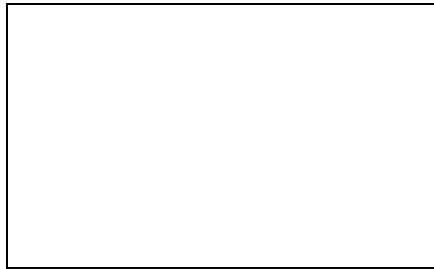


City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

Attachment B

Applicant Submittals

**2. Subdivision Application, Letter of
Authorization, Warranty Deeds,
Cultural Resources Survey, ARC
Action Letter**



SUBDIVISION APPLICATION

Parcel Information

Project Name: Tierra Contenta Phase 3A

Address: 6120, 6130, 6150 and 6135 Paseo del Sol Property Size: 216.54 acres

Current Use of Land: Vacant Proposed Use of Land: Mixed Use Subdivision

Does a Rezoning application accompany this application? YES ☐ NO ☒ Are any variances required? YES ☒ NO ☐

Preapplication Conference Date: March 12, 2025

Early Neighborhood Notice (ENN) meeting date: 5/21/2025 Zoning: PRC

Check One: Preliminary Plat ☒ Final Plat ☐ UPC Number: 53981312 /99304819 /990000691
990000686

Property Owner Information

Company Name: Homewise Inc

Name: Lisa Huval
First Last

Address: 1301 Siler Road Bldg D
Street Address Suite/Unit #
Santa Fe NM 87507
City State ZIP Code

Phone: (505) 983-9473 E-mail Address: lhuval@homewise.org

Applicant/Agent Information (if different from owner)

Company Name: JenkinsGavin Inc

Name: Jennifer Jenkins
First Last

Address: 130 Grant Ave Suite 101
Street Address Suite/Unit #
Santa Fe NM 87501
City State ZIP Code

Phone: (505) 820-7444 E-mail Address: jennifer@jenkinsgavin.com / angelica@jenkinsgavin.com

Correspondence Directed to: ☐ Owner ☒ Applicant ☐ Both

Agent Authorization (if applicable)

I am the owner and record title holder of the property located at: << See Attached Authorization Letter >>

I authorize _____ to act as my agent to execute this application.

Signed: Jennifer Jenkins Date: 6/2/2025

Submittal Checklist (Requirements found in Section 14-3.7 SFCC 1987)

☐ Six (6) 24"x36" plan sets and one CD containing the same information as the paper set (PDF) are required. Please include the following:

☐ Letter of Application (intent, location, acreage)	☐ Legal Lot of Record, Legal Description	☐ Preliminary Plat or Final Plat	☐ Landscape, Parking and Lighting Plan, Signage Specifications	☐ Terrain Management Plans (as required by Section 14-8.2 SFCC 2001)
☐ Traffic Impact Analysis (if required)	☐ Sewer and Water Plan (Profiles and details – Final Plat only)	☐ Phasing Plan (if applicable)	☐ Archaeological Clearance (if applicable)	☐

Subdivisions per Section 14-3.7 SFCC 1987:

Preliminary Plat (Section 14-3.7(B)(3) SFCC 1987)

See above for submittal requirements. See also Section 14-9 Infrastructure Design, Improvement and Dedication Standards.

Final Plat (Section 14-3.7(B)(4) SFCC 1987)

The final plat shall conform substantially to the preliminary plat as approved.

Signature

I hereby certify that the documents submitted for review and consideration by the City of Santa Fe have been prepared to meet the minimum standards outlined in the Land Development Code, Chapter 14 SFCC 1987. Failure to meet these standards may result in the rejection of my application. I also certify that I have met with the City's Current Planning staff in a preapplication meeting to verify that the attached proposal is in compliance with the City's zoning and development plan requirements.

Signature: Jennifer Jenkins Date: 6/2/2025

A case manager will be assigned to your project and will notify you within 10 business days if any additional information is needed. After your application has been reviewed by City staff, you will be contacted by us regarding public notice requirements. A packet of information and instructions will be provided regarding the required mailing and sign posting. Please contact the Land Use Department staff at (505) 955-6585 with any questions.



homewise®

Letter of Authorization

City of Santa Fe
Land Use Department
200 Lincoln Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87501

RE: Tierra Contenta, Phase 3A

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter shall serve as authorization for JenkinsGavin, Inc. to act on our behalf with respect to the referenced project regarding land use applications to be submitted to the City of Santa Fe.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Westin Glass, Project Director
Homewise, Inc. on behalf of TC PHASE 3A, LLC

1/30/25

Date

State of New Mexico)

) ss

County of Santa Fe)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 30th day of January, 2025 by Westin Glass.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 7/5/26

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
NOTARY PUBLIC
NATALY ANN CORRALES BUSTILLOS
COMMISSION # 1122357
COMMISSION EXPIRES 07/05/2026

Santa Fe Homeownership Center: 1301 Siler Road, Building D, Santa Fe, NM 87501
Albuquerque Homeownership Center: 500 2nd Street SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102 505.243.6566 fax: 505.543.6804

www.homewise.org





RECORDING REQUESTED BY:
Chicago Title Company – NCS
Order No.: 15610542| SP000153676

WHEN RECORDED MAIL DOCUMENT TO:

TC Phase 3A, LLC
1301 Siler Road, Bldg D
Santa Fe, NM 87507
Attn: Mike Loftin

COUNTY OF SANTA FE }
STATE OF NEW MEXICO } ss

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED
PAGES: 5

I Hereby Certify That This Instrument Was e-Recorded for
Record On The 25TH Day Of November, A.D., 2024 at 03:28:19 PM
And Was Duly Recorded as Instrument # 2047510
Of The Records Of Santa Fe County

Deputy - SCRESPIN Witness My Hand And Seal Of Office
County Clerk, Santa Fe, NM
Katharine E. Clark

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

Special Warranty Deed

TITLE OF DOCUMENT

e-Recorded 2047510 11/25/24 SFC

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED

TIERRA CONTENTA CORPORATION, a New Mexico non-profit corporation (who acquired title to Parcels 1 and 2 as Tierra Contenta Corporation), for consideration paid, grants to TC PHASE 3A, LLC, a New Mexico limited liability company, the following described real estate in Santa Fe County, New Mexico:

See Exhibit A attached hereto.

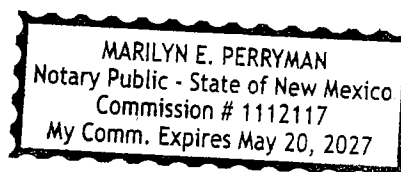
With special warranty covenants.

Subject to the matters listed on Schedule 1 attached hereto.

Dated: November 20, 2024

TIERRA CONTENTA CORPORATION,
a New Mexico non-profit corporation

By: Kurt Krahn
Name: Kurt Krahn
Title: Vice President



State of New Mexico
County of Santa Fe

This instrument was acknowledged before me on this 20 day of November, 2024,
by Kurt Krahn (Name of Officer) as Vice-President
(Title of Officer) of Tierra Contenta Corporation, a New Mexico non-profit corporation.

Marilyn E. Perryman
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: May 20, 2027

[SEAL]

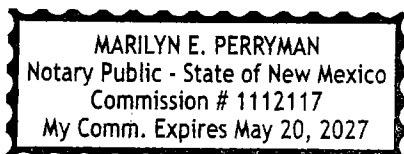


EXHIBIT A
Real Property Legal Description

The real property situated in the City of Santa Fe, County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, more particularly described as follows:

Parcel 1:

Tract 8A3-7C of the Dedication Plat for Tracts 8A3-7B within the TIERRA CONTENTA SUBDIVISION, PHASE 2B, comprised of a portion of "Tract 8A3-7", the remaining undeveloped Land of Tierra Contenta Subdivision, within Section 14 and Section 13 of Township 16 North, Range 8 East, of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, City and County of Santa Fe, New Mexico, filed for recorded in the Office of the County Clerk of Santa Fe, New Mexico on October 21, 2011, in Book 738, page 14-15.

Parcel 2:

Tract 9 as shown on the Annexation Plat for Tracts 1 thru 9, Tierra Contenta, Wolgamood Subdivision and Contiguous Lands (East) within Township 16 North, Ranges 8 & 9, New Mexico Principal Meridian, Santa Fe County, New Mexico, June 1985, filed within the official Santa Fe County Records on March 3rd, 1986, in Book 162, page 005. Being the same property conveyed to Dale Bellamah Land Co., Inc. by William F. Martinez by deed filed within the official Santa Fe County records on November 30, 1979, in Book 391, page 009.

Parcel 3:

Government Lot 8, as shown on the Plat of Survey of a portion of Lot 8, a portion of Lot 9 of Section 12, Township 16 North, Range 8 East of the New Mexico principal Meridian, Santa Fe County, New Mexico, as the same is shown and designated on the plat of said survey, filed in the Office of the County Clerk of Santa Fe County, New Mexico on September 30, 1998, in Book 396, page 011.

Parcel 4:

Tract 7A, of the Remaining Portion of Government Lot 7, Tierra Contenta Subdivision, Phase 1B, Unit 1, comprised of a portion of Lot 8, a Portion of Lot 9 of Section 12, All of Lot 7 of Section 13, Tract 8-A, Tract A-1, within the Pacheco Grant, within projected Section 11 and Section 14, Township 16 North, Range 6 East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, as the same is shown and designated on the plat thereof, filed in the Office of the County Clerk of Santa Fe County, New Mexico on September 30, 1998, in Plat Book 396, page 012.

SCHEDULE 1
Permitted Exceptions

1. Water rights, claims or title to water.
2. Taxes for the year 2024, and thereafter, not yet due and payable.

THE FOLLOWING AS TO PARCEL 1:

3. Reservations contained in Patent from United States of America recorded in Book B of Patents, page 369, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.
4. Easement(s) reserved across the Land, covenants and conditions as shown and noted on the recorded plats, filed in the Office of the County Clerk of Santa Fe County, New Mexico, on January 31, 1985, in Plat Book 148, page 042; filed January 24, 1992, in Plat Book 231, page 46; filed December 15, 1994, in Book 292, page 36; and filed October 21, 2011 in Plat Book 738, Pages 014-015.
5. Vacation and Rededication of Sanitary Sewer Easement, filed January 30, 1992, in Book 786, page 455, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.
6. City of Santa Fe, New Mexico Contract for Sanitary Sewer Easement dated August 31, 1998, filed July 24, 2002, in Book 2173, page 191, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

THE FOLLOWING AS TO PARCEL 2:

7. Reservations contained in Patent from United States of America recorded in Book B of Patents, page 133, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.
8. City of Santa Fe, New Mexico Contract for Sanitary Sewer Easement dated August 31, 1998, filed July 24, 2002, in Book 2173, page 198, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

THE FOLLOWING AS TO PARCEL 3:

9. Reservations as contained in that certain Patent from the United States of America, filed November 26, 1997, in Book 1432, page 790, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.
10. Dedications, notes, conditions, covenants and easements and rights of way as shown on Plat of Revised Master Plan PRC and Annexation - Tierra Contenta filed in Plat Book 292, page 036-037, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

THE FOLLOWING AS TO PARCEL 4:

11. Reservations as contained in that certain Patent from the United States of America, filed November 26, 1997, in Book 1432, page 790, records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

THE FOLLOWING AS TO ALL PARCELS:

12. Restated Annexation Agreement Tierra Contenta, Wolgamood Subdivision and Contiguous Lands (East) filed December 15, 1994, recorded in Book 1122, page 756, records of Santa Fe County, New

Mexico, Partial Assignment filed of even date herewith in the Official Records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

13. Title to all the oil, gas and other minerals in, under and that may be produced from the land, together with all rights, privileges and immunities relating thereto heretofore reserved unto and or conveyed by predecessors in title.



City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

200 Lincoln Avenue, P.O. Box 909, Santa Fe, N.M. 87504-0909

www.santafenm.gov

Alan Webber, Mayor

Councilors:

Signe I. Lindell, Mayor Pro Tem, District 1

Renee Villarreal, District 1

Michael J. Garcia, District 2

Carol Romero-Wirth, District 2

Roman "Tiger" Abeyta, District 3

Chris Rivera, District 3

Jamie Cassutt-Sanchez, District 4

JoAnne Vigil Coppler, District 4

July 14, 2023

Robin Cordero

7770 Jefferson St. NE, Suite 410,

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

NOTICE OF ARC ACTION

Project Location: Tierra Contenta Master Plan Community Phase 3A Development

ARC Case Number: 2023-006876-ARC

Dear Mr. Cordero,

At their hearing on July 6, 2023, the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Committee (ARC) voted unanimously to approve the archaeological survey report with conditions SWCA will provide a testing and treatment plan to the ARC for review.

Sincerely,

Paul A. Duran

Paul A. Duran

Historic Preservation Division Senior Planner

Planning and Land Use Department, City of Santa Fe

A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE TIERRA CONTENTA PHASE 3A PROJECT IN THE CITY OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

MAY 2023

PREPARED FOR

City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division

ON BEHALF OF

Tierra Contenta Corporation.

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE TIERRA CONTENTA PHASE 3A PROJECT IN THE CITY OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Prepared for

City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division

407 Galisteo St. Suite 236
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

On behalf of

Tierra Contenta Corporation.

PMB # 220 369 Montezuma
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Prepared by

Lawrence Walker and Mara Smith

SWCA Environmental Consultants

7770 Jefferson Street NE, Suite 410
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109
Telephone: (505) 254-1115; Fax: (505) 254-1116
www.swca.com

Robin Cordero, Principal Investigator

SWCA Project No. 77053
SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 23-112

May 2023

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Registration

Lead Agency: City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division

Performing Agency: SWCA Environmental Consultants

Activity ID: 77053

Performing Agency Report No: 23-112

Report Recipient (Your Client): Tierra Contenta

Activity Types: ☐ Research Design ☒ Archaeological Survey/Inventory
☐ Architectural Survey/Inventory ☐ Test Excavation ☐ Monitoring
☐ Collections/Non-Field Study ☐ Compliance Decision
☐ Literature Review Overview ☐ Excavation ☐ Ethnographic Study
☒ Resource/Property Visit ☐ Historic Structures Report
☐ Other:

Total Survey Acreage: 223.11

Total Tribal Acreage: 0.00

Total Resources Visited: 11

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Report Details

Lead Agency

Lead Agency: City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division

Lead Agency Report No.

Report Number:

Title of Report

Title of Report: A Class III Cultural Resources Survey for Tierra Contenta Phase 3A in the City of Santa Fe, NM

Authors: Lawrence Walker and Mara Smith

Type of Report

Publication Type: Report, Monograph, or Book
Positive

Description of Undertaking (what does the project entail?)

Description: Tierra Contenta, Inc is proposing to begin development of Phase 3A of the Tierra Contenta Master Plan Community in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The proposed project was approved in September 2021 by the Santa Fe City Planning Commission. Current plans for Phase 3A are to develop housing, parks, and a road for the current community but have not been fully developed. The proposed project covers a total of 223.11 acres (90.14 hectares) and 0.35 linear mile of proposed road. The project area is partially within the PLSS system and partially covered by the Pacheco Land Grant. The project is located east of state road NM 599 and south of NM 284 (Paseo Real). The land being developed during this project is owned by Tierra Contenta, Inc, a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Community Housing Trust. The City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division (HPD) will serve as lead agency.

Dates of Investigation

From: 30-Jan-2023 **To:** 10-Feb-2023

Report Date

Report Date: 16-May-2023

Performing Agency/Consultant

Name: SWCA Environmental Consultants

Principal Investigator: Robin Cordero

Field Supervisor: Thaddeus Liebert and Robin Cordero

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Associate/Register Resources

Prefix	Number	Field Site/Other Number	In GIS	Resource Type	Collections Made?	Revisit
LA	54760		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54761		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54762		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54763		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54764		☒	Site	☐	Not Relocated
LA	54765		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54766		☒	Site	☐	Not Relocated
LA	54767		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54768		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54777	LA 54777	☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54782		☒	Site	☐	Not Relocated
LA	54783		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	54785		☒	Site	☐	Revisit
LA	202469	RC-01	☒	Site	☐	
LA	202471	RC-04	☒	Site	☐	
LA	202470	RC-02	☒	Site	☐	
HGPI	53923	LA 54785 segment A	☐	Linear Resource	☐	
HGPI	53924	LA 54785 Segment B	☐	Linear Resource	☐	
HGPI	53925	LA 54785 segment C	☐	Linear Resource	☐	

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Report Details

Lead Agency

Lead Agency: City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division

Lead Agency Report No.

Report Number:

Title of Report

Title of Report: A Class III Cultural Resources Survey for Tierra Contenta Phase 3A in the City of Santa Fe, NM

Authors: Lawrence Walker and Mara Smith

Type of Report

Publication Type: Report, Monograph, or Book
Positive

Description of Undertaking (what does the project entail?)

Description: Tierra Contenta, Inc is proposing to begin development of Phase 3A of the Tierra Contenta Master Plan Community in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The proposed project was approved in September 2021 by the Santa Fe City Planning Commission. Current plans for Phase 3A are to develop housing, parks, and a road for the current community but have not been fully developed. The proposed project covers a total of 223.11 acres (90.14 hectares) and 0.35 linear mile of proposed road. The project area is partially within the PLSS system and partially covered by the Pacheco Land Grant. The project is located east of state road NM 599 and south of NM 284 (Paseo Real). The land being developed during this project is owned by Tierra Contenta, Inc, a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Community Housing Trust. The City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division (HPD) will serve as lead agency.

Dates of Investigation

From: 30-Jan-2023 **To:** 10-Feb-2023

Report Date

Report Date: 16-May-2023

Performing Agency/Consultant

Name: SWCA Environmental Consultants

Principal Investigator: Robin Cordero

Field Supervisor: Thaddeus Liebert and Robin Cordero

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Report Details

Field Personnel Names: Gabriela Martinez and Jim Galliston

Historian/Other

Performing Agency Report Number

Report Number: 23-112

Client/Customer (project proponent)

Name: Tierra Contenta

Contact:

Address: PMB # 220 369 Montezuma, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Phone

Client/Customer Project Number

Project Number: 77053

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Ownership & Location

Land Ownership Status (Must be indicated on Project Map)

Owner/Manager List:

Land Owner/Manager	Protocol	Acres Surveyed	Acres in APE
Private Corporation (see records for company name)	Class III	223.11	223.11

Total Survey Acreage: 223.11

Total Tribal Acreage: 0.00

Record Search(es)

Date of HPD/ARMS File Review: 16-Jan-2023

Date of Other Agency File Review: 16-Jan-2023

Survey Data

Source Graphics: NAD 83

☒ USGS 7.5' (1:24,000) topo map ☐ Other Topo Map Scale:☒ GPS Unit <1M☐ Aerial Photos Other Source Graphic(s):

The following tables (b,c,& e) are calculated by the NMCRIS Map Service

USGS 7.5' Topographic

County(ies)

Legal Description

Map(s)

Map Name	USGS Quad Code	County	FIPS	Unplatted	Township (N/S)	Range (E/W)	Section
Turquoise Hill NM	35106-E1	SANTA FE	35049	No	T16N	R08E	13
				No	T16N	R08E	14
				Yes			

Projected Legal Description

Nearest City or Town: Santa Fe

Other Description:

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

GIS

HPD Log No(s).

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Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Methodology

Survey Field Methods

Intensity: 100% coverage

Configuration: ☒ Block Survey Units ☐ Linear Survey Units (l x y)

Other Survey Units

Scope: All Resources

Coverage Method: ☐ Systematic Pedestrian Coverage **Other Method:**

Survey Interval (m): 7 **Crew Size:** 4

Fieldwork Dates: From 30-Jan-2023 To 10-Feb-2023

Survey Person Hours: **Recording Person Hours:**

Additional Narrative: SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive cultural resources pedestrian inventory by walking parallel transects spaced no more than 25 feet (7.5 m) apart, as stipulated by the City Municipal Code § 14-3.13.C.5.ii for the Rivers and Trails and Suburban Districts. Several cultural resource surveys have been conducted on the Master Plan Community since 1975. However, preliminary New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) reviews showed that the current project area has not been surveyed for over 30 years. The 1985 survey by OAS (Hannaford 1986) does not meet the state standard for a qualifying survey under NMAC 4.10.15.9.D (Standard for Survey and Inventory). As such, a full resurvey was necessary. SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was contracted to conduct an intensive, pedestrian cultural resources inventory of all land within the proposed project area. This cultural resources report was prepared to support Tierra Contenta, Inc's application to Santa Fe County for compliance with the City of Santa Fe Ordinance 14-3.13 Archaeological Clearance Permit. The northern two-thirds of the project area falls within the City of Santa Fe's Suburban Archaeological District, while the southern third falls outside of the City's Suburban Archaeological District.

The survey area included 217.60 acres (87.91 hectares) within the proposed development parcel and 5.51 acres (2.23 hectares) of proposed road, which included a 50-foot buffer on both sides of the road. In total, 223.11 acres (90.14 hectares) were surveyed for this project. The survey included the updating of 10 previously recorded resources (LA 54760, LA 54761, LA 54762, LA 54763, LA 54765, LA 54767, LA 54768, LA 54777, LA 54783, and LA 54785) and the recording of three newly discovered resources (LA 202469, LA 202470, and LA 202471).

Environmental Setting (NRCS soil designation; vegetative community; elevation; etc.)

Environmental Setting: The project area is located within the North Central New Mexico Valleys and Mesas (22h) ecoregion. This ecoregion includes topographical features like mesas, valleys, piedmont slopes, deep canyons, and scattered hills with sparse perennial and intermittent streams

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)**NMCRIS Activity No. 152356****HPD Log No(s).****Methodology**

from nearby mountains. The average elevation of this ecoregion is 1,975 meters (6,480 feet) above mean sea level (amsl). Geology within the survey area consists of Piedmont alluvial deposits (Qp) of the Holocene to lower Pleistocene, and Upper Santa Fe Group (QT). Qp geology includes deposits of tributaries bordering major stream valleys and alluvial deposits on the piedmont terraces and slopes. QT geology includes quaternary colluvium, colluvium with valley-fill alluvium, and fan alluvium, as well as Tertiary sedimentary, Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic rocks, and some small areas of Cretaceous, Jurassic, or Triassic sedimentary rocks (Griffith et al. 2006). The Arroyo Chamisos runs east to west through the project area's southern boundary, and heads northward before reaching the Santa Fe River. Cañada Alameda intersects the Arroyo Chamisos within the project area's western area. This is a minor drainage of the Arroyo Chamisos. Both are fed by upland piedmont runoff. Other major drainages in the area include Arroyo de las Trampas to the north, Arroyo de los Frijoles to the north, and the Santa Fe River to the west. The Arroyo Chamisos meets Arroyo Hondo about 5 miles southwest of the project location. Vegetation in the area consists primarily of Pinon-Juniper woodland with a grass understory. The overstory is sparse and consists of small oneseed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*) trees and a few pinyon pine (*Pinus monophylla*) trees. The density of junipers in the area is very low due to both natural and anthropogenic causes, such as heavy grazing historically and today.

Percent Ground Visibility**Ground Visibility:** 51-75%

Condition of Survey Area: Survey area is subject to alluvial and eolian erosion. Area is partially within a developed section of land, where grading has taken place.

Attachments (check all appropriate boxes)

- ☒ USGS 7.5 Topographic Map with sites, isolates, and survey area clearly drawn (required)
- ☒ Copy of NMCRIS Map Check (required)
- ☒ LA Site Forms - new sites (with sketch map & topographic map) if applicable
- ☒ LA Site Forms (update) - previously recorded & un-relocated sites (first 2 pages minimum)
- ☐ Historic Cultural Property Inventory Forms, if applicable
- ☒ List and Description of Isolates, if applicable
- ☐ List and Description of Collections, if applicable

Other Attachments

- ☒ Photographs and Log
- ☐ Other attachments **Describe:**

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Cultural Resource Findings

Investigation Results

Archaeological Sites Discovered and Registered: 3

Archaeological Sites Discovered and NOT Registered: 8

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Revisited (site update form required): 8

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Not Relocated (site update form required): 3

Total Archaeological Sites (visited & recorded): 11

Total Isolates Recorded: 20

☒ Non-
Selective Isolate Recording

HCPI Properties Discovered and Registered:

HCPI Properties Discovered And NOT Registered:

Previously Recorded HCPI Properties Revisited:

Previously Recorded HCPI Properties NOT Relocated:

Total HCPI Properties (visited & recorded, including acequias): 0

If No Cultural
Resources Found,
Discuss Why:

Management Summary

Summary: SWCA's intensive cultural resources inventory of the Tierra Contenta project found a total of 13 sites: nine previously recorded sites and three newly recorded sites. In addition, 20 IOs were located in the project area. Several sites have data potential and are important to the prehistoric and historic history of the area. These are at risk from the project activities if not properly mitigated using the guidance below.

Of the 13 sites recorded, two sites were found to have been destroyed (LA 54762 and LA 54757) and four sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP (LA 54760, LA 54671, LA 54783, LA 202470) and therefore no further treatment or management is recommended for these sites. The 20 IOs do not qualify as a site and are not eligible for the NRHP. No further management of these IOs is recommended.

Notably, LA 54785 (77053-rc-03) may be eligible for NRHP listing and could be created into a historic district. This project added a new feature for LA 54785 (77053-rc-03), which has five other Camino de los Carros wagon trail segments associated with it in nearby locations.

For sites that are not able to first be mitigated or avoided by project activities (LA 54763, LA 54765, LA 54777), it is recommended that these sites be tested to determine the possible

Report run on: May 17, 2023 10:30 AM

NMCRIS Investigation Abstract Form (NIAF)

NMCRIS Activity No. 152356

HPD Log No(s).

Cultural Resource Findings

presence of any subsurface cultural deposits. For these sites, it is recommended that an archaeologist assess the necessity for data recovery if mitigation through other measures is not possible.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Introduction and Project Description.....	1-1
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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Tierra Contenta Corporation is proposing to begin development of Phase 3A of the Tierra Contenta Master Plan Community in Santa Fe, New Mexico (Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2). The proposed project was approved in September 2021 by the Santa Fe City Planning Commission. Current plans for Phase 3A are to develop housing, parks, and a road for the current community but have not been fully developed. The proposed project covers a total of 223.11 acres (90.14 hectares) and 0.35 linear mile of proposed road (Figure 1.3 through Figure 1.5). All land within the project area is not part of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), with a majority of the land being part of the Pacheco Land Grant. The project is located east of state road NM 599 and south of NM 284 (Paseo Real). The land being developed during this project is owned by Tierra Contenta Corporation, a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Community Housing Trust. The City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division (HPD) will serve as lead agency.

