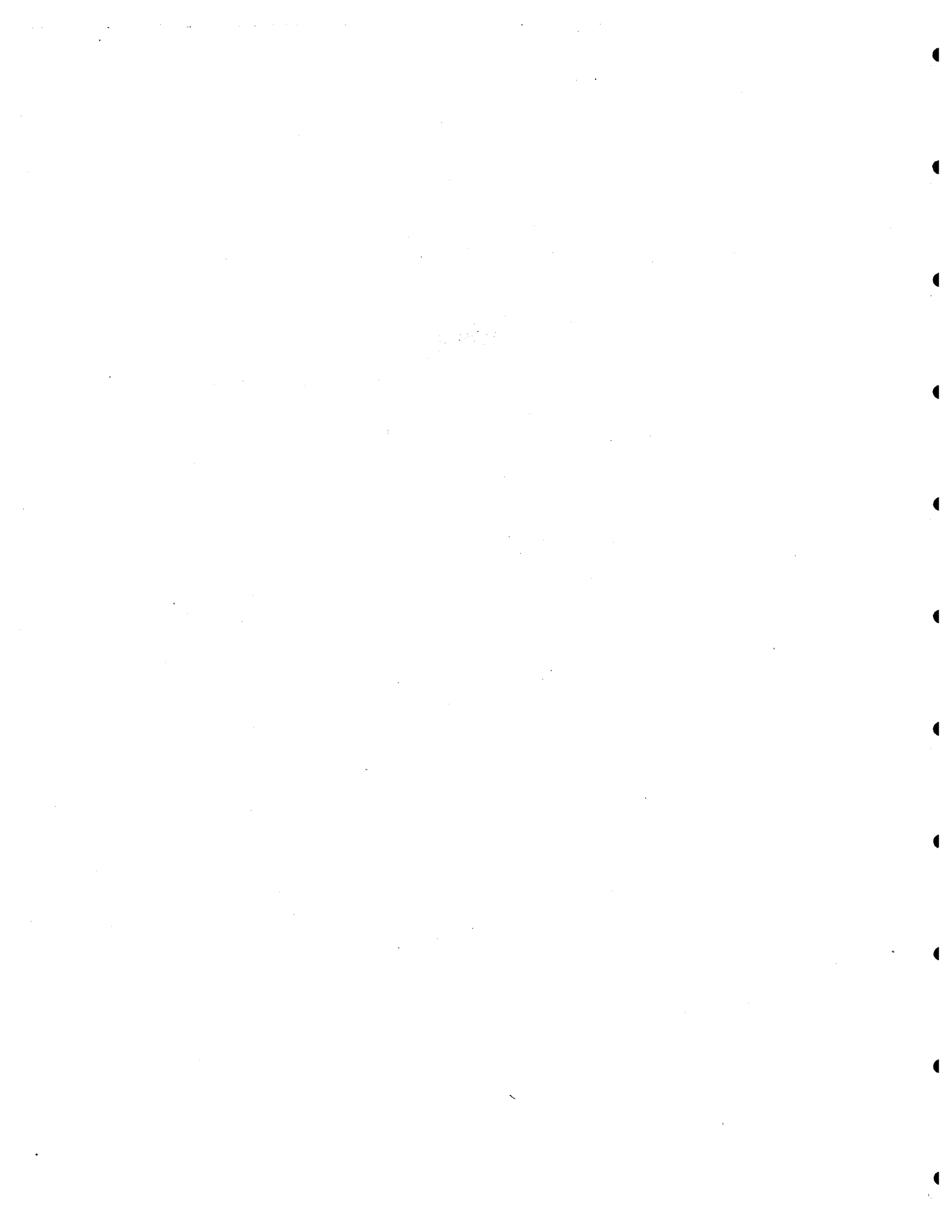
Description: This is a very large pueblo two to possibly three stories high in places and probably constructed of shaped and unshaped building stones and adobe. There are possibly 1,300 rooms in six separate roomblocks and five plaza areas. Only one kiva depression was noticed, a large kiva on the south side of the pueblo.

Environmental Data: This site is located on a mesa at about 7,560 feet elevation. Potentially cultivable land is found on mesa in all directions from the site. The vegetation in this area is predominantly a ponderosa pine association. Two small drainages, intermittent at best, are quite near. A Forest Service road runs just north of this site and passes within 10 m of it at closest. Another Forest Service road passes about 200 m south of the site.

Site Disturbance: Quite a bit of pothunting activity, some quite recent, was observed. This recent activity seems to have been concentrated on the eastern side of the pueblo. An antiquities protection sign is posted.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours. Since recent pothunting has been observed, frequent visits to the site should be made to make sure no further damage occurs.



Numbers: FS 572, LA 189, J-42

Names: Guacamayo Ruin, Kiabakwa (?)

References: Bloom 1922.

Previous Investigations: This site was recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. The site and surrounding area was completely inventoried in the summer of 1981 in advance of the Borrego Timber Sale (Mills 1981).

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze A, plain and indented utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, basalt, chalcedony, chert, and jasper flakes.

Density: Low, due to heavy duff.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

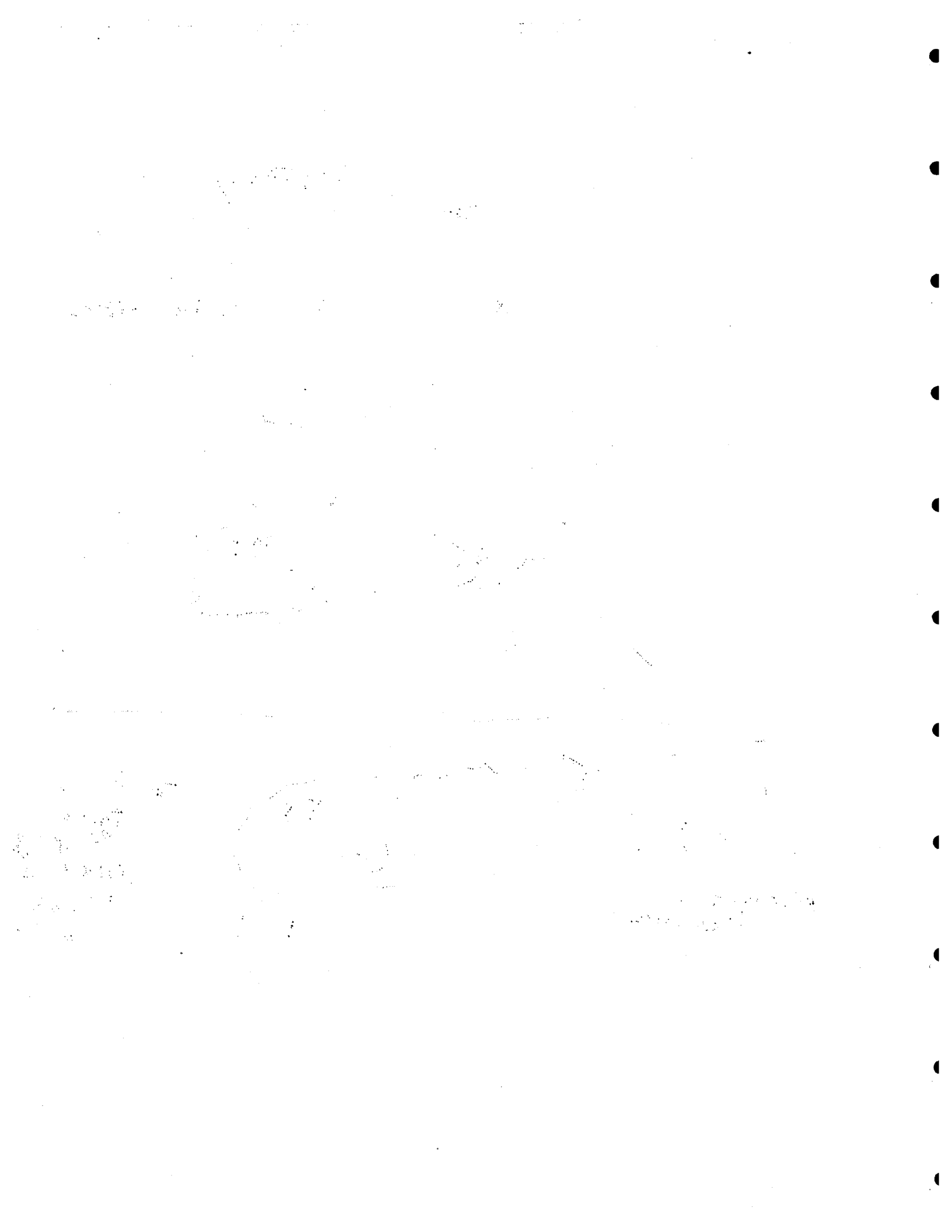
Description: This is a medium-sized surface pueblo constructed of unshaped building stones and adobe. There are possibly 400 rooms in three to four separate roomblocks. Portions of the northern unit were probably two to three stories. One large kiva depression is found in the southern plaza, and some agricultural terrace walls are in the area immediately east of pueblo.

Environmental Data: This site is located in a canyon where two intermittent drainages come together. Potentially cultivable land lies in the flood plains of the drainages, and on the mesas on both sides of the canyon. Vegetation is predominantly a ponderosa pine association. Elevation of the site is about 7,220 feet.

Site Disturbance: The site is located between two Forest Service roads running north to south on the east and west sides of the pueblo. Some relatively recent pothunting was observed, but damage was not extensive. An antiquities protection sign is posted.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The minor damage to the site should be repaired by lining potholes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours. The site should be revisited and flagged before the timber is cut for the Borrego Timber Sale so that it can be avoided. The site should be monitored to detect and prevent possible future pothunting as well as to prevent damage to the site by logging operations.



Numbers: FS 573, J-39

Names: Wahajhamka (?)

References: Bloom 1922

Previous Investigations: This site lies just outside the Borrego Timber Sale area, which was surveyed in 1981 (Mills 1981).

Artificial Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E; plain and indented utility wares.

Lithic: Obsidian, basalt, chalcedony, chert, and jasper flakes and cores.

Density: High.

Collections: None known.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

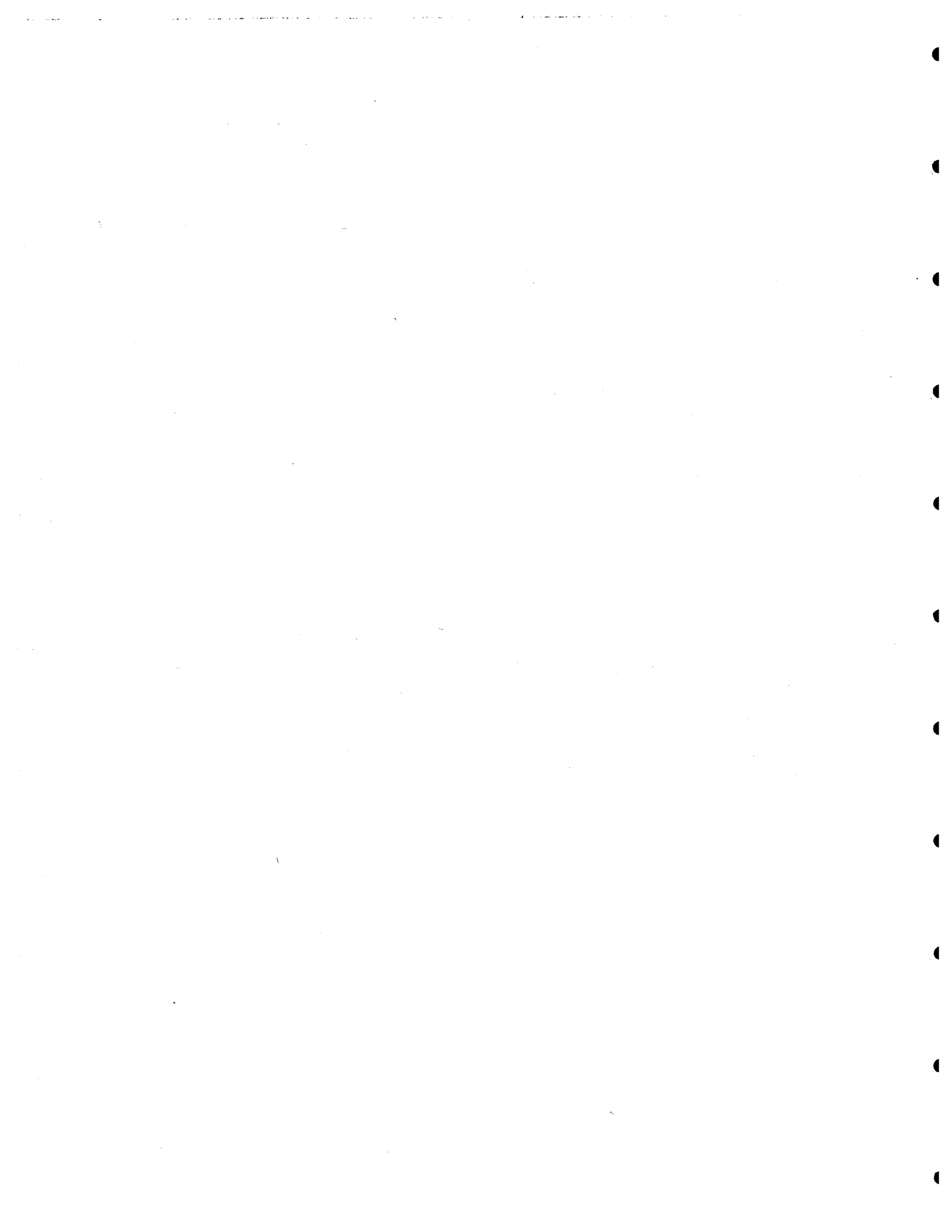
Description: This site is a large pueblo constructed of unshaped building stones and adobe. There were possibly 750 rooms in five separate room blocks, five plaza areas, two small kiva depressions, and a large kiva depression east of the roomblocks.

Topographic Situation: The site is on a high mesa on east side of a very deep and wide canyon at about 7,500 feet elevation. The vegetation is predominantly a ponderosa pine association. The mesa top is potentially cultivable, though only small intermittent drainages are present.

Site Disturbance: Some pothunting was observed. Several complete rooms have been excavated. This site suffered damage and disturbance during the Borrego Timber Sale in 1982. This damage consists of bulldozer blading and skidding within the two northernmost plaza areas. No antiquities sign is posted.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible to the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site should be repaired by lining holes with black plastic and backfilling to natural contours. An antiquities protection sign should be posted. The site should be monitored at regular intervals to detect possible future pothunting activities.



Numbers: FS 574

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigation: None known.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W; plain, smudged and corrugated utility acres.

Lithics: Chalcedony, basalt, obsidian, and jasper flakes.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: None known.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

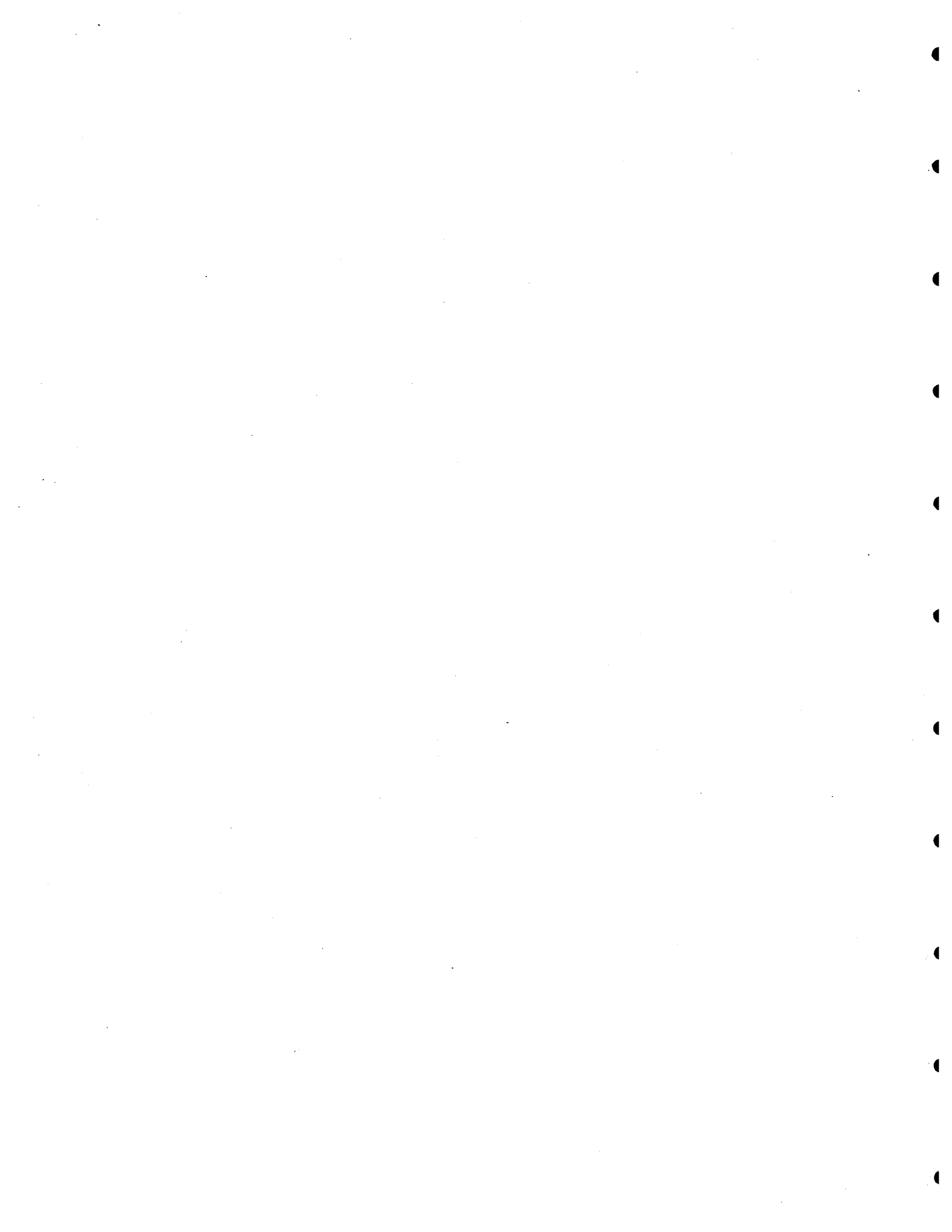
Description: This site is a small pueblo of about 75 rooms constructed of shaped tuff building stones. The pueblo is basically L-shaped, with a plaza area enclosed by a low, semicircular masonry wall. There are numerous short (3 to 5 m) spur walls or alignments extending out at right angles to the exterior walls of the pueblo to the north and west. To the east is a low wall or alignment extending about 25 m.

Topographic Situation: The site is on a mesa on the west side of a deep canyon at about 7,200 feet in elevation. The vegetation is predominantly juniper associations with some pinyon. There is a semipermanent drainage in the canyon to the east on an intermittent wash 100 m to the west. The surrounding mesa land would be potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: There were some illegal excavations observed, though not extensive or recent. An antiquities protection sign is posted.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The minor damage to this site from illegal excavations should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling. The site should be monitored at periodic intervals to detect any possible future illegal excavation. The USGS should be asked to remove the site location from their maps.