Several cultural resource surveys have been conducted on the Master Plan Community since 1975. However, preliminary New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRI) reviews showed that the current project area has not been surveyed for over 30 years. The 1985 survey by OAS (Hannaford 1986) does not meet the state standard for a qualifying survey under NMAC 4.10.15.9.D (Standard for Survey and Inventory). As such, a full resurvey was necessary. SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was contracted to conduct an intensive, pedestrian cultural resources inventory of all land within the proposed project area. This cultural resources report was prepared to support Tierra Contenta Corporation's application to Santa Fe County for compliance with the City of Santa Fe Ordinance 14-3.13 Archaeological Clearance Permit. The northern two-thirds of the project area falls within the City of Santa Fe's Suburban Archaeological District, while the southern third falls outside of the City's Suburban Archaeological District.

The survey area included 217.60 acres (87.91 hectares) within the proposed development parcel and 5.51 acres (2.23 hectares) of proposed road, which included a 50-foot buffer on both sides of the road. In total, 223.11 acres (90.14 hectares) were surveyed for this project. The survey included the updating of 10 previously recorded resources (LA 54760, LA 54761, LA 54762, LA 54763, LA 54765, LA 54767, LA 54768, LA 54777, LA 54783, and LA 54785) and the recording of three newly discovered resources (LA 202469, LA 202470, and LA 202471).

Table 1-1. Public Land Survey System Legal Description for the Survey Area

Township	Range	Section	Quarters
216 North	8 East	13	SENE
			NWNW
			NWNE
		14	SWSE

*The remainder of the project area is with the area of the Pacheco Land Grant

The project was conducted out of SWCA's Albuquerque office (7770 Jefferson Street NE, Suite 410, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109; telephone [505] 254-1115, fax [505] 254-1116), with Robin Cordero serving as Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Thaddeus Liebert and Robin Cordero served as Field Leads, with Gabriela Martinez and Jim Galliston assisting with the fieldwork. Lawrence Walker and Mara Smith compiled the report. Jeremy Charly was the geographic information system (GIS) specialist, Jason Glenn was the technical editor, and Kelley Cox formatted the document.

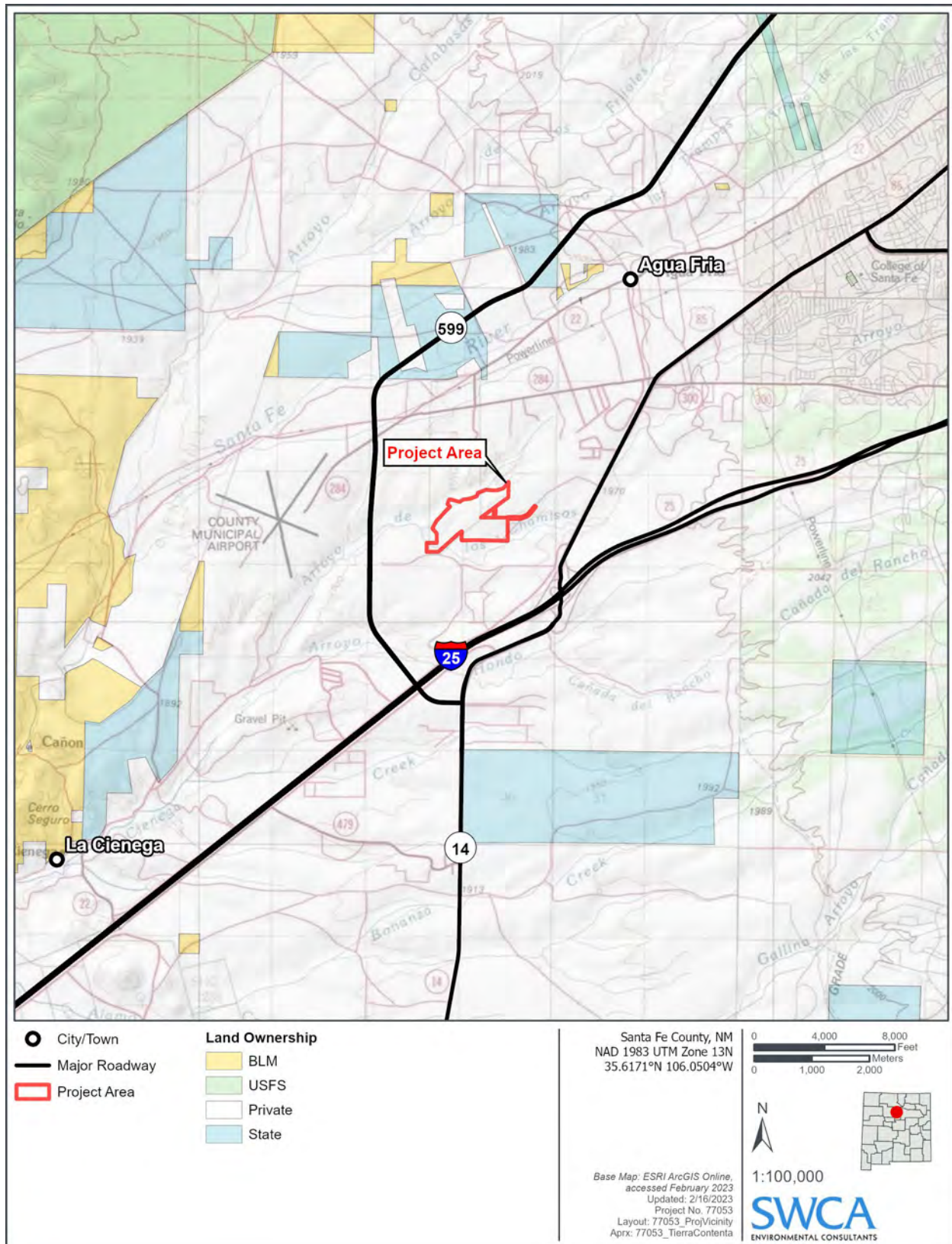


Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

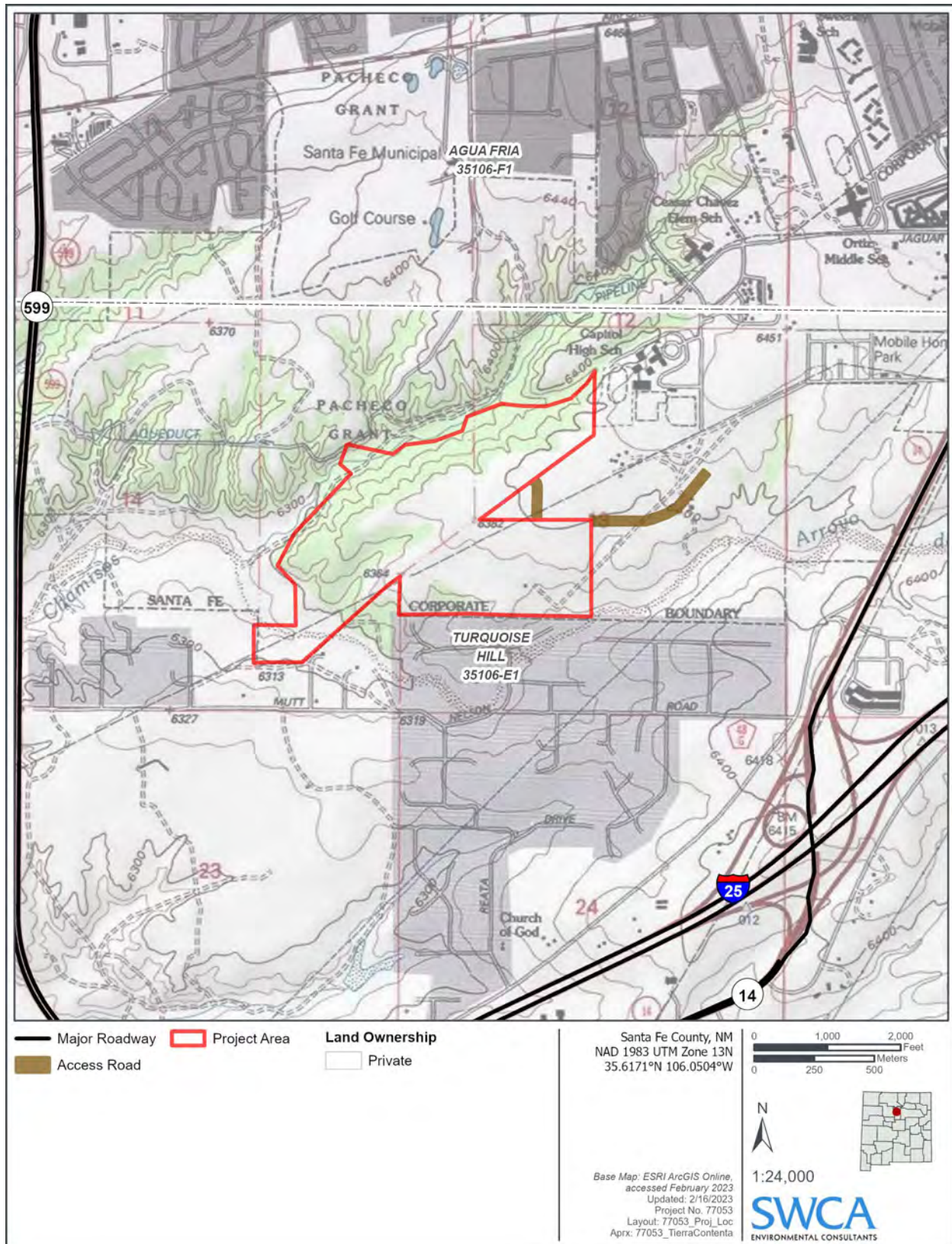


Figure 1-2. Project location map.



Figure 1-3. Project overview, facing south from north edge of survey block (Frame T05-7713).



Figure 1-4. Project overview, facing northwest from southeast corner of survey block (Frame T05-2967).



Figure 1-5. Area of proposed road; view facing north (Frame T05-0833).

CHAPTER 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND CULTURE HISTORY

The project area is located directly south of Agua Fria and east of La Cienega. The Arroyo Chamiso runs through the project area. The city of Santa Fe is about 9 miles east of the project area.

ENVIRONMENT

The project area is located within the North Central New Mexico Valleys and Mesas (22h) ecoregion. This ecoregion includes topographical features like mesas, valleys, piedmont slopes, deep canyons, and scattered hills with sparse perennial and intermittent streams from nearby mountains. The average elevation of this ecoregion is 1,975 meters (6,480 feet) above mean sea level (amsl).

Geology within the survey area consists of Piedmont alluvial deposits (Qp) of the Holocene to lower Pleistocene, and Upper Santa Fe Group (QT). Qp geology includes deposits of tributaries bordering major stream valleys and alluvial deposits on the piedmont terraces and slopes. QT geology includes quaternary colluvium, colluvium with valley-fill alluvium, and fan alluvium, as well as Tertiary sedimentary, Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic rocks, and some small areas of Cretaceous, Jurassic, or Triassic sedimentary rocks (Griffith et al. 2006).

The Arroyo Chamisos runs east to west through the project area's southern boundary, and heads northward before reaching the Santa Fe River. Cañada Alamita intersects the Arroyo Chamisos within the project area's western area. This is a minor drainage of the Arroyo Chamisos. Both are fed by upland piedmont runoff. Other major drainages in the area include Arroyo de las Trampas to the north, Arroyo de los Frijoles to the north, and the Santa Fe River to the west. The Arroyo Chamisos meets Arroyo Hondo about 5 miles southwest of the project location.

Historically, the areas along the Arroyo Chamisos have been used for agriculture in the Historic period, particularly during U.S. Territorial to Statehood/WWII periods (A.D. 1846 – 1945) (Hannafor 1986). The soils in the areas directly surrounding the arroyo are rich from upland soil runoff and well-watered during the summer and winter months (Hannafor 1986). The region directly north of the project area mainly consists of urban development today with some open spaces of grassland typical of lower reaches of pinyon-juniper woodland surrounding the city of Santa Fe. Historically, however, the northern region was dissected by rocky drainages and hills, making agriculture impossible for this region.

SOILS

Soils within the property area are numerous and can be seen in Table 2-1. However, over 95 percent of the soils in the project area consist of Golondrina-Paraje complex, Panky loam, Agua Fria-Paraje complex, and Zozobra-Jaconita complex (see Table 1). Most of these soils have low water supply and low runoff classes, except Panky loam. The location on toeslopes of eroded alluvial fans and within valley bottoms may indicate relatively deep soils and presence of semi-regular water conducive to agriculture and subsurface materials.

Table 2-1. Soil Types for the Survey Area

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent of Survey Area (%)	Description
100	Panky loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	50.34	22.56%	Consists of Panky soils (90 percent) and minor components (10 percent). This unit is found on eroded fan remnants on summits at an elevation of 5,900 to 6,700 feet. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, loess, and volcanic ash. The runoff class is low and the drainage class is well drained, with a very low water supply of about 0.5 inch.
101	Zozobra-Jaconita complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes	30.92	13.86%	Consists of Zozobra soils (45 percent), Jaconita soils (40 percent), and minor components (15 percent). This unit is found on eroded fan remnants on shoulders and backslopes at an elevation of 5,400 to 6,900 feet. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, and loess. The runoff class is medium to low with a somewhat excessively drained drainage class and low to very low water supply of about 3.1 to 1.7 inches.
102	Khapo sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	17.61	7.89%	Consists of Khapo soils (85 percent) and minor components (15 percent). This unit is found on eroded fan remnants on toeslopes at an elevation of 5,400 to 6,700 feet. The parent material consists of slope alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, loess, and volcanic ash. The runoff class is medium with a well-drained drainage class and a moderate water supply of about 8.2 inches.
104	Chupe-Riverwash complex, 1 to 3 percent slopes, flooded	2.54	1.14%	Consists of Chupe soils (65 percent), Riverwash (30 percent), and minor components (5 percent). This unit is found on floodplains of valley floors between 5,400 and 7,500 feet. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, granitic sandstone, and mudstone. The runoff class is very low with a somewhat excessively drainage class and a low supply of water (about 3.1 inches).
108	Zia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.35	2.84%	Consists of Zia soils (90 percent) and minor components (10 percent). This unit is found on stream terraces of valley floors between 5,500 and 6,600 feet. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granitic sandstone and mudstone. The runoff class is very low with well-drained soils and a low water supply (about 5.5 inches).
111	Khapo fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4.64	2.08%	Consists of Khapo soils (85 percent) and minor components (15 percent). This unit is found on stream terraces between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granitic sandstone, mudstone, and volcanic ash. The runoff class is low with well-drained soils and a moderate water supply (about 8.1 inches).
115	Panky-Urban land complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	2.69	1.20%	Consists of Panky soils (55 percent) and urban land (35 percent). This unit is found on eroded fan remnants between 6,100 and 6,900 feet. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, loess, and volcanic ash. The runoff class is low with well-drained soils and very low water supply (0.3 inch).
117	Agua Fria-Paraje complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes	34.64	15.53%	Consists of Agua Fria soils (60 percent), Paraje soils (30 percent) and minor components (10 percent). This unit is found on eroded fan remnants between 5,600 and 6,700 feet. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, and loess. The runoff class is medium with well-drained soils and very low water supply (0.4 inch).
118	Golondrina-Paraje complex, 8 to 45 percent slopes	61.38	27.51%	Consists of Golondrina soils (50 percent), Paraje soils (40 percent), and minor components (10 percent). This unit is found on eroded fan remnants between 5,800 to 7,000 feet. The parent material consists of colluvium and alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, and loess. The runoff class is high with well-drained soils and a low available water supply (3.6 inches).
119	Vitrina-Haozous complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes, flooded	10.14	4.55%	Consists of Vitrina soils (50 percent), Haozous soils (40 percent), and minor components (10 percent). This unit is found on eroded toeslope fan remnants between 5,400 and 6,600 feet. The parent material consists of slope alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. The runoff class is low with well-drained soils and low water supply (4.1 inches).

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres	Percent of Survey Area (%)	Description
203	Buckhorse-Altazano complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes, flooded	0.01	0.001%	Consists of Buckhorse soils (55 percent), Altazano soils (35 percent), and minor components (10 percent). This unit is found on eroded toeslope fan remnants between 5,700 and 7,500 feet. The parent material consists of slope alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, granitic sandstone, fanglomerate, and mudstone. The runoff class is medium with well-drained soils and a moderate water supply (6.3 inches).
204	Altazano loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, flooded	1.85	0.83%	Consists of Altazano soils (85 percent) and minor components (15 percent). This unit is found of valley floor floodplains between 6,100 and 7,400 feet. The parent material consists of alluvium derived from granite, gneiss, schist, granitic sandstone, fanglomerate, and mudstone. The runoff class is very low with somewhat excessively drained soils and a very low water supply (2.2 inches).

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service (2023)

CLIMATE

The local climate is semiarid. Based on the climatic records for the Santa Fe Municipal Airport, New Mexico, station (298078), the local area has an average annual maximum temperature of 18.3 degrees Celsius (°C) (64.9 degrees Fahrenheit [°F]), with an average annual minimum temperature of 2.7°C (36.9°F) (Western Regional Climate Center 2023). Most precipitation occurs during short and intense summer thunderstorms, mainly between July and September, and averages 9.54 inches (24.23 cm) annually. Monsoon precipitation during the summer occurs due to air masses from the Gulf of Mexico that push inland and form thunderstorms in southwestern Arizona and coastal northwestern Mexico. Winter and spring precipitation often comes from smaller moisture bursts from the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Cortez following the jet stream and tends to include more steady bursts of precipitation but occurs less often.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Vegetation in the area consists primarily of Pinon-Juniper woodland with a grass understory. The overstory is sparse and consists of small oneseed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*) trees and a few pinyon pine (*Pinus monophylla*) trees. The density of junipers in the area is very low due to both natural and anthropogenic causes, such as heavy grazing historically and today.

The area also includes other species of flora, mainly grasses and forbs. The species listed here are all present in the project area. The understory consists of blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), New Mexico threeawn grass (*Aristida purpurea*), bitterweed (*Tetranneuris* sp.), sand aster (*Chaetopappa ericoides*), penstemon (*Penstemon* sp.), broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), woolly plantain (*Plantago patagonica*), candelabra cholla (*Cylindropuntia imbricata*), Bigelow rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* var. *bigelovii*), yellow blanketflower (*Gaillardia pinnatifida*), plains prickly pears (*Opuntia macrorhiza* and *O. polyacantha*), stickseed (*Lappula* sp.), white hiddenflower (*Cryplantha crassiseptala*), scorpionweed (*Phacelia* sp.), club cholla (*Opuntia clavata*), many-flowered gilia (*Ipomopsis multiflora*), plains yucca (*Yucca glauca*), banana yucca (*Yucca baccata*), Nuttall's pincushion cactus (*Coryphantha vivipara*), and white owlclover (*Orthocarpus purpureoalbus*).

Overstory is less diverse, and these species are only present in small quantities in the project area. Some deciduous trees and wetland vegetation are within this ecological region. Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) can be seen in well-watered areas from springs and high groundwater levels. In addition, willow and saltcedar can be observed in low-lying areas connected to or near arroyos and the Santa Fe River.

A database search for wildlife common to Santa Fe County yielded 10 species of amphibian, 34 species of reptile, 234 species of bird, 76 species of mammal, 32 mollusks, one species of crustacean, and 260 species of insect (Biota Information System of New Mexico 2023). Native fauna include coyote, badger, porcupine, black-tailed jackrabbit, desert cottontail, spotted ground squirrel, prairie dogs, and various birds. Mule deer and black bear are known to occur in low numbers. Buffalo and pronghorn antelope are not present today but were likely present in the past.

CULTURE HISTORY

Paleoindian Tradition (11,500–7000 B.C.)

The earliest occupation of the American Southwest began at least 12,000 B.P. and is known collectively as Paleoindian. Sites dating to this time period are primarily identified by diagnostic projectile points and other characteristic stone tools that have been located south of the Rio Salado and the Rio Jemez, and west of the Rio Grande in the Albuquerque area (Judge 1973). A Clovis period site was identified in the Jemez Mountains, suggesting use of mountain environments for hunting and plant gathering (Acklen 1997). Researchers also discovered an Eden-style projectile point and scraper in the Cañada Ancha drainage northwest of Santa Fe (Scheick and Viklund 1991) and three large Clovis-style bifaces from Warren's Cache near the contemporary Hispanic village of Tesuque (Warren 1974). The location of Warren's Cache in deep alluvial sediment along the bottomlands of Tesuque Valley highlights the typical low archaeological visibility of Paleoindian assemblages (Anschuetz and Beninato 1999).

There is generally a paucity of evidence for Paleoindian period (9,500 to 6,000 B.C.) occupation in the Santa Fe area; likely due in part to the deep colluvial and alluvial deposition over much of the Santa Fe terrace. The closest reported occurrence of a Paleoindian site in the Santa Fe area is LA 132212, a multi-component artifact scatter that includes a Paleoindian component, recorded to the west of Agua Fria and containing Archaic and Historic Hispanic artifact components (Post 2001).

Data from surrounding locations suggest Paleoindian use of higher elevations from the termination of the period into Early Archaic times. Evidence for Paleoindian subsistence is generally limited to killing and butchering of large mammals, which are much more archaeologically visible than sites indicating plant gathering and hunting of smaller animals, which is inferred. It is likely that Paleoindian period remains are deeply buried and therefore rarely detected.

Archaic Tradition (5500 B.C.–A.D. 400)

Prior to the adoption of ceramic technology, southwestern indigenous groups pursued adaptive strategies that included manipulation of various life zones, diversification of subsistence sources, and, eventually, intensification of food production. Such groups are referred to as Archaic, and in the northern Southwest these groups date between 5500 B.C. and A.D. 400 (Irwin-Williams 1979). Compared to earlier Paleoindian adaptations, the Archaic period shows a more generalized exploitation of floral and faunal resources along the Rio Grande (Motsinger 1992). Specialized grinding tools for processing seeds and nuts are associated with such adaptive strategies. Smaller projectile points, traps, nets, and snares were used on smaller game, but the atlatl (spearthrower) remained the principal hunting tool.

In the Santa Fe area, the Archaic period has been defined according to the Desert Culture Oshara tradition (Cordell and McBrinn 2012; Irwin-Williams 1979). The tradition begins with the Jay and Bajada phases (5500 to 3200 B.C.) and extends to the En Medio or Basketmaker II period (800 B.C. to A.D. 400). The early Archaic period includes the Jay and Bajada phases (5500 to 3200 B.C.) and is evidenced by a low frequency of sites and isolated occurrences (IOs) recognized by diagnostic projectile points and, to lesser extents, stone tool assemblages and site structure (Irwin-Williams 1973, 1979).

Archaic campsites in the upper Rio Grande Valley are typically located near the junctures of two or more biomes, which permitted Archaic peoples to exploit a diversity of resources within a restricted range (Motsinger 1992). Archaic adaptive strategies involved a high degree of mobility and included seasonal rotation of campsite location. Seasonal occupation sites of this sort have been documented on the terraces, ridges, and occasional canyon rims bordering the Santa Fe River and its major tributaries (Schmader et al. 1994). Schmader et al. (1994) provide a synthesis of archaeological references for Archaic Period sites recorded in the vicinity of Santa Fe. Archaic sites recorded in the general area usually consist of surface lithic artifact scatters (Scheick 1991; Anschuetz and Viklund 1997) and ash stains exposed in arroyo cuts (Schmader et al. 1994; Post 2010). These sites are generally located on ridges and terraces above the Rio Grande and its tributaries.

Despite isolated projectile points that date as early as about 4800 B.C., little is known about use of the area by early Archaic peoples. Only two sites in the region, LA 66874 in the Jemez Mountains and LA 61315 along the Santa Fe Relief Route, have substantial excavated Early Archaic assemblages. At these sites, the abundance of ground stone and paucity of projectile points indicated that the Early Archaic groups were adopting a reliance on and mapping on to local plant resources (Post 2010). The La Bajada site on the west edge of the Caja del Rio Plateau represents one of the most substantial Early Archaic Bajada phase sites in the region, with 27 points collected (Hicks 1982). Based on these and other sites with Early Archaic components, Post 2010 notes that Early Archaic groups tended to utilize bedrock outcrops, and the environment was a patchwork of pinyon-juniper woodland with shrubby grasslands that provided a range of seasonal nuts and fruits, as well as larger game.

Following the end of the drier climate regimes of the Altithermal, piñon-juniper woodlands increased and the region saw an increase in Middle Archaic sites in the Santa Fe area. A late San José phase site (3800 to 1800 B.C.) was identified in the Las Campanas project area with an assemblage that included obsidian and biface tools, tool production debris, and basin metate fragments (Post 1996). Excavations conducted along the Northwest Santa Fe Relief Route (NM 599) revealed intensively reoccupied base camps with burned remains of structure foundations, processing pits, tool production and plant processing (Post 2010). The sites were dated between 3500 and 2200 B.C. during the San Jose phase of the Middle Archaic. North of the Santa Fe River, small Armijo phase pit structures and base camps have been excavated into the low piedmont area between Arroyo Calabasas and the Santa Fe River (Post 2001; Schmader et al. 1994). Cobble-lined rock ovens were common at these sites along the Santa Fe Relief Route, and were generally associated with the processing of roots, tubers, yucca fruits, and cactus pads (Post 2010). However, evidence from LA 123007, located southwest of Santa Fe, indicated that large roasting pits were being used to process bison during the Middle Archaic (Loven et al. 2021). Large game procurement during the Middle Archaic also is noted from LA 112845, a game drive located on the Caja del Rio Plateau with two wing walls and 12 broken projectile points including a possible San Augustin and two possible terminal Paleoindian/Early Archaic points (Hogan et al. 2012).

In the Santa Fe area, Late Archaic (1800 B.C.–A.D. 400/600) sites frequently occur on floodplains, low terraces, ridges and occasionally on cutbanks bordering the Santa Fe River and its major tributaries, as well as on the upper piedmont northeast of Santa Fe (Ambler and Viklund 1995). Late Archaic sites documented along the foothills east and north of Santa Fe are differently organized, with small lithic artifact scatters representing hunting-gathering activities located on terrace remnants, and large Madera chert quarries dominating the archaeological record for Late Archaic period sites (Post 2002; Stewart 2003). The increased number of Late Archaic sites, especially during the En Medio phase (800 B.C.–A.D. 400), compared with earlier periods indicates a significant shift in settlement patterns and subsistence changes at this time. Structures tend to appear more substantial with well-defined structures that contained complex intramural features. Post (2010:550-552) further notes that sites may have been occupied with an emphasis towards seasonal access to resources with sites in the Tierra Contenta and Airport Road area focusing on juniper grassland resources of grass seeds and shrub fruits, though he also

notes that the presence of activity areas, features, and formalized site structure is consistent with long-term occupation with planned reoccupations.