Numbers: FS 575

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigation: None known.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze E, plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Chalcedony, obsidian, basalt, and agate flakes and cores.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: None known.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

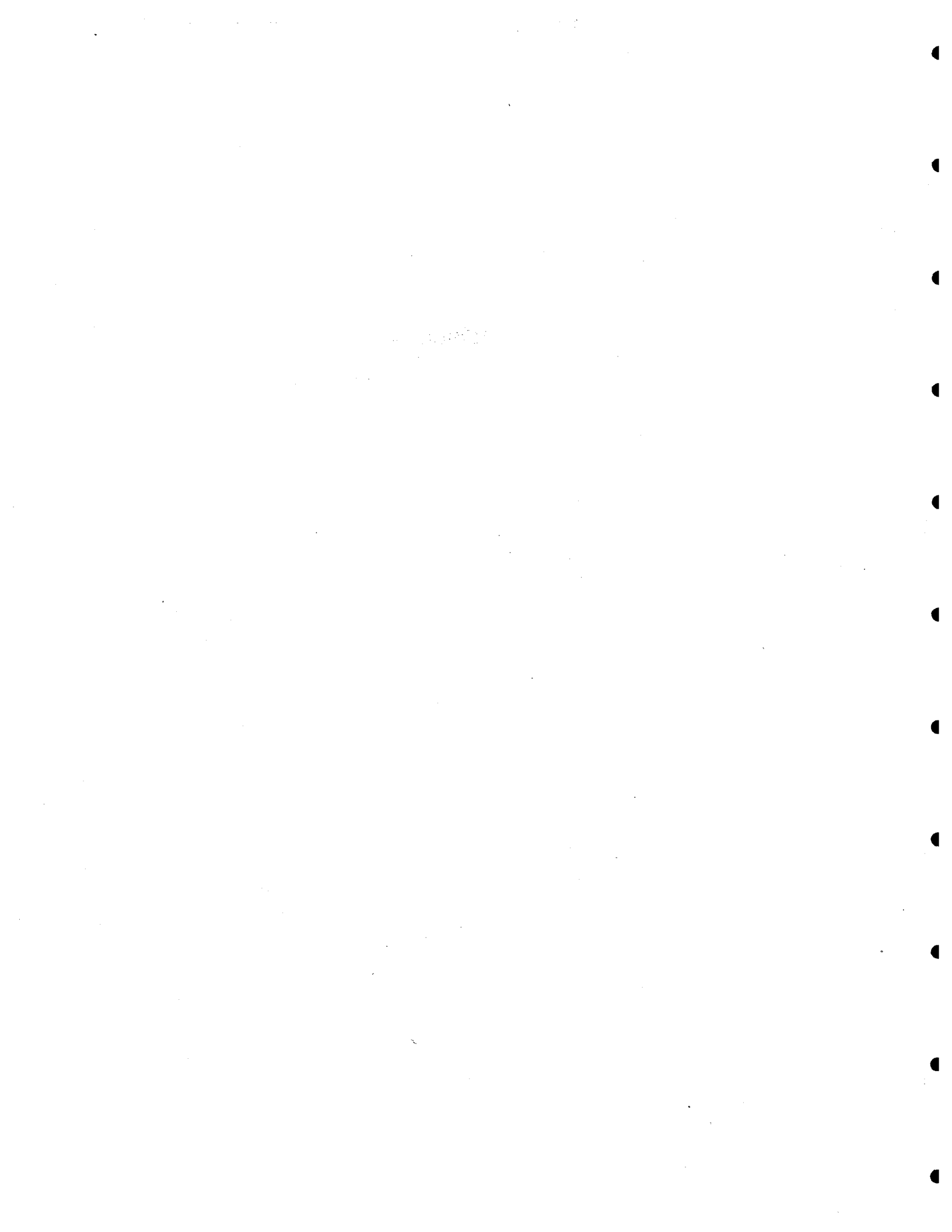
Description: This is a medium-sized pueblo of quite unusual morphology. It is divided into northern and southern sections separated by about 25 m. The northern section consists of several small low roomblock mounds. The southern unit is a high mound, apparently a single, two-story pueblo unit with at least one internal kiva.

Environmental Data: This site is located on a high potrero or fingerlike mesa projection with cliffs on all but the north side. The elevation is about 7,280 feet. The vegetation is predominantly a juniper association, though a few pinyon pines were observed. The deep canyon to the east is drained by a semi-permanent creek. The mesa to the north of the site and lower-lying areas southwest of the site are potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: There is extensive damage to this site from illegal excavations, some of which appeared to be recent. A kiva is completely excavated as are a number of rooms in the south unit. There are a number of fairly shallow pits in other areas of the roomblock as well. There is no antiquities protection sign posted at this site.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for the State and National registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The extensive damage to this site should be repaired as soon as possible by lining the illegally excavated rooms, holes, and the kiva with plastic and backfilling them. The site should then be monitored at frequent intervals, at least initially, to quickly detect any possible future illegal excavations. An antiquities protection sign should be posted. The USGS should be asked to remove the site location from their maps.



Numbers: FS 576, LA 483, Mera's LA 484

Names: Tovakwa (?), Stable Mesa Ruin

References: Harrington 1916, Reiter 1938.

Previous Investigations: The site was recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. H. P. Mera and Reginald Fisher both drew diagrams of this site, probably in the 1930s. Mera labeled his diagram of the site LA 484; however, the LA 484 in the Laboratory of Anthropology site file is another site (FS 1). This site is listed as LA 483. Therefore, I have arbitrarily designated this site as LA 483 and FS 1 as LA 484 (See also FS 7, Mera's LA 483).

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E-F; plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Chert, chalcedony, obsidian, basalt, and silicified wood flakes and cores.

Ground stone: Red sandstone and basalt mano and metate fragments.

Density: Extremely high.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site would date to the Pueblo IV and V Periods on the basis of the ceramic assemblage. It may have two components, one protohistoric, the other historic.

Description: This pueblo is the largest known in Jemez area. It is a very large pueblo of perhaps 1,850 rooms, built of shaped tuff building stones. It seems likely that sections of the pueblo were two to three stories high. There are five plazas, 14 kiva depressions (an unusually high figure), and 1 "great" kiva about 16 m in diameter. North of the main pueblo lies a row of "barracks" type rooms similar to those at the Astialakwa site of the post Pueblo Revolt period.

Environmental Data: This site lies on a mesa just east of a steep canyon at about 7,880 feet elevation. The canyon is drained by a semipermanent stream fed by several small springs. The vegetation is predominantly a ponderosa pine association. The surrounding mesa land would have potentially cultivable for dry farming methods, and the canyon bottoms could have been used for floodplain or irrigated farming.

Site Disturbance: Illegal excavations are surprisingly minimal, considering the size of this site. A few rooms have been completely excavated and a few

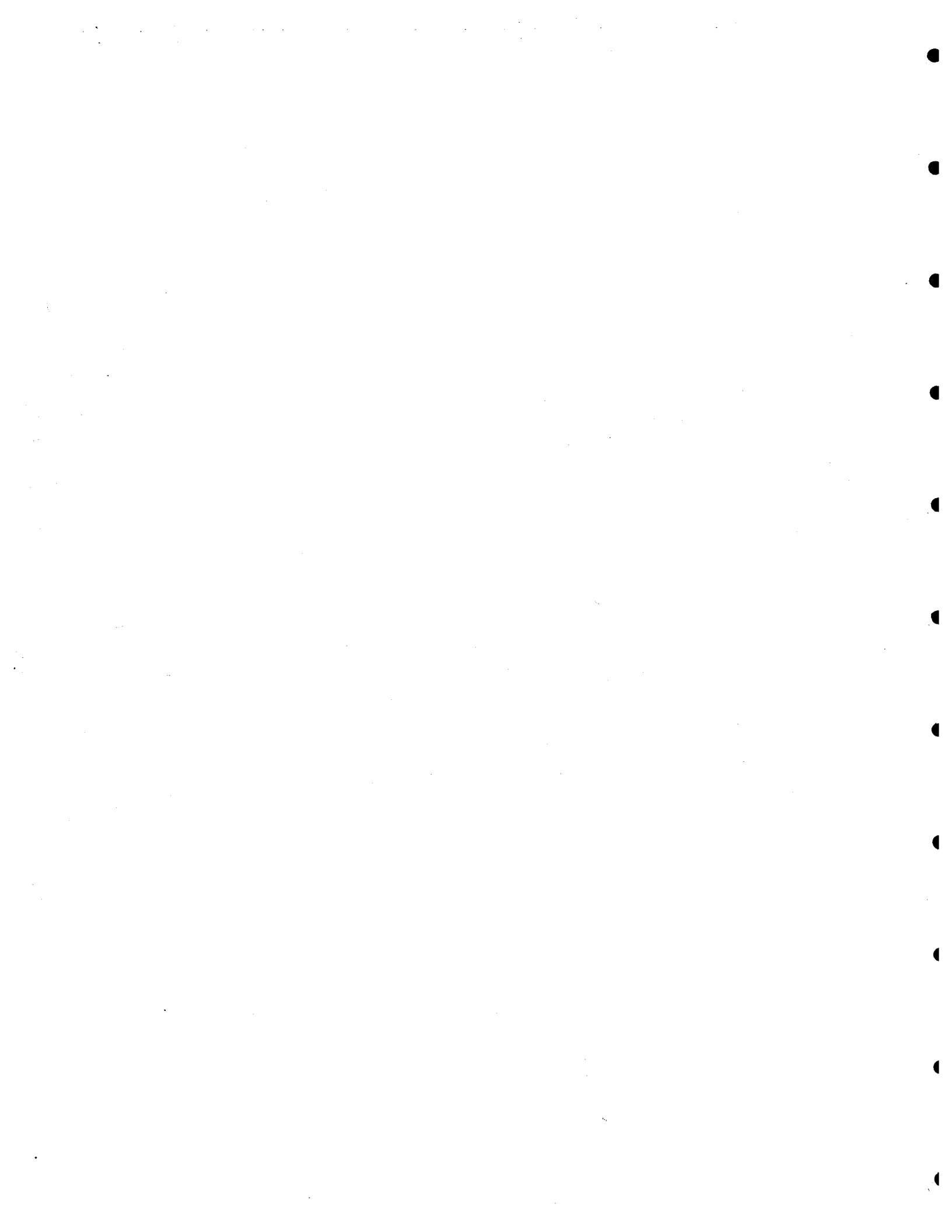
small potholes are evident. The area has been logged in the past 50 years, and a logging road traverses the site from north to south, over roomblocks and through plaza areas.

Register Status: This site is definitely eligible for the State and National Registers, and should be nominated to both as soon as possible.

Recommendations: The road going over and through this site should be closed, and the damage to the site caused by use of the road repaired. The damage from illegal excavations should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling to natural contours. The USGS should be asked to remove the location of this site from their topographic quadrangle maps.

Numbers: FS 577

Description: This is a rock art site associated with the large surface pueblo of Amoxiumqua. It consists of several anthropomorphic and shield figure petroglyphs and two anthropomorphic pictographs in red. The figures are carved or painted on soft tuff cliff about a quarter of a mile east of Amoxiumqua.



Numbers: FS 578

Names: Hanakwah (?)

References: Harrington 1916, Reiter 1938

Previous Investigations: None known.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, plain and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, chalcedony, basalt, and chert flakes.

Groundstone: Some red sandstone mano and metate fragments were observed.

Density: Relatively high for a pueblo of this size.

Collections: None known.

Dates: This site would date to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

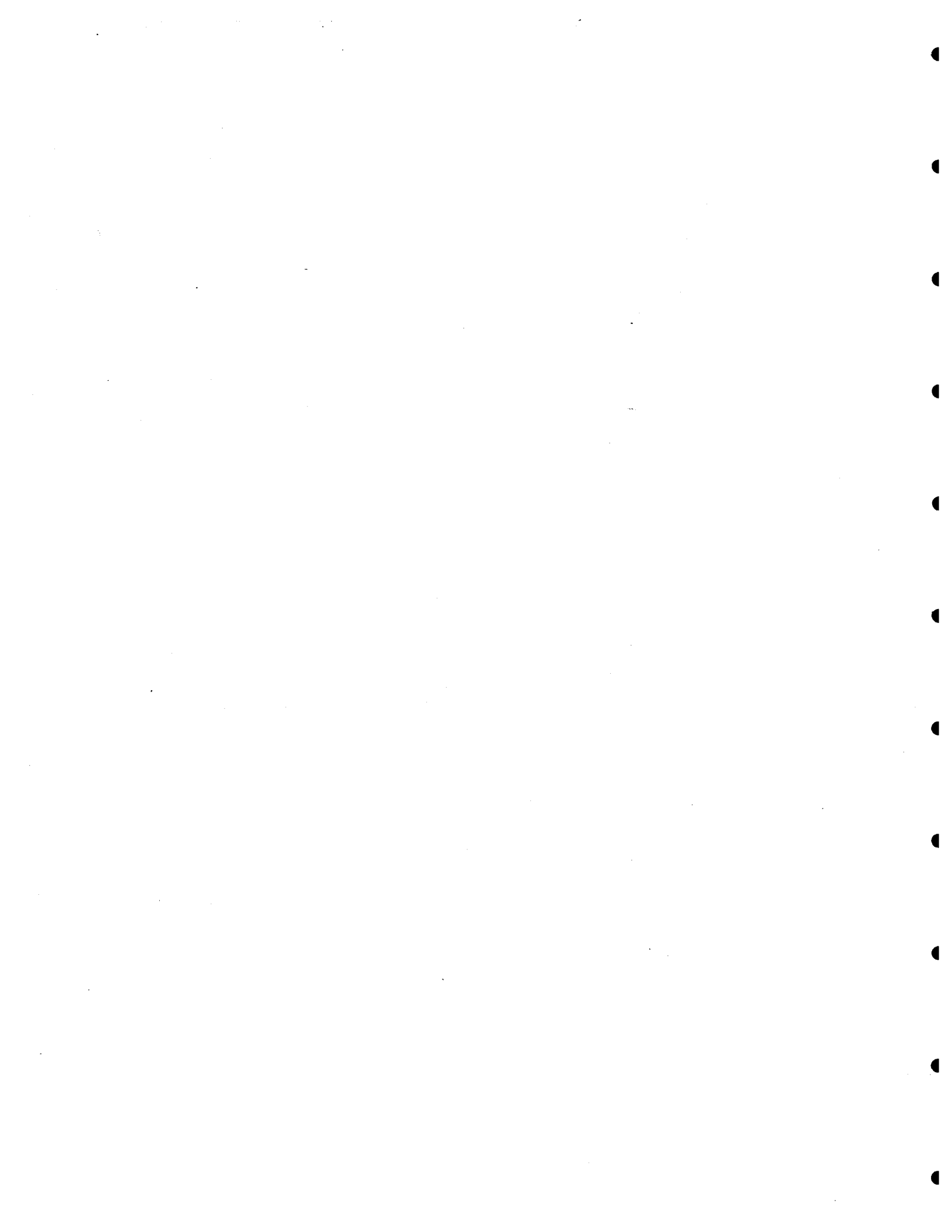
Description: The site is a small surface pueblo of perhaps 75 rooms constructed of shaped tuff building stones. The plaza is enclosed by a low wall on the south side. To the east of the pueblo is an unusual set of features that are possibly a historic sheep pen. There are some haphazardly constructed dry masonry walls with branches piled on top. In one pile, a piece of bailing type wire was observed. On the west side of the pueblo is another unusual feature, open to the south, perhaps a shrine. This feature was a U-shaped dry masonry construct, about 1 m at the highest.

Topographic Situation: This site is on a mesa, within 25 m or so of the rim to an extremely deep canyon at an elevation of about 7,080 feet. The vegetation is predominantly a pinyon-juniper association. The only available water would have to come from intermittently flowing arroyos on the mesa. The mesa top is potentially cultivable for dry farming.

Site Disturbance: This site has very little disturbance. A few small pot holes are present, and some quarter-inch mesh screen was observed near one hole. There has apparently been some historic reuse of the site, perhaps by present-day Jemez people.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for both the State and National registers and should be nominated for both.

Recommendations: The relatively minor damage should be repaired by lining potholes with plastic and backfilling. This site is very difficult to get to, so monitoring should only be necessary at infrequent intervals.



Numbers: FS 579, LA 479

Names: Totaskwinu (?)

References: Harrington 1916, Harper 1929

Previous Investigations: The site was recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. H. P. Mera drew a diagram of the site, probably also in the 1930s.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E; plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Obsidian, basalt, chalcedony, and chert flakes and cores. One basalt scraper.

Groundstone: Several basalt mano fragments.

Density: Very very high for a site of this size.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a medium-sized pueblo of about 300 rooms constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones and some adobe. There are two plaza areas, one with two kiva depressions. Forty m north of the main unit of the pueblo lie several small roomblocks of from one to twelve rooms each.

Environmental Data: This site is located on a mesa west of a fairly deep canyon at about 7,760 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation is a pinyon-juniper association. There are several intermittently flowing arroyos near the site. The mesa top around the site is potentially cultivable by dry farming methods. The canyon bottoms would be suitable for floodwater farming or irrigation.

Site Disturbance: Damage from illegal excavation is minor. Two small, fairly recent potholes were observed. The site is in a green pinyon wood-cutting area and may be susceptible to damage by wood cutters. An antiquities protection sign is posted.

Register Status: The site is potentially eligible for both State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The minor damage to this site should be repaired by lining

holes with plastic and backfilling. The boundaries of the green pinyon wood-cutting area should be redesigned to avoid this site.

Numbers: FS 580, LA 137

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: This site was recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. H. P. Mera drew a diagram of the site, probably also in the 1930s.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W; plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian and chalcedony flakes and cores.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a small pueblo of perhaps 75 rooms constructed of shaped and unshaped tuff building stones. There is an enclosed plaza. In the cliffs directly below the pueblo are a series of cavate rooms.

Environmental Data: This pueblo is located on a bench above a deep canyon and below a mesa, at about 7,000 feet elevation. The predominant vegetation is pinyon-juniper associations. There is a permanent stream draining the canyon east of the site. The nearest agricultural land is the floodplain of the stream.

Site Disturbance: This site lies near a well-developed Forest Service recreation area and has been extensively pothunted. In many cases entire rooms have been excavated and in other instances smaller holes were dug. An antiquities protection sign is posted.

Register Status: This site is potentially eligible for the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The severe damage to this site should be repaired by lining holes with plastic and backfilling. Given the proximity of the site to the recreation area, it should be monitored frequently to detect any possible future illegal excavations. Warning signs or posters concerning pothunting should be posted in the recreation area.



Numbers: FS 647, LA 128.

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: The site was recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s. H. P. Mera drew a diagram of this site, probably also in the 1930s. This site was inventoried by the Forest Service in 1980 as part of the Pueblito Timber Sale Cultural Resource Inventory (Elliott 1980b).

Artifactual Data

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, plain and smudged utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt and obsidian flakes and cores.

Density: Low because of heavy duff cover.

Collections: There is a type sherd collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a mediumsized pueblo of about 125 rooms constructed of unshaped tuff, basalt, and river cobble building stones. Portions of the pueblo are probably two stories, and there are three plaza areas.

Environmental Data: This site lies in the bottom of a deep canyon next to a semi-permanent stream at about 6,750 feet in elevation. The general area is predominantly pinyon-juniper associations, but the site itself is in a riparian environment, with cottonwood, oak, and ponderosa pine, the predominant tree varieties. There are stream bottom and mesa areas near the site suitable for agriculture.

Site Disturbance: Although this site is quite near a Forest Service recreational facility, there is little damage to the site from illegal excavations. One small hole was observed at the south end of the site. The light damage can probably best be attributed to the site's inconspicuous appearance. The mounds are quite rounded and blend into the general rolling contours of the surrounding area except on the west side. There is little artifact material visible because of the heavy forest duff. Since the site was so hard to detect, no antiquities sign was posted, with the idea that the site would become more visible and suffer more damage if a sign proclaimed its presence, especially since it is so near the recreational area. An old road cut goes through a small portion of the northeast corner of the site.

Register Status: The site is potentially eligible for the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The slight damage to this site could be easily repaired by lining the pothole with plastic and backfilling.