Late Archaic period sites have been documented along the south and southeast sides of Santa Fe. Surveys of the area conducted as part of the School of American Research's Arroyo Hondo Pueblo (LA 12) investigations recorded 12 artifact scatters, with nine sites identified by Dickson (1979:29) as chipping stations with probable Archaic components. Late Archaic sites in the nearby Galisteo Basin southeast of Santa Fe include isolated lithic artifacts, rock art panels, campsites, and limited activity locations used for hunting, gathering, and the processing of chert. Campsites occurred in a variety of settings such as drainage valleys, dunes, and upland woodland settings and frequently contained thermal features as well as ground stone tools (Lang 1977). Greater site frequency is evidenced during this time, with longer occupations and shorter spans between occupations. Toward the end of the Archaic between about 1500 and 1000 B.C., domestic plant species were cultivated to supplement the hunting and gathering diet (Cordell and McBrinn 2012).

This transitional period from the introduction of cultigens to agriculturalists in the northern Southwest is often ascribed to the En Medio phase (800 B.C. to A.D. 400) following Irwin-Williams, and much of these interpretations are based on data from the San Juan Basin and southeastern Colorado Plateau (Irwin-Williams 1973). However, Post (2010) notes that this transition to agriculture appears delayed in the Santa Fe area where the transition to agriculture does not appear to have occurred until between A.D. 850 and 900. Further, Post notes that the appearance of circular shallow pit structures with intramural features and extramural roasting pits appear as early as 200 B.C., and these seasonally occupied structures that are devoid of cultigens occur up to A.D. 900. This ca. 200 B.C./A.D. 1 to A.D. 850/900 period is identified as the Latest Archaic by Post (2010) and reflects the persistence of a semi-sedentary Archaic lifeway in the Santa Fe area and Northern Rio Grande and includes a roughly 400-year overlap with Early Developmental sites. Major differences between the two types of sites include smaller storage pits, more formalized site layout emphasizing single structures with evidence of seasonal reuse, and midden formation at the Latest Archaic sites. Most telling, however, is the complete absence of maize and ceramics from any of the Latest Archaic sites. Meanwhile, contemporaneous Early Developmental sites exhibited large storage pits with an abundance of maize and ceramics. To this end, based on the presence of ceramics, Post (2010) notes that only 15 possible Early Developmental sites have been identified from survey data in the Santa Fe/Galisteo Basin area, further indicating that Archaic traditions persisted in the Santa Fe area substantially longer than previously inferred.

Ancestral Pueblo Tradition (A.D. 400–1600)

The Pueblo period covers the time frame associated with sedentism, population aggregation and the transition from pithouses to pueblos, establishment of horticulture and transition to agricultural production, and the development of ceramic technologies. Wendorf and Reed (1955) developed a temporal classification for the Northern Rio Grande consisting of four time periods: Developmental (A.D. 600–1200), Coalition (A.D. 1200–1325), Classic (A.D. 1325–1600), and Historic (A.D. 1598–1900s). The early Developmental period (A.D. 600–900) correlates with the late Basketmaker III period, the middle Developmental period (A.D. 900–1000) correlates with the Pueblo II (A.D. 900–1100), and the late Developmental period (A.D. 1000–1200) correlates with the Pueblo II (A.D. 900–1100) and early Pueblo III (A.D. 1100–1200) periods of the Pecos Classification (Kidder 1927).

Developmental Period (A.D. 600–1200)

In the eastern Pueblo region, the Developmental period is divided into early (A.D. 600 to 900), middle (A.D. 900 to 1000), and late (A.D. 1000 to 1200), and is represented by a shift to more permanent dwellings and storage structures, the use of ceramic containers, and the location of sites near productive

agricultural lands (Wendorf and Reed 1955; Stuart and Gauthier 1981). Characteristics of the Developmental Period in the Northern Rio Grande include the use of circular or rectangular pit houses with a formalized layout (vertical walls, four-post roof support, central hearth, and multiple floor pits). Later in the time period, pithouses are associated with D-shaped or rectangular surface structures, and sites increase in size to between five and 20 pit structures with substantial midden deposits that are organized into clusters or communities with concomitant changes in social organization, subsistence, and settlement patterns (Lakatos 2007; Post 2010; Scheick 2007).

While rare in the Santa Fe area, sites dating to the early Developmental period south of La Bajada characteristically consist of between one and three pithouses located at low elevations on terraces above drainages. At the site of Ogapogeh (LA 1051) in downtown Santa Fe, the earliest stage of occupation was represented by a series of five pit features containing charred maize and beans that dated between ca. A.D. 400 and A.D. 700 (Lentz 2011). It was not until the time period between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1200 that prehistoric Puebloan farmers become abundant in the Santa Fe Valley (Cordell and McBrinn 2012; Post 2010). During this time, pithouse villages, one-room farmsteads, and the more classic surface pueblos began to be established along stream terraces above the Rio Grande. Pithouses have been documented on terraces above tributary drainages of the Santa Fe River, in the Tesuque Valley, and in the Santa Fe drainage (Lentz 1988; Scheick 1979; Stubbs and Stallings 1953).

The middle and late phases of the Developmental period are better represented in the Santa Fe area. Dickson's Arroyo Hondo survey revealed 19 middle and 25 late Developmental sites, with 13 middle and 21 late phase sites containing habitation architecture (Dickson 1979:31). The structural sites included isolated pithouses that were organized into larger pithouse communities, and 20- to 12-room adobe pueblos. Many of these sites occur in the grassland environments bordering the Rio Grande escarpment, in the bottomlands where Cienega Creek enters the Santa Fe River, and along the major tributaries of the Santa Fe River.

During the late Developmental and Coalition periods of A.D. 1050 to 1325, permanent settlements are seen along secondary and tertiary drainages of the Rio Grande and along mountain and mesa bases (Lang 1977). The increased quantity of small sites, their physical settings, and the abundance of soil- and water-control features found suggest increased reliance on cultivated crops (Cordell 1979; Cordell and McBrinn 2012). The predominant pottery was Kwahe'e Black-on-white, which is known from several sites in the area, including Arroyo Negro (LA 114, LA 15969) (Wiseman 1978), and a small component at Pindi Pueblo (LA 1) (Stubbs and Stallings 1953). Wiseman (1978) estimates that occupation at Arroyo Negro most likely occurred between A.D. 1100 and 1150. The substantial village of La Garita Pueblo occupied Fort Marcy Hill beginning in the eleventh century (Acklen 1995) and was part of the 0.75-mile-long Fort Marcy community of seven late Developmental sites including the Diker Site (LA 618) and the KP Site (LA 46300) (Scheick 2007).

Coalition Period (A.D. 1200–1325)

The Coalition period is marked by concentrations of people at lower elevations along permanent streams, and by the transition from mineral to carbon painted ceramic traditions, with the introduction of Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics (Cordell 1979). The period is divided into two phases: Pindi (A.D. 1220–1300) and Galisteo (A.D. 1300–1325) (Wendorf and Reed 1955). Ceramics of this period are divided into Santa Fe Black-on-white and its local variants for the Pindi phase and Galisteo Black-on-white for the later phase.

Coalition period inhabitants clearly made extensive use of a broad range of environmental settings within the Española Basin. Hundreds of sites dating to this period have been documented, including a variety of resource extraction and processing loci, agricultural fields, small dwellings, and large villages. Most of

the large sites of the area were established during the Pindi phase. Characteristic settlements of the early Coalition period consist of small farmsteads and villages that, by the A.D. 1300s, were clustered around and between several large pueblos. During this period, agricultural fields were located along the margins of streams, arroyos, seeps, and springs, and some extensive rock-bordered gardens were built for floodplain farming (Lang 1977).

During the late Coalition, more formal water control and erosion features were built, and both masonry and puddle adobe were common pueblo construction techniques (Cordell and McBrinn 2012). The presence of checkdams in association with cobble-bordered and pebble-mulched agricultural plots indicates Coalition period farming occurred along the margins of the larger arroyos north of the Santa Fe River (Post 1992). It was also during this period that an active trade network is apparent, assisting in the procurement of food, wood, and other raw materials (Lang 1977).

Previous investigations in the Santa Fe area indicate a proliferation of Coalition period villages, seasonal farmsteads, and fieldhouses along the Santa Fe River (Lang 1980, 1989; Schaafsma 1982). Excavations at Pindi Pueblo (LA 1) (Stubbs and Stallings 1953) on the north side of the river, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA 2) on the south side (Lang and Scheick 1989), and Ogapogeh (LA 1051) in downtown Santa Fe, along with other investigations, indicate the presence of a large Coalition period community that extended along the Santa Fe River.

Habitation sites in the Santa Fe River Valley include LA 3, La Bajada Pueblo (LA 7), Cieneguilla Pueblo (LA 16), LA 149, LA 150, LA 4445, and LA 8993 (Dickson 1979). Although the Santa Fe River Valley saw extensive Coalition period settlement, the number of recorded activity locations and camps southwest of Santa Fe and extending south to La Cienega are surprisingly fewer than those documented for the Santa Fe Basin–Tesuque Valley divide (Anschuetz and Beninato 1999).

Investigations along the Northwest Santa Fe Relief Route yielded 16 components dated to the Coalition period or early Classic period consisting of thermal features and flaked stone scatters reflecting material procurement and testing, as well as debris from all stages of core reduction (Maxwell 1988; Wolfman et al. 1989). Thermal features were mainly shallow, oval-shaped pits with cobble linings or occasionally fire-cracked rock. Artifact and feature distributions indicate single, high-intensity occupation episodes, or many brief visits that left a dispersed artifact scatter (Post 2010).

In the northern Rio Grande region prior to the mid-fourteenth century, most people lived in small communities of 15 to 30 rooms, with occasional villages of 100 to 200 rooms such as Pot Creek Pueblo north of Santa Fe and Pindi Pueblo north of the project area (Stubbs and Stallings 1953; Cordell and McBrinn 2012). Located on the north side of the Santa Fe River in the Village of Agua Fria about 8 km (5 miles) south of Santa Fe, Pindi Pueblo (LA 1) dates to the late Coalition and early Classic periods (ca. A.D. 1220–1370) (Stubbs and Stallings 1953). Stanley Stubbs and W.S. Stallings, Jr. of the Museum of New Mexico's Laboratory of Anthropology, excavated Pindi in 1932 and 1933, documenting the use of coursed adobe to build several hundred rooms in complexes that stood up to four stories tall. They also found evidence for the re-use of structural beams from earlier buildings at Pindi Pueblo at succeeding structures at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA 2), an early Classic period pueblo adjacent to the Santa Fe River. Based on considerable evidence for the domestication of the turkey at Pindi Pueblo, Stubbs and Stallings 1953 named the site *pindi* after the Tewa word for turkey. LA 2 (the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site) became the focus of settlement in the western Santa Fe area during and after the abandonment of Pindi Pueblo.

The largest sites continued into the Galisteo phase, ranging in size from two to 200 rooms, with 30 to 50 rooms the most frequent size (Stuart and Gauthier 1981). La Cieneguilla Pueblo (LA 16), located about 19 km (12 miles) south of Agua Fria, is a Coalition-Classic period pueblo that was occupied until about A.D. 1680. Toward the end of the Coalition period, there is an apparent decline in the number and size of

sites, followed by settlement growth in the late A.D. 1200s and early 1300s, with large villages located along Galisteo Creek, the Santa Fe River, and Arroyo Hondo (Lang 1977).

Excavated residential sites around downtown Santa Fe include La Garita Pueblo on Fort Marcy Hill (Ellis 1978), the Santo Niño surface structure and pithouse site (Schmader 1988), and Ogapogeh (LA 1051; Lentz 2011) and the adjacent Federal Courthouse Site (LA 143460; Scheick 2005). Other substantive deposits of Coalition Pueblo materials were found under the Fine Arts Museum, the Fenn Gallery at the corner of East de Vargas and Canyon Road, a parking lot at the San Miguel Church, and the putatively oldest Spanish house (e.g., see Mera 1934; Peckham 1977, 1982; Ellis 1978; Peckham and Snow 1982; Post and Snow 1982; Schaafsma 1982; Snow 1989a, 1989b, 1990a, 1990b). These settlements were influenced by nearby wetlands that formerly covered areas in the nearby valley bottomland environment and nearby sizable springs.

These combined discoveries at a minimum suggest a proliferation of villages, seasonal farmsteads, and fieldhouses along the Río Santa Fe where downtown Santa Fe now stands. The Coalition material culture density found at La Garita Pueblo, at Ogapogeh and the Federal Oval (LA 1051/LA 143460), and beneath the Awakening Gallery (LA 132712) suggests that some of the settlements were substantial in size and demonstrate a long-term continuous settlement pattern in the downtown Santa Fe area. The pottery found at Ogapogeh and La Garita Pueblo also suggests a long-term occupation with an end date around the late Coalition or early Classic period (Ellis 1978; Levine 1989:23; Lentz 2011:349).

Classic Period (A.D. 1325–1600)

A second period of population increase occurred in the fourteenth century in the northern Rio Grande region. Major technological changes in ceramic production, particularly in the introduction of glaze-decorated pottery, are considered the primary markers of the Classic period (Wendorf and Reed 1955; Warren 1979). Many earlier small villages were abandoned and people aggregated at a few larger villages in agriculturally productive areas near springs and along perennial streams. These larger pueblos frequently consisted of multistoried roomblocks arranged around central plazas (Cordell and McBrinn 2012). Large villages of this period in the Santa Fe area include the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA 2), Ogapogeh (LA 1051), Arroyo Hondo (LA 12), Cieneguilla Pueblo (LA 16), and other prehistoric sites along the Santa Fe River (LA 118 and LA 119).

Village reorganization may have taken place during this period as settlements grew to accommodate greater numbers of inhabitants. A change in kiva function at Pindi Pueblo (LA 1) and Arroyo Hondo (LA 12) may be indicated by a lowering in frequency within the village and a change in their location from subterranean to surface placement. Large, open plaza areas became more central, suggesting a more centralized social organization that may have required larger community areas. The large villages of the northern Rio Grande, the Galisteo Basin, and the Rio Chama all showed the same trends in the construction of fewer kivas and the use of larger, more centralized community areas (Cordell and McBrinn 2012).

LA 2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, is located across the Santa Fe River from LA 1 (Pindi Pueblo). Early mapping and testing of the site in 1915 by A. V. Kidder resulted in the definition of local ceramic type: “Agua Fria Glaze-on-red” (Kidder 1915). W. S. Stallings, Jr. excavated some test pits at the site in 1934, recovering tree-ring material that date the site to the mid-1300s A.D. The Laboratory of Anthropology conducted additional work at the site in the 1960s. LA 2 was occupied until A.D. 1425 and later from about 1650/1690 to 1694/1750 (Lang and Scheick 1989).

Aggregation of people into fewer, larger villages was accompanied by the construction of agricultural complexes designed to harvest and conserve water such as terraces, rock piles, grid gardens, gravel

mulches, dams, and reservoirs across much of the northern middle Rio Grande region (Anschuetz and Beninato 1999). Classic period agricultural field complexes consisting of cobble piles, grid gardens, and terraces with associated field houses have been documented at the west end of La Bajada Mesa to the south (Moore and Harlan 1984; Herhahn 1995). Smaller numbers of artifact scatters indicate the continued importance of plant collecting, hunting, and other resource procurement activities. A high frequency of Madera chert occurs on Classic period sites in the Española Basin, indicating the quarries in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains foothills continued to serve as important resources (Viklund and Scheick 1994; Ambler and Viklund 1995).

As described above for the Coalition period, Classic period activity loci and camps southwest of Santa Fe and south to La Cienega were infrequent, although habitation along the Santa Fe River was dense (Dickson 1979; Hannaford 1986; Maxwell 1988; Wolfman et al. 1989). Throughout the early Classic period, Santa Fe Basin's central and southwest portions continued as significant habitation clusters, including the Santa Fe downtown area, the Agua Fria area, the Arroyo Hondo vicinity, and the lower Santa Fe River Valley. Within the Santa Fe area, pre-Columbian population reached its peak between about A.D. 1315 and 1425 when 3,000 to 5,000 people may have lived along the Santa Fe River and its tributaries (Lang and Scheick 1989). Cieneguilla Pueblo (LA 16), with an estimated 1,000 rooms, dominated the early Classic period occupation of the lower Santa Fe River Valley.

After A.D. 1420, the eastern Santa Fe River valley and other settings were mostly abandoned by year-round inhabitants following the droughts of the 1400s and early 1500s (Cordell and McBrinn 2012). By the end of the early Classic period, circa A.D. 1425, occupation of Pindi Pueblo and the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site ended. Settlement at Cieneguilla Pueblo continued during the middle Classic period when the Agua Fria, Arroyo Hondo, and downtown Santa Fe settlement clusters were undergoing population declines (Dickson 1979). A decrease in small villages or large settlements was seen throughout the northern Rio Grande, the Galisteo Basin, and the Rio Chama at this time, with the few remaining villages, such as La Cieneguilla, dramatically increased in size (Stuart and Gauthier 1981). La Cieneguilla was abandoned in the late 1400s or early 1500s but was reoccupied during the late sixteenth century Spanish *entradas*, with people remaining in residence until 1680 or 1692 (Schroeder 1979; Elliot 1988). Scheick et al. (1993) suggest that Classic period peoples left these locations following the droughts of the A.D. 1400s and early 1500s in favor of settlement locations along major river valleys.

Classic period sites that were still occupied at the time of the Spanish *entradas* in the mid-sixteenth century include Yunque (San Juan Pueblo), La Cieneguilla (LA 16), Paako Pueblo, San Antonio, Kuaua, San Marcos (LA 98), Pecos (LA 625), Gran Quivira, La Bajada Ruins (LA 7), and Pueblo Pardo (Lambert 1954). The eastern Santa Fe River Valley remained unoccupied until the arrival of Spanish colonists between 1609 and 1610 when *La Villa de Santa Fe* was founded. Spanish colonists soon established farmsteads along the river, using surrounding areas for grazing livestock and gathering wood, activities that continued well into the twentieth century (Stewart 2010).

Historic Period (A.D. 1540–Present)

The Historic period is divided into phases based on the focus of activity: Spanish Exploration (A.D. 1540–1598), Spanish Colonization (A.D. 1598–1680), Pueblo Revolt and Spanish Reconquest (1680–1692), Spanish Colonial (A.D. 1692–1821), Mexican (A.D. 1821–1846), and the American period (A.D. 1846–present). It was during Spanish explorer Vázquez de Coronado's expedition to the American Southwest in A.D. 1540 that the area's indigenous inhabitants encountered the first Europeans (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974). The Coronado Expedition was followed by more than 60 years of Spanish exploration, with *entradas* lasting until Oñate's settlement of New Mexico in 1598, beginning a period of missionization and colonization that lasted until 1680 (Levine 1995).

During the late sixteenth century, remaining Pueblo peoples in the northern Rio Grande region increasingly clustered at the Tewa Pueblos of Tesuque, Nambé, and Pojoaque in the northern portion of the region, and at the Keresan Pueblos of Cochiti and Kewa (Santo Domingo) in the southern portion. Most of the massive Galisteo Basin pueblos had also suffered large population losses during the sixteenth century, with only a few settlements surviving into the early seventeenth century (Scurlock 1986). Despite major contraction of Pueblo settlement to lower, well-watered, warmer locations, archaeologists, ethnographers and present-day Pueblo peoples maintain that these groups continued to use upland settings such as the Pajarito Plateau and may have periodically reoccupied some of their old settlement and agricultural field sites (Schroeder 1979; Levine and Merlan 1997, 1998; Naranjo 1998).

In 1596, Don Juan de Oñate was named Governor and Captain General of New Mexico and was chosen by the Spanish government to colonize New Mexico. Oñate was the first to travel the length of the *Camino Real de Tierra Adentro* (the Royal Road of the Interior) in 1598, leading a group of settlers into present-day New Mexico at San Gabriel near the modern Pueblo of San Juan. Oñate's expedition established their first settlement, named *San Juan de Los Caballeros* (San Juan of the Gentlemen) near the juncture of the Chama and Rio Grande Rivers in northern New Mexico. The settlement was later moved across the Rio Grande and renamed San Gabriel (Levine 1995). Oñate was still not satisfied, however, and kept looking for a more suitable location for his capitol. An expedition in the spring of 1605 brought him near the present city of Santa Fe, an area that impressed Oñate. Because his expedition was not financially successful, it was unclear whether the colony would be abandoned, but permission to move to the new site was finally granted sometime after 1609 when Governor Pedro de Peralta arrived (Levine 1995).

El Camino Real, commissioned in 1598, was used by prehistoric and Spanish traders to travel up the Rio Grande Valley between the two capital cities of Mexico City and Santa Fe. In the vicinity, the trail followed the prehistoric paths connecting the Pueblo villages along the Rio Grande and surrounding area. To the south, the Camino Real followed many of the Aztec's ancient trade routes that headed north from the Valley of Mexico. The segment between Chihuahua City and El Paso is today known as *La Ruta de Oñate* (Oñate's Route). The desolate 80-mile-long *Jornada del Muerto* (Deadman's Journey) is also attributed to Oñate and his settlers (Sanchez 2004).

Spanish Colonial

Santa Fe was established by at least 1610 as the capitol of the new Spanish territory, and was continuously occupied from 1609 until 1680, serving as the principal settlement of New Mexico. Mid-seventeenth century Santa Fe consisted of a small village of one-story adobe buildings clustered around a plaza (Elliot 1988). Surrounding the village were agricultural fields and isolated homesteads. Land and labor rights were awarded as compensation for wages, a practice initiated by Oñate. Ranchos were located along the Santa Fe River and were scattered to the north and south along the Rio Grande, with inhabitants farming the Santa Fe River Valley and herding sheep on the surrounding grassy plains (Deyloff et al. 1994).

Santa Fe's earliest acequias (irrigation ditches) are said to have resulted from instructions of the Royal Ordinances of 1573 given to Don Pedro de Peralta in 1609 for the layout of the new settlement. The 1610 settlement of Santa Fe focused along the north bank of the Santa Fe River, with the earliest acequias likely diverting from that bank. The main ditches that divert directly from the river are referred to as acequia madres (mother ditches), which carried waters above cultivated fields north and south of the Santa Fe River and were diverted to the fields by a series of lateral ditches. By 1628, the Hermita de San Miguel area had been established along the foothills above the Santa Fe River, indicating one or more acequias in the area at that time (Snow 1988).

The earliest Spanish Colonial (A.D. 1650 to 1750) sites in the area are the remains of small haciendas and ranchos located along the Santa Fe River floodplain. At least six sites date to this period. Additionally, excavations at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA 2) revealed early Spanish Colonial remains located along the Camino Real (Lang and Scheick 1989), and Pindi Pueblo (LA 1) apparently saw reoccupation at this time as well (Fallon et al. 1978). Boyd's survey (Boyd 1970) identified nine homesteads along the Santa Fe River between Agua Fria and Cieneguilla that consisted of one to three adobe rooms, corrals, and Puebloan ceramics. Occupational dates range from seventeenth century pre-Revolt, through the Spanish Colonial phase, to the early nineteenth century. Only four of the nine original sites are still intact, however, as most were located adjacent to the river on second terraces (Scheick 1979). Three of these have been combined as the "Santa Fe River Sites" and are listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties (HPD #200). The homesteads consist of one to three adobe rooms, corrals, and Pueblo pottery (Boyd 1970). Scheick (1979) also recorded four homesteads dating to this period along the Santa Fe River northeast toward Agua Fria. Limited excavations undertaken at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA 2) in 1988 produced ceramics that indicated a Spanish Colonial reoccupation of that area in the early to mid-eighteenth century (Lang and Scheick 1989). Most of the Spanish Colonial phase cultural remains have been found to be nearly indistinguishable from contemporary pueblo remains.

With the colonization of the northern Rio Grande area and the establishment of Spanish missions, Pueblo culture began to change. Efforts to Catholicize the native peoples led to factionalism both within and among pueblos. Additionally, Spanish taxation (the *encomienda* system by which heads of Indian households were required to pay yearly tribute in corn and blankets to the Spaniards) and the *repartimiento* system of forced labor disrupted native work and trade patterns and traditional ceremonies critical to the maintenance of community cohesion (Lang 1977; Simmons 1977).

By 1680, the Spanish taxation and *repartimiento* system had become unbearable to the Pueblo peoples, and the Pueblo Revolt was mounted, successfully removing the Spanish from control of the area for the next 12 years. The Spanish retreated to El Paso del Norte where they remained until 1692. With the expulsion of the Spanish, old animosities and events between 1680 and 1692 led to an eruption of inter-Puebloan conflict. Changes in Pueblo society had occurred gradually yet irreversibly during the previous years of Spanish rule, leaving it in disarray. A lack of cohesion among the Pueblos is said to have left them vulnerable to the Spanish upon their return to reconquer the area in 1692 (Simmons 1977).

Driven by the desire to reclaim Indian souls lost to Christendom and by the need for the control of New Mexico as a frontier buffer to the other provinces of northern New Spain, the Spanish returned under the command of Governor Diego de Vargas in 1692 to win back sovereignty over the Pueblo people and their lands. The Spanish reoccupied the capitol and Village of Santa Fe, which had been partially destroyed along with all of its archives, and the Tano Indians who had taken up residence there were relocated in the upper Santa Cruz Valley. Puebloan unrest continued and a second major unsuccessful rebellion was mounted in 1696, which appears to have resulted in the displacement and relocation of many Pueblo peoples (Simmons 1977).

After the Spanish reconquest of New Mexico in 1692, a formal land grant procedure was implemented to accommodate the numerous settlers by providing land to communities and heads of large families. From the end of the seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century, Spain (and later Mexico) made land grants to individuals, towns, and groups in order to promote development in the frontier lands of the Southwest. The grants divided arable land among households and designated common lands to be used for community subsistence (Bowden 1969). In New Mexico, these land grants served to encourage settlement, reward patrons of the Spanish government, and create a buffer zone between raiding nomadic tribes of the eastern plains and the more settled areas of the frontier. Land grants were also issued to several indigenous pueblo groups. Literature regarding land grants in New Mexico generally distinguish

between two kinds of land grants: “community land grants”, which refers to common land set aside as part of the original grant for the use of the entire community, and “individual land grants” (Ebright 2014).