Numbers: FS 688

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: None known.

Artifactual Data:

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze D-E; plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt, obsidian, and calcedony flakes.

Groundstone: Red sandstone grinding slab fragments were observed in pothunters' backdirt.

Density: Moderate

Collections: None known.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV Period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

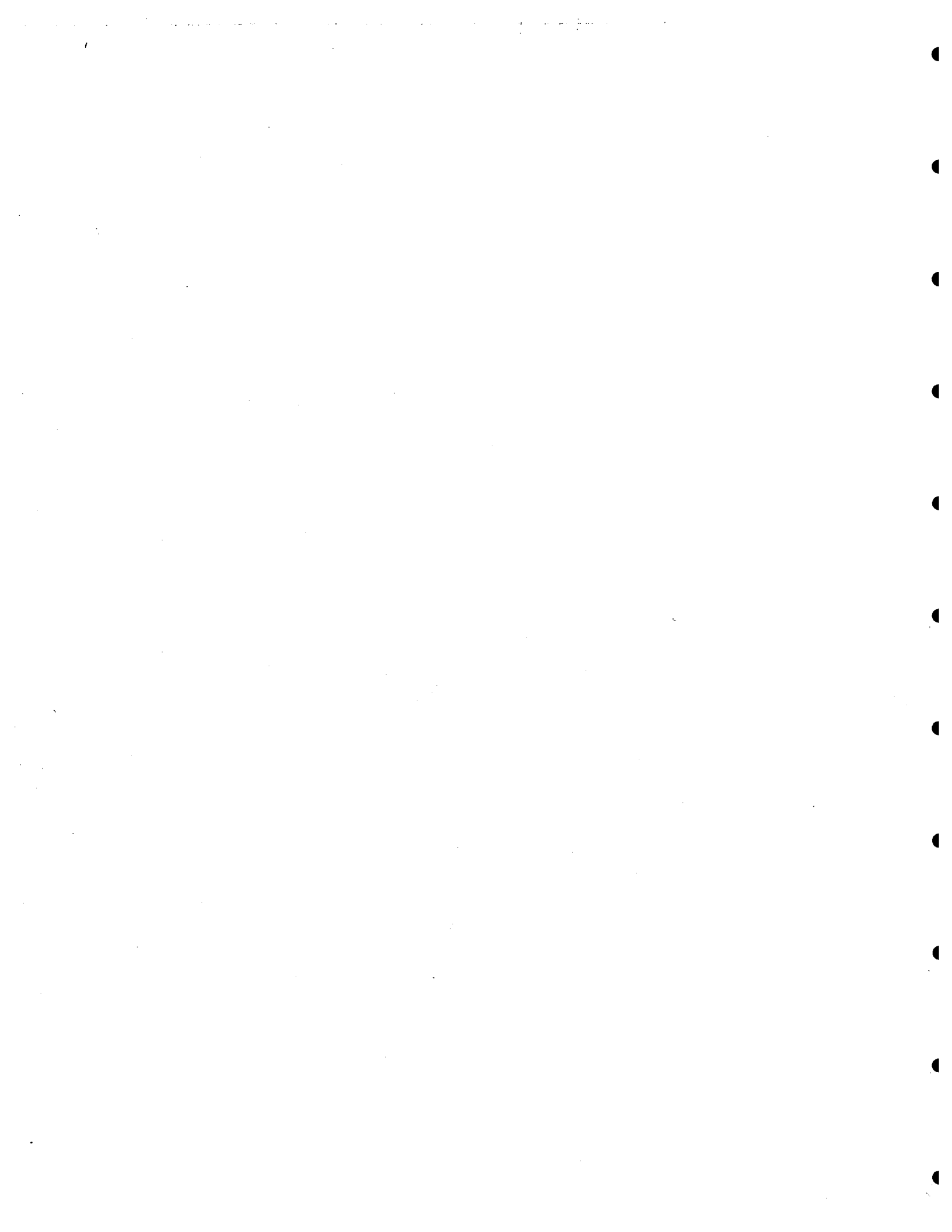
Description: This site is a small pueblo of perhaps 100 rooms constructed for the most part of shaped tuff building stones and some basalt cobbles. Portions of the pueblo were probably two or more stories. The pueblo is basically rectangular, with one plaza and a low wall partially enclosing one side. A number of alignments were observed within the plaza, as well as extending out from the exterior walls of the pueblo. There are two other small pueblos (FS 574 and 575) located within one km of this site.

Topographic Situation: This site is located near the edge of a mesa at about 7,260 feet. The predominant vegetation is a juniper-pinyon association or the chaparral ecotone. There is an intermittent drainage about 100 m west of the site. The surrounding mesa land is potentially cultivable.

Site Disturbance: This site has suffered quite a bit of damage from illegal pothunting though none appears to be recent. At least six rooms have been completely potted. No antiquities protection sign was available for posting.

Register Status: This site is eligible for both the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to this site should be repaired by lining all holes and potted rooms with plastic sheeting and backfilling to natural contours. An antiquities protection sign should be posted. The site should be monitored at frequent intervals to detect any possible future illegal activities.



Numbers: FS 689, LA 403

Names: None known.

References: None known.

Previous Investigations: This site was recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in the 1930s, at which time H. P. Mera drew a site diagram.

Artifactual Data

Ceramics: Jemez B/W, Glaze A; plain, smudged, and corrugated utility wares.

Lithics: Basalt flakes, cores, and utilized flakes; chalcedony and obsidian flakes.

Groundstone: Tan sandstone metate or grinding slab fragments.

Density: Moderate.

Collections: The Laboratory of Anthropology has a type sherd collection.

Dates: This site dates to the Pueblo IV period on the basis of the ceramic assemblage.

Description: This site is a pueblo of perhaps 75 rooms constructed for the most part out of unshaped river cobbles. There are two plaza areas and two kiva depressions.

Environmental Data: The site is located on a low prominence near a permanent stream at about 6,080 feet elevation. The mounds of the site are covered with cholla, but the vegetation along the drainage is a riparian woodland association (cottonwood willow). Away from the drainage, the predominant vegetation is a juniper association.

Site Disturbance: A road has been cut from the bottom of the prominence upon which the site is located up to and through the site. At least ten rooms have been destroyed by the bulldozer and the materials spread over the southern plaza area. The site is quite close to a paved road and is visible from the road if one knows where to look. Some isolated potholes were also observed. No antiquities protection sign was available for posting. Heavy cattle grazing seems to have occurred on the site.

Register Status: This site is eligible for both the State and National Registers and should be nominated to both.

Recommendations: The damage to the site from the bulldozer cuts is irreparable, in my opinion. However, some effort should be made to stabilize exposed sections of the roomblocks. The potholes should be lined with plastic

sheeting and backfilled to natural contours. An antiquities sign should be posted. The road does not appear to be passable, but it should be investigated and destroyed if it provides vehicle access to the site. The site should also be monitored at fairly frequent intervals to detect any possible future illegal activities there.

SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATIONS

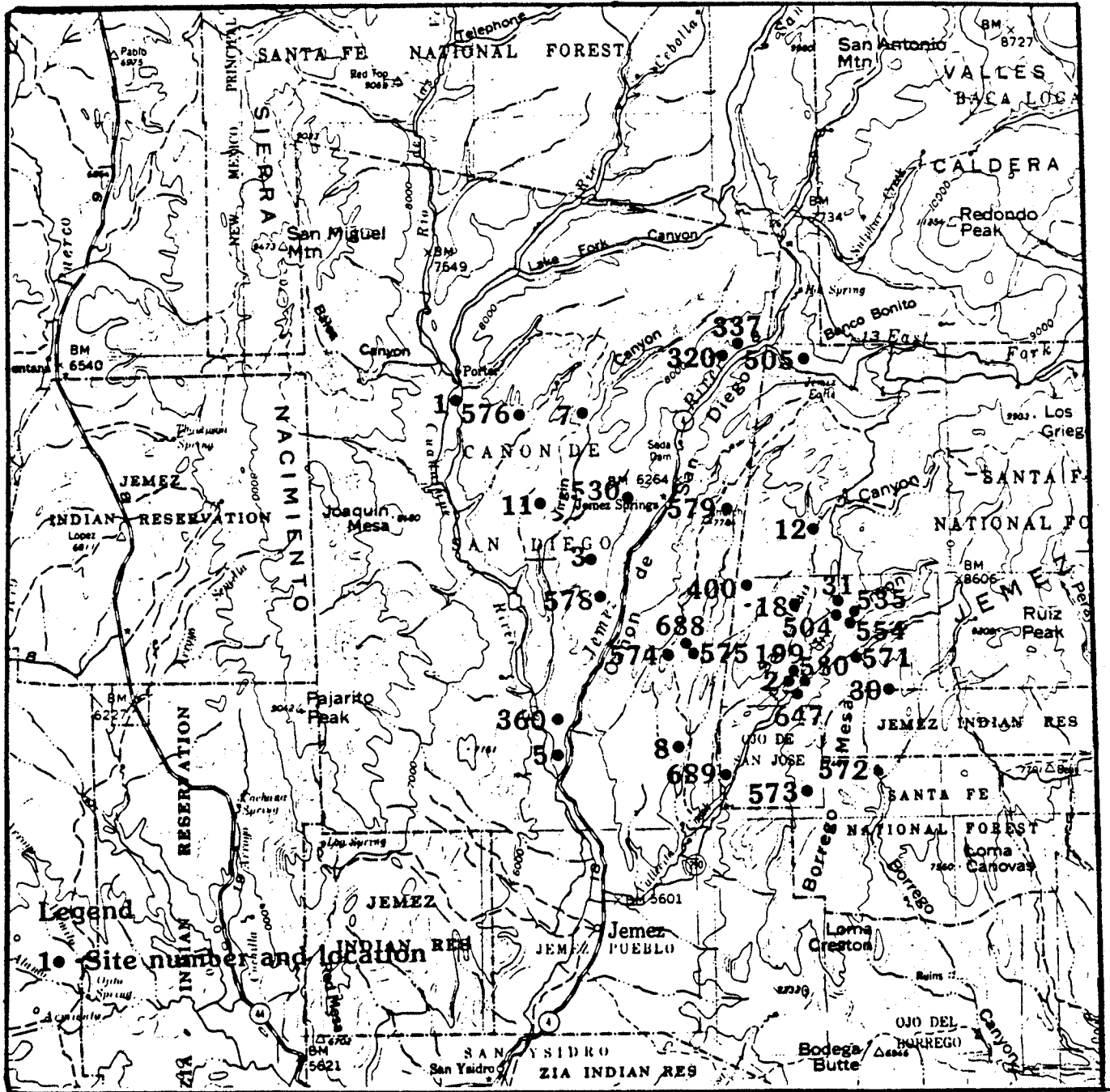
I have presented data from 33 large pueblo sites (Figure 1). All these sites are located within an eight mile radius of Jemez Springs, New Mexico. In addition, at least six other large pueblo sites are known to exist in the area, but on private, state, or Indian land. These include Guisewa Pueblo (LA 679), now part of Jemez State Monument; LA 134 and LA 395, on private land; and LA 248 and LA 258, on the Jemez Reservation. There are several other large pueblo sites on the Jemez Reservation, but it is unclear which of these can be called Jemez. Several of these sites were probably built and occupied by Keresan speaking ancestors of Zia Pueblo. It is certainly possible that other large Jemez pueblo sites exist and have not been located or recorded.

But what makes this region unique is more than just the number of large pueblo sites. Each time archeological survey has been conducted around these sites, numerous smaller sites have been recorded. These include quite a number of smaller pueblos, shrines, limited activity sites, and artifact scatters; but primarily the ubiquitous "field house" sites. There are probably thousands of such sites around these large pueblos. While known as field houses, the actual function(s) of these small sites is as yet unclear, because as yet very little research has been directed to the problem. Another unique settlement characteristic of this area is the very high elevation to which the Towa people adapted. The highest large pueblo, Forest Service #7, is located at almost exactly 8,000 feet elevation. Figure 2 and Table 1 give a graphic representation of elevation of the large sites. Moreover, field houses are found as high as 8,400 feet. This region, then, exhibits one of the highest puebloan adaptations in New Mexico. The strategies employed to successfully adapt to such an elevational range are unknown. However, there are several factors which could be important. The pueblo sites on the mesa tops could have been built there to make it more difficult for the Spanish to reach them. Certainly Astialakwa (FS #360) and Boletsakwa (FS #2) would fit into this category, as could several other sites. The Towa might have chosen to live on the high mesas to avoid the colder nighttime temperatures of deep canyons. Since cool air is more dense, therefore, heavier than warm air, it tends to pool in canyons and low lying areas. Therefore, the growing season may have been somewhat longer on the mesa tops. There must have been a constant balancing of options for the Towa between the warmer and more protected, but drier mesas, and the cooler, more accessible, well watered canyon bottoms. Crops were probably planted in a variety of topographic situation as buffers against climatic variability.

An interesting comparison can be drawn between settlement patterning in this area as opposed to the Pajarito Plateau only 25-30 km east. There, even though there is flat mesa land at elevations over 8,000 feet, there are few sites with architectural features above 7,400 feet. Obviously a variety of factors probably influenced the distribution of sites on the Pajarito, including population density, climate, and cultural factors such as the presence or absence of unfriendly groups, and others. One interesting observation is that the mesas of the Pajarito Plateau slope down generally to the east to southeast, whereas the mesas of the Jemez Plateau slope down