One of the earliest maps of the Santa Fe/Agua Fria area is a 1742 map of the Pacheco Grant, which depicts a road linking Agua Fria, La Cienega, and Cieneguilla. Given Agua Fria Street’s historic status as the Camino Real, it is not surprising that during the eighteenth century the Village of Agua Fria was as important a community as Santa Fe, prominently displayed on several early maps of the area as both destination and source locations (Viklund 1996). The historic wagon road between Santa Fe and Albuquerque known as Camino de los Carros and its secondary branches appear on a later 1894 map of the Pacheco Grant, and portions of the road have been recorded in the Pacheco Grant southwest of the project area (Hannaford 1986). Eighteenth and nineteenth century sites along the Santa Fe River and its tributaries include homesteads, corrals, way stations, and reservoirs (Scheick 1979).

Nicholas de LaFora published a narrative of his travels with Maquis Rubi in a 1769 inspection tour of military posts in New Mexico (Kinnaird 1958). He confirms earlier descriptions of the Rio Grande between El Paso, Texas, and Socorro and southern New Mexico as continuing to be largely uninhabited. Small settlements without agriculture were located at the confluence of the Rio Puerco with the Rio Grande near Nutrias. In contrast, the villages of Tomé, Bethlem, Socorro, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Taos contained larger settlements with substantial pastures and cultivated fields, although LaFora does not specifically mention irrigation systems. These and other chronicles of the late 1700s indicate that acequia systems covered considerable areas of New Mexico by this time (Adams and Chavez 1956). In the northern Rio Grande Valley, the progression of acequia construction coincided with the gradual expansion of Spanish settlements into the outlying regions, with early Spanish settlement and acequia development concentrated in the Santa Fe–Taos region (Snow 1988).

By the mid-1700s, a more elaborate acequia system appears to have developed around Santa Fe. According to Urrutia’s 1768 map of the area, at this time there were two acequia madres: one serving the lands on the north side of Santa Fe River, and one serving lands on the south side, in addition to lateral canals branching from each acequia madre (Snow 1988). These acequia alignments are within today’s Village of Agua Fria and appear to be in about the same locations as acequias referred to in documents from the early 1700s. Most appear to have remained in operation until at least 1832 (Snow 1988). Other acequias in the area may have been built in the nineteenth century (Ackerly 1996). According to local residents, many of the ditches visible in the area today are over 100 years old (Stewart 2010).

In the Santa Fe area, cattle husbandry, the primary subsistence activity until the mid-seventeenth century, was augmented by farming and sheep herding. By this time, an extensive acequia system was now in place, and much land north and south of the Santa Fe River was under cultivation. Santa Fe also served as a base for military excursions into surrounding regions to try to prevent raids by Ute, Comanche, and Navajo peoples (Scheick 1979).

With the exception of Galisteo Pueblo, the large villages of the Galisteo Basin were not reoccupied following the Spanish reconquest. The Spanish settlement system required the granting of lands to prospective settlers by the King of Spain. Community grants included large tracts of land to be used as commons for grazing cattle and sheep. In 1706, the Spanish resettled Galisteo Pueblo with Tano refugees. Between 1706 and the 1780s, this settlement functioned as a buffer for Santa Fe and its environs, initially protecting those villages from the Apaches and eventually against the Comanches. Comanche raiding continued throughout the mid- to late 1700s. Combined with drought and general decline in the productivity of the area, continued raids led to the abandonment of Galisteo Pueblo by 1792 (Lang 1977).

Eighteenth century colonial settlement patterns shifted away from large land grants and haciendas to smaller dispersed farmsteads with associated ranchos established on lands abandoned by the aggregation of the different Pueblo groups (Cordell 1978). Simmons (1969) attributes this shift to a decrease in native

population, reducing the available work force, and to an increased colonial population. The result was a loose coalition of farmsteads along the Rio Grande and Santa Fe River.

Mexican Period to U.S. Statehood

In 1820, the Republic of Mexico was founded and New Mexico came under Mexican jurisdiction, almost immediately initiating legal trade with Mexico over the Santa Fe Trail and by way of the Comanchero trade network (Cordell 1978). Anglo merchants, ranchers, and other settlers soon came to New Mexico. The Camino Real was well established, and Agua Fria became a regular stop on the trail before proceeding into Santa Fe. This road was the lifeline of New Mexico from 1598 until the establishment of the Santa Fe Trail in 1821. The Santa Fe Trail linked the northern frontier of Mexico with Missouri, superseding the Camino Real as a major trade route. During the Mexican Period, raiding by nomadic Indians intensified due to the absence of supplementary aid, which had previously been supplied by the Spanish but which the Mexican government could not afford (Cordell 1978). Raiding forced the abandonment of numerous communities and the consolidation of others.

Eighteenth and nineteenth century sites along the Santa Fe River and its tributaries include homesteads, corrals, way stations, and reservoirs (Scheick 1979). Numerous early nineteenth century homesteads have been identified along the Santa Fe River, and many residences in the Village of Agua Fria date to this period (Deyloff et al. 1994). Dickson's (1979) survey of the Arroyo Hondo area revealed 46 sites, of which 43 are the remains of Hispanic and Anglo homesteads and ranchitos, primarily occurring along the Santa Fe River and its major tributaries.

Homestead documents at the BLM Public Room indicate that most of the area south of the Santa Fe River was used for cultivated plots, as land to the north of the river is generally irregular, with irrigation and cultivation of fields impractical. Settlement therefore tended to cluster south of the river, taking advantage of favorable agricultural conditions (Whitmore 1983).

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, New Mexico became a holding of the United States. During New Mexico's Territorial period, U.S. military forts were established along the Camino Real and Santa Fe Trail to protect travelers and settlers. The Anglo period saw a population increase, extensive ranching and farming enterprises and, in the twentieth century, mineral exploitation. Because mining produced a more reliable and substantial income, the area saw a transition from sheep ranching to mining by the turn of the century. Sites dating to this period typically include homestead and water control features. Eighteenth and nineteenth century sites documented along the banks of the Santa Fe River and its tributaries also include way stations, line camps, corrals, and reservoirs (Scheick 1979).

By the mid-nineteenth century, the majority of Santa Fe's agricultural population and their fields extended west along both sides of the river to Cieneguilla, necessitating the diversion of more acequias from the river, with laterals between them, to accommodate the growth of the community's agricultural base (Snow 1988:5). The effects of the expanding Santa Fe River acequia system on the limited water supply was made worse by the explosive growth of the sheep herding industry in the area during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (D. Snow in Post 2002).

Santa Fe River's first upstream impoundment known as the Stone or Stonewall Dam was built between 1880 and 1881. Two-Mile Dam was completed on the river in 1894, and additional dams and enlargements continued to be built until 1943 (Snow 1988:22). Homestead documents at the BLM Public Room indicate that most of the area south of the Santa Fe River was used for cultivated plots and tracts were long and linear in order for farmers to best take advantage of water from the river and the acequias (Stewart 2010). Most lots were less than 2 ha (5 acres) and as thin as 1.8 m (6 feet) but carried the coveted water rights and could be cultivated. Such properties were passed along through families that trace their

lineage to the first Spanish settlers of the area (Whitmore 1983). Based on late nineteenth century maps and the 1914 Santa Fe River Hydrographic Survey, lands south of the Santa Fe River and west of the project area were communally used for agriculture and likely grazing. Other crops grown in the area include corn, wheat, alfalfa, beans, chili peppers, and fruit trees. In addition to drinking and irrigation water, the acequias provided the power to operate grist mills along the Santa Fe River, with the earliest dating to 1756 and located upstream from the plaza to the northeast. Grist mills were apparently more numerous in the nineteenth century (Snow 1988).

Descriptions of nineteenth century irrigation in New Mexico derive primarily from Anglo/Euro-American explorers and military expeditions (Ackerly 1996). George McCall inspected the newly acquired New Mexico territory in 1852, estimating that about 2,024 ha (5,000 acres) were cultivated along the Rio Santa Fe (Frazer 1981:92-97). McCall noted a variety of factors contributing to the failure of agriculture to have a more important role in New Mexico's economy, identifying the absence of transportation facilities as the most limiting to agricultural expansion in the state.

The arrival of the railroad through the region in 1880 was a major event, linking the remote territory of New Mexico with the industrial centers of the East. The railroad also accelerated changes in Santa Fe's material culture and economy (Elliot 1988). The New Mexico Territory attained statehood in 1912. Many late nineteenth and early twentieth century homesteads formerly lined the Santa Fe River but have subsequently been destroyed by graveling activities or erosion. Other sites dating to this time period in the area include way stations, line camps, corrals, and reservoirs (Scheick 1979). In the foothills along the Sangre de Christos, early mining explorations were made, wood was cut for construction, and building stone was quarried (Lang 1989).

From Statehood to World War II (A.D. 1912 to 1945), New Mexico continued to become a part of the U.S. political, economic, and social system. During the Great Depression, the City of Santa Fe saw much New Deal activity in the form of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which built thousands of rock check dams in arroyos all around Santa Fe in attempts to control erosion brought on by their earlier wood cutting on hillslopes above the town.

Problems related to water scarcity were evident in the Agua Fria area as early as 1896 when the "Compañía de Agua de Santa Fe", the precursor to the Public Service Company, cut off residents' access to water from the Santa Fe River. The residents sent a petition to the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, William T. Thornton, in which they explained that they had been deprived of the water to which they had a right and which was necessary to their subsistence. The governor acted in their favor and water once again flowed in the Agua Fria acequias up until 1947 (Miller 1981:2-3).

Following the impoundment of the Santa Fe River, flows subsided in the 1920s and most acequias began to run dry. The natural springs at San Isidro Crossing started to dry up around 1934, at which time farmers became more dependent on irrigation with river water and a hand-dug well had to be used, replaced by a modern well in 1956 (Schieck 1979). A severe water shortage in 1946 forced Santa Fe to increase the size of its reservoirs east of town. The following year, Agua Fria acequias suffered a permanent loss of water and much of the area's lands fell out of cultivation (Gallegos 1976; Whitmore 1983).

CHAPTER 3. PRE-FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND FIELD METHODS

PRE-FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to the survey fieldwork, SWCA conducted records searches using NMCRIS. NMCRIS records, State Register of Cultural Property listings, and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listings were searched for previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted surveys in and within 500 meters of the survey area. Results of the records searches show that 15 previous investigations (Appendix A, Table A-5) have been completed and 33 previously recorded sites (Appendix A, Table A-6) were located in the search area.

FIELD METHODS

SWCA archaeologists conducted an intensive cultural resources pedestrian inventory by walking parallel transects spaced no more than 25 feet (7.5 m) apart, as stipulated by the City Municipal Code § 14-3.13.C.5.ii for the Rivers and Trails and Suburban Districts. The survey and recording were conducted from January 30, 2023, through February 10, 2023.

Recording of newly discovered cultural locations was initiated with the pin-flagging of artifacts and other cultural finds. IOs were defined as nine or fewer artifacts, an isolated feature with no potential for dating, or occurrences that were not related to other nearby IOs or sites. Archaeological sites were defined as locations dating to an age or likely age of 50 years (pre-1972) or more that contained 10 or more artifacts, or as a feature or features in association with any artifacts meeting the 50-year age criterion. In addition, a survey of any built environment was conducted and includes all objects, structures (e.g., bridges, irrigation features, railroad grades, and roads), buildings, and districts that are 50 or more years old or are less than 50 years old and are likely to meet the integrity and significance criteria in 30 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4 within 5 years of the date of recording. The historic properties were assessed for condition, potential project impacts, and eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Any buildings and structures were to be recorded on Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) forms.

Cultural locations were described and recorded according to current archaeological standards and were mapped with ODK Collect and ArcGIS software. ODK Collect documents archaeological data (e.g., artifacts and features), and ArcGIS Pro is used to record spatial data (site and survey boundaries). Both programs run on Samsung Android tablets connected to a Juniper Geode GPS receiver. Resource recording included preparing a plan map (post-field, using GPS data), taking photographs, completing a Laboratory of Anthropology (LA) form, documenting artifacts and features, and using a GPS unit to record resource boundaries with submeter accuracy.

Aboriginal artifacts were identified and recorded as follows. Debitage was categorized by its maximum flake size recorded in 1-cm increments (0–1 cm, 1–2 cm, 2–3 cm, 3–4 cm, 4–5 cm, and 5+ cm), the presence or absence of cortex, and material type. For ground stone, cores, and lithic tools, type (e.g., mano, projectile point, core, metate, biface); maximum length, width, and thickness (in cm); completeness (broken or complete); material; and presence of cortex were recorded. Recorded ceramic attributes include ware, type, form (e.g., bowl, jar, plate), and portion (e.g., rim, body). All projectile points and other formal tools were photographed with a metric scale in the photograph. A representative sample, sufficient to illustrate assemblage diversity, was photographed of other objects, including ceramics, bifaces, and ground stone.

Historic artifacts were recorded in a similar manner as prehistoric artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts (or a representative sample) were measured and recorded using the Imperial system based on inches and broken down into sixteenths measurements (e.g., a can with a diameter of 3½ inches would be recorded as 3⁸/₁₆ inches in diameter). For cans, the maximum length, width, thickness, and diameter, when applicable (in inches); completeness (broken, complete, or crushed); and seams or closures were recorded. Historic ceramic attributes included ware, type, form (e.g., bowl, jar, plate), and portion (e.g., rim, body). The most temporally diagnostic historic artifacts are retail glass containers, and manufacture dates can be inferred from glassmaker logos embossed on bases, product labeling, or indicators of technology of production (e.g., handmade vs. machine-made). Metal cans and ceramic sherds also have dateable attributes, although these are not typically as precise as those for glass containers. Dates of manufacture are important for determining the time depth and temporal range of historical activity at a site. Diagnostic artifacts (or a representative sample of them) were photographed with an Imperial scale in the photograph. Dateable manufacturing logos, labels, etc., were photographed in a similar manner, as applicable.

When 100 or fewer artifacts of each class (e.g., ceramics, flaked stone, ground stone) were observed at a site, all surface artifacts were recorded. At sites with more than 100 artifacts, concentrations and general scatters were defined and detailed information as described above was collected. If total counts exceeded 100, total estimations were made. All lithic tools and ground stone artifacts, as well as features and diagnostic historic artifacts, were fully recorded. All field records from the survey are on file at SWCA's Albuquerque office (see Chapter 1 for contact information).

CHAPTER 4. SURVEY RESULTS

Sites that were previously recorded include LA 54760, LA 54761, LA 54762, LA 54763, LA 54765, LA 54767, LA 54768, LA 54777, LA 54783, and LA 54785. While due diligence was done to relocate all previously recorded sites in the project area, three sites were not found (LA 54764, LA 54766, AND LA 54782).

Additional wagon road segments were added to LA 54785, increasing the length and number of observed segments in the project area.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

LA 54760

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,340.26 feet (1,932.51 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Unknown Aboriginal, Unspecified prehistoric/historic (9500 B.C.–A.D.1850)

Site Type: Archaeology without features (artifact scatter)

Size: 76.37 m² (822.06 square feet); 0.02 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

Management Recommendations: No further treatment

Previous Site Visits

LA 54760 was recorded originally by OAS in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350) as a small, dispersed lithic artifact scatter with six artifacts in a 35 by 45–m area. The site was on the edge of a south terrace overlooking the northern branch of the Arroyo de los Chamisos and partially eroded. No further description of its condition was provided. The site's vegetation was not recorded, though it is likely similar to the current vegetation.

Site Description

On January 31, 2023, SWCA archaeologists located the site in its originally plotted area. The site boundary was dramatically reduced to only include the area of eroding gravels where lithic artifacts were found. The site currently measures 13.38 m × 5.71 m (43.89 feet × 18.73 feet). The site is situated on a slight hill slope near a small rise (Figure 4.1). The area's vegetation consists of mainly various grasses and forbs, yucca, and occasional oneseed juniper. The ground surface is 51–75 percent visible.

The site is in overall excellent condition and is approximately 76–99 percent intact. Erosion on the side of a rise is exposing piedmont gravels. The lack of ground cover has caused some sheet washing to occur in areas of exposed gravel and sand.



Figure 4-1. LA 54760, site overview, facing east (Frame T10-2500).

Materials Identified

The site had only eight lithic flakes present. Raw materials (local chert and quartzite) and flake types (cortical flakes and angular debris) were consistent with those documented previously.

Site Chronology

The site is an Unknown Aboriginal lithic scatter (9500 B.C. –A.D. 1850) as no diagnostic artifacts were found on the surface.

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54760 is an Unknown Aboriginal lithic scatter from an unspecified prehistoric to historic period (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850). The site had very few artifacts present on the surface during both the 1986 and current recordings. The site was likely a lithic resource procurement area where the piedmont gravels were being tested for quality. There is unlikely to be any subsurface materials due to the lack of deposition and the surficial nature of the assemblage.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54760 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP as it is not affiliated with a historic event or persons, does not maintain any unique qualities of construction or design, does not possess significant data potential, and is unlikely to yield more information relating to the prehistory or history of the area.

Management Recommendations

No further treatment is recommended.

LA 54761

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill 35106-E1; 1979

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,343 feet (1,933 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Archaic, Late Archaic (800 B.C.–A.D. 400)

Site Type: Archaeology without features (artifact scatter)

Size: 2,440.61 m² (26,720.49 square feet); 0.60 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

Management Recommendations: No further treatment

Previous Site Visits

LA 54761 was first recorded by OAS in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350) as a Developmental period (A.D. 875–1050) for the survey of the Tierra Contenta Subdivision in Santa Fe, New Mexico (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350, Report No. 356). The original recording described the site as a dispersed prehistoric artifact scatter located on a southern terrace edge overlooking the north branch of Arroyo de Los Chamisos.

The originally observed artifact assemblage consisted of lithic debitage and lithic tools, numbering in the hundreds, of which 60 were recorded. Lithic material types consisted overwhelmingly of chert, with smaller amounts of obsidian, basalt, quartzite, and siltstone. Observed lithic tools included four utilized chert flakes, one core, and one En Medio projectile point base that was collected.

Site Description

SWCA archaeologists revisited this site on January 31, 2023. The site was originally described as measuring 80.09 m × 30.47 m (262.76 feet × 99.96 feet). It was noted that the field-plotted locations for LA 54761 and LA 54763 (located immediately to the east) were switched based on the topographic descriptions and site map for LA 54761. In both instances the topographic details provided in the OAS recording and site map were a near perfect match for their current locations as noted by SWCA, with drainages on the site map for LA 54761 matching exactly. However, a thorough search with close-order transects of 5 m across the site area as indicated by OAS's field map revealed no artifacts. The site's artifacts appear to have been fully collected, although there are no records of subsequent mitigation of the site.

The overstory consists of moderately dense oneseed juniper trees with an understory of lightly scattered grasses and forbs. The ground surface is 100 percent visible. Very little erosion was noted despite the lack of ground cover. An arroyo is present in the north. The site was used for single-event modern trash dump (Figure 4.3).

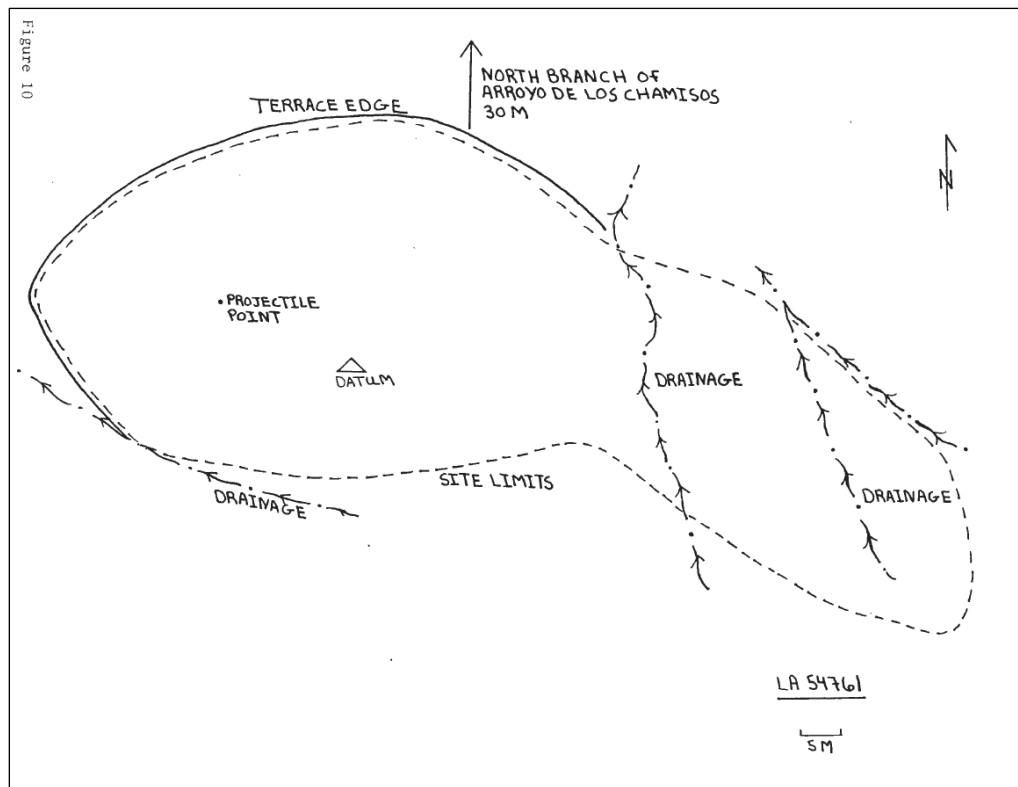


Figure 4-2. Previous site map of LA 54761 (Hannaford 1986:72, Figure 10).



Figure 4-3. LA 54761, site location showing modern dumping; view facing north (Frame T08-0553).

Materials Identified

After a thorough search of the site area, SWCA archaeologists could find no artifacts at the site during this survey.

Site Chronology

LA 54761 dates to the Late Archaic based on the previously identified En Medio projectile point (800 B.C. –A.D. 400).

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54761 is a Late Archaic (800 B.C. –A.D. 400) lithic artifact scatter. However, the SWCA crew encountered no artifacts even though the topography was an exact match with the OAS 1986 field map. No artifact collection was conducted at this site during the initial recordation except for a single En Medio projectile point. A review of NMCRIS indicates that aside from OAS's initial recording, there are no other activities associated with this site prior to SWCA's present investigation. Personal communications with the City of Santa Fe Planning Department and a cultural resources evaluation of the master plan by Wonderstone (Ramirez Thomas 2022) further indicate that no mitigation had been permitted by the ARC for this site. SWCA crews noticed that the site's archaeological materials were likely collected by an archaeologist due to the systematic manner in which the site was collected, as all 100+ artifacts, including debitage, were absent. There was no evidence of excavation units noted by the SWCA crew.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54761 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criterion as the site is not affiliated with a historic event or persons and does not possess any unique characteristics of construction or design. The site was originally recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. However, as a result of the site being 100 percent collected, the site no longer maintains integrity as it appears to have been previously and fully surface collected and thus lacks data potential.

Management Recommendations

The site is outside of the planned development for Lot 57 and within a proposed open space area. As a result, the site will not be impacted by development and no further treatment is necessary. However, SWCA recommends that the Tierra Contenta Corporation and the City of Santa Fe investigate the circumstances surrounding the site's collection/treatment, including attempts to relocate missing artifacts and any associated documentation.

LA 54762

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,344.31 feet (1,933.74 m)

Landowner: Pacheco Land Grant

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Ancestral Puebloan, Developmental, Coalition, and Historic periods (A.D. 1150–1425; A.D. 1650–1775)

Site Type: Archaeology without features

Size: 414.53 m² (4,461.99 square feet); 0.06 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

Management Recommendations: No further treatment; site destroyed.

Previous Site Recording

LA 54762 was first recorded by the Lab of Anthropology in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350) as a multicomponent site, including the Developmental, Coalition, and Historic periods (A.D. 1150–1425; A.D. 1650–1775). The original site description identifies the site as a 70 × 110–m artifact scatter with more than 100 artifacts including ground stone, ceramic sherds, a core, and lithic flakes (Figure 4.4).

The southern boundary was formed by a northeast-to-southwest flowing drainage that intersected with two north-south drainages. One defined the eastern boundary, while another flowed through the center, meeting the southern arroyo at the southwest corner of the site (Figure 4.4). The northern site area had a dirt road running east-west through the corner of the site (Hannaford 1986:75).

A total of 35 artifacts were recorded at this site. Lithic materials included local and non-local sources, with chert, basalt, chalcedony, quartzite, and Jemez obsidian present. Ceramic types included seven sherds from a single Tewa Polychrome bowl north of the dirt road, four Santa Fe Black-on-white bowl sherds, and two indeterminate gray ware jar sherds found just south of the datum (Figure 4.4). Two metates were also recorded.

A 50-cm-diameter charcoal stain feature that may have been a hearth was recorded eroding from the southern-bounding east-west arroyo with the metate and mano found nearby (Figure 4.4).

Current Site Recording

SWCA archaeologists revisited this site on January 31, 2023. The site measures 40.07 m × 10.35 m (131.46 feet × 22.95 feet). Oneseed juniper trees are the main vegetation but are sparsely dispersed, with an understory of a few yucca and small patches of various forbs and grasses. However, ground surface visibility is 100 percent, as much of the site area has been surface-scraped with vehicle tracks noted across the site. Only a single artifact was observed after an exhaustive search of the site area. The topographic setting matches perfectly with the site map and description from the original site recording.

The site is completely destroyed by mechanical scraping and recreational use seen from tire tracks (Figure 4.5–Figure 4.7). Three large areas are mechanically scraped, including the area of the charcoal stain/hearth feature. The central site area (Figure 4.5) has multiple areas that have been scraped clear of vegetation with low push piles of gravel along the periphery. Mechanical scraping and recontouring in the southern third of the site caused the lower terrace to slope into the drainage (Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.7). The east site area (Figure 4.7) appears to have been scraped as well but is less intensive as surface gravels and vegetation are more intact here.