Large Pueblo Sites near Jemez Springs, New Mexico

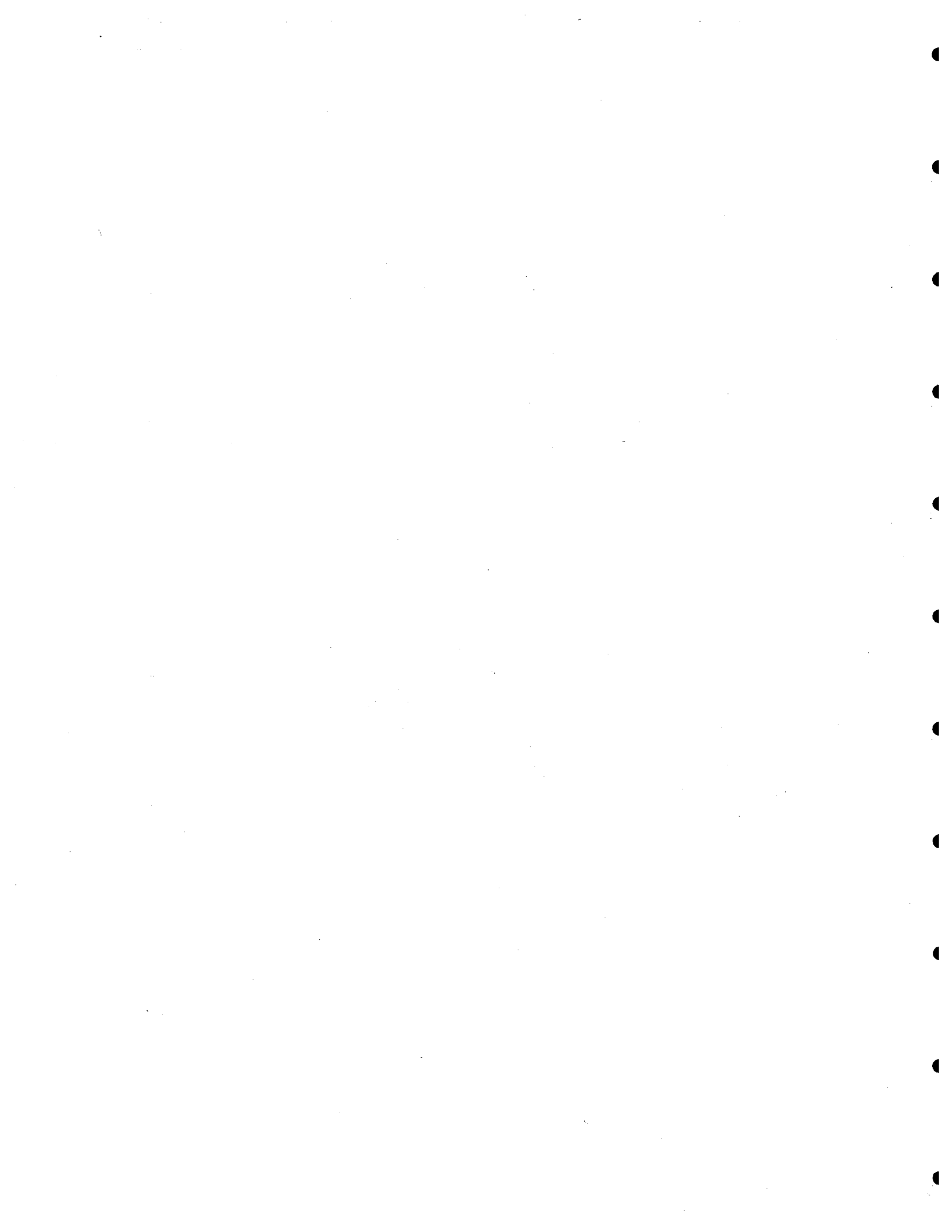


SCALE 1:250 000

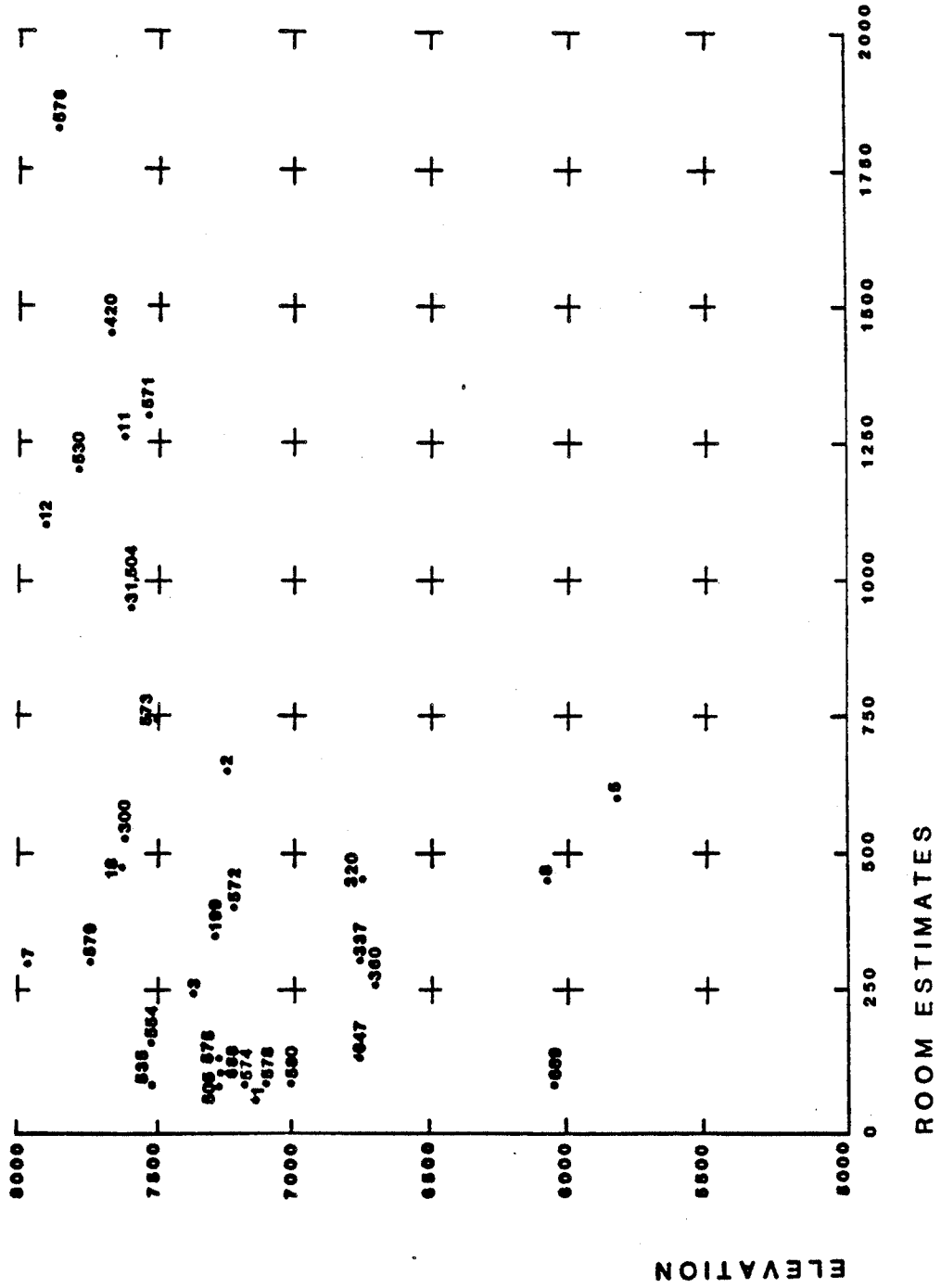


CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

Base map: USGS 1:250,000 Albuquerque quad



SITE SIZE (ROOM ESTIMATES) BY ELEVATION



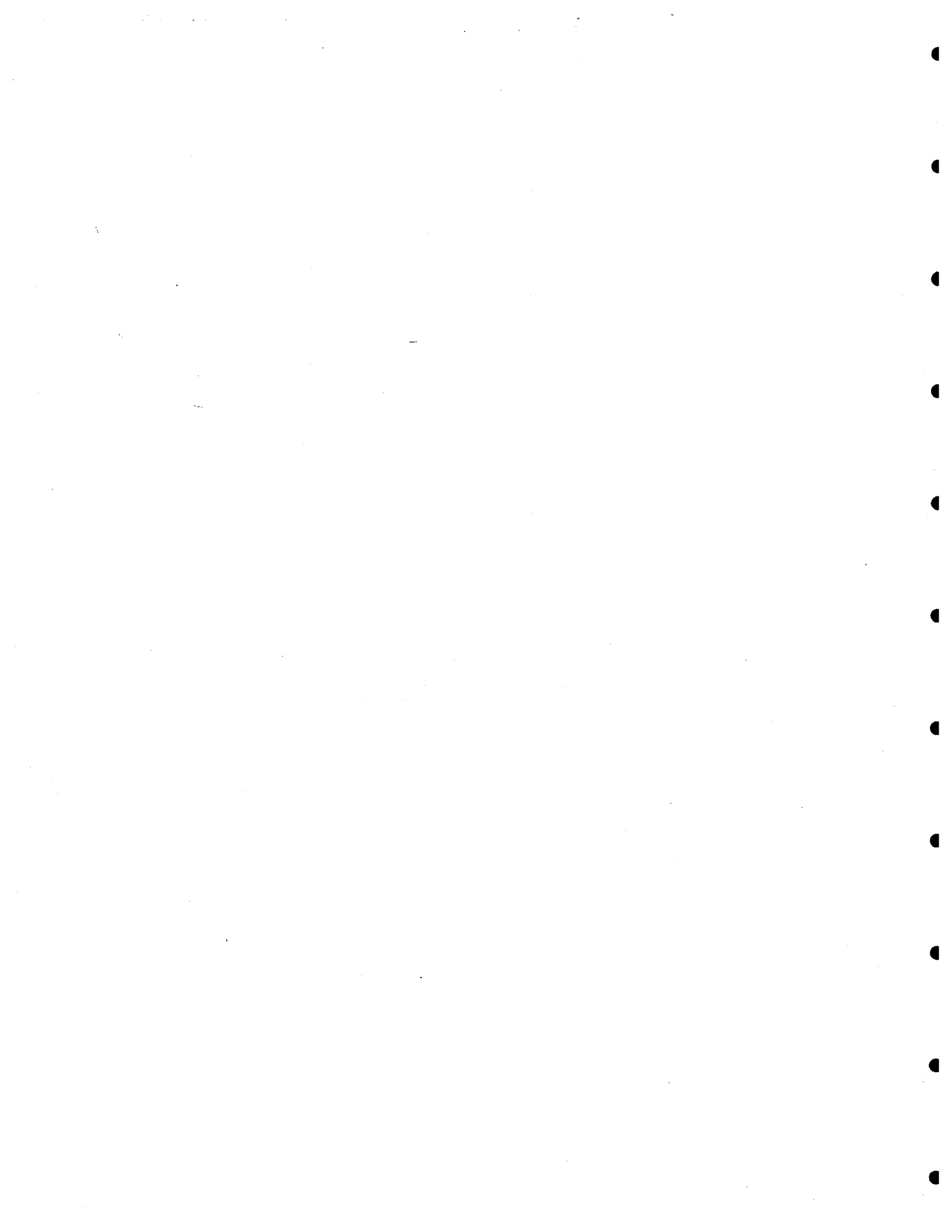
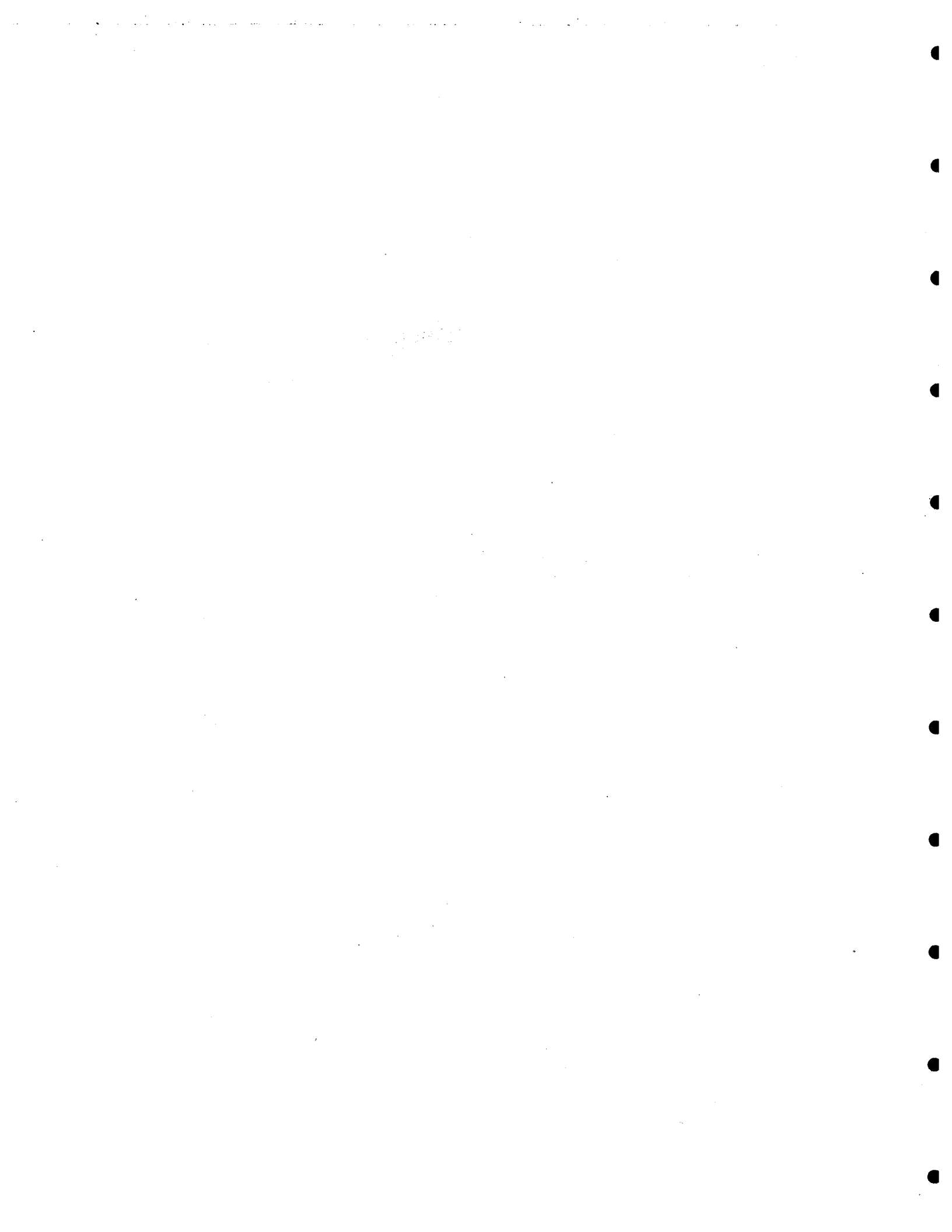


TABLE 1

Sites Ranked by Size			Sites Ranked by Elevation			
	<u>Rooms</u>	<u>Elevation</u>		<u>Feet</u>	<u>Meters</u>	<u>Rooms</u>
576	1850	7880	7	8000	2439	300
400	1400	7680	12	7920	2415	1100
571	1300	7560	576	7880	2402	1850
11	1250	7610	530	7800	2378	1200
530	1200	7800	579	7760	2366	300
12	1100	7920	31	7720	2354	625
573	750	7500	504	7700	2348	325
2	650	7240	400	7680	2341	1400
31	625	7720	18	7640	2329	475
5	600	5820	30	7620	2320	525
30	525	7620	11	7610	2320	1250
18	475	7640	571	7560	2305	1300
320	450	6760	535	7530	2296	75
8	450	6085	554	7530	2296	150
572	400	7220	573	7500	2287	750
199	350	7280	3	7360	2244	250
504	325	7700	199	7280	2220	350
579	300	7760	575	7280	2220	125
7	300	8000	505	7280	2220	75
337	300	6760	688	7260	2213	100
360	250	6680	2	7240	2207	650
3	250	7360	572	7220	2201	400
554	150	7530	574	7200	2195	75
575	125	7280	1	7250	2180	50
647	125	6750	578	7680	2159	75
688	125	7260	580	7000	2134	75
580	100	7000	320	6760	2061	450
689	75	6080	337	6760	2061	300
505	75	7280	647	6750	2058	125
535	75	7530	360	6680	2037	250
574	75	7200	8	6035	1855	450
578	75	7080	689	6080	1854	75
1	50	7150	5	5820	1774	600

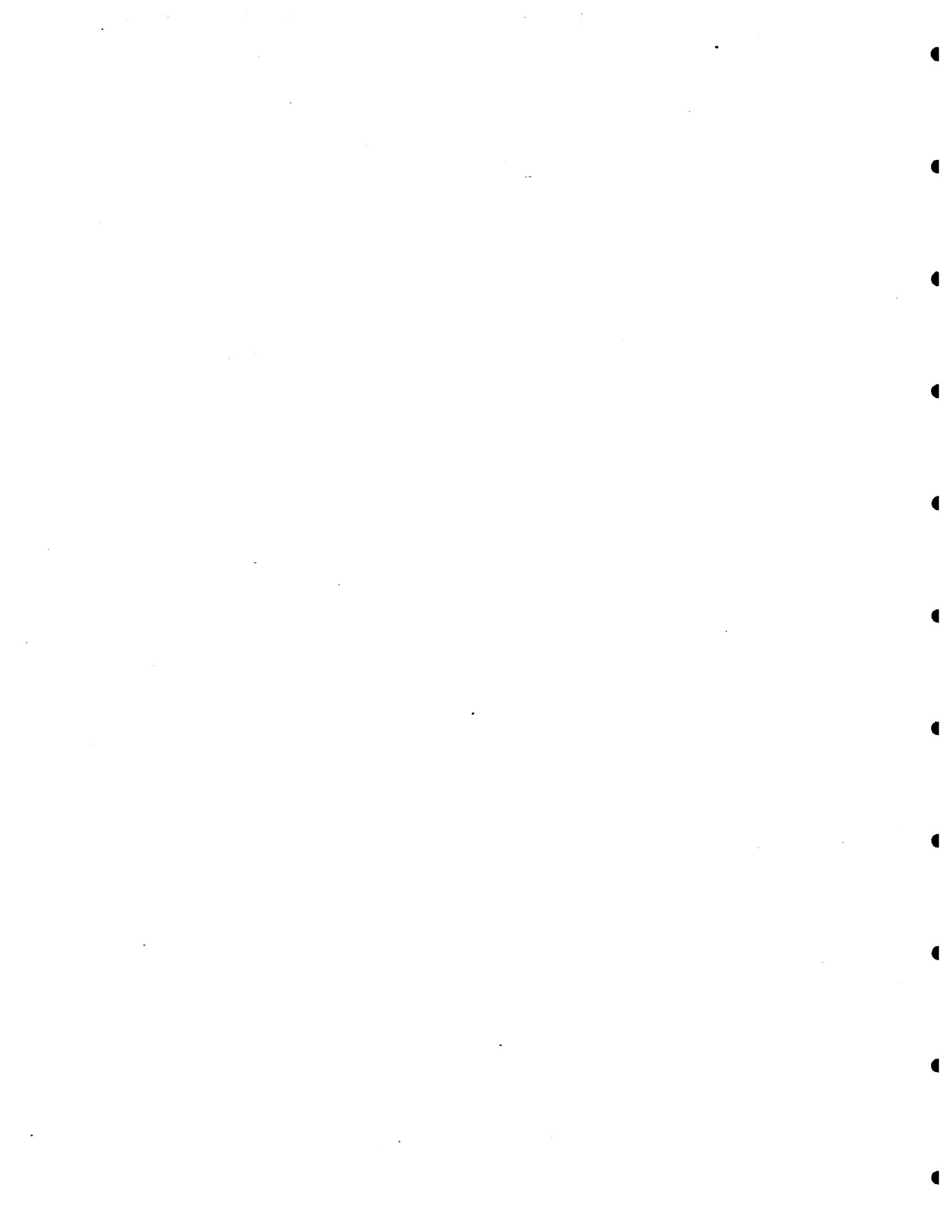


generally to the south to southwest and hence are exposed to more direct solar radiation. This factor could at least have been partially responsible, or made possible, the higher elevation range of architectural sites on the Jemez Plateau. The site density, size of the large pueblos, and historic records all tend to indicate of relatively high population in the area. Since all sites but numbers 5, 8, 320, 337, 572, 647, and 689 are located substantially higher than the drainages (and all sites larger than 600 rooms) on the high dry mesas, one wonders what forms of agricultural technology were employed. The placement of many of the field houses and their associated water and soil control features, appears to indicate that small site locations were selected to take advantage of fortuitous combinations of small drainages, good (or at least deep) soils and southerly exposures. Ridgetops are common site locations, but field houses are found on slopes as steep as 20° and on drainage bottom margins.

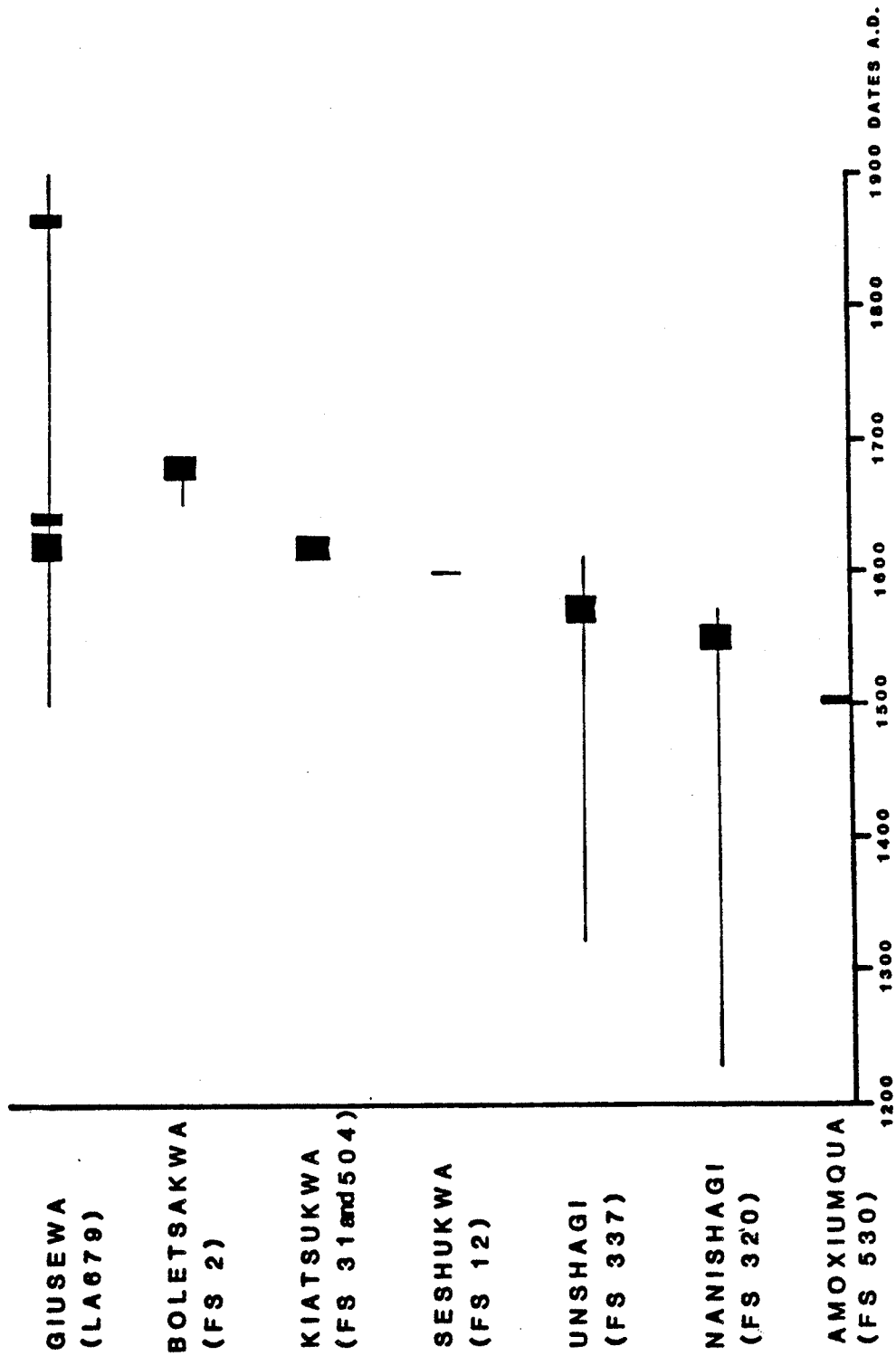
In addition to the strategy of utilizing dispersed pockets of more agriculturally productive land, it seems likely that hunting and gathering could have played a more important role as a dietary supplement for the Towa than it did among other contemporaneous puebloan groups. Some of the so-called "field houses" may have been more on the order of hunting lodges.

At least three two-story field houses have been recorded. These consist of either one or two ground floor rooms, with a single second floor room. Single story field houses range in complexity from a single room with little or no visible artifactual material to three or four room structures with high standing walls, some preserved roof material, and relatively high artifact densities.

The picture now emerging from this area would seem to indicate that a very complex settlement technology was required to adapt to the highland terrain the Jemez occupied. Since their movement was circumscribed by the Spanish, Navajo, and neighboring pueblo groups, the Jemez may have had little choice but to adapt to high elevation, away from permanent water. That they succeeded as well and as long as they did; until around 1700, is a tribute to their ingenuity and tenacity. The Spanish did not easily subjugate the Jemez, and even today it is appropriate to think of them as New Mexico's highland warriors.