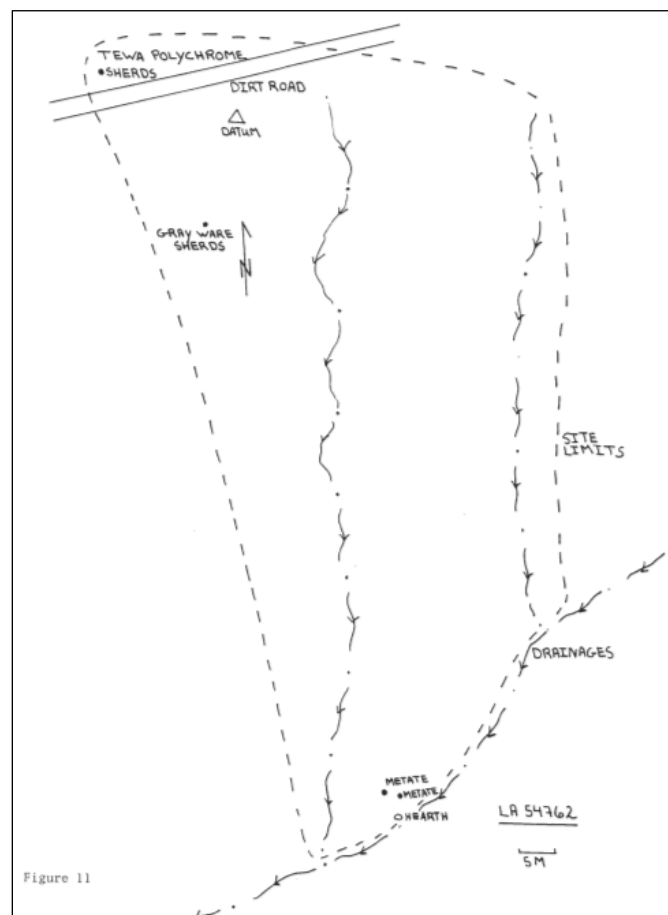


Figure 4-4. Previous site map of LA 54762 (Hannaford 1986:75, Figure 11).



Figure 4-5. LA 54762, overview of central site area with evidence of mechanical clearing, facing north (Frame T08-0836).



Figure 4-6. LA 54762, overview of south site area with evidence of mechanical scraping, facing northeast (Frame T08-0922).



Figure 4-7. LA 54762, site overview of east site area with evidence of mechanical scraping, facing east (Frame T08-5577).

Features

The previously recorded feature was not relocated during this site visit. The area of the feature was relocated using the mapped drainage locations. However, this area was mechanically scraped and recontoured, obliterating any signs of the original feature or metates (Figure 4.6).

Materials Identified

None of the formerly identified materials were relocated. Only one complete black quartzite cortical flake measuring 5+ cm in length was recorded (PL 1).

Site Chronology

LA 54762 was a Developmental, Coalition, and Historic period site (A.D. 1150–1425; A.D. 1650–1775) based on the previous presence of ceramic sherds and lithic flakes (see site description above).

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54762 is an artifact scatter with one charcoal stain feature that was originally documented in 1986. However, the site has been significantly impacted and obliterated as no artifacts except for a single flake were identified and the area adjacent to the drainage where the hearth and metates were located was mechanically scraped. Mechanical scraping has likely destroyed, covered, or moved any subsurface artifacts at the site.

The systematic scraping and nearly complete lack of artifacts at this site strongly suggests the site was subjected to archaeological treatment in the form of surface collection and excavations. However, there

are no records in NMCRIS that mitigation has been conducted at this site and the City of Santa Fe ARC does not appear to have issued a permit for data recovery at this site.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54762 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criterion as the site is not affiliated with a historic event or persons and does not possess any unique characteristics of construction or design. The site was originally recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. However, as a result of the site being surface-collected and scraped/excavated, the site no longer maintains subsurface integrity and, thus, lacks data potential.

Management Recommendations

The site is within the planned development for Lot 56. As a result, the site will be significantly impacted by development. However, as this site has been destroyed by what is assumed to be undocumented prior archaeological investigations, SWCA recommends that no further treatment of the site is necessary. SWCA further recommends that Tierra Contenta Corporation and the City of Santa Fe investigate the circumstances surrounding the site's collection/treatment, including attempts to relocate missing artifacts and any associated documentation.

LA 54763

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1);1979

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,343 ft (1,933 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Ancestral Puebloan, Developmental to Classic (A.D. 1150–1425)

Site Type: Archaeology with features

Size: 2,440.61 m² (26,270.49 square feet); 0.60 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Undetermined

Management Recommendations: Testing, data recovery

Previous Site Visits

LA 54763 was first recorded by OAS in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350) as a dispersed sherd and lithic artifact scatter across a 35 × 55-m area that was assigned tentatively to the Developmental period (A.D. 875–1050). The site is located on the north slope of a juniper-lined arroyo and partially eroded. No further information on condition was provided.

Artifacts found included 27 pieces of lithic debitage, two chert unidirectional cores, an obsidian indeterminate biface fragment, and one Red Mesa Black-on-white jar sherd. OAS noted the presence of a green chert chipping area 3 m in diameter. No collection of artifacts was conducted.

Site Description

SWCA archaeologists revisited this site on January 31, 2023. The site measures 80.09 m × 30.47 m (262.76 feet × 99.96 feet). It was noted that the NMCRIS-plotted locations for LA 54761 and LA 54763

(located immediately to the west) were switched based on the topographic description and the site map for LA 54761. The site is documented as a lithic scatter with a single sherd and includes an artifact concentration on the south site area. A collection of cobbles (Feature 1) was noted northeast of the artifact concentration. The green chert chipping area was not relocated.

The site is on a piedmont terrace within pinyon-juniper woodland with a sparse oneseed juniper overstory and an understory consisting of various forbs and grasses including grama grass, rabbitbrush, yucca, and cholla. Surface visibility is between 75 and 100 percent (Figure 4.8). The site is between 51 and 75 percent intact. Alluvial erosion is occurring in a southwest-trending drainage, and two-track dirt roads are in the northern and eastern site areas.



Figure 4-8. LA 54763, site overview, facing northwest (Frame T08-3284).

Features

Feature 1 is a 4 × 3-m dispersed cobble concentration that may represent a cultural feature or a natural deposit of larger piedmont cobbles. Roughly 20 to 30 cobbles are present. This concentration is on the south side of a juniper tree and approximately 10 m east of the artifact concentration.

Materials Identified

A total of 29 lithics and one sherd were identified at the site, of which 10 lithics were in an artifact concentration on the south site area. The general scatter included 16 flakes, one tested cobble (Table 4-1), a quartzite uniface, and an obsidian biface. The most abundant debitage raw material was quartzite (n=7) followed by chert (n=6). Cortex was present on 41 percent of the flaked stone debitage. One obsidian

biface fragment (Table 4-2, Figure 4.9) and one quartzite unifacially worked flake were found in the general scatter area. One Santa Fe Black-on-white (A.D. 1150–1425) jar body sherd also was found (Table 4-3, Figure 4.10).

Table 4-1. Flaked Stone Debitage from the General Scatter at LA 54763

Raw Material	Flaked Stone Type	Size class			Total
		2-3 cm	3-4 cm	4+ cm	
Basalt	Whole cortical flake			1	
	Basalt Total			1	1
Chert	Whole non-cortical flake			3	
	Broken non-cortical flake		1		
	Whole cortical flake			1	
	Tested Cobble			1	
	Chert Total		1	5	6
Obsidian	Broken non-cortical flake	1			
	Obsidian Total	1			1
Quartzite	Whole non-cortical flake	1	1	3	
	Whole cortical flake			2	
	Broken cortical flake			2	
	Quartzite Total	1	1	7	9
Total		2	2	13	17

Table 4-2: General Scatter Lithic Tools Observed at LA 54763

PL No.	Material Type	Artifact Type	Dimensions (cm)	Description
PL 2	Obsidian	Biface	2.2 × 1.5 × 0.6	One broken obsidian biface. Unknown section. Random flake pattern. Possible pressure-flaking along two lateral margins. Biconvex cross-section.
	Uniface	Quartzite	4+ cm	Complete cortical flake with use wear along one margin.

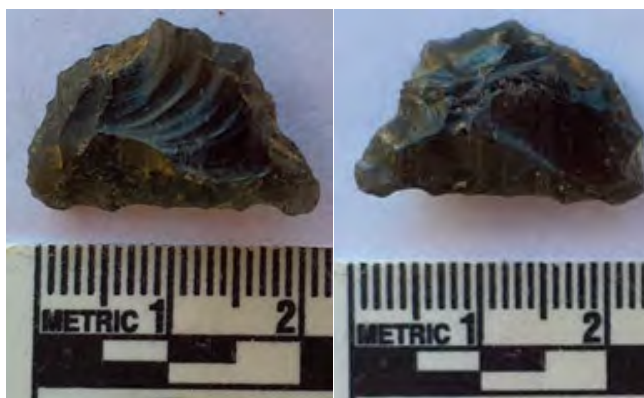


Figure 4-9. LA 54763, PL 2, obsidian biface fragment, sides A and B (Frames T10-7305 and T10-0201).



Figure 4-10. LA 54763, PL 1, Santa Fe Black-on-white jar body sherd. From left to right: exterior, interior, and cross-section (Frames T10-6232, T10-9580, and T10-5848).

Table 4-3: General Scatter Ceramic Artifacts Observed at LA 54763

PL No.	Ware/Type	Vessel Form	Description	Count		
				Body	Rim	Total
PL 1	Santa Fe Black-on-white	Jar	One Santa Fe Black-on-white body sherd. Smooth exterior with a white slip and a bold geometric design (mineral paint). Plain to rough interior with slight tool marks. Crushed angular black rock temper, which is visible on both walls.	1		1
Total						1

Within the artifact concentration, crews documented 10 pieces of flaked stone from chert ($n = 7$), quartzite ($n = 2$), and basalt ($n = 1$) in an 11 by 6-m area (Table 4-4). The majority of artifacts were non-cortical, and the chert and quartzite appear to be from the locally eroding gravels.

Table 4-4. Lithic Debitage Observed within AC 1 at LA 54763

Raw Material	Flaked Stone Type	Size Class				Total
		1-2 cm	2-3 cm	3-4 cm	4+ cm	
Basalt	Whole non-cortical flake		1			1
	Basalt Total		1			1
Chert	Whole non-cortical flake	1	1	3		5
	Whole cortical flake				2	2
	Chert Total	1	1	3	2	7
Quartzite	Broken non-cortical flake		2			2
	Quartzite Total		2			2
Total		1	4	3	2	10

Site Chronology

Based on the presence of one Santa Fe Black-on-white sherd, LA 54763 likely dates to between the late Developmental and Classic periods (A.D. 1150–1425).

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54763 is a late Developmental to Classic period artifact scatter consisting primarily of flaked stone artifacts (n = 29) and a single sherd, as well as a possible cultural feature (Feature 1) consisting of a cobble concentration. The site does not appear to have changed significantly with the exception of expanding in size to incorporate the artifact concentration south of the drainage. Sediments are of an unknown depth, though are likely shallow given the presence of eroding piedmont gravels.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54763 is not eligible for NRHP nomination under Criterion A, B, or C as it is not associated with a significant historical figure or event, nor does it possess unique qualities of construction. The site may have subsurface potential, but this would need to be demonstrated through subsurface testing. As a result, the site's eligibility status is recommended as undetermined for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Management Recommendations

The site falls within the planned development for Lot 57 and a proposed pocket park. SWCA recommends that the site will need to be evaluated for subsurface potential and integrity through testing, including testing of the possible feature. If the testing establishes that the site has subsurface potential, then the site should be 100 percent surface-collected and the feature, if cultural, should be fully excavated.

LA 54765

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1);1979

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,359 feet (1,938 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Unknown Aboriginal, Unspecified Prehistoric (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1550)

Site Type: Archaeology with features

Size: 8,727.15 m² (93,938.18 square feet); 2.16 acres

NRHP Eligibility: Undetermined

Management Recommendations: If avoidance is not possible, testing/data recovery.

Previous Site Visits

LA 54765 was first recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350) as a lithic scatter with two charcoal lens features (Hannaford 1986:78). This site was not dated at the time but would be an Unknown Aboriginal site (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850) dispersed across a 170 × 60–m area.

The site was impacted by water erosion with a small drainage in the eastern corner of the site leading south (Figure 4.11). A powerline and fence were located in the west and southwest, respectively. The fence led northwest until reaching a segment of the Camino de los Carros, then followed the wagon road leading northeast.

Artifacts found included a total of 51 pieces of lithic debitage, three lithic tools, and one ground stone. The lithic debitage assemblage comprised 45 pieces of obsidian, four pieces of chert, and two pieces of basalt. Most of the obsidian was noncortical and untyped from the Valles Caldera (Jemez obsidian), with one El Rechuelos obsidian piece (listed as Polvadera). Lithic tools included a noncortical indeterminate obsidian biface fragment and two obsidian flakes with unidirectional flake scars. No artifacts were recorded in erosional channels or partially buried.

Two charcoal lenses were seen “eroding from the west bank of a south-trending arroyo located along the east edge of the site” (Hannaford 1986:78). The lenses’ horizontal provenience in the arroyo wall is unclear but were then located on top of each other. No artifacts were associated with these two stains. One lens was 10 cm thick and 3 m long and located 50 cm below the surface. The second lens was 10 cm thick and 8 m long and was below the first stain at a depth of 1 m below surface (Hannaford 1986:78).

Site Description

SWCA archaeologists revisited this site on February 2, 2023. LA 54765 is a small Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–1600 A.D.) lithic scatter with two ash stain features and measures 152.97 × 57.05 m (501.87 feet × 187.07 feet). The site is located in sparse pinyon-juniper woodland. Vegetation consists of a juniper tree overstory, with a few pinyon pines, and an understory of various forbs and grasses, including yucca and cholla (Figure 4.12 through Figure 4.15).

The site is in poor condition, estimated at 1–25 percent intact with vandalism and construction impacting the site’s overall integrity. Erosion from a large drainage forming at the bottom of a hill is in the eastern area. Surface collection appears to have occurred across most of the site as all artifacts were found only on the western or far northern peripheries of the site, while no artifacts were observed in the central and eastern site areas. Additional artifacts may be present further west to the property boundary, but crews were unable to fully examine this area due to a landowner and three unsecured guard dogs.

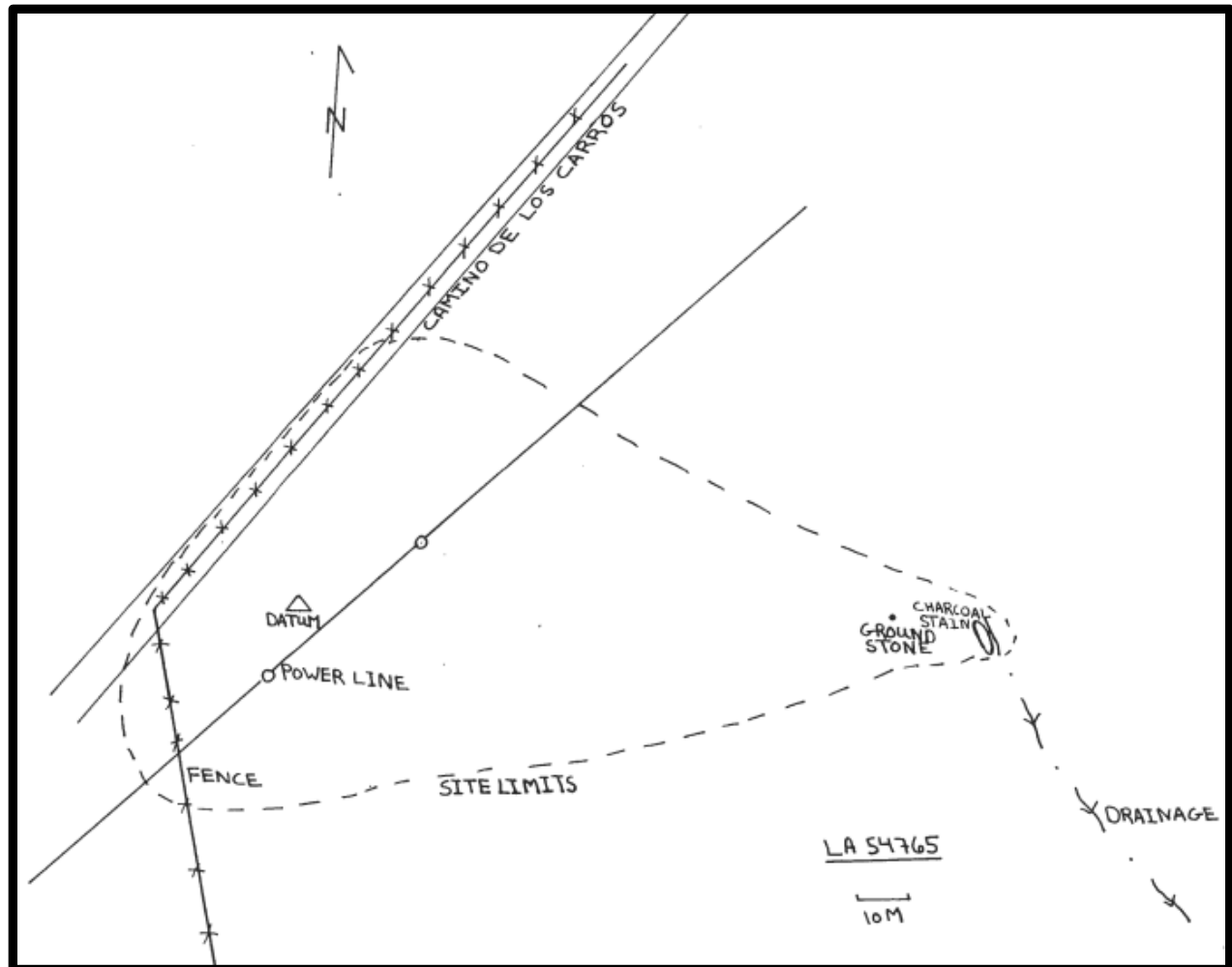


Figure 4-11. Map of LA 54765 from original recording by Hannaford (1986:79, Figure 12).



Figure 4-12. LA 54765, site overview, facing southeast (Frame T10-5384).



Figure 4-13. LA 54765, site overview, facing southwest (Frame T10-8972).



Figure 4-14. LA 54765, site overview, facing northwest (Frame T10-6013).



Figure 4-15. LA 54765, site overview, facing southwest (Frame T10-8060).

Features

Two ash stains were found during the 2023 recording. At least 20 to 30 cm of sediment has covered the ash stains since 1986. The upper stain recorded in 1986 was not relocated and was likely affected by water erosion from the large drainage at the site. Features 1 and 2, described below, are located at the eastern edge of the site separated by about 10 m (33 feet) and may be part of the same ash stain.

Feature 1 (F1) is a linear ash stain 77 cm below the ground surface consisting of about a 50 cm long stain on the northwest wall of the drainages. It is located in fine alluvium (Figure 4.16).

Feature 2 (F2) is a linear ash stain that is 70 cm below the ground surface, measuring 10 cm long and 10 cm thick, and is exposed on the northwest wall of the drainage. This ash stain is southwest of F1 (Figure 4.17).



Figure 4-16. LA 54765, Feature 1, linear ash stain. About 50 cm exposure, 10 cm thick, and 77 cm below surface in stratified fine alluvium; view facing northwest (Frame T10-9456).



Figure 4-17. LA 54765, Feature 2, ash stain. About 10 cm × 10 cm, and 70 cm below surface in stratified fine alluvium; view facing northwest (Frame T10-0213).

Materials Identified

The current site recording found 11 pieces of lithic debitage and one polishing stone (manuport) in the western area of the site and one additional piece of lithic debitage in the northern corner of the site (Table 4-5). Lithic debitage included indeterminate obsidian (n=7), chalcedony (n=2), chert (n=2), and quartzite (n=1). Cortex was absent on 10 pieces, with only two pieces found that had cortex. Sizes include 0-1 cm (n=2), 1-2 cm (n=3), 2-3 cm (n=3), 3-4 cm (n=3), and 4+ cm (n=1). Three pieces were complete, three were distal fragments, one was a medial piece, one was a proximal piece, and four were indeterminate fragments. The polishing stone (manuport) was found near the western boundary, made from indeterminate volcanic material, and polished on both faces (PL 1) (Figure 4.18, Table 4-6).

Table 4-5. Lithic Debitage Observed at LA 54765

Raw Material	Flaked Stone Type	Size Class					Total
		0-1 cm	1-2 cm	2-3 cm	3-4 cm	4+ cm	
Chalcedony	Broken non-cortical flake			1	1		2
	Chalcedony Total			1	1		2
Chert	Complete non-cortical flake			1			1
	Complete cortical flake					1	1
	Chert Total			1		1	2
Obsidian Indet	Complete non-cortical flake	1					1
	Broken non-cortical flake	1	1	1	1		4
	Shatter		2				2
	Obsidian Indet Total	2	3	1	1		7
Quartzite	Broken cortical flake				1		1
	Quartzite Total				1		1
Total		2	3	3	3	1	12

Table 4-6. Ground Stone Observed at LA 54765

PL No.	Material Type	Artifact Type	Length × Width × Thickness (cm)	Description
1	Volcanic	Polishing Stone/manuport	6.5 × 4.5 × 3 cm (estimated, not measured in-field)	One polishing stone/manuport made from volcanic material. Polishing is present on both faces and shaped.



Figure 4-18. LA 54765, PL 1 – polishing stone/manuport. Sides A, B, and cross-section (Frames T10-6240, T10-4077, and T10-4971).

Site Chronology

LA 54765 is an Unknown Aboriginal artifact scatter of an unspecified prehistoric period (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1550). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were found during the current survey.

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54765 is an Unknown Aboriginal, Unspecified Prehistoric (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1550) dispersed artifact scatter. The site appears to have been surface-collected by an archaeologist as no artifacts were observed across the central and eastern site areas, all artifacts were observed only on the western and northern peripheries. There did not appear to be evidence of excavation units or scraped areas. More artifacts may be on the western boundary of the site, but this area was unable to be fully documented due to the presence of guard dogs, and it is presumed that this may be the reason that this area of the site was not previously collected. The site has also continued to experience significant erosional impacts as the ash stains have changed significantly in size.

As with the 1986 recording, it is unclear if the ash stains found are anthropogenic or natural. The ash stains cover a large area (the stains are separated by about 10 m) and are in the same stratigraphic unit. Furthermore, the previous and current recordings of the site do not have associated artifacts.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54765 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C as the site is not affiliated with a historic event or persons and does not possess any unique characteristics of construction or design. The site was originally recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. The site still may retain data potential on the western site area where numerous artifacts were identified during the current project. Additional data is needed across the site to demonstrate the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits, including in areas that have been previously collected. The site may also retain subsurface data potential associated with the staining in the arroyo if those stains are found to be anthropogenic. As a result, SWCA recommends that LA 54765's eligibility for nomination to the NRHP remains undetermined pending subsurface testing.

Management Recommendations

The site is within the planned development for Lot 60. As a result, the site will be significantly impacted by development. SWCA recommends that the site be avoided by all project activities. If the development of Lot 60 cannot avoid the site with a 30-foot buffer, then the site should be mitigated through surface collection and testing/excavation. Only the features in the drainage and the western third of the site appear to be intact as the central and eastern site areas have been fully surface collected. Therefore, excavations should be conducted within the drainage to address the soil staining, and in the west site area. However, testing should occur in the area that appears to have been surface collected to determine if subsurface archaeological remains exist that may not have been affected by surface collection and, if subsurface archaeological remains are encountered, the area should be subjected to additional excavations. SWCA also recommends that Tierra Contenta Corporation and the City of Santa Fe investigate the circumstances surrounding the site's collection/treatment, including attempts to relocate missing artifacts and any associated documentation.

LA 54767

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,293.31 feet (1,918.20 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Ancestral Pueblo, Coalition to Classic period (A.D. 1250–1550)

Site Type: Archaeology without features

Size: 2,098.74 m² (22,590.59 square feet); 0.52 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

Management Recommendations: No further treatment; site destroyed.

Previous Site Visits

LA 54767 was a Coalition to Classic period (A.D. 1250–1550) site first recorded by OAS in 1986 (NMCRIIS Activity No. 17350) as an intact lithic and sherd scatter. No other information on the site's vegetation or erosion was recorded. Subsurface deposits may be present because of deep soil deposition in the floodplain of the Arroyo de los Chamisos. The lithic debitage assemblage included chert (n=10), Jemez obsidian (n=1), and quartzite (n=1).

The Coalition to Classic period component is based on the presence of two Agua Fria Glaze-on-red bowl sherds, three Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow jar sherds, and five Galisteo Black-on-white bowl sherds (Hannaford 1986:82). A circular button of copper or brass with a circular shank on the backside was also found, but whether this is an incidental isolate or part of a Contact period component was unclear.

Current Site Visit

SWCA archaeologists revisited this site on January 30, 2023. LA 54767 measures 63.46 m × 33.07 m (208.20 feet × 108.49 feet) and is mostly open scrubland with a few juniper trees and an understory consisting of various grasses and forbs with some yucca. The site is located on the first alluvial terrace of the Arroyo de los Chamisos to the west of the piedmont terrace and approximately 30 m northeast of the plotted location in NMCRIS. Only three lithics were identified, all along the site periphery. The site was heavily disturbed by a graded road along the northeast site area, and the central site area was graded and disked. The crews also noted that the graded area matched closely with the size and shape of the previous site boundary. The site no longer exists and has been 100 percent destroyed by road development and from clearing/disking of the site area (Figure 4.19).



Figure 4-19. LA 54767, site overview, facing north (Frame T08-6340).

Features

No features were observed during this investigation.

Materials Identified

Three flakes were recorded, all size class 3–4 cm. Two were quartzite and one's material was not recorded. All three artifacts were located on the periphery of the site boundary.

Site Chronology

LA 54767 was a Coalition to Classic period (A.D. 1250–1550) site due to the former presence of Agua Fria Glaze-on-red, Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow, and Galisteo Black-on-white sherds (Hannaford 1986).

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54767 was identified as a Coalition to Classic period (A.D. 1250–1550) sherd and lithic scatter with 22 artifacts. However, the site is destroyed by road grading and scraping/disking of the site area. Artifacts were noted in disturbed areas only on the periphery of the disked area, indicating that the site has been obliterated and no longer retains subsurface potential.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54767 does not meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C as it is not associated with a historic person or event and does not possess unique characteristics of design or construction. LA 54767 was previously recommended by Hannaford (1986) as potentially eligible under Criterion D for nomination to the NRHP based on the site's subsurface potential. However, SWCA recommends that the site is no longer eligible for listing in the NRHP due to the complete destruction and elimination of subsurface potential.

Management Recommendations

The site is within the planned open space area southwest of Lot 57, and a proposed trail passes through the site. As a result, the site will be significantly impacted by development. However, due to the destruction of the site, the site can no longer be mitigated. SWCA recommends that Tierra Contenta Corporation and the City of Santa Fe investigate the circumstances surrounding the site's destruction and further assess if the site was mitigated previously, similar to what occurred at other sites in the project area.

LA 54768

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,302 feet (1,918 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Unknown Aboriginal, unspecified prehistoric/historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)

Site Type: Archaeology with features

Size: 784.56 m² (8,444.97 square feet); 0.19 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Eligible, Criterion D

Management Recommendations: No further treatment is recommended.

Previous Site Visits

LA 54768 was first recorded by OAS in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350) consisting of a single charcoal stain (65 cm × 65 cm) eroding from the east wall of a small arroyo about 40 cm below the ground surface. No artifacts were associated with the feature, though a single piece of red chert debris was on the surface about 6 m east of the feature. This appears to be Feature 1 in the current site recording. The feature was within a layer of tan alluvial sand below the ground surface. Beneath was another layer of alluvial sand and river cobbles.

Site Description

SWCA archaeologists revisited this site on January 30, 2023. LA 54768 measures 24.50 m × 27.24 m (80.38 feet × 89.40 feet) and consists of two charcoal stains and a complete granite basin metate eroding from a 2-m-deep arroyo on the south side of Arroyo Chamiso (Figure 4.20). The site is within a piñon-juniper woodland composed of oneseed juniper with various grasses and forbs impeding ground surface visibility to 51–75 percent. The site is 26–50 percent intact due to water erosion significantly impacting the features, and this arroyo will continue exposing and eroding the features and artifacts.



Figure 4-20. LA 54768, site overview, facing southwest (Frame T08-4390).

Features

Two charcoal stains were located at the site.

Feature 1 (F1) is a charcoal stain on the east wall of an arroyo that measures 15 cm long by 17 cm thick and 17 cm below the ground surface (Figure 4.21). No artifacts were found within or near this feature during this recording. The feature was previously recorded in 1986 by OAS (Figure 4.22).

Feature 2 (F2) is a charcoal and ash stain 5 meters away from Feature 1 that is eroding from the west wall of a drainage (Figure 4.23). It measures 3.37 m long and 10 cm thick and is approximately 40 cm from the ground surface. The lower contact with the underlying clayey loam stratum is level with a strong contact boundary. Charcoal flecking is noted throughout the fill. One upturned basin metate was associated with this feature (Figure 4.24). There is no accompanying staining on the opposite bank of the arroyo.



Figure 4-21. LA 54768, Feature 1 (F1), original charcoal stain; view facing southeast (Frame T08-1123).

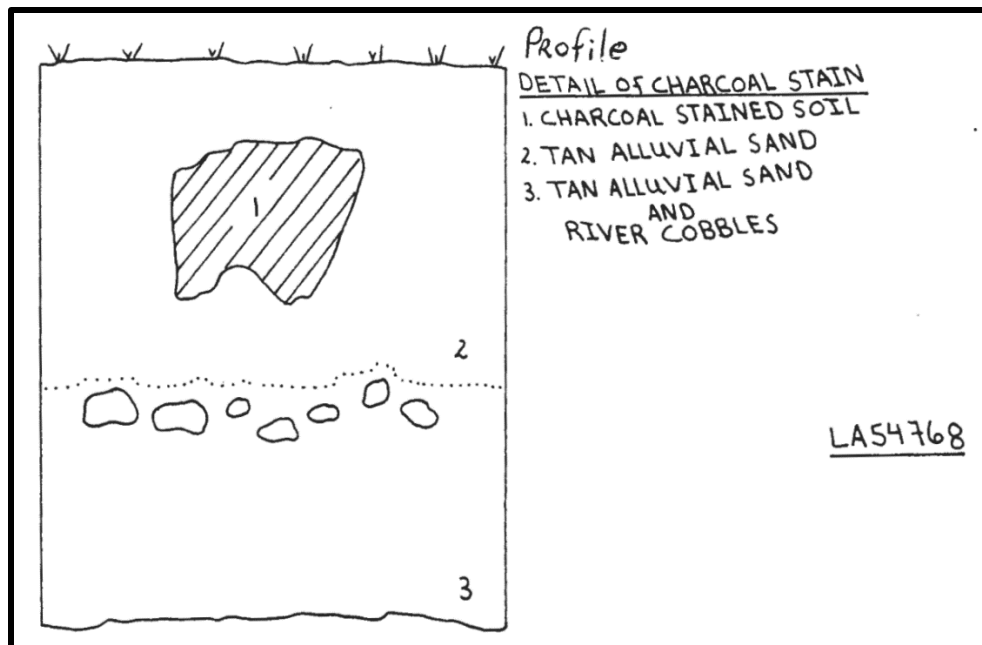


Figure 4-22. Original profile of Feature 1 charcoal stain recorded in Hannaford (1986:85).



Figure 4-23. LA 54768, Feature 2 (F2); ash stain is located above measuring tape set at 1 meter. The basin metate (PL 1) is above ash stain; view facing west (Frame T14-7496).

Materials Identified

One ground stone artifact was recorded and analyzed during this investigation. An upturned granite basin metate associated with Feature 2 was recorded as PL 1 (Figure 4.23 and Figure 4.24). This metate was located at the southwest edge of the charcoal and ash stain, embedded in the arroyo cut wall. The metate measured an estimated 40.0 cm × 30.0 cm × 12.0 cm. No other artifacts were observed in association with this site.



Figure 4-24. LA 54768, PL 1, granite basin metate in Feature 2. Side A (Frame T14-2462).

Site Chronology

LA 54768 is an Unknown Aboriginal site of an unspecified prehistoric/historic period (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850) with no diagnostic artifacts present.

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54768 is an Unknown Aboriginal site, Unspecified Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850) consisting of two charcoal stains eroding approximately 40 cm from the top of an arroyo. Feature 1 appears to be similar to what was documented in 1986 during the original site documentation, though its function remains unknown as there are no associated artifacts or oxidation (Figure 4.21 and Figure 4.22). Feature 2 appears to be a structural stain given its size and the presence of an overturned metate resting at the top of the stain. The lack of associated artifacts (only one flake was documented in 1986, which was not relocated), is further evidence that this site is buried between 20 and 40 cm deep below the present ground surface.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54768 is not associated with a significant historical event or a person, nor does it display unique characteristics of construction or artistic value. As a result, LA 54768 is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. LA 54768 is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. The affiliation of the features with a basin metate indicates the presence of intact subsurface features with dateable remains that can inform on topics including settlement patterns and chronology, subsistence, and demography.

Management Recommendations

LA 54768 is within a proposed Open Space area with no planned trails or landscape modifications. As a result, the proposed Phase 3A development will have no adverse effect on the site. No further treatment is recommended.

LA 54777

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill 35106-E1;1979

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,506 ft (1,953 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Developmental Period (A.D. 900–1200); U.S. Territorial to Recent site (A.D. 1909–Present)

Site Type: Archaeology with features

Size: 5,139.48 m² (55,320.84 square feet); 1.27 acres

NRHP Eligibility: Eligible, Criterion D

Management Recommendations: Avoid via reroute or data recovery of Developmental Period component.

Previous Site Recording

LA 54777 was originally recorded by the Lab of Anthropology in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350) during the original survey for the Tierra Contenta property (Hannaford 1986). The site was a dual component Late Developmental artifact scatter with a possible pueblo or field house, and a Statehood component that includes residential features. The Developmental period component consists of two rubble mounds that appeared to be structural remains that were disturbed by a bulldozer. Artifacts included neck-banded and exuberant corrugated jar sherds, indeterminate brown ware, and indeterminate gray wares, while the lithic artifacts are primarily chert core reduction flakes.

The historic component covers the remaining site and includes numerous structures including a dugout, a dugout or well, two cement well pads, a cobble-lined garden, multiple dumps, and the remains of a residential structure. BLM General Land Office (GLO) records reviewed by the Lab of Anthropology indicate the site was associated with a homestead patent filed by Nicholas W. Smith in 1937.

Site Description

LA 54777 is a U.S. Territorial to Recent site (A.D. 1909–Present) site with six historic features and a potential prehistoric component located on a hilltop clearing north of Arroyo de los Chamisos. The site measures 136.02 m × 37.78 m (445.25 feet × 123.95 feet) and is just south of residential development, with an overstory of pinyon and juniper and an understory of various grasses and forbs, including cholla, fourwing saltbush, and prickly pear cactus (Figure 4.25 and Figure 4.26). The understory obscures ground visibility to approximately 76–99 percent.

The site is in good condition, estimated at 51–75 percent intact with wind erosion, bioturbation, water erosion, and construction/land development impacting the site's overall integrity. Two dirt roads run through the site, and it appears that the northern area of the site has been mechanically leveled. Prehistoric artifacts were observed only in the immediate vicinity of Feature 1 (two small hummocks of sediments in a generally flat area with prehistoric artifacts concentrated in these areas). The majority of the site is on a slight south-trending slope (3 to 5 degrees), and artifacts are naturally being dispersed downslope to the south. Modern trash dumping was also observed on-site.



Figure 4-25. LA 54777, general site overview, facing northwest from the south edge of site (Frame T05-4130).



Figure 4-26. LA 54777, general site overview facing south from north edge of site (Frame T05-2952).

Features

A total of six features were recorded at the site. Artifacts associated with Features 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are detailed in the Materials section.

Feature 1 consists of two low hummocks of dirt within this area, which are the two slightly raised areas of sediments measuring 9×3.5 m and 7×6 m that the sherd and lithic scatter appear to be concentrated around. SWCA noted that while these two mounds were documented as rubble mounds bisected by a backhoe by the original site recorders, the mounds appear to be push piles without rock and there is no evidence to suggest these are structural (Figure 4.27).

Feature 2 is the remnants of a well or windmill base consisting of a concrete foundation measuring 53×53 inches and a metal pipe measuring 2.25 inches that sticks out from the center. In addition, four concrete pads are surrounding this base (Figure 4.28).

Feature 3 is a cobble-lined “garden” identified in the original site recording (Figure 4.29). The feature measures roughly $50 \text{ m} \times 25 \text{ m}$. There is a notable vegetation change associated with this garden area.

Feature 4 is the remnants of a concrete raised platform measuring 50×50 inches and 24 inches in height with a 1.5-inch threaded pipe present in the south corner. The platform has associated bricks along the outer edge and the concrete is made with a cobble aggregate. This feature is a possible well or windmill base, (Figure 4.30).

Feature 5 is a large trash dump measuring 19×11.5 m and consisting of over 700 cans and other associated domestic trash (Figure 4.31).

Feature 6 consists of two partially standing outbuildings and potentially a third fallen outbuilding constructed with milled timber covered with recycled corrugated metal roofing and tin. North of the outbuildings are several vertical railroad ties used for fence posts with barbed wire fragments attached. A concrete pad with glass bottle sherds was also present in an area measuring 8 feet $\times$ 15 feet (Figure 4.32).

Feature 7 is a cobble-lined walkway extending from the house foundation at the south end of the site northwards towards the garden area. The visible portion of the walkway measures approximately 115 feet long and 2.5 feet wide.

Feature 8 is the remains of a structure that was previously documented as measuring 5 $\times$ 5 m and located at the south end of the cobble-lined walkway. SWCA staff observed a vegetation anomaly in the area, roughly 8 $\times$ 8 m, but could not accurately define the area as a structure. The area is covered in modern trash obscuring the historic artifacts that are associated with the structure.



Figure 4-27. LA 54777, Feature 1 (F1) general overview of area containing a prehistoric component, facing west from the north end of the site (Frame T05-3384).



Figure 4-28. LA 54777, Feature 2 (F2), remnants of a well or base of windmill with a concrete foundation; view facing east (Frame T05-5047).



Figure 4-29. LA 54777, Feature 3 (F3), cobble-lined area; view facing southeast from the northern extent of the feature (Frame T05-8824).



Figure 4-30: LA 54777, Feature 4 (F4), remnants of a cobble and concrete raised platform with associated bricks; view facing north (Frame T05-8293).



Figure 4-31. LA 54777, Feature 5 (F5); view facing west from east edge of can concentration (Frame T05-5988).



Figure 4-32. LA 54777, Feature 6 (F6), rectangular concrete pad and associated glass bottle concentration; view facing north (Frame T05-8983).

Materials Identified

Ceramic artifacts were all found at Feature 1 and include plain gray ware sherds with sand temper (n=7) or crushed rock temper (n=17), gray ware with obliterated corrugations with sand temper (n=3), indented corrugated sherds with sand and crushed rock temper (n=4), an exuberant corrugated sherd with sand temper (n=1), indeterminate white ware sherds (n=3), and one indeterminate black-on-white worked sherd (Figure 4.33).

Thirteen pieces of lithic debitage were found, including of nine chert pieces, two chalcedony, and two quartzite. Seven were complete, three were undetermined fragments, two were proximal pieces, and one was a distal fragment. Most did not have cortex (n=11) and were single facet platforms (n=8), with one multifaceted platform, and four that did not have a platform present. Sizes included one 0-1 cm, one 1-2 cm, five 2-3 cm, five 3-4 cm, and one 4+ cm.

Two lithic tools were found, including one complete cortical multidirectional core made of chalcedony measuring 4+ cm. One late-stage obsidian biface was also recorded near Feature 1 that was missing a small portion of the tip and measured 2.3 × 1.5 × 0.5 cm.

Feature 5 artifacts include those tallied in Table 4-7. Other associated artifacts include hollow tiles, a 5-gallon metal can, milled lumber, a small collapsed metal frame of a table, wood sawhorse, sheet metal-covered wood frame, a Wesson oil can (Figure 4.34) and a metal spring. The Dr W.B. Caldwell bottle can be dated to as early as 1888 and as last as 1950.

Table 4-7. Artifacts Observed at Feature 5

Description	Count
8-ounce beverage can, church key–opened	200 +
16-ounce food can, can opener–opened	50 +
Dr W.B. CALDWELL, Monticello, IL, glass bottle fragment	1
12-ounce oil can	2
12-ounce solder-dot can, knife-opened	200 +
One-pint clear liquor bottle	2
16-ounce Dupont Anti-Freeze can	2
Five-gallon metal friction lid	2
Hershey Cocoa can, 12 ounces	1
Mother of Pearl button	1
8-ounce spice can with friction lid	1
Tobacco tin	1
Cone top beer can with interlocking seams	30 +
Assorted glass fragments: clear, green, blue, brown, solar	200 +
Stove pipe	1
Screw top mason jar lids	5
Coffee cans	5
Lard buckets with wire handles	10
Thick-walled crockery fragments	20 +
Wesson Oil can	1

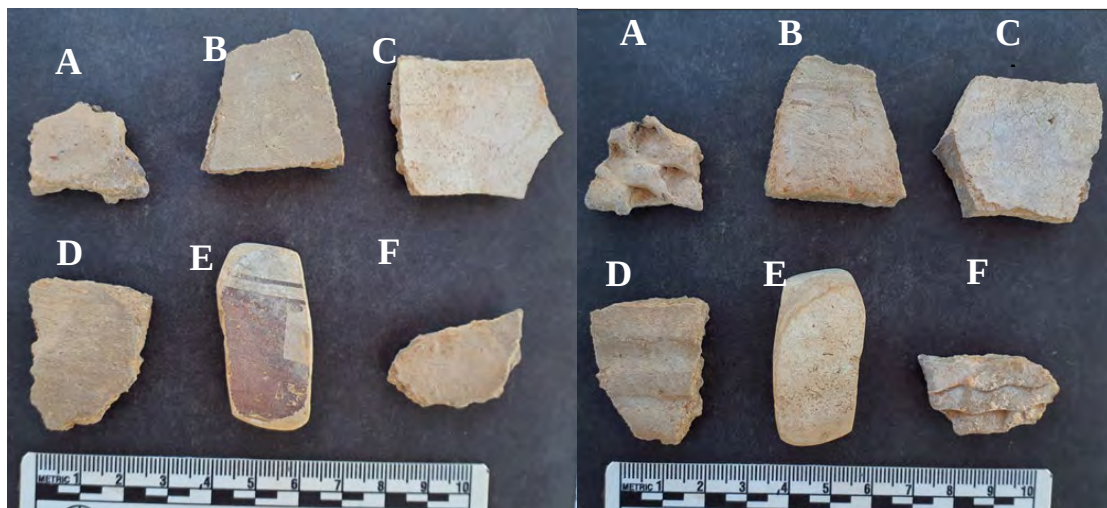


Figure 4-33. LA 54777, ceramic artifacts associated with Feature 1. Interior (left) and exterior (right) of sherd sample. Undetermined gray ware (B, C), smeared corrugated gray ware (D), indented corrugated gray ware (A, F), and indeterminate black-on-white or matte paint worked sherd (E) (Frames -5876 and Frame -4766).

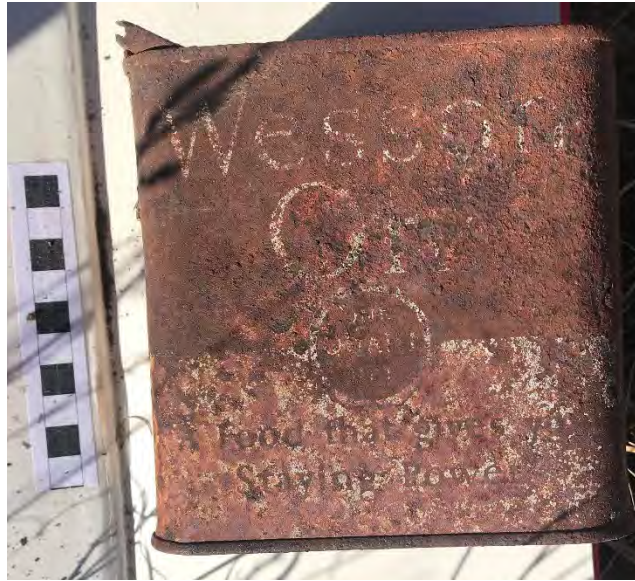


Figure 4-34. Wesson metal oil can with pour spout.

Site Chronology

LA 54777 is a U.S. Territorial to Recent site (A.D. 1909–Present) composed of several features related to ranching/homestead. This is based on diagnostic historic artifacts found at the site. The site may have an Ancestral Puebloan Developmental period (A.D. 900–1200) component due to the presence of gray ware and white ware ceramics (Figure 4.33). However, this component is not substantiated as the ceramics were found associated with potential secondary deposits of sediments and push piles and in an area that appeared to be flattened mechanically.

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54777 is a U.S. Territorial to Recent site (A.D. 1909–Present) composed of several features related to ranching and settlement of the area. A Developmental component (A.D. 900–1200) is present based on ceramic sherds found. There are two hummocks associated with the prehistoric component, which was documented previously as a possible rubble mound, but during the present recording they were defined as probable push piles.

A BLM GLO record search found that Nicholas W. Smith owned this tract of land beginning on April 23, 1937 (BLM Document Number: 1089682). It is likely that the features found are related to this homestead and utilized into the Statehood/WWII periods. Diagnostic artifacts show that the site was likely used most heavily between 1900 and 1950, by the presence of a Dr. W.B. Caldwell medicine bottle dating to 1888–1950, a Wesson metal oil can dating to 1929, and various solder-dot cans and uncategorized glass sherds dating from 1900 to 1960 (see Table 4-7).

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54777 is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D due to the site's Developmental period component. This area may contain subsurface archaeological remains and, although damaged by bulldozing activities, substantial portions of the component appear intact. The historic component is not associated with a historic person or event and does not possess unique attributes of design or construction. As a result, the site is not eligible under Criterion A, B, or C, and the historic component does not appear to be a contributing component under Criterion D.

Management Recommendations

The proposed road will cut through the Developmental period component and the two mounds. If the proposed road cannot be shifted to the south or north to avoid the site, then data recovery should be conducted to excavate the Developmental period component. Given the proximity of the road to the Developmental Period component, the extent of the component should be treated to include 100 percent surface collection and placement of excavation units including units in both hummocks to better define their origin. Monitoring should occur within 100 feet of the site during construction to identify and excavate subsurface features in the construction corridor.

LA 54783

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,363.80 feet (1,939.69 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Anglo/Hispanic, Statehood/WWII to Recent historic (A.D. 1936–1950s)

Site Type: Archaeology with features

Size: 9,098.97 m² (97,940.45 square feet); 2.25 acres

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

Management Recommendations: No further treatment

Previous Site Visits

LA 54783 was first recorded by OAS in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350) and consisted of multiple historic structures. This included a two-room frame and stucco house (8 × 3.5 m), an outhouse (2 × 2 m), a chicken/rabbit coop (11 × 3 m), a brick and stucco wellhouse, and outbuildings with a corral (60 × 30 m). At the time, a wellhouse was also present within the main structure enclosed with chicken wire fence. Most buildings were made of recovered galvanized tin and tin plate. The investigation reported that BLM records show that Leslie M. Fargen filed a homestead entry for 70 acres at this location on March 16, 1936. This site is likely related to this homestead.

Site Description

SWCA archaeologists revisited this site on February 10, 2023. The site consists of several historic structures from the late-Statehood/WWII periods (A.D. 1936–1950s) based on BLM GLO and census records. The site measures 169.24 m × 53.76 m (555.24 feet × 176.37 feet) and is in piñon-juniper

woodland about 10 miles west of the city of Santa Fe populated by a lightly dispersed oneseed juniper overstory and an understory of various grasses and forbs, including Indian ricegrass, fourwing saltbush, rabbitbrush, cholla, and yucca.

The site is estimated at 51–75 percent intact with wind and water erosion, construction/land development, and bioturbation impacting the site. Wind disturbance has mainly affected the site, dispersing building materials and artifacts. There are also minor impacts from bioturbation by ungulates and burrowing mammals and water disturbance in exposed areas.

Features

Feature 1 is reported as an 8 × 3-m stucco framed house. The structure has burned down and has a collapsed roof and side walls. The structure consists of the following: milled lumber, bed springs, a pile of T-shape metal roof truss supports, a 5-gallon bucket, a spray can, wire mesh, crimp can lid fragments, bricks, two vertical standing posts, a 16-ounce church key–opened can, metal hinges, metal wire, a pipe, chicken wire, metal bolts, round wire nails, stove parts, a door handle, an electric junction box, a rubber gasket to a 4-cylinder motor, and metal pipes to a well pump (Figure 4.35).

Feature 2 was previously documented as a 11 × 3-m chicken or rabbit coop. The feature is fully collapsed and dilapidated and only a single 30 ft long alignment of milled lumber forming one wall remains (Figure 4.36).

Feature 3 is a collapsed outhouse consisting of fallen milled timbers. The feature is associated with a scatter of broken ceramic plates, a syrup can, clear glass fragments, jar lids, flattened cans, and a Coca Cola bottle (Figure 4.37).

Located between Feature 1 and 3, Feature 4 is an area of fallen milled timbers that may represent a barn or shop. The sides walls are covered with stucco. The feature is associated with three flattened cans, parts of a motor, metal barrel hoops, bricks, and barbed wire fragments (Figure 4.38).

Feature 5 is located downslope and is a possible brick-lined root cellar or collapsed storage building. The hollow tile bricks measure 10 cm wide by 40 cm long and were mortared together with cement. The structure floor is a 2.1 m by 2.3 m rectangular outline overgrown with juniper trees. Associated debris includes a 5-gallon metal can, milled lumber debris, a small collapsed metal frame to a table, a wood sawhorse, a sheet metal–covered wood frame, a metal spring, and collapsed timber framed walls with one end exposing green tar paper roofing (Figure 4.39).

Feature 6 consists of two partially standing and a possible third fallen outbuilding constructed of vertically set railroad ties for post and milled timber walls covered with recycled metal ceiling sheets (tin). The tin was also used along with metal corrugated sheeting for the flat roof. North of the outbuildings are several vertically set posts with attached barbed wire fragments. Associated artifacts include glass fragments, wire, 20-gallon metal drums, two rubber tires (Firestone), and scattered tile bricks (Figure 4.40 and Figure 4.41).



Figure 4-35. LA 54783, Feature 1 (F1), remnants of a two-room structure made from stucco and a stick frame. The structure was burnt. The concrete pad measures approximately 12 feet × 25 feet; view facing northwest (Frame T05-2464).



Figure 4-36. LA 54783, Feature 2 (F2), possible chicken coop; view facing south down eastern wall alignment (Frame T05-9155).



Figure 4-37. LA 54783, Feature 3 (F3), collapsed structure/outbuilding (possible outhouse); view facing northwest (Frame T05-9454).



Figure 4-38. LA 54783, Feature 4 (F4), collapsed corral or shed/outbuilding; view facing west from side face of feature (Frame T05-8659).



Figure 4-39. LA 54783, Feature 5 (F5), hollow red clay bricks with a lined foundation outline approximately 5 feet $\times$ 5.5 feet. The eastern edge is hard to delineate; view facing north (Frame T05-1132).



Figure 4-40. LA 54783, Feature 6 (F6), series of collapsed and partially collapsed outbuildings, corrals; view facing northwest from east side of feature (Frame T05-8232).



Figure 4-41. LA 54783, Feature 6 (F6), feature overview facing northwest from east edge of feature (Frame T05-1036).

Materials Identified

Artifacts included a wide range of historic trash and artifacts associated with a residential and ranching component. Several wooden, stuccoed, and brick features were observed that were the remains of a house, probable barn/shop, outbuildings, and cellar/storage. Domestic refuse included bed springs, 5-gallon buckets, cans, glass bottles, stove parts, ceramic plates. Industrial artifacts included barbed, bailing, and chicken wire, 20-gallon drums, rubber tire, wooden saw horses, and metal barrel hoops.

Site Chronology

LA 54783 is a late-Statehood/WWII to Recent Historic site (A.D. 1936–1950s). This homestead was likely established in 1936 by Leslie M. Fargen, as seen in BLM GLO records for this location, and continued in use during the 1950s.