**TREE RING DATES FROM SITES MENTIONED IN THIS REPORT
(AFTER ROBINSON, HANNAH, AND HARRILL 1972)**



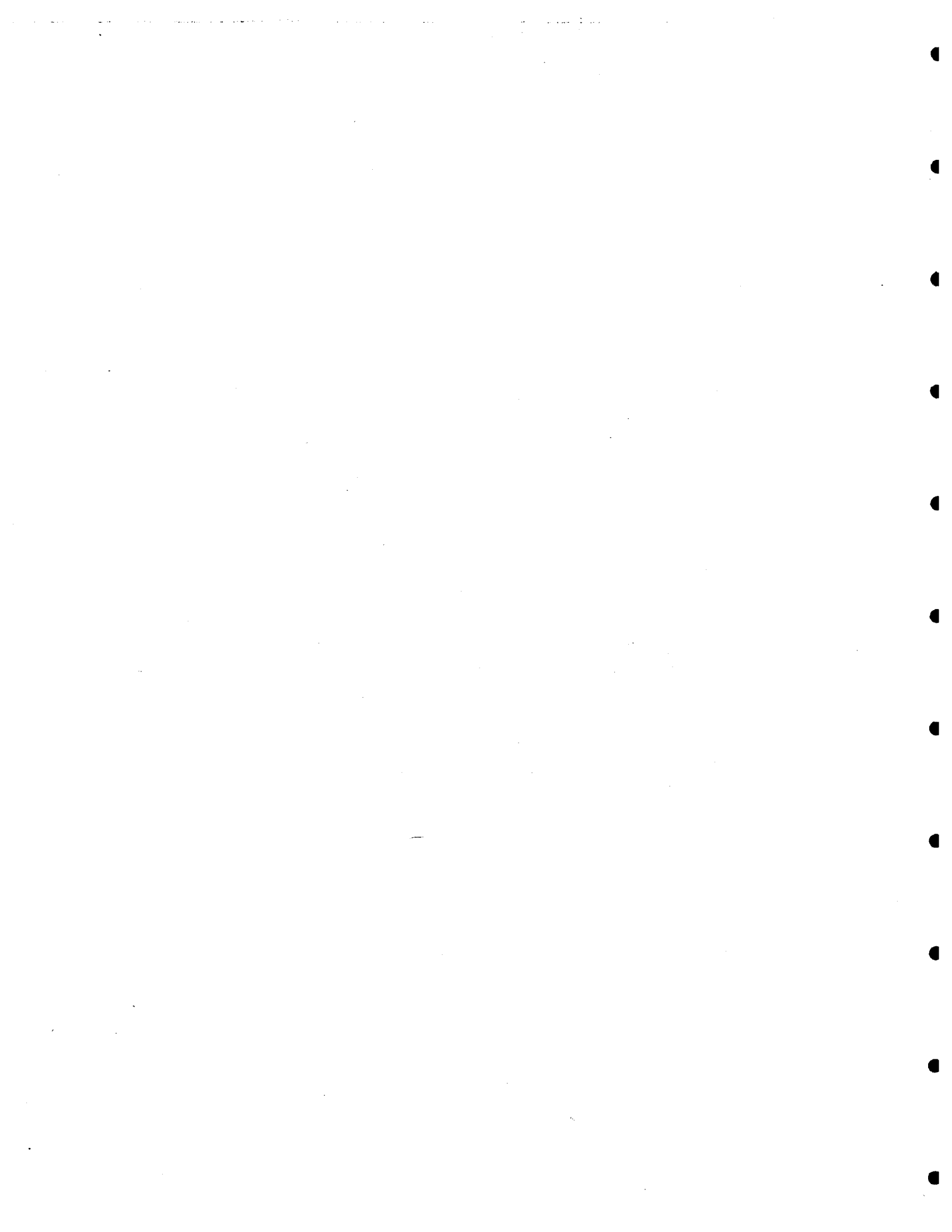
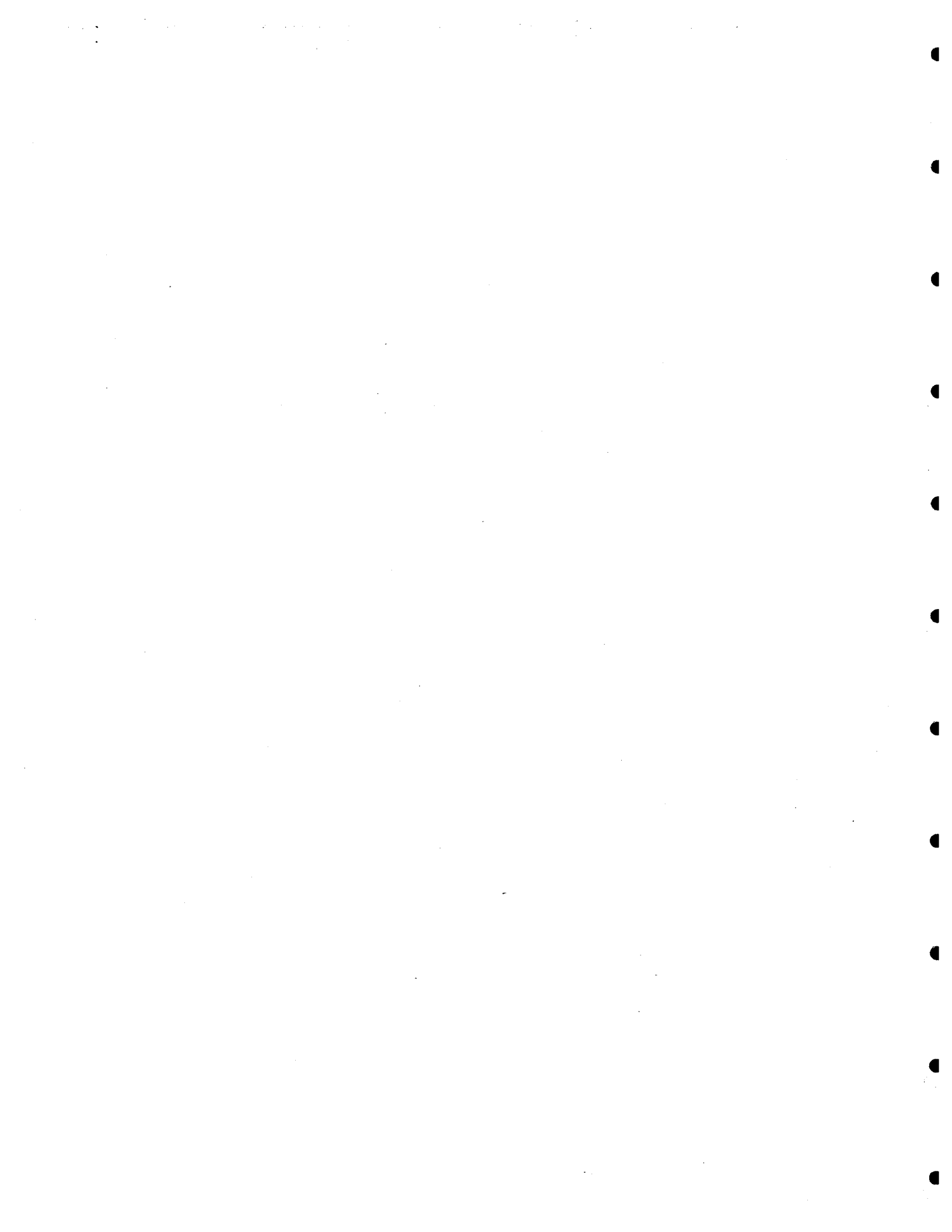


TABLE 2
Site Numbers and Names Concordance

Forest Service Number (Preceded by AR 03-10-03-)	Laboratory of Anthropology by No. (LA)	"J" or "Bj" No.	Names
1	484	19	Kiashita (?)
2	136	13	Boletsakwa
3			Hanakwa (?)
5	96	3	Patokwa
7	Mera's LA 483		
11	482	2	Kwastijukwa (?)
12	303, 5927	27	Seshukwa, San Juan Mesa Ruin
18	5920		
30	5918		
31	133, 5914	11	Kiatsukwa (?)
199	135		
320	541	8	Nanishagi
337	123	10	Unshagi
360	1825	1	Astialakwa, Guadalupe Mesa Ruin
400	478	33	Wabakwa
504	132, 5931	11	Kiatsukwa (?)
505		73	Hot Springs Pueblo
530	481	4	Amoxiumqua (?)
535	385, 5930		
554	386, 5928		
571	130	41	Pejunkwa (?)
572	189	42	Kiagakwa, Guacamayo
573		39	Wahajhamka (?)
574			
575			
576	483, Mera's LA 484	5	Tovakwa (?), Stable Mesa Ruin
578		7	Hanakwa (?)
579	479	46	Totaskwinu (?)
580	137		
647	128		
688			
689	403		

* Sites with no LA numbers will eventually be assigned them. Data from Forest Service site files are being transferred to the Laboratory of Anthropology.

** "J" or "Bj" numbers date to the 1920s and 1930s, and were used by the Museum of New Mexico and the University of New Mexico during that period. The J means simply Jemez area. The B in Bj means New Mexico, the j means Jemez area. Some materials in the Maxwell Museum are catalogued by Bj site numbers.



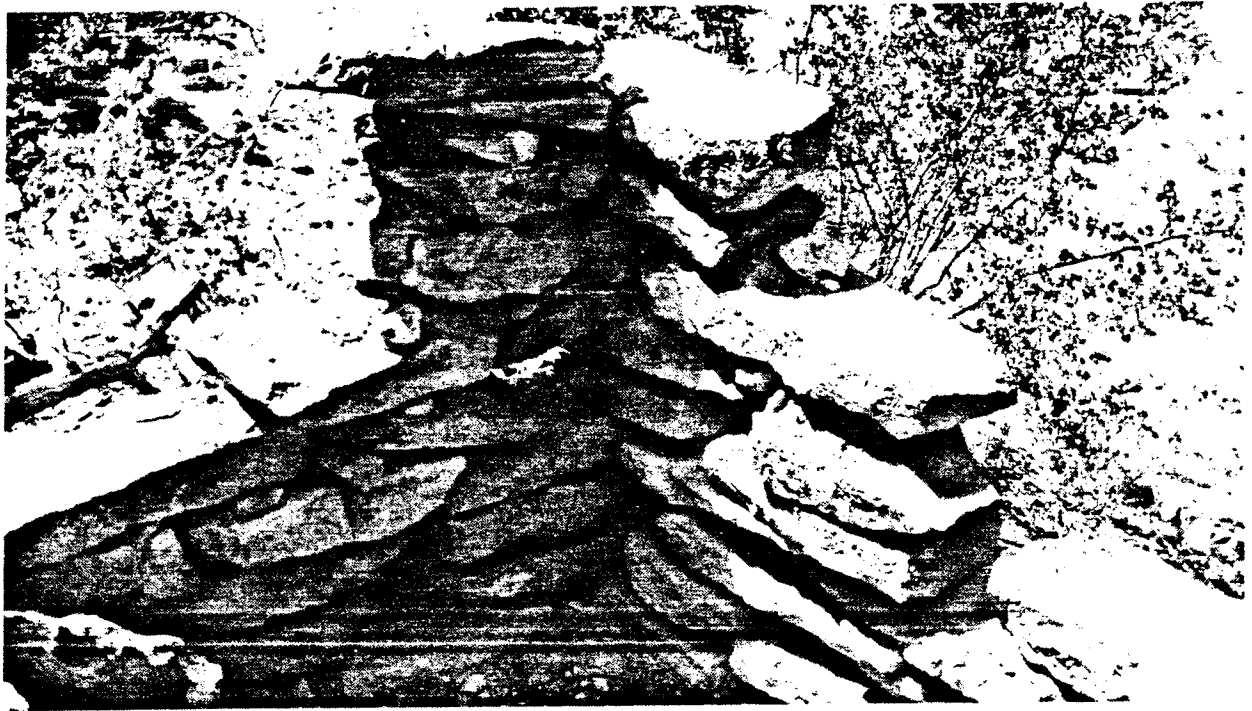


PLATE 1. Detail of partially exposed room corner at the massive Stable Mesa Ruin (Tovukwa).



PLATE 2. Patokwa (San Diego del Monte).





PLATE 3. Unshagi.



PLATE 4. Standing walls at Seshukwa (San Juan Mesa Ruin).



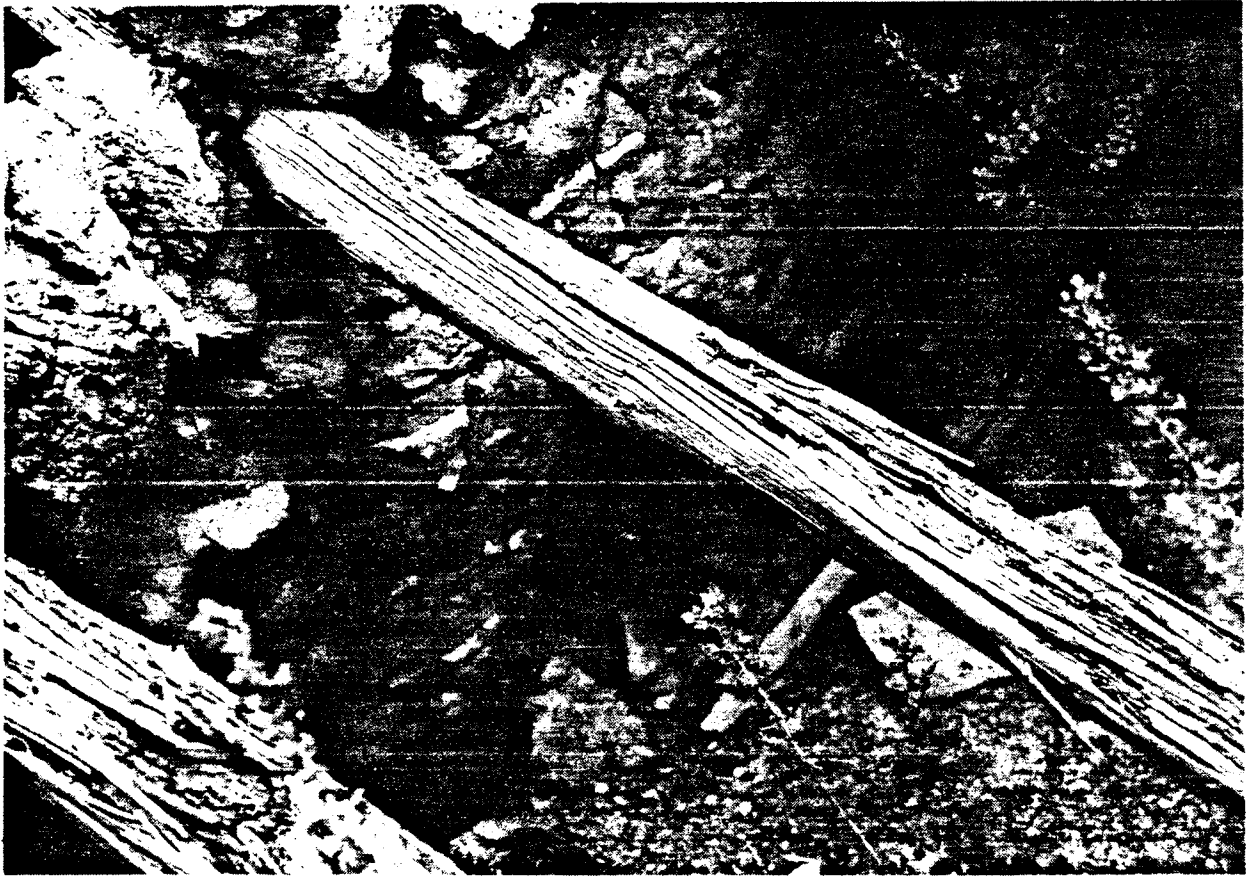


PLATE 5. Site No. 03-07. Wall construction and roof beam detail.

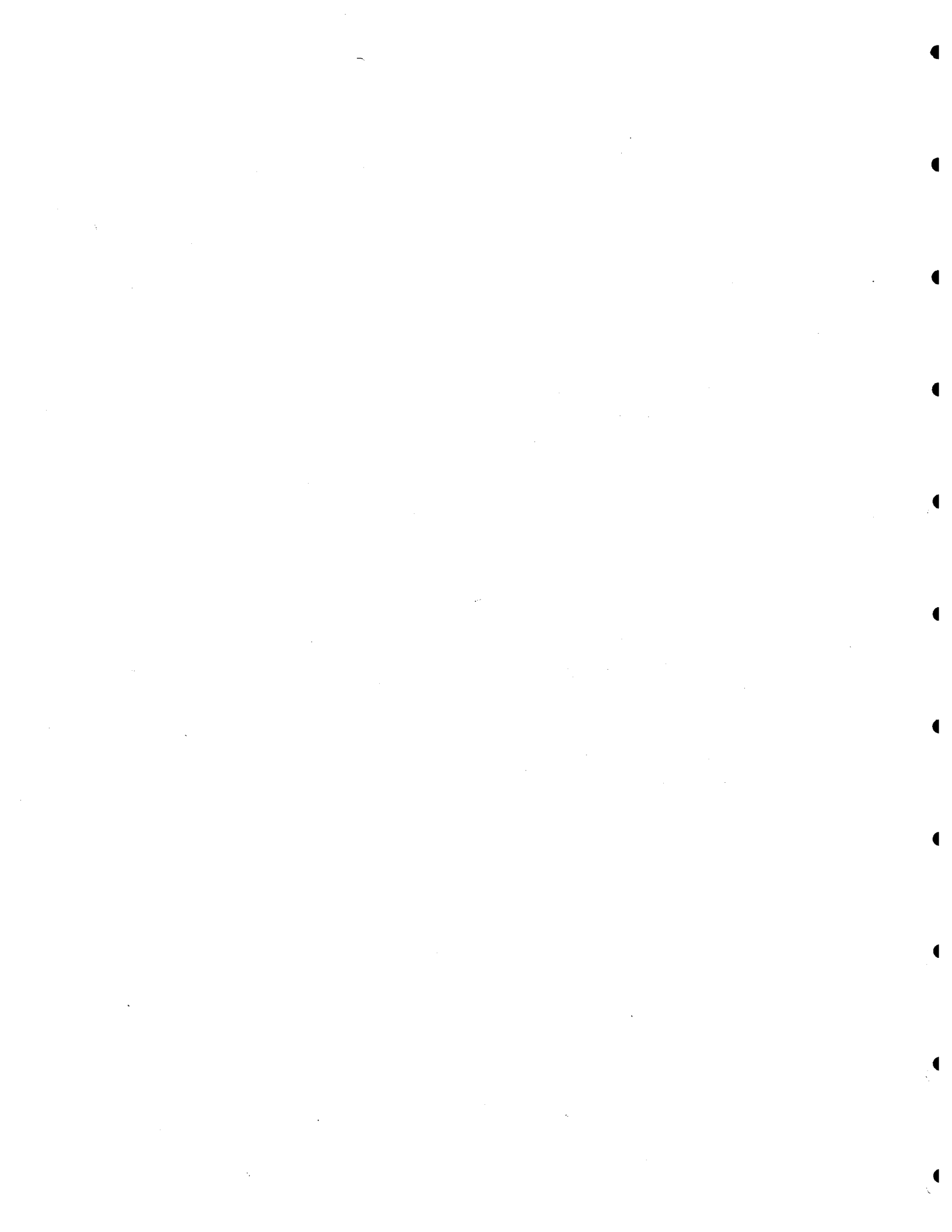
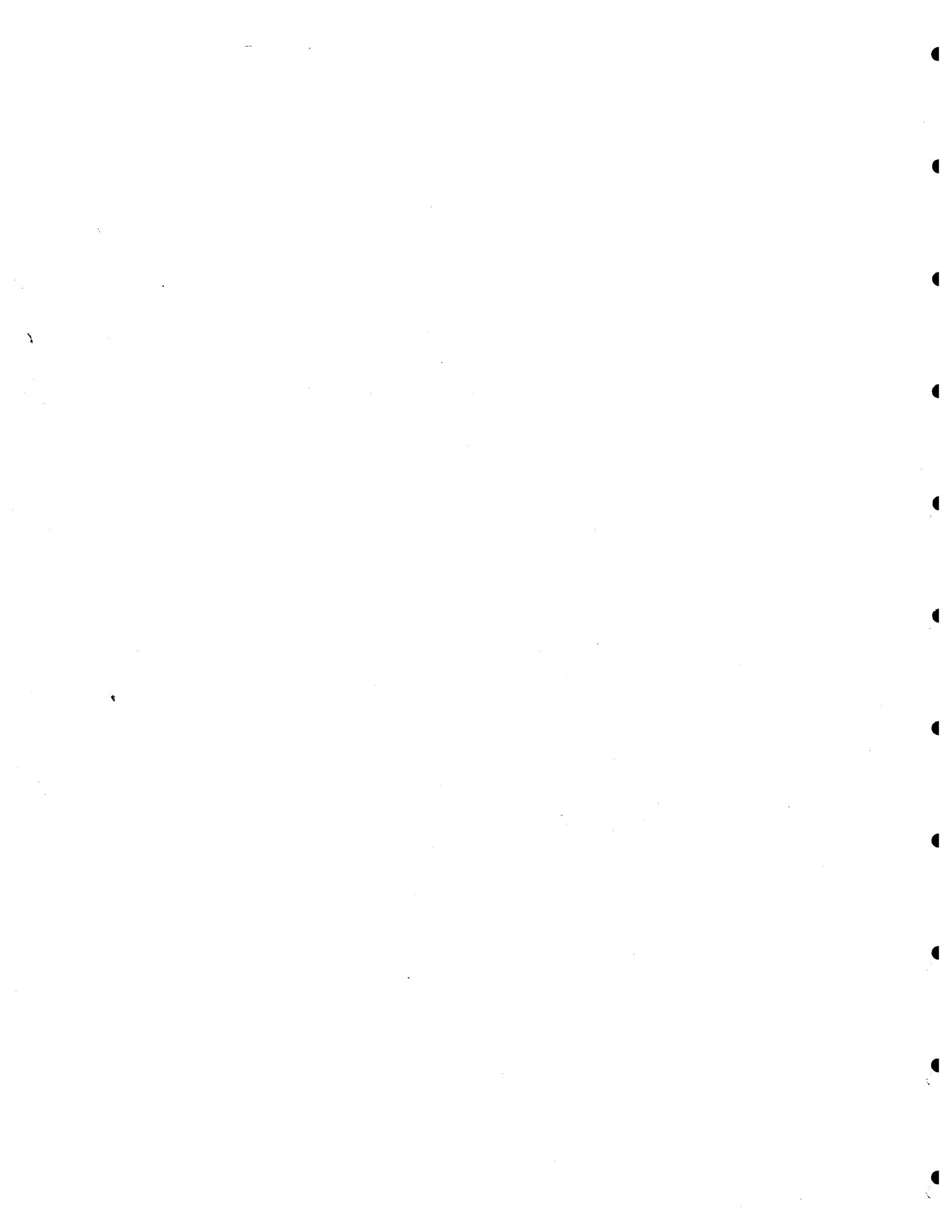