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54783 is a late-Statehood/WWII to Recent Historic site (A.D. 1936–1950s) that was used as a homestead and for ranching, likely by Leslie M. Fargen around 1936 as seen from BLM GLO records. The site consists of a series of remnant early to middle twentieth century ranching buildings and outbuildings located along the western margin of Arroyo de las Chamisos, a prominent drainage/arroyo running approximately northeast-southwest along the southern margin of the project area. The majority of the site is located on a flat terrace above and to the west of this drainage, with corrals and barn (Feature 6) located 50 to 60 m to the east along the western margin and slightly lower in elevation than the rest of the site. The majority of features consist of collapsed milled wood and brick structures in various states of

neglect and decay. Remnants of a concrete foundation are still present in Feature 1, the probable remnants of a two-room house.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54783 was originally recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP by Hannaford (1986). The site is not associated with a historically important individual or event and does not possess unique characteristics of design or construction. Based on the current recording, SWCA recommends that the site has limited data potential related to the settlement history of Santa Fe given the small period of time that the site was occupied. Therefore, SWCA recommends that the site is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under any criteria.

Management Recommendations

The site is within the planned development of Lots 61 and 62, and a proposed road passes through the northern edge of the site. However, as the site is recommended not eligible, no further treatment is recommended.

LA 54785

Additional Site Numbers: 77053-RC-03 (SWCA Temporary Site Number)

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,371 feet (1,942 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Hispanic, Post-Pueblo Revolt to Recent (A.D. 1692–present)

Site Type: Linear resource

Size: Section A: 19.96 m, Section B: 40.07 m, Section C: 18.75 m

NRHP Eligibility: Eligible; Criteria A and C

Management Recommendations: Segment A (HCPI 53923) – no further treatment within project area, easement of road portion south of project area; Segment B (HCPI 53924) – erect protective fencing along east side of Lot 62 to ensure avoidance; Segment C (HCPI 53925) – avoidance.

Previous Site Visit

The site was previously recorded by OAS in 1986 (NMCRIS Activity No. 17350). The site was recorded as four disparate segments of wagon road (LA 54785-A, -B, -C, and -D) dating between the Post-Pueblo Revolt to WWII periods. HCPI 53923 (Segment A) was noted as the main route and labeled as Camino de los Carros on early maps of the Pacheco Grant. Hannaford further noted that this segment was part of the Chihuahua Trail and extended southwest towards Cienguilla (Hannaford 1986: 104). The main rut on HCPI 53923 (Segment A) was approximately 6 m wide with numerous parallel ruts visible, and Territorial Period refuse lined the road. HCPI 53924 (Segment B) is a secondary branch of the Camino de los Carros located east of the main ruts. Hannaford notes that this segment is fainter and becomes entrenched as it approaches Arroyo de los Chamisos, and that two dirt ramps were visible on either side of the arroyo suggesting the presence of a bridge. This segment continued south, possibly towards Cerrillos (Hannaford 1986:105). HCPI 53925 (Segment C) followed the north branch of Arroyo de los Chamisos and was north of the main ruts and appeared on the 1984 Pacheco Grant map. As part of their

survey, the Laboratory of Anthropology collected all artifacts along the road segments and noted that these were primarily dated to the U.S. Territorial period.

Current Site Visit

LA 54785 consists of multiple historic wagon trails from potentially as early as the post-Revolt period (A.D. 1692) with portions still in use today. Segments A, B, and C were within the present project area and assigned individual HCPI numbers for each linear segment, with HCPI 53923 (Segment A) being associated with the current Camino de los Carros road that is still in use as a dirt road between Los Cuatro Milpas Road and Paseo del Sol. HCPI 53924 (Segment B) is on the east side of the project area and is in poor condition, with much of it obliterated due to entrenchment by a drainage. HCPI 53925 (Segment C) forms the north edge of the project area and is well-preserved in areas, and two roadside cairn markers were noted.

The site is in excellent condition and approximately 76–99 percent intact. However, impacts include construction/land development and water erosion. The wagon trail is heavily covered with understory vegetation in some areas and is heavily eroded by water and wind erosion. At the east end of HCPI 53925 (Segment C), multiple dirt roads and paths from the nearby community have obliterated traces of the wagon trails due to recreational use of the area.

Features

HCPI 53923 (Segment A) is the main branch of Caminos de los Carros that extends from Arroyo Chamisos northeast across the top of the terrace towards downtown. This roughly 550-m-long section is heavily damaged by the modern use dirt road, which has been graded with numerous alternate routes around muddy spots (Figure 4.42). These modern intrusions have cut into and obliterated various sections of the wagon road, and in other areas the road is visible only as linear rows of small junipers within a very shallow, nearly imperceptible swale. The swale is up to 15 m wide in some areas, though infilling, juniper cover, a fenceline, and overlapping two-tracks make it difficult to measure. On the south side of the modern road is a barbed wire fence that forms the Phase 3A boundary, and portions of the wagon road appear more intact in this area likely as a result of the fenceline.

HCPI 53924 (Segment B) is on the eastern side of the project area and extends south-southwest from Capital High School for approximately 700 m, intersecting the project area in two sections, once on the proposed new Paseo del Sol road and once through the southeast corner of the project area bordering Lot 62 and open space. At the proposed Paseo del Sol crossing, there are multiple intersecting two-tracks crossing through the area that have heavily impacted the wagon trail (Figure 4.43 and Figure 4.44), and at the south end of the crossing a drainage has started headcutting within the wagon trail. Passing through the southeast corner of the project area, the drainage has become entrenched within the trail, obliterating any ruts that may have been present (Figure 4.45 and Figure 4.46).



Figure 4-42. LA 54785, HCPI 53923 (Segment A), view of diffuse swale, facing northeast (Frame T08-3989).



Figure 4-43. LA 54785, HCPI 53924 (Segment B), view from center of proposed Paseo del Sol crossing, facing north (Frame T08-4472).



Figure 4-44. LA 54785, view of HCPI 53924 (Segment B) on north side of the proposed Paseo del Sol crossing, facing east (Frame T08-9805).



Figure 4-45. LA 54785, HCPI 53924 (Segment B), view from center of wagon road, facing northeast (Frame T08-6606).



Figure 4-46. LA 54785, HCPI 53924 (Segment B), view through the southeast project area showing drainage bottom and wagon road, facing southwest (Frame T08-2300).

HCPI 53925 (Segment C) was observed in three separate sections measuring 100 m, 30 m, and 38 m, with ruts that are approximately 1.5 m apart. The trail is eroding due to water erosion and is destroyed in some areas due to the presence of modern trails and roads. The longest western segment is visible as a vegetation difference (prickly Russian thistle) and is a notable swale, but it was not possible to observe the presence of ruts due to vegetation cover (Figure 4.47 and Figure 4.48). The middle and eastern sections have the most visible ruts, but are also the more heavily eroded sections due to the lack of vegetation (Figure 4.49, Figure 4.50, and Figure 4.51).

One cairn (Feature A) is on the south side of the eastern section of HCPI 53925 (Segment C) (Figure 4.52). The cairn is collapsed and consists of around 25 granitic and quartzite cobbles measuring 1.5×1 m. Cholla and other understory vegetation are growing in and on the feature. This was likely a marker for the turn up a drainage that would lead to reconnecting with the main Camino de los Carros route. A second cairn was also noted, but not recorded. The cairn was severely damaged, and no photos were taken.

A second, nearly identical collapsed cairn (Feature B) was found near the top of the drainage from Feature A and likely represents another roadside marker for where to exit the drainage. This cairn was covered in modern trash and had a dead cholla in the middle of it.



Figure 4-47. LA 54785, overview of west section of HCPI 53925 (Segment C), facing southwest (Frame T10-9015).



Figure 4-48. LA 54785, overview of west section of HCPI 53925 (Segment C), facing east (Frame T10-6545).



Figure 4-49. LA 54785, overview of middle section of HCPI 53925 (Segment C), facing east (Frame T10 -7475).



Figure 4-50. LA 54785, overview of middle section of HCPI 53925 (Segment C), facing west (Frame T10 -2551).



Figure 4-51. LA 54785, wagon ruts in east section of HCPI 53925 (Segment C), facing southeast. Measuring tape is 2 meters (Frame T10-6817).



Figure 4-52. LA 54785, roadside cairn (Feature A) along east section of HCPI 53925 (Segment C); view facing south (Frame T10-0417).

Materials Identified

No artifacts were found associated with any of the three road segments. Hannaford (1986) noted that all historic roadside artifacts were collected.

Site Chronology

LA 54785 (RC-03) is a Hispanic Post-Pueblo Revolt to present (A.D. 1692–present) wagon road with at least one portion, HCPI 53923 (Segment A), still in use as a modern dirt road. The site was present on a map of the Pacheco Grant surveyed in 1894. This site and other wagon roads in the area appear to have been created at least as early as 1742, if not earlier, but were used most heavily between 1870 and 1890 (Hannaford 1986:29).

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 54785 (RC-03) is a Post-Pueblo Revolt to present wagon road consisting of three wagon road segments and two collapsed cairns. These road segments first appear on the 1894 Pacheco Land Grant plat (Hannaford 1986) but were established by at least 1742 when they were referenced as the southern boundary of the Pacheco Grant (Dorshow 1994:72). While the Camino de los Carros is typically considered a single route, in reality this was a system of roads created over time with regular use as conditions and needs changed. Joseph Pacheco, in his testimony for *Matias Dominguez et al. vs. the United States* (1892), writes that the area had been used for many years prior to 1892 to grow corn (New Mexico Digital Collections n.d.).

In addition, Pacheco and witnesses identify the said road (HCPI 53923 (Segment A) as the southern boundary for the Pacheco Grant, in which they specifically name the road Camino Real de los Carros (New Mexico Digital Collections n.d.:12; Figure 4.53). In later documents and Anglicized translations, this was shortened to Camino de los Carros. As a result, the identification of these road segments as one of the potential alternate routes for the El Camino Real may have been lost.

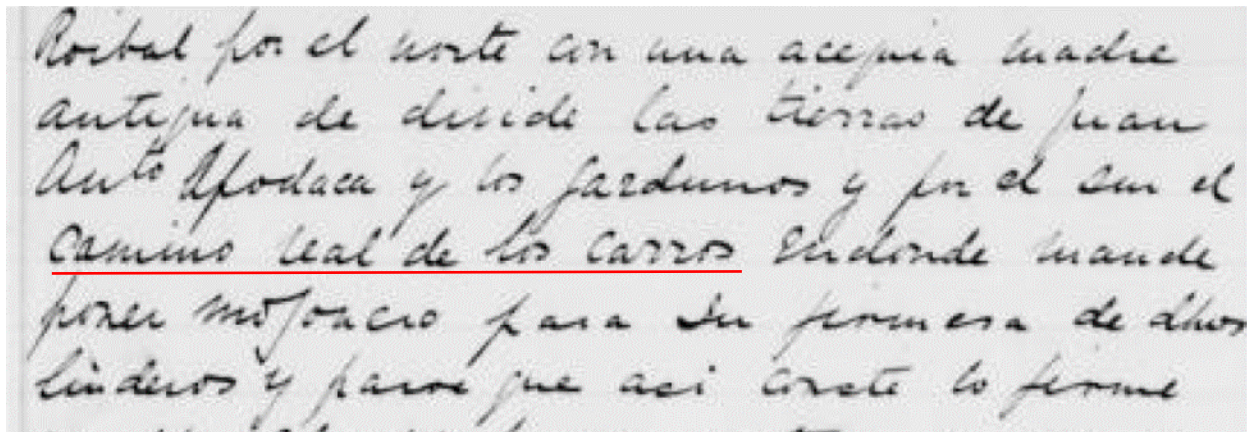


Figure 4-53. Excerpt from “Pacheco Grant.” Thomas B. Catron Papers, showing the original name of the wagon road.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 54785 (RC-03) is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. This is a part of the historic transportation corridor Camino Real de los Carros, and one of the few wagon roads in the area. As a result, these road segments represent a significant trade and information corridor that connected Santa Fe with communities to the south. The site also contains one of the more clear and intact examples of wagon roads in the Santa Fe area, especially with regards to HCPI 53925 (Segment C) and, to a lesser extent, HCPI 53924 (Segment B). This site and others have the potential to display how Anglo and Hispanic settlers settled New Mexico through land grants and transferred power from Spanish colonial systems.

Management Recommendations

HCPI 53923 (Segment A) falls within the south boundary of proposed Lots 67 and 69, as well as Lot 64. HCPI 53924 (Segment B) is bisected by the proposed Paseo del Sol road and runs along the south border for proposed Lot 62 and open space. HCPI 53925 (Segment C) is fully within proposed open space along the north border of the Tierra Contenta 3A development. SWCA recommends that HCPI 53923 (Segment A) within the project area is heavily damaged by recent impacts and continued use of the road by modern vehicular traffic. Portions of this segment appear to be intact immediately southeast of the proposed development and are protected by a barbed wire fence from current impacts by the modern use of the road. Given the state of HCPI 53923 (Segment A) within the proposed Phase 3A development, and that artifacts associated with this road were collected in 1986, the proposed development should have no effect on this segment as this portion of the road lacks integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling, and thus is

not a contributing aspect of the site. Future preservation of HCPI 53923 (Segment A) should focus on the portions of the road south of the fenceline that are shielded from impacts from the existing use of the dirt road, and which are considerably better preserved with what appear to be possible ruts.

HCPI 53924 (Segment B) has been significantly impacted and is largely destroyed in the area of the proposed Paseo del Sol road crossing. The southern end of the road segment within the project area may be impacted by construction of Lot 62, of which this road forms the eastern boundary. Artifacts along this road segment already have been collected during the original survey, and much of the wagon road has been impacted by the drainage that has formed in the wagon road. If the site can be avoided by ensuring that impacts to the road are minimized through the use of temporary protective fencing along the west side of the road segment, then the segment should be protected with no adverse effect from construction. As this segment would be incorporated into the existing open space, signage identifying this segment as a historic wagon road may further serve to mitigate damage to the site, as well as provide positive educational outreach.

HCPI 53925 (Segment C) is the most well preserved of the three segments within the Phase 3A development. Presently this segment is within the proposed open space area with trail segments proposed in the immediate vicinity. This segment should be avoided by all construction activities, including pond trail construction. Interpretive signage may be used to increase the visibility of the wagon road in an attempt to mitigate future damage to the segment, as well as provide positive educational outreach.

NEWLY RECORDED SITES

LA 202469

Additional Site Numbers: 77053-RC-01 (SWCA Temporary Site Number)

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,351.59 feet (1,935.97 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Unknown Aboriginal, unspecified prehistoric/historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)

Site Type: Archaeology with features

Size: 2,041.29 m² (21,972.29 square feet); 0.53 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Eligible, Criterion D

Management Recommendations: Avoidance, feature testing, surface collection, and data recovery

Site Description

LA 202469 is an Unknown Aboriginal site of an unspecified prehistoric/historic period (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850). The site consists of a hearth, a rock concentration, and a rock ring and measures 68.85 m × 29.65 m (225.88 feet × 97.27 feet). The site is located on a south-facing slope of a piedmont terrace with a oneseed juniper overstory and understory of various forbs and grasses, including grama grass, yucca, and cholla (Figure 4.54 through Figure 4.57). Surface visibility is 75–99 percent. The site overlooks a deeply incised drainage 40 m to the south. The northwest boundary is formed by the top of the terrace.

Overall, LA 202469 is approximately 76–99 percent intact with disturbances from water erosion and land development. A 30-cm-deep erosional channel cuts south from the northern end through the center of the site. Several two-track roads intersect the northern site area. Soil within the site is about 20 cm deep based on observations from the soil exposed in the erosional channel.



Figure 4-54. LA 202469, site overview, facing northeast (Frame T10-7290).



Figure 4-55. LA 202469, site overview, facing northwest (Frame T10-2142).



Figure 4-56. LA 202469, site overview, facing east (Frame T10-6072).



Figure 4-57. LA 202469, site overview, facing south (Frame T10-5605).

Features

A total of three features were recorded: one hearth (Feature 1), a rock pile (Feature 2), and a small rock ring (Feature 3).

Feature 1 (F1) is a rock-lined hearth measuring 70 cm × 50 cm (Figure 4.58) made from locally sourced rocks and has a light, ashy gray fill with no charcoal flecking. The feature is slightly wind eroded, exposing the surface. No vegetation is present on or in the immediate vicinity of the feature. Feature 1 is on the western edge of a more dense artifact area where a predominance of obsidian was noted.

Feature 2 (F2) is a rock concentration consisting of 15 loosely aggregated rocks that measures 70 cm × 55 cm (Figure 4.59). There are no fill, associated artifacts, or vegetation present on top of the feature, and the feature appears to be deflated. A small yucca is present near the feature but is not causing erosion or displacement (Figure 4.59).

Feature 3 (F3) is a circular rock ring measuring 70 cm × 70 cm (Figure 4.60). The feature has no discolored fill or associated artifacts and appears to be deflated. A two-track dirt road runs along the south side of the feature.



Figure 4-58. LA 202469, Feature 1 (F1), overview of hearth, facing southeast (Frame T08-0770).



Figure 4-59. LA 202469, Feature 2 (F2), overview of rock pile, facing east (Frame T08-4905).



Figure 4-60. LA 202469, Feature 3 (F3), overview of rock ring, facing southeast (Frame T08-0440).

Materials Identified

Materials found included 32 pieces of lithic debitage, six lithic tools, one ground stone, and one ceramic sherd. This consists of an estimated 100 percent of the surface artifact assemblage at the site. No artifacts were seen eroding out of the erosional channel or dirt roads, and the site has a low density of surface artifacts. One isolated can was found within the site boundary.

Lithic debitage materials recorded include unknown chert (n=16), quartzite (n=10), obsidian (n=2), chalcedony (n=2), and Pedernal chert (n=1). About two-thirds of the lithic debitage assemblage did not have cortex, while one-third had cortex. Size classes included 1-2 cm (n=7), 2-3 cm (n=4), 3-4 cm (n=11), and greater than 4 cm (n=10). Most pieces had no platform (n=15) or were single-faceted (n=12). Three pieces had multifaceted platforms, and two had cortical platforms. Obsidian artifacts recorded were only debitage pieces and only found near Feature 1 (Figure 4.58).

Two cores were recorded: one chert core and one quartzite core. Both were 4+ cm in size, complete, and had cortex. Three tested cobbles were found as well: two chert and one quartzite. All were complete and 4+ cm in size. Cortex was only present on the chert cobbles.

One broken obsidian uniface that is bimarginally worked with a hinge fracture on one lateral margin was recorded associated with Feature 1 (Figure 4.58; PL 1). The uniface exhibited a random flaking pattern on one face with some pressure-flaking along two lateral margins. On the other face, there is parallel flaking along one lateral margin.

One fragment of a sandstone slab metate with a smoothed surface and slightly curved base was also recorded (Figure 4.62; PL 2). Based on its having a slight indent on one side, it possibly may be a fragment of a basin metate. Slight pecking, crushing, and polish are present.

One gray ware jar body sherd was recorded (Figure 4.63, PL 3) with plain to smooth exterior with a slight polish and tool scrape. The interior was plain with tool scrapes.

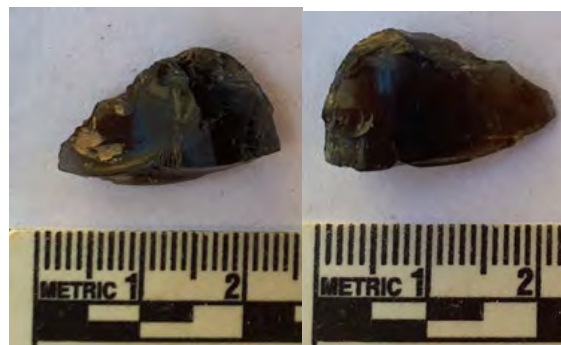


Figure 4-61. LA 202469, PL 1, unknown section of an obsidian flaked tool, sides A and B (Frames T10-1640 and T10-7984).



Figure 4-62. LA 202469, PL 2, unknown section of a white quartzite slab metate fragment; side A and detail (Frames T10-3725 and T10-5534).

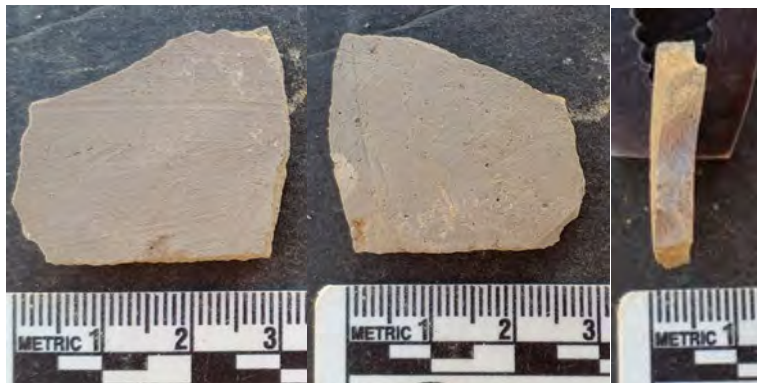


Figure 4-63. LA 202469, PL 3, gray ware jar body sherd, interior and cross-section (Frames - 7081, T10-1810, and T10-6320).

Site Chronology

Although a single sherd was found on-site, it is unclear if this sherd represents an isolated artifact or is associated with the remaining artifact assemblage. Therefore, LA 202469 is classified as an Unknown Aboriginal, unspecified prehistoric/historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850) site.

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 202469 is a multicomponent Unknown Aboriginal site of an unspecified prehistoric/historic period (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850). The site consists of a lithic scatter with a thermal feature and a single sherd. The site may have a Developmental to Classic component (A.D. 400–1550) due to the presence of one undifferentiated gray ware sherd, but whether this is an isolate or associated with the larger lithic scatter is unclear.

Feature 1 is tentatively associated with a scatter of obsidian debitage that extends in a fan approximately 15 m to the east of the feature. All obsidian debitage on the site was from this general area, although it was unclear if this represented a discrete activity area or an area with greater levels of deflated sediments.

The site was potentially used for expedient tool-making and early- to mid-stage lithic reduction due to the high presence of cortical flakes (one-third of assemblage), medium- and large-sized flakes, and the presence of cortical tested cobbles and cores. Most materials were sourced locally, though some obsidian pieces were found, suggesting procurement from either secondary obsidian sources in the ancestral Rio Grande gravels that are eroding out from the piedmont or possibly directly from the Valles Caldera.

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 202469 is recommended to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D. Although sediments are shallow, this site has multiple features including one hearth, Feature 1, with intact fill, potentially with dateable material. The site has the ability to inform on mobility patterns and lithic raw material use/procurement and lithic reduction strategies as site occupants were exploiting the local gravels and discarding obsidian.

Management Recommendations

LA 202469 is within the proposed Lot 56 area of the Phase 3A development. SWCA recommends that the site be avoided by construction. If project activities cannot avoid the site, 100 percent surface collection and data recovery will be necessary to mitigate the impacts to the site. Excavations will include Feature 1 and the area surrounding the hearth, as well as limited testing of Features 2 and 3 to evaluate the features for integrity.

LA 202470

Additional Site Numbers: 77053-RC-02

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill 35106-E1;1979

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,374.73 feet (1,943.02 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Unknown Aboriginal, unspecified prehistoric/historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)

Site Type: Archaeology/no features

Size: 193.84 m² (2,087.53 square feet); 0.05 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Not eligible

Management Recommendations: No further treatment

Site Description

LA 202470 is a small Unknown Aboriginal lithic scatter that measures 35.37 m × 5.48 m (11.604 feet × 17.97 feet) with a focus on lithic raw material procurement of the exposed piedmont gravels that are eroding out immediately above the site (Figure 4.64 through Figure 4.67). The hill slope is 5 to 10

degrees and leads to a northwest-flowing drainage roughly 30 m north. The site's vegetation consists of a oneseed juniper overstory and an understory of various grasses, forbs, and some yucca covering the ground surface. Surface visibility is approximately 51–75 percent. Sediments on-site are very shallow and eroded due to sheet wash erosion and colluvial action.

LA 202470 is estimated to be 76–99 percent intact. The site has been impacted by wind and water erosion. Sheet wash erosion is occurring as the site is on a slope and lacks soil deposition.



Figure 4-64. LA 202470, site overview, facing east (Frame T10-8524).



Figure 4-65. LA 202470, site overview, facing northwest (Frame T10-8239).



Figure 4-66. LA 202470, site overview, facing northeast. Note the Pecos Mountains in background (Frame T10-1070).



Figure 4-67. LA 202470, site overview, facing south (Frame T10-0280).

Materials Identified

Only 13 pieces of lithic debitage were found at this site, including 10 pieces of chert (mostly red chert), two quartzite, and one obsidian piece. Nine were complete and four were fragments. Cortex was present on seven pieces, while six did not have cortex. Sizes included two 1-2 cm, two 2-3 cm, two 3-4 cm, and six 4+ cm pieces (Table 4-8).

Table 4-8. Lithic Debitage Observed at LA 202470

Raw Material	Flaked Stone Type	Size Class				Total
		1-2 cm	2-3 cm	3-4 cm	4+ cm	
Chert	Whole non-cortical flake	1		1	1	3
	Whole cortical flake			1	2	3
	Broken non-cortical flake		1		1	2
	Broken cortical flake			1		1
	Non-cortical shatter	1				1
	Chert Total	2	1	3	4	10
Obsidian	Whole cortical flake		1			1
	Obsidian Total		1			1
Quartzite	Whole cortical flake				2	2
	Quartzite Total				2	2
Total		2	2	3	6	13

Site Chronology

LA 202470 is a small Unknown Aboriginal lithic scatter of an unspecified prehistoric/historic period (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850) due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts found.

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 202470 is a small Unknown Aboriginal lithic scatter where flaked stone raw material selection was occurring. The site is near eroding piedmont gravels where site occupants were selecting and testing the gravels for quartzites and red chert. The few pieces of lithic debitage displayed relatively high levels of cortex, with single facet or cortical platforms, and were large (mostly 4+ cm).

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 202470 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as the site has few artifacts and lacks potential for subsurface materials. The site has little to no soil deposition with eroded piedmont gravels exposed, so subsurface potential is lacking. Given the type of activities that are inferred based on the artifact assemblage, this site also lacks the potential for dateable features or temporally diagnostic artifacts.

Management Recommendations

The proposed development of Phase 3A will impact the site, though the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. As a result, no further treatment is necessary.

LA 202471

Additional Site Numbers: Not Applicable

UTM/PLSS Data: See Appendix A

USGS: Turquoise Hill (35106-E1)

County: Santa Fe

Elevation: 6,350 feet (1,935.77 m) amsl

Landowner: City of Santa Fe

Cultural Affiliation and Age: Ancestral Puebloan, Basketmaker II–Basketmaker III (A.D. 1–700)

Site Type: Archaeology with features (residential)

Size: 837.39 m² (9,013.62 square feet); 0.21 acre

NRHP Eligibility: Eligible, Criterion D

Management Recommendations: Erosion mitigation, testing/data recovery as needed.