PLATE 6. Roof construction detail at site number 03-07.



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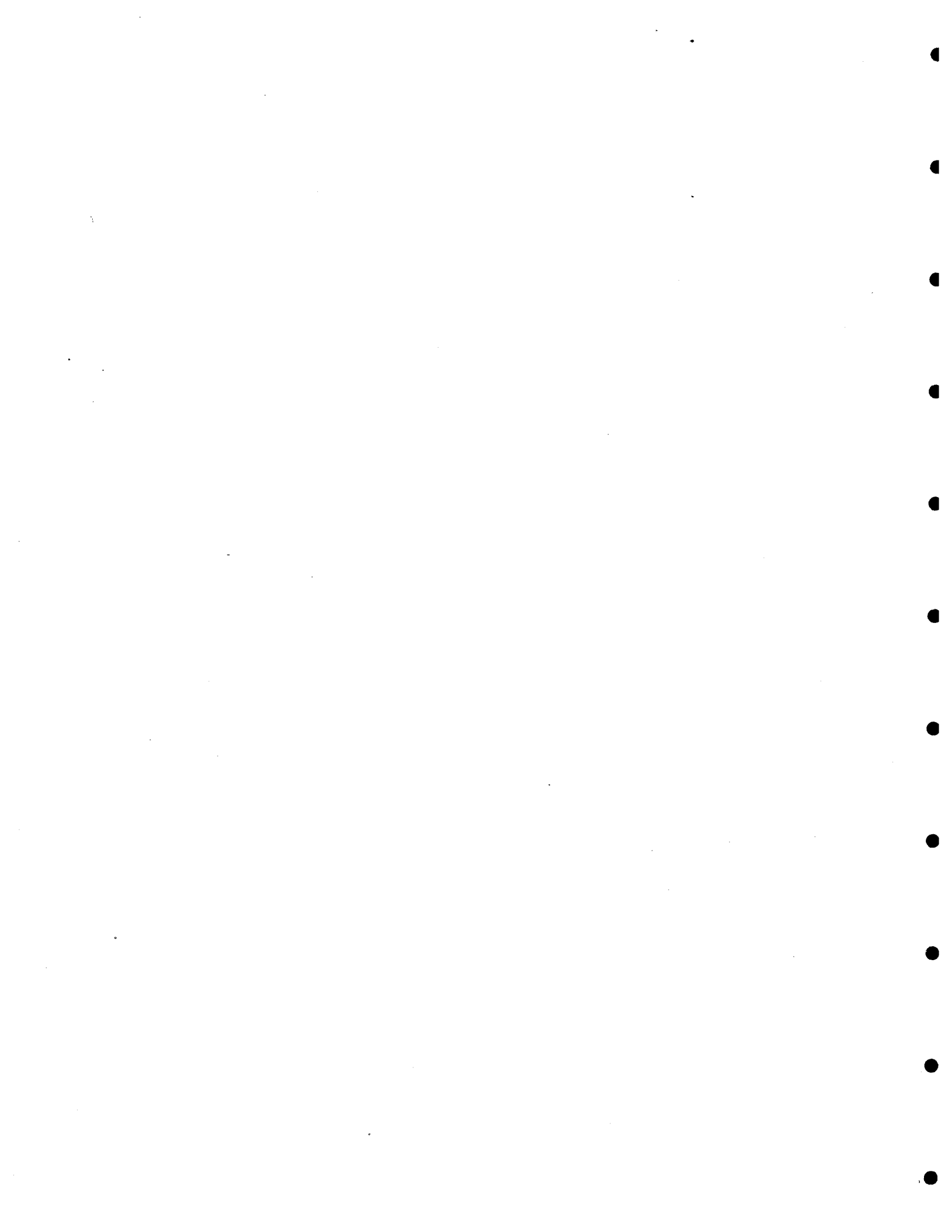
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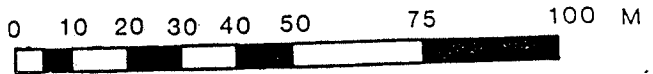
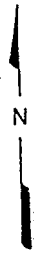
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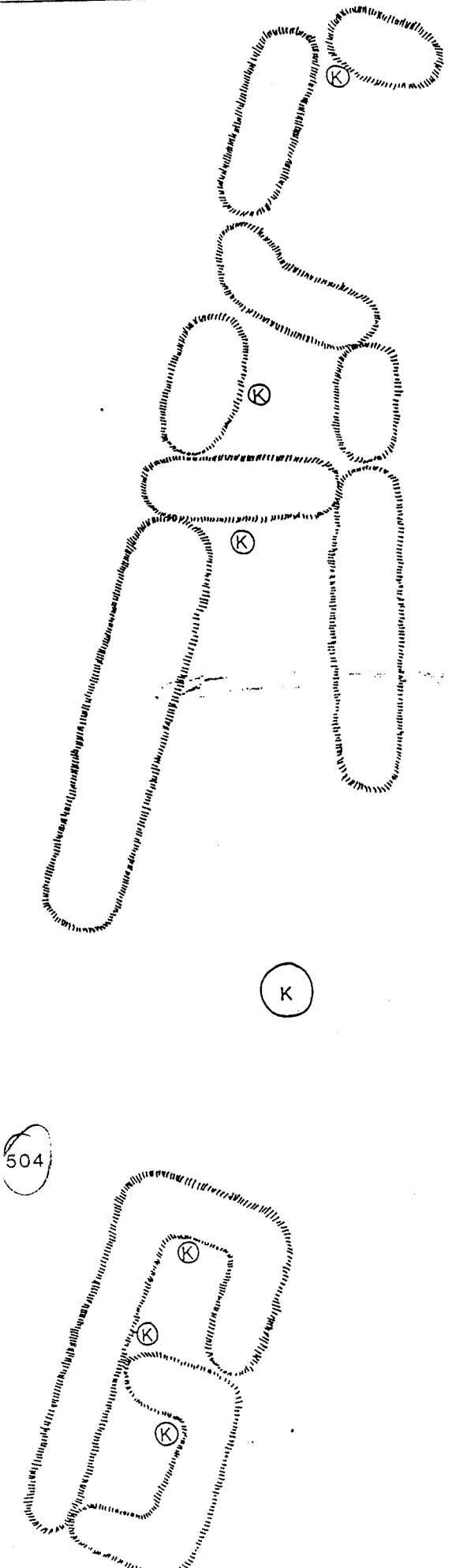


LARGE PUEBLO SITES

Map 1



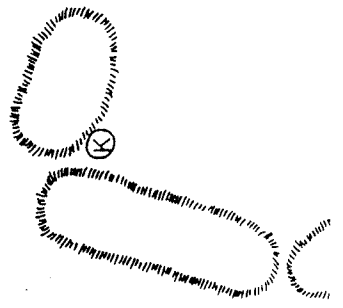
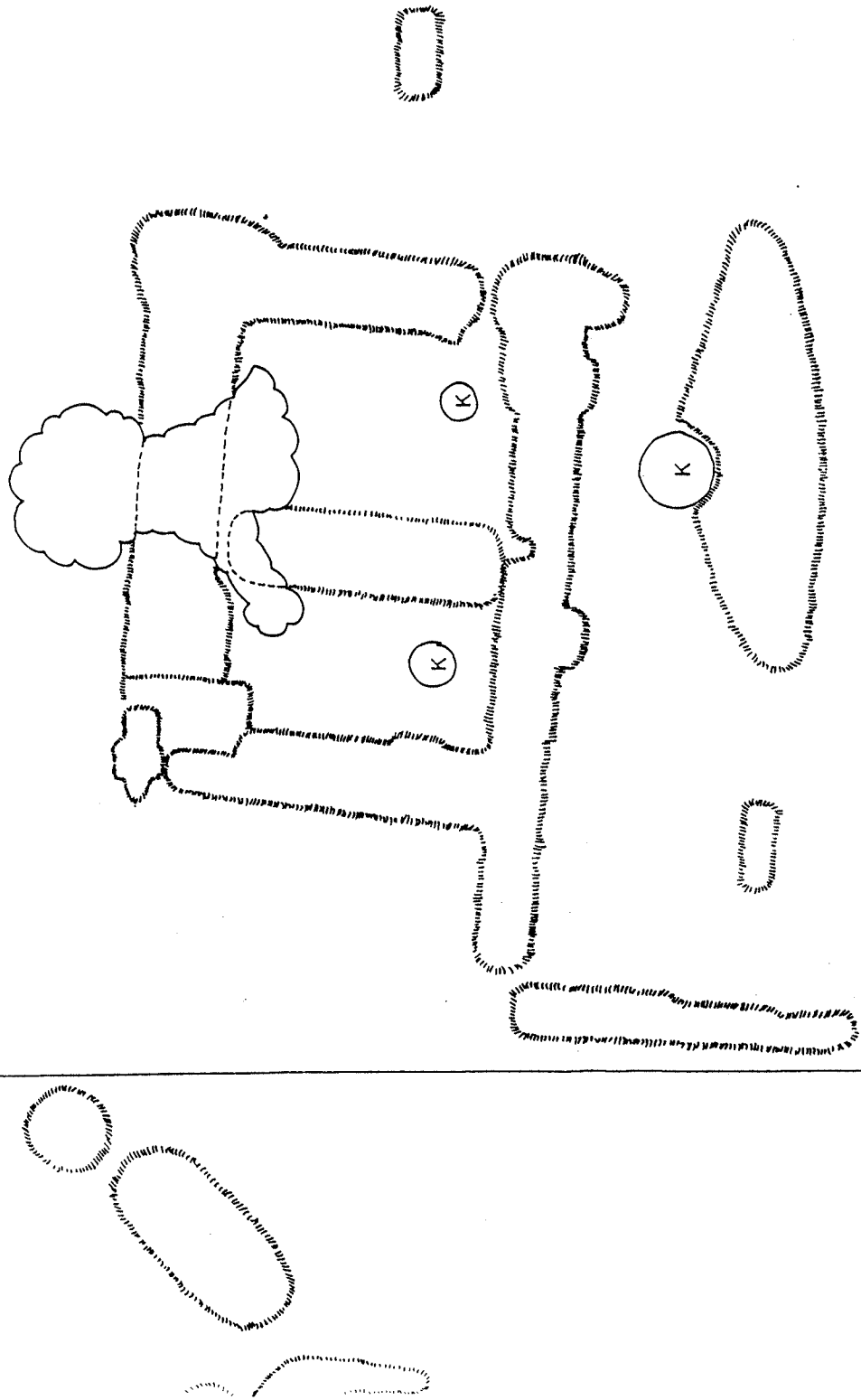
- K KIVA
- R RESERVOIR
- ROOMBLOCK
- STANDING WALLS
- ROAD OR TRAIL
- SITE DAMAGE



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(5)

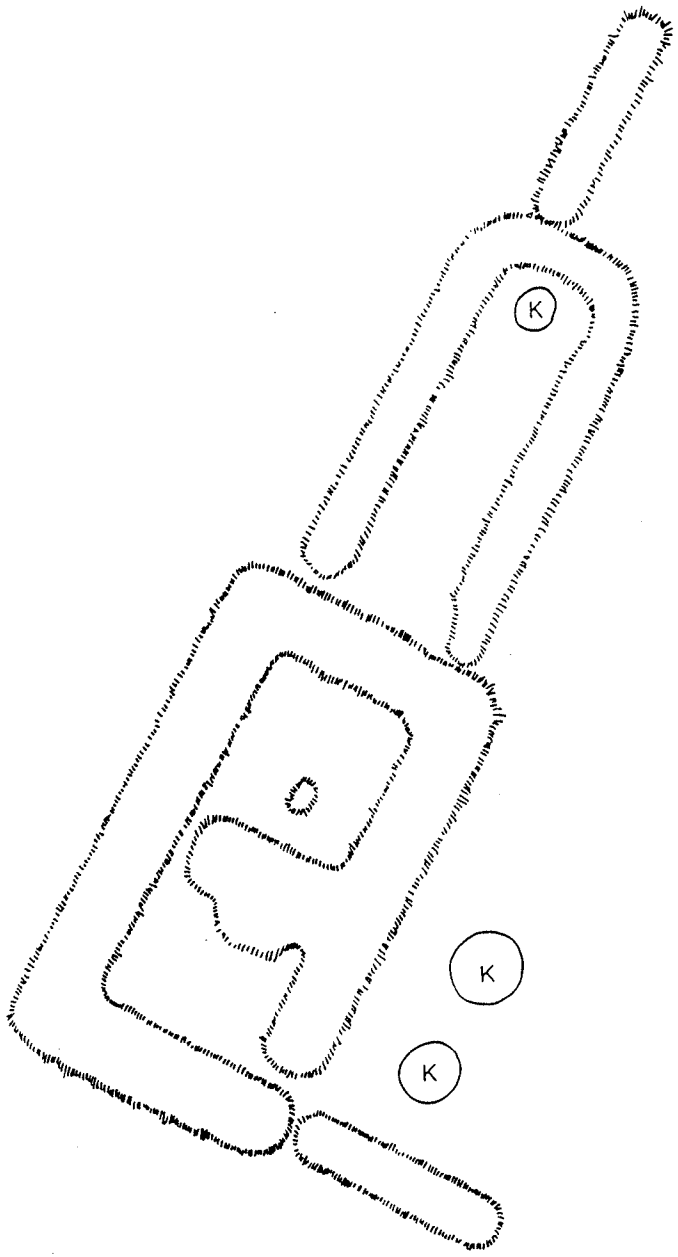
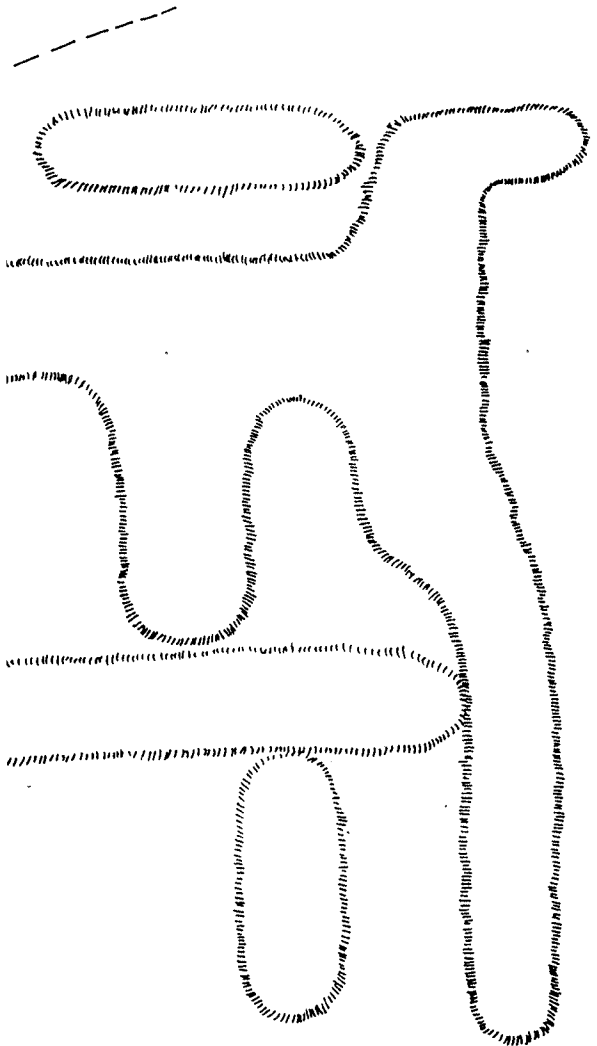


LARGE PUEBLO SITES

Map 1



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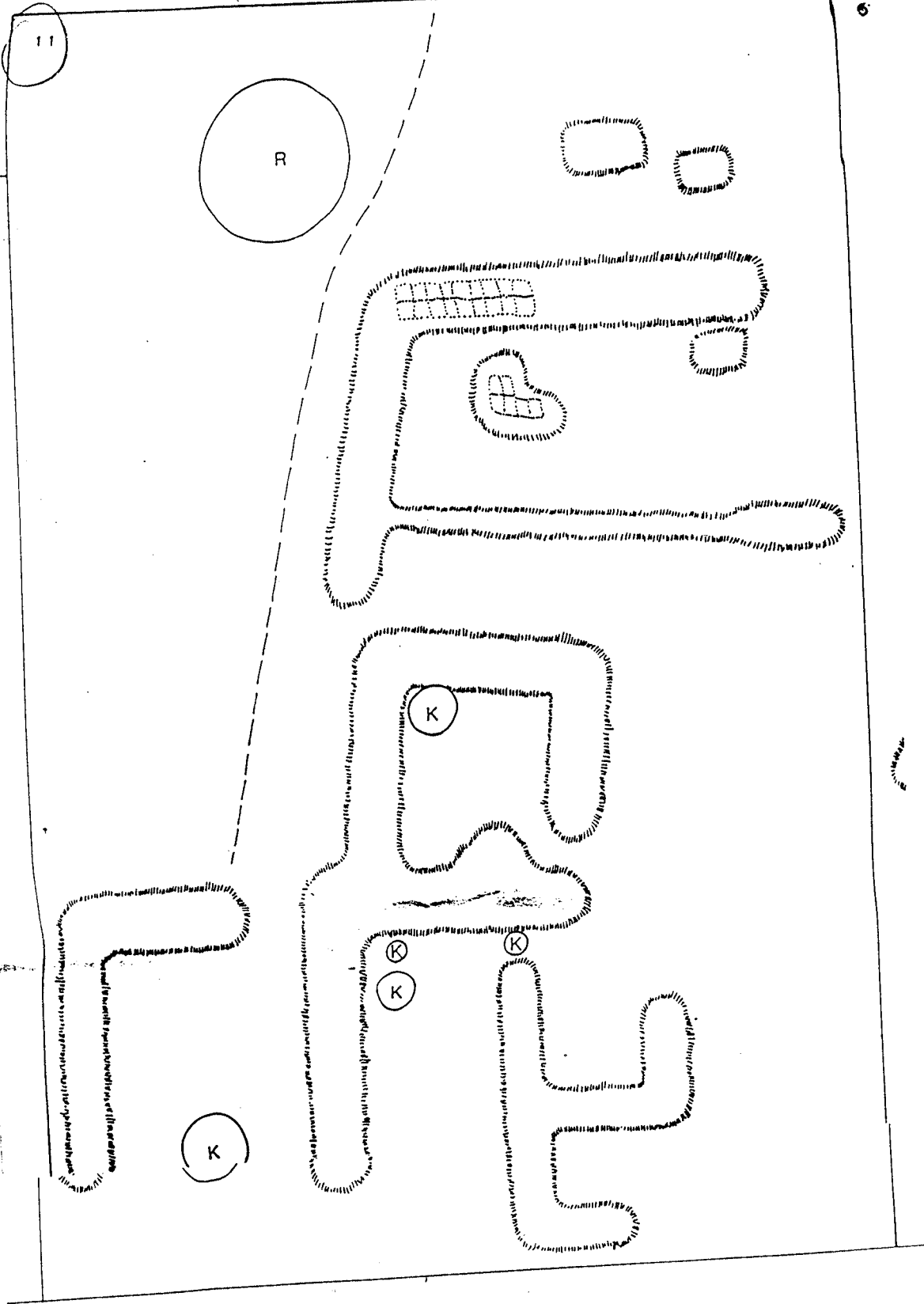


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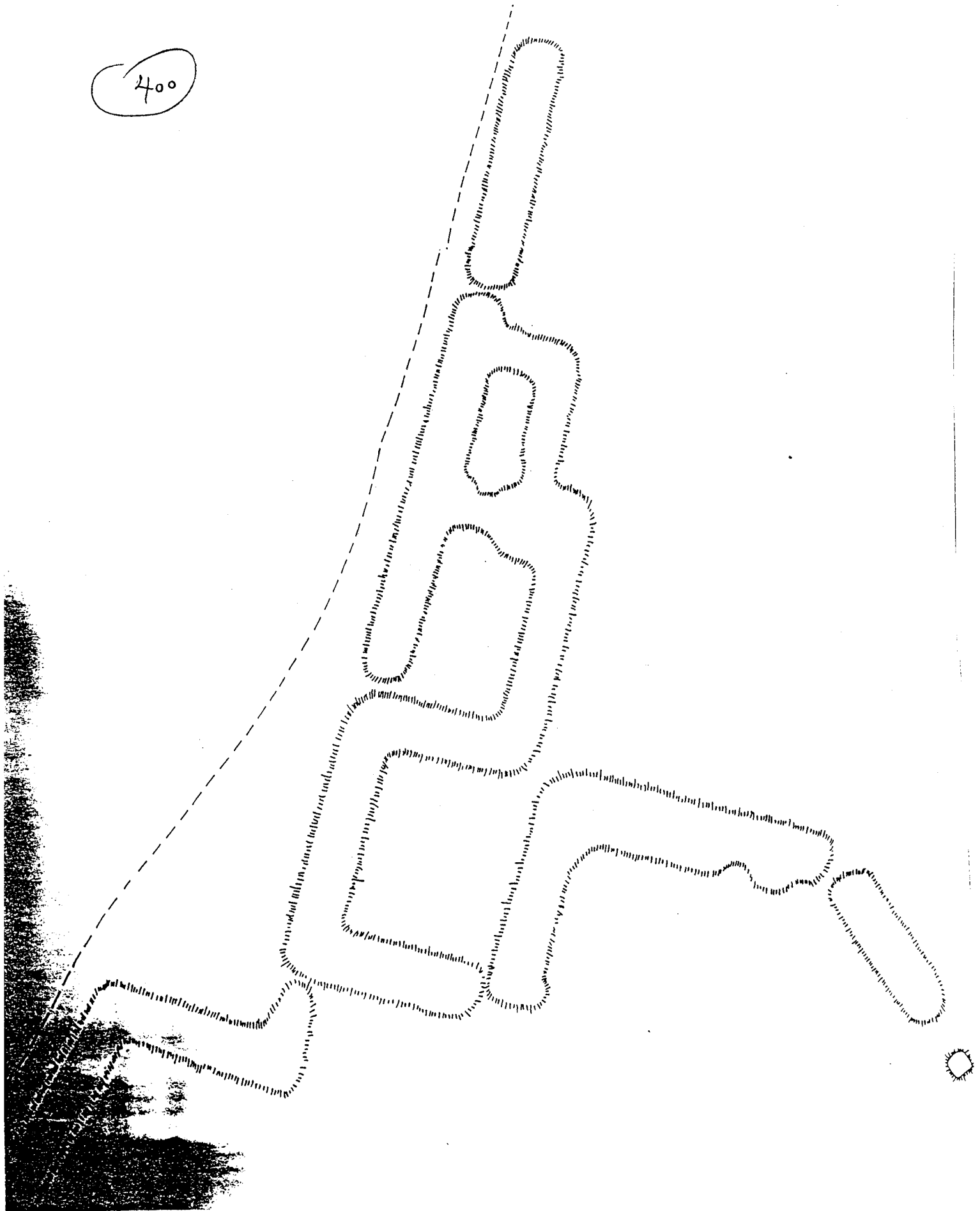




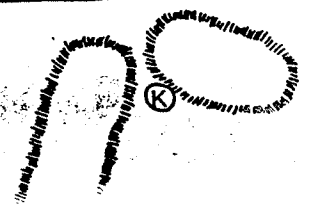
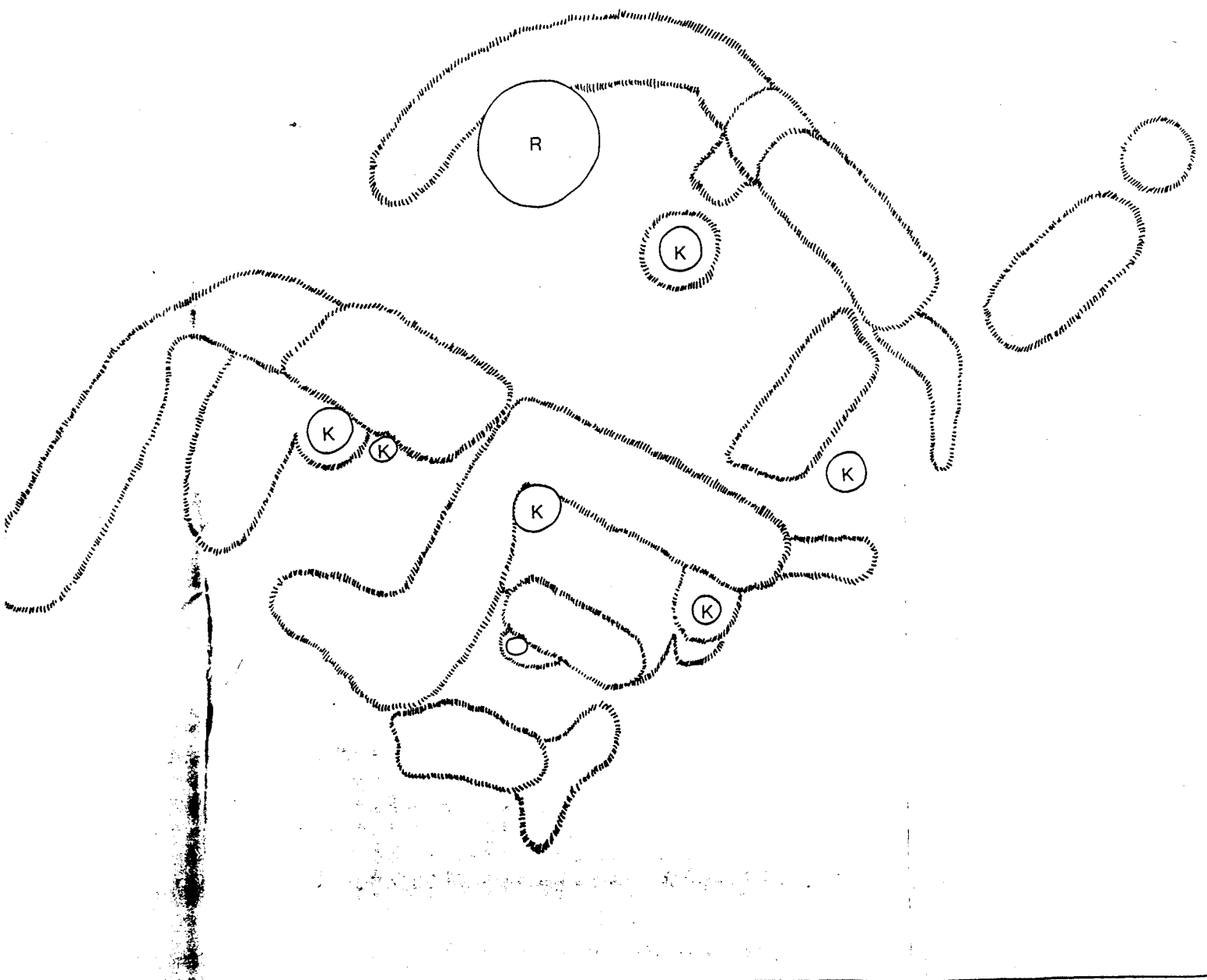




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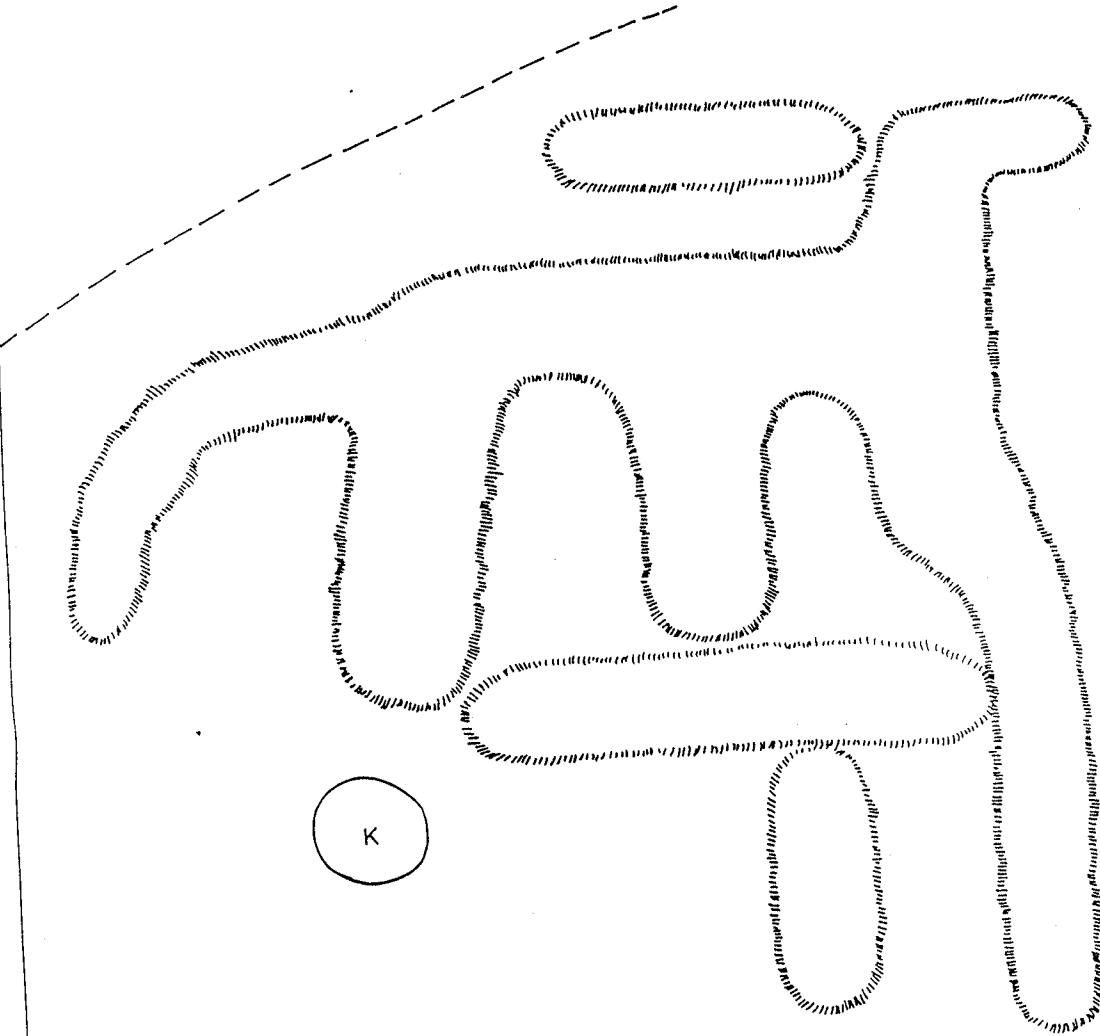




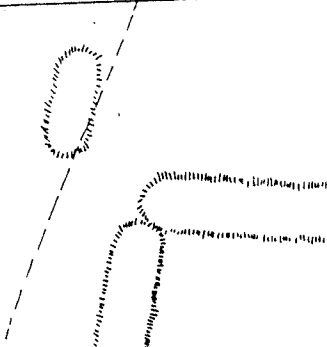


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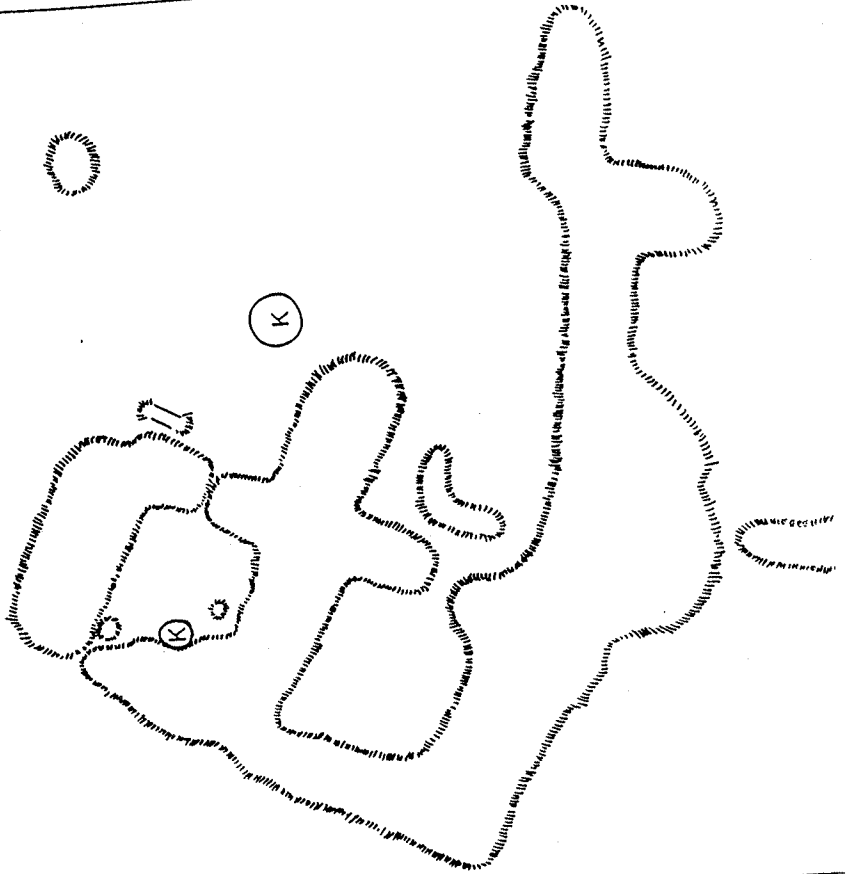
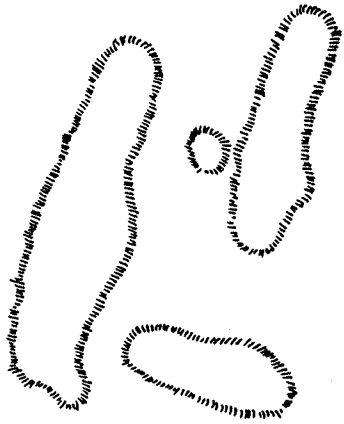


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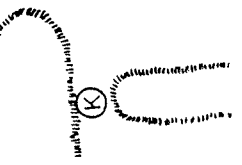
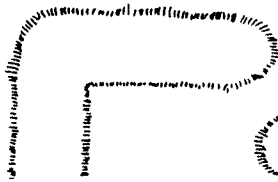
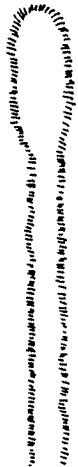




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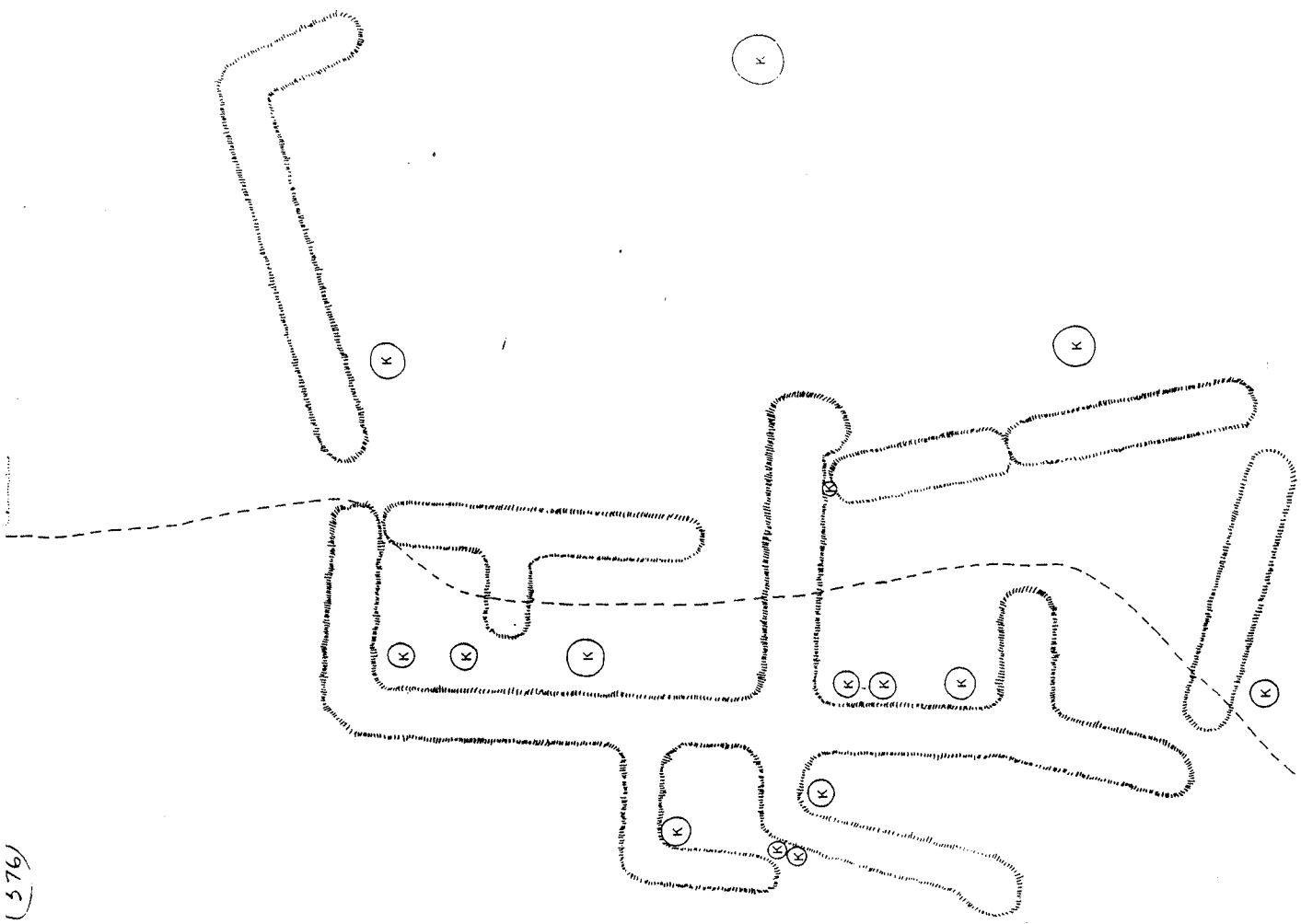


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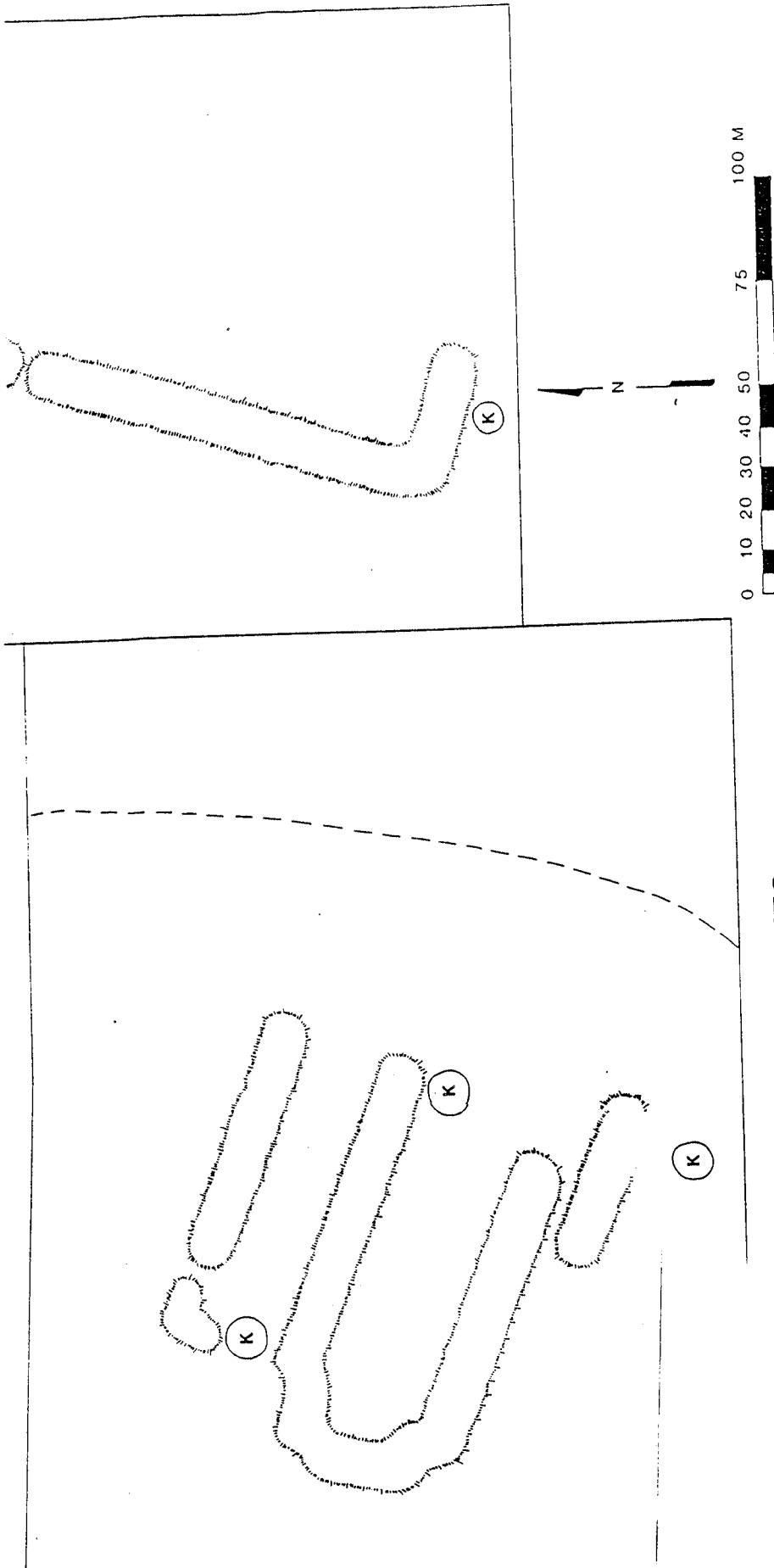




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& SMALL PUEBLO SITES

Map 2

- K KIVA
- R RESERVOIR
- ROOMBLOCK
- STANDING WALLS
- ROAD OR TRAIL
- SITE DAMAGE

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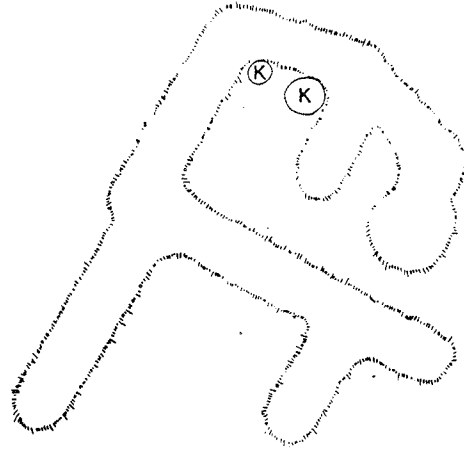
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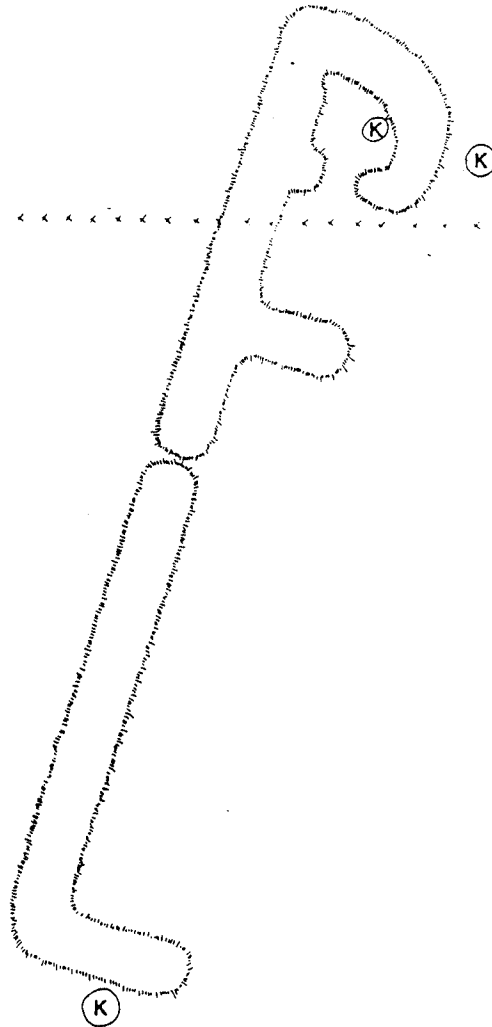




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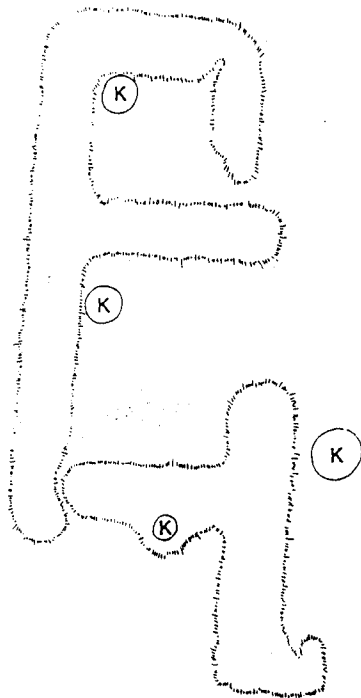


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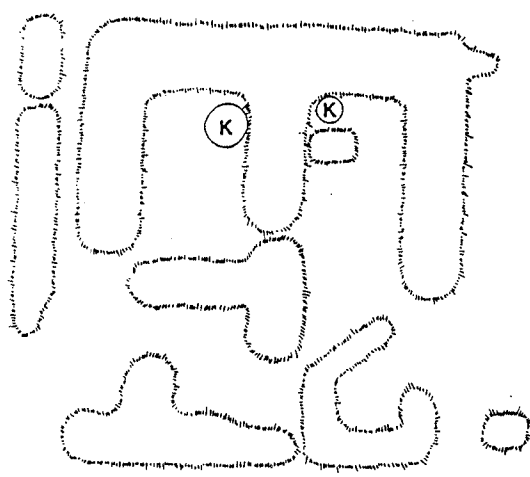




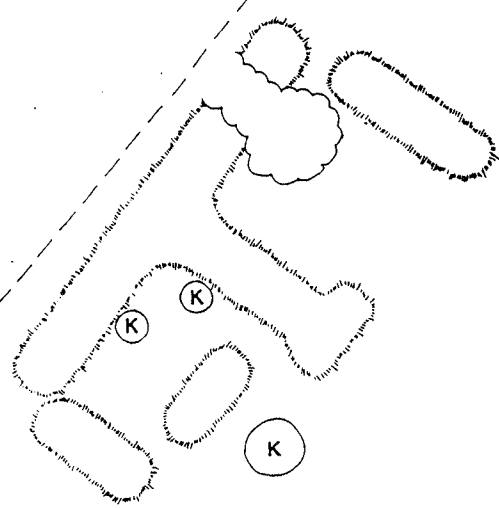
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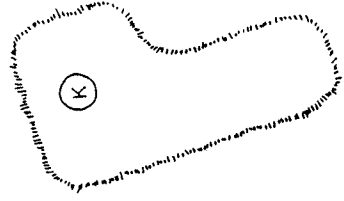




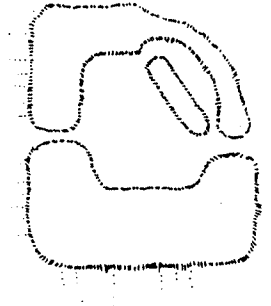
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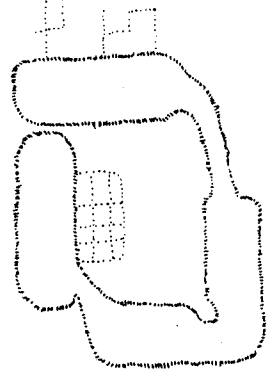
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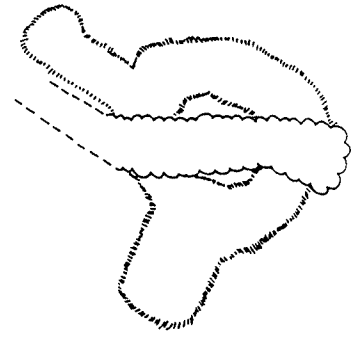
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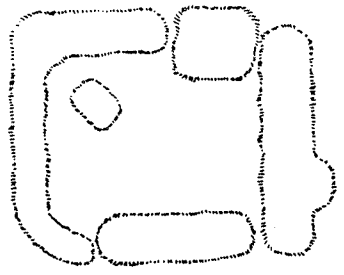
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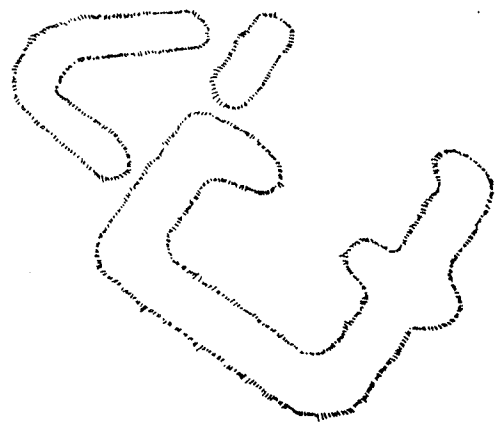
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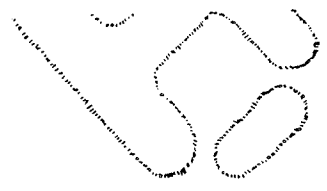
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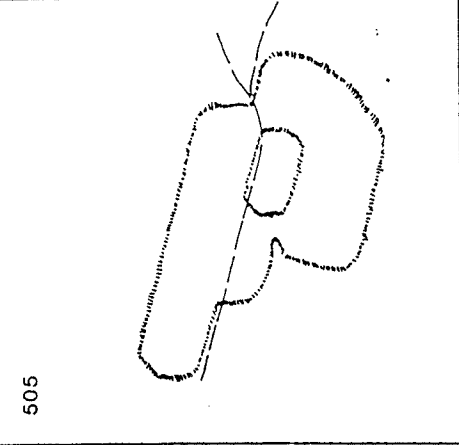
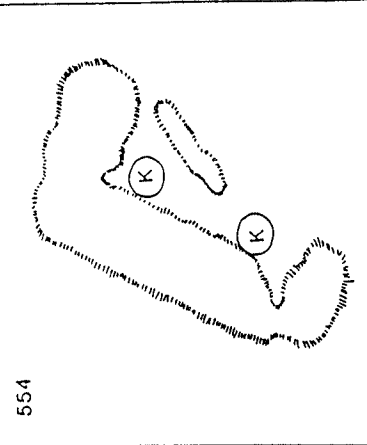
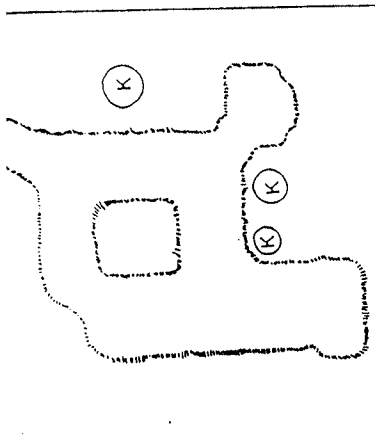
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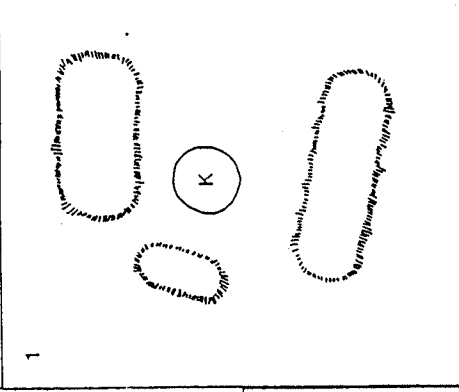
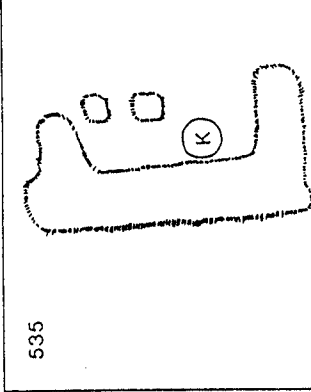
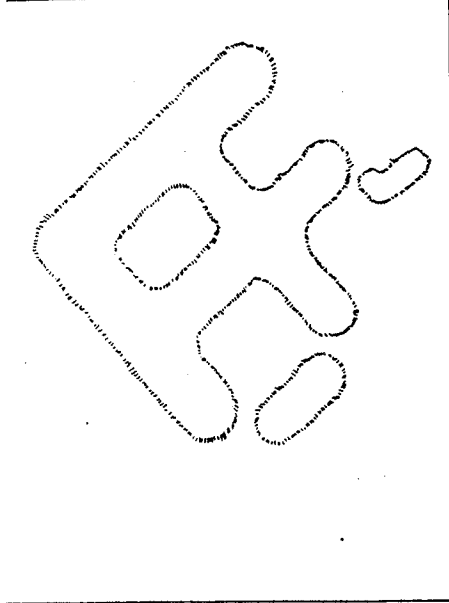






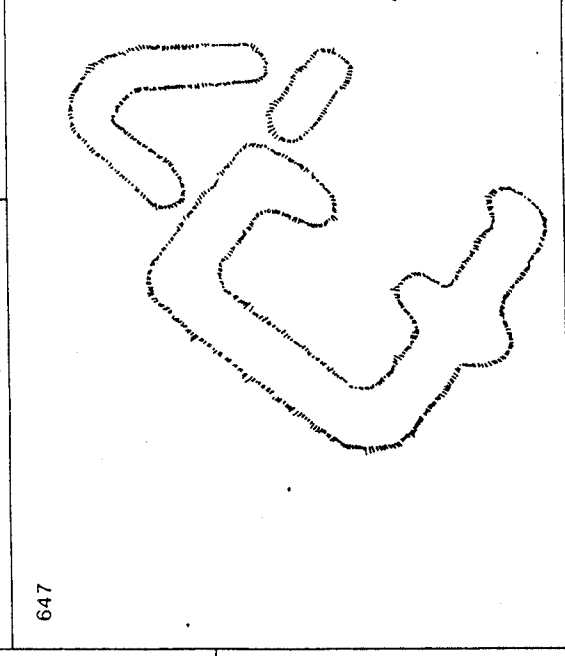
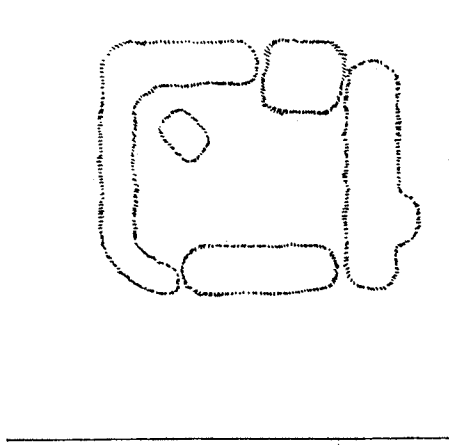
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USDA FOREST SERVICE
Santa Fe National Forest
P.O. Box 1689
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

1. AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TSIPING
Dougherty (1980) 112 pp., 8 plates

2.

Map 1 - Large Pueblo Sites
Map 2 - Medium & Small Pueblo Sites
Errata - Site labeled Number 50 should be
Number 30. Site 31 is unlabeled but
is included on the drawing of Site
504. Site 199 is not on the maps.