Site Description

LA 202471 consists of a pit structure and three associated features of ash stains and a hearth. The site is in the bottom of a 40-m-wide valley that is cutting 20 m down through a piedmont terrace and measures 40 m × 20.65 m (131.43 feet × 67.74 feet). Cutting through the site is a small 1.5-m-deep arroyo that flows west and confluences into a large 4-m-deep arroyo that flows west through the valley approximately 20 m north of the site. The site is located 50 m east of this confluence. The site is in piñon-juniper woodland, with some piñon. Grama grasses, rabbitbrush, cholla, and yucca obscure ground visibility to approximately 51–75 percent.

LA 202471 is around 76–99 percent intact. Impacts from water erosion are significant. The area is within dense suburban developments, and the site falls mostly within the City of Santa Fe Open Space, with off-road trail passing through the south end of the site. One drainage has caused severe water erosion as it cuts through the center of the structure, exposing and eroding the features recorded here.



Figure 4-68. LA 202471, site overview of drainage, facing west (Frame T10-9235).



Figure 4-69. LA 202471, site overview, facing north (Frame T10-5223).



Figure 4-70. LA 202471, site overview of drainage, facing east (Frame T10-3770).

Features

One pit structure was identified and recorded at the site (Figure 4.71). The pit structure is 3 to 4 meters wide and buried 80–100 cm below the surface. It is exposed in a 1-meter-wide alluvial gully consisting of stratified alluvial sands over coarse gravel. The floor of the structure is inferred from the top of the features and from the base of the roughly 10-cm-thick ash and charcoal stained fill that extends across the feature, likely representing structural deterioration. The stained fill extends only across the north profile and does not appear to be present in the south profile, suggesting that the arroyo has removed the southern portion of the structure. The floor is flat with no evidence of oxidation or plastering. Based on the thickness of the ash and charcoal stained fill, the walls of the structure were at least 15 cm high, though well-defined vertical walls were not observed. The pithouse (F1) contains two and possibly three sub-features.

F1.1 is a slab-lined hearth on the north wall of a drainage (Figure 4.72 and Figure 4.73). The walls of the hearth are constructed of shaped rectangular slabs that are vertically implanted in a row that is approximately 35 cm long. Based on the absence of large slabs in the arroyo, the exposed portion appears to be the outer edge of the hearth with the intact interior of the feature extending into the profile.

F1.2 is a rock-lined cylindrical pit also on the north wall of a drainage (Figure 4.74). The walls of the pit are lined with waterworn cobbles, all of approximately the same size and locally available. Five vertical courses were noted. The feature is roughly 25 cm in diameter on the interior and at least 30 cm tall.

F1.3 is a possible storage pit on the southern wall at the base of profile (Figure 4.75 and Figure 4.76). This pit has been scoured out and most, if not all, of the pit fill has been removed. The feature is at least 30 cm deep from the base of the arroyo and roughly 30 cm in diameter and appears to have been a bell-shaped pit, though most of the upper portion of the pit has been destroyed by the arroyo.



Figure 4-71. LA 202471, feature F1, pithouse (Frame T14-7848).



Figure 4-72. LA 202471, site overview of north wall of drainage with F1.1 and F1.2, facing north (Frame T10-4670).



Figure 4-73. LA 202471, feature F1.1, slab-lined hearth detail. Tape at 300 cm. North wall. (Frame T10-1041).



Figure 4-74. LA 202471, feature F1.2, rock-lined pit. Tape at 300 cm. North wall; view facing east (Frame T10-0509).



Figure 4-75. LA 202471, south drainage wall with F1.3 storage pit at base; view facing southeast (Frame T10-3008).



Figure 4-76. LA 202471, feature F1.3, possible storage pit; view facing south (Frame T10-2841).

Materials Identified

Three artifacts were recorded and analyzed during this investigation. One was a red chert scraper with no cortex and flaking on all sides (PL 1; Figure 4.77) that was found on the edge of a headcut on the south edge of the site.

Debitage included a white chert proximal flake without cortex and 2-3 cm in size. Two red chert flakes were found, one that was mostly embedded in the north wall of alluvial cut within the floor fill of the structure. The other was a cortical flake fragment without a platform and 4-5 cm in size that was located on the north side of the small arroyo approximately 10 m west of the structure.

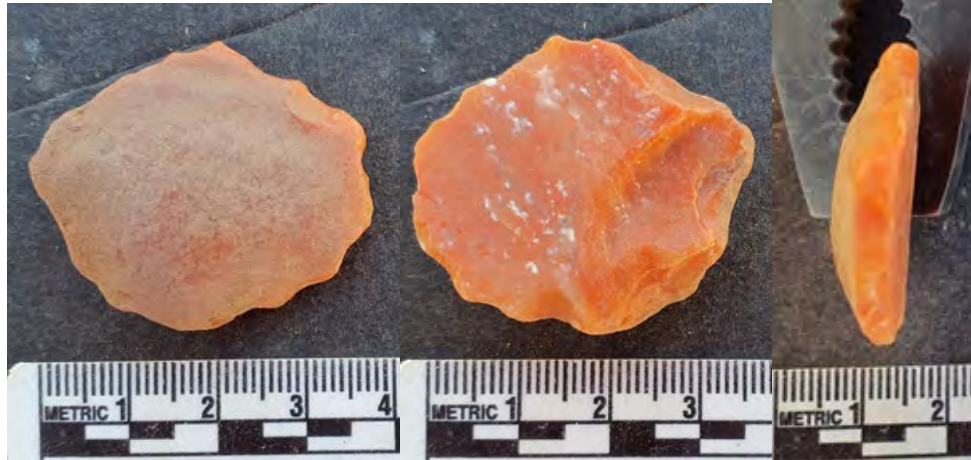


Figure 4-77. LA 202471, PL 1: red chert scraper. Sides A and B, and cross-section (Frames T10-6112, T10-0597, and T10-3264).

Site Chronology

LA 202471 is an Ancestral Puebloan site dating to the Basketmaker II to Basketmaker III (A.D. 1–700) period with a pit structure and three associated hearth/ash pit features. Pit structures in this region have been found to be in the late Archaic period to Basketmaker III contexts, though typically present in Basketmaker III contexts.

Site Summary and Interpretation

LA 202471 is a Basketmaker II to Basketmaker III (A.D. 1–700), aka Latest Archaic, structural site consisting of a pit structure and three associated hearth and storage pit features. Much of the site is buried under alluvium exposed by a drainage. The pithouse includes floor fill that is a light gray ash and charcoal stain that defines an intact and level floor surface approximately 80 cm to 1 m below the present ground surface. The structure walls are not well-defined as the ash and charcoal stain does not have a clear vertical termination. The intramural features indicate a significant investment in storage and in thermal regulation within the structure, suggesting that habitation of the site was for a long duration. Alluvial infilling of the valley floor has likely buried and protected much of the site, though headcutting starting on the south site edge has resulted in exposure of at least one artifact (PL 1).

Eligibility Recommendations

LA 202471 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D due to the presence of features and likely subsurface artifacts that could provide more information on the Latest Archaic period as postulated by Post (2010). In addition, the presence of hearths and other domestic-related ash stains likely have samples for pollen, phytolith, and macro-botanical studies related to subsistence strategies, use of domesticates, settlement patterns, demographic trends, and lithic raw material procurement and use during the Latest Archaic in the Santa Fe area.

Management Recommendations

LA 202471 is primarily outside of the Phase 3A project area, and the portions within the Phase 3A development plans fall within the Open Space area. As a result, there are no proposed direct impacts to

the site from the Phase 3A development. Given that the site is within a drainage with planned developments upstream that could affect the hydrology of the drainage, as well as the increased traffic from additional residential units, the site will be subject to substantial indirect impacts from potential looting and increased erosion.

Based on these potential impacts, it is recommended that Tierra Contenta Corporation construct erosional control features downstream of the site in an effort to A) protect the structure from future erosion, and B) armor the site from potential looting. One option is to construct a gambion across the arroyo above the height of the structure, line the arroyo with protective fabric, then backfill the arroyo with sterile sand. This would prevent the structure from further collapse and erosion up to the level of the gambion. Limited excavations of the site would be recommended with this option in the area of the gambion and within the exposed and eroded intramural features. A second and less desirable option would be to conduct data recovery of the site and fully excavate the structure and areas along the arroyo. This option is recommended as the “last resort” option as it would not result in the preservation of the site.

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

Twenty IOs were recorded during the current investigation (Table 4-9), representing both prehistoric and historic cultural activities in the area. Maps and locational data are provided in Appendix A.

Table 4-9. Isolated Occurrence

Final (Report) Number	Original (Field) Number	Description
IO 1	IO 1	One biscuit can
IO 2	2	Sheet metal fragments with rivets, heavily damaged
IO 3	3	Two 4-ounce rotary-opened cans One 8-ounce can with lock and lap side. Church key—opened.
IO 4	5	One white complete quartzite flake without cortex; Size: 5+ cm
IO 5	6	One complete noncortical bipolar obsidian flake; Size: 5+ cm One complete noncortical bipolar flake; Size: 3-4 cm
IO 6	IO 10	None provided
IO 7	7	One white chert incomplete noncortical flake; Size 5+ cm
IO 8	11	One quartzite flake with cortex, cortical platform, complete; Size: 6+cm One complete chert flake without cortex, cortical platform; Size: 5+ cm One complete red chert flake with cortex, single facet; Size: 10+ cm
IO 9	10	One obsidian biface, lateral fragment, 2.7 × 1.8 × 0.3 cm
IO 10	8	One incomplete red chert flake without cortex; Size: 4-5 cm
IO 11	9	One red chert uniface scraper, continuous flaking on distal end and one lateral margin, 3.8 × 2.8 × 0.9 cm
IO 12	15	One SCA glass bottle broken into 14 sherds. No base found. Double side seams, finish intact.
IO 13	14	One quartzite tested cobble with four flakes removed. 12 cm in diameter.
IO 14	13	Rock pile in a 1.2-meter-diameter area consisting of 24 local cobbles from the piedmont gravels. Cobbles are in a single line, one cobble high. The area has minimal deposition. A 20-cm space without cobbles is in the center.
IO 15	12	One broken chert flake without cortex or platform; Size: 2-3 cm One complete chert flake with a cortical platform, no cortex; Size: 3-4 cm
IO 16	16	One possible complete chalcedony Trujillo projectile point, corner-notched and has an expanding straight base, 45-degree shoulders, 3.8 × 2.6 × 0.4 cm
IO 17	TAL IO 20	One milk glass bottle base fragment. Embossed DALLAS, TEX

Final (Report) Number	Original (Field) Number	Description
IO 18	18	One complete red chert flake with cortex, no platform; Size: 4+cm One red chert flake fragment without cortex, single facet; Size: 2-3 cm One red chert flake fragment without cortex or a platform; Size: 2-3 cm One complete quartzite flake with cortex, single facet; Size: 5+ cm
IO 19	17	One red chert flake fragment with cortex and no platform; Size: 3-4 cm One complete red chert flake with cortex, single facet, Size: 4+ cm One complete quartzite flake with cortex, cortical platform; Size: 2-3 cm One complete quartzite flake with cortex, cortical platform; Size: 4+ cm
IO 20	19	One complete red chert flake with cortex, collapsed platform; Size: 5+ cm

CHAPTER 5. SUMMARY OF ELIGIBILITY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

SWCA's intensive cultural resources inventory of the Tierra Contenta project found a total of 13 sites: nine previously recorded sites and three newly recorded sites. In addition, 20 IOs were located in the project area. Several sites have data potential and are important to the prehistoric and historic history of the area. These are at risk from the project activities if not properly mitigated using the guidance below (Table 5-1).

Of the 13 sites recorded, two sites were found to have been destroyed (LA 54762 and LA 54757) and four sites are recommended not eligible for the NRHP (LA 54760, LA 54671, LA 54783, LA 202470) and therefore no further treatment or management is recommended for these sites. The 20 IOs do not qualify as a site and are not eligible for the NRHP. No further management of these IOs is recommended.

Notably, LA 54785 may be eligible for NRHP listing and could potentially contribute to the understanding of the greater Camino de los Carros wagon trail. This project assigned HCPI numbers to each wagon road segment (HCPI 53923, HCPI 53924 and HCPI 53925). This project also added a new feature for LA 54785, trail cairns, which has five other Camino de los Carros wagon trail segments associated with it in nearby locations.

For sites that are not able to first be mitigated or avoided by project activities (LA 54763, LA 54765, LA 54777), it is recommended that these sites be tested to determine the possible presence of any subsurface cultural deposits. For these sites, it is recommended that an archaeologist assess the necessity for data recovery if mitigation through other measures is not possible.

Table 5-1. Site Summaries, Eligibility, and Mitigation Recommendations

LA No.	Cultural Affiliation and Dates	Structural/Non-structural	Eligibility Recommendation	Recommended Mitigation
LA 54760	Unknown Aboriginal, Unspecified prehistoric/historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)	Non-structural	Not Eligible	No further treatment is recommended.
LA 54761	Archaic, Late Archaic (800 B.C.–A.D. 400)	Non-structural	Not Eligible	No further treatment.
LA 54762	Ancestral Puebloan, Developmental, Coalition, and Historic periods (A.D. 1150–1425; A.D. 1650–1775)	Non-structural	Not Eligible	No further treatment; site destroyed.
LA 54763	Ancestral Puebloan, Developmental to Classic (A.D. 1150–1425)	Non-structural	Undetermined	The site falls within the planned development for Lot 57 and a proposed pocket park. SWCA recommends the site will need to be evaluated for subsurface potential and integrity through testing, including testing of the possible feature. If the testing establishes that the site has subsurface potential, then the site should be 100 percent surface-collected and the feature, if cultural, should be fully excavated.

LA No.	Cultural Affiliation and Dates	Structural/Non-structural	Eligibility Recommendation	Recommended Mitigation
LA 54765	Unknown Aboriginal, unspecified prehistoric (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1550)	Structural	Undetermined	The site is within the planned development for Lot 60. As a result, the site will be significantly impacted by development. SWCA recommends that the site be avoided by all project activities. If the development of Lot 60 cannot avoid the site with a 30-foot buffer, then the site should be mitigated through surface collection and excavation. Only the features in the drainage and the western third of the site appear to be intact as the central and eastern site areas have been fully surface-collected. Therefore, excavations should be conducted within the drainage to address the soil staining, and in the west site area. However, testing should occur in the area that appears to have been surface-collected to determine if subsurface archaeological remains exist that may not have been affected by surface collection and, if subsurface archaeological remains are encountered, the area should be subjected to additional excavations. SWCA also recommends that Tierra Contenta Corporation and the City of Santa Fe investigate the circumstances surrounding the site's collection/treatment, including attempts to relocate missing artifacts and any associated documentation.
LA 54767	Ancestral Pueblo, Coalition to Classic period (A.D. 1250–1550)	Non-structural	Not Eligible	No further treatment; site destroyed.
LA 54768	Unknown Aboriginal, unspecified prehistoric/historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)	Non-structural	Eligible, Criterion D	LA 54768 is within a proposed Open Space area with no planned trails or landscape modifications. As a result, the proposed Phase 3A development will have no adverse effect on the site. No further treatment is recommended.
LA 54777	Developmental Period (A.D. 900–1200); U.S. Territorial to Recent site (A.D. 1909–Present)	Structural	Eligible, Criterion D	The proposed road will cut through the Developmental Period component and the two mounds. If the proposed road cannot be shifted to the south or north to avoid the site, then data recovery should be conducted to excavate the Developmental Period component. Given the proximity of the road to the Developmental Period component, the extent of the component should be treated to include 100 percent surface collection and placement of excavation units, including units in both hummocks, to better define their origin. Monitoring should occur within 100 feet of the site during construction to identify and excavate subsurface features in the construction corridor.
LA 54783	Anglo/Hispanic, Statehood/WWII to Recent historic (A.D. 1936–1950s)	Structural	Not Eligible	The site is within the planned development of Lots 61 and 62, and a proposed road passes through the northern edge of the site. However, as the site is recommended not eligible, no further treatment is recommended.

LA No.	Cultural Affiliation and Dates	Structural/Non-structural	Eligibility Recommendation	Recommended Mitigation
LA 54785 -HCPI 53923 -HCPI 53924 -HCPI 53925	Hispanic, Post-Pueblo Revolt to Recent (A.D. 1692–Present)	Structural	Eligible; Criteria A and C	SWCA recommends that HCPI 53923 (Segment A) within the project area is heavily damaged by recent impacts and continued use of the road by modern vehicular traffic. Portions of this segment appear to be intact immediately southeast of the proposed development and are protected from current impacts by the modern use of the road by a barbed wire fence. HCPI 53924 (Segment B) has been significantly impacted and is largely destroyed in the area of the proposed Paseo del Sol Road crossing. The southern end of the road segment within the project area may be impacted by construction of Lot 62. If the site can be avoided by ensuring impacts to the road are minimized through the use of temporary protective fencing along the west side of the road segment, the segment should be protected with no adverse effect from construction. HCPI 53925 (Segment C) is the most well preserved of the three segments within Phase 3A development. Presently this segment is within the proposed Open Space area with trail segments proposed in the immediate vicinity. This segment should be avoided by all construction activities, including pond trail construction. Interpretive signage may be used to increase the visibility of the wagon road in an attempt to mitigate future damage to the segment as well as provide positive educational outreach.
LA 202469	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850); Unknown Historic (A.D. 1800–Present)	Structural	Undetermined	LA 202469 is within the proposed Lot 56 area of the Phase 3A development. SWCA recommends that the site be avoided by construction. If project activities cannot avoid the site, 100 percent surface collection and data recovery will be necessary to mitigate the impacts to the site. Excavations will include Feature 1 and the area surrounding the hearth, and limited testing of Features 2 and 3 to evaluate the features for integrity.
LA 202470	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)	Non-structural	Not Eligible	The proposed development of Phase 3A will impact the site, though the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. As a result, no further treatment is recommended.
LA 202471	Basketmaker II – Basketmaker III (A.D. 1–700)	Structural	Eligible; Criterion D	LA 202471 is primarily outside of the Phase 3A project area, and the portions within the Phase 3A development plans fall within the Open Space area. As a result, there are no proposed direct impacts to the site from the Phase 3A development. Given that the site is within a drainage with planned developments upstream that could affect the hydrology of the drainage, and the increased traffic from additional residential units, the site will be subject to substantial indirect impacts from potential looting and increased erosion. It is recommended that Tierra Contenta Corporation construct erosional control features downstream of the site in an effort to A) protect the structure from future erosion, and B) armor the site from potential looting.

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APPENDIX A

Cultural Resources Locational Information

This appendix provides the locations of cultural properties and is marked as confidential. Public disclosure is prohibited by Section 18-6-11.1 New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978 and 36 Code of Federal Regulations 296.18.

Table A-1. Cultural Resources UTM Coordinates (North American Datum [NAD] 83, Zone 13) and PLSS

LA No. / HCPI No.	Township	Range	Section	UTM Site Center Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 13)	
				Easting	Northing
LA 54760	N/A	N/A	N/A	404534	3942172
LA 54761	N/A	N/A	N/A	404234	3941775
LA 54763	N/A	N/A	N/A	404261	3941835
LA 54762	N/A	N/A	N/A	404476	3941887
LA 54765	16N	8E	13	404635	3941712
LA 54767	N/A	N/A	N/A	404141	3941607
LA 54768	N/A	N/A	N/A	403948	3941438
LA 54777	16N	8E	13	405751	3942076
LA 54783	16N	8E	13	405092	3941689
LA 54785	16N	8E	13	N/A	N/A
LA 202469	N/A	N/A	N/A	404373	3941868
LA 202470	N/A	N/A	N/A	404823	3942200
LA 202471	16N	8E	13	405048	3942466
HCPI 53923	T16N	R8E	13	405016	3942417
HCPI 53924	T16N	R8E	13	404726	3941893
HCPI 53925	T16N	R8E	13	405546	3941980

Table A-2. Isolated Finds UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 13)

Isolated Find Number	UTM Site Center Coordinates (Zone 13, NAD 83)	
	Easting	Northing
IM 1	403943	3941503
IM 2	404076	3941472
IM 3	404097	3941480
IM 4	404123	3941778
IM 5	404189	3941776
IM 6	404192	3941964
IM 7	404323	3941700
IM 8	404356	3942032
IM 9	404388	3941993
IM 10	404454	3941741
IM 11	404482	3941740
IM 12	404501	3942241
IM 13	404563	3942222
IM 14	404573	3942217
IM 15	404603	3942011
IM 16	404690	3942201
IM 17	405039	3941972
IM 18	405283	3942518

Isolated Find Number	UTM Site Center Coordinates (Zone 13, NAD 83)	
	Easting	Northing
IM 19	405306	3942503
IM 20	405336	3942542

Table A-3. Point-Located Artifact/Artifact concentration UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 13)

Resource No.	No.	Description	UTM Site Center Coordinates (Zone 13, NAD 83)	
			Easting	Northing
LA 54763	AC 1	Artifact concentration	404268	3941798
LA 54765	PL 1	polishing stone	404591	3941675
LA 54777	PL 1	Translucent obsidian, late-stage biface fragment. 2.3 cm × 1.5 cm × 0.5 cm	405749	3942114
LA 202471	PL 1	White chert proximal flake fragment, noncortical, 2–3 cm	405043	3942481
	PL 2	Red chert cortical flake fragment, 4–5 cm	405038	3942471
	PL 3	Red chert flake (north wall of drainage) size, completeness, and cortex unknown	405044	3942469

Table A-4. Feature UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 13)

Resource No.	Feature No.	Description	UTM Site Center Coordinates (Zone 13, NAD 83)	
			Easting	Northing
LA 54763	1	Rock concentration	404270	3941805
LA 54765	1	Sediment stain with some ash	404682	3941698
	2	Sediment stain	404684	3941708
LA 54768	1	Pithouse	403944	3941441
	2	Charcoal/ash stain	403939	3941433
LA 54777	1	Well or base of windmill	405752	3942109
	2	Square concrete and cobble base or foundation to a well or windmill	405754	3942063
	3	Concrete pad, rectangular	405771	3942025
	4	Stone cobble-lined garden	405742	3942107
	5	Cobble-lined walkway	405778	3942028
	6	Push pile, or possibly disturbed prehistoric feature	405746	3942117
	7	Possible push pile, or heavily disturbed prehistoric feature	405755	3942117
	8	200–300 cans and glass bottle fragments	405777	3942044
	1	Brick-lined foundation, possible dug-out cellar	405105	3941683
	2	Remnants of an approximately 30 × 30-foot chicken coop, east wall still present but not upright	405067	3941716
LA 54783	3	Collapsed potential outhouse	405041	3941703
	4	Possible shed or corral, collapsed	405049	3941695
	5	Remnants of at least three structures	405137	3941646
	6	Structural remnants	405070	3941696
LA 54785	1	Cairn B	405307	3942444
LA 202469	1	Possible hearth	404359	3941863

	2	Rock concentration	404386	3941851
	3	Rock concentration	404398	3941865
LA 202471	1	Pithouse	405046	3942468

Table A-5. Cultural Resources Surveys in and within 500 m of the Survey Area

NMCRIS Number	Performing Organization	Date Surveyed	Acres	Resources
17350	New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs Historic Preservation Division	12/13/1986	1,481	45
45400	Cordelia T. Snow (Independent Researcher)	1/31/1994	5	0
46130	Southwest Archaeological Consultants	7/21/1994	539	19
46955	Cibola Research Consultants	9/24/1994	55.75	1
46990	Rio Grande Consultants, Inc.	6/14/1994	8.8	0
49043	Cross Cultural Research Systems	5/15/1995	20	0
51871	Cross Cultural Research Systems	3/31/1996	36.48	1
53618	Stephen Post Consulting Archaeologist	10/21/1996	50	0
54088	County of Santa Fe	10/14/1996	5	0
54401	Stephen Post Consulting Archaeologist	11/18/1996	5	0
56400	Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp	4/30/1997	5	0
56739	Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp	5/31/1997	19	0
99453	ARCCOM Thomas McIntosh	5/14/2006	65	9
107316	Townsend Archaeological Consultation	7/26/2009	19	0
121709	Tierra Right of Way Services	8/26/2011	0.05	0
145869	Aspen CRM Solutions	5/26/2020	9.88	1

Table A-6. Cultural Resources in and within 500 m of the Survey Area

Site Number (LA)	Occupation	Location Inside/Outside Project Area	Original Recording Date
LA 54749	Archaic (1310–1092 B.C.) to Anasazi (A.D. 1200–1325)	Outside	5/5/1986
LA 54756	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54757	Coalition (A.D. 1200–1325)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54758	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1550), Unspecified Anglo-Hispanic (A.D. 1550–present)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54759	U.S. Territorial to Recent (A.D. 1880–1950)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54760	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1550), Unspecified Anglo-Hispanic (A.D. 1550–present)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54761	Late Archaic to Developmental (1800 B.C.–A.D. 900)	Inside	1/1/1986

LA 54762	Developmental to Coalition (A.D. 900–1300); Post-Pueblo Revolt (A.D. 1692–1821)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54763	Developmental (A.D. 700–1100)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54764	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54765	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54766	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54767	Classic (A.D. 1300–1600)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54768	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54769	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54770	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54772	Classic (A.D. 1300–1600)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54773	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54774	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54776	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54777	Developmental (A.D. 900–1100), Statehood/WWII (A.D. 1912–1945)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54778	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54779	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1550)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54782	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1993)	Outside	1/1/1986
LA 54783	Statehood/WWII (A.D. 1912–1945)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 54785	Post-Pueblo Revolt to U.S. Territorial (A.D. 1692–1912)	Inside	1/1/1986
LA 105281	Statehood/WWII (A.D. 1930–1945)	Outside	6/15/1994
LA 107719	Post-Pueblo Revolt to Recent (A.D. 1740–1950)	Outside	6/15/1994
LA 107720	Post-Pueblo Revolt to U.S. Territorial (A.D. 1740–1912)	Outside	6/15/1994
LA 113618	Post-Pueblo Revolt to U.S. Territorial (A.D. 1742–1912)	Outside	3/20/1996
LA 153026	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)	Outside	5/3/2006
LA 153027	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)	Outside	5/7/2006
LA 153030	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 B.C.–A.D. 1850)	Outside	5/13/2006

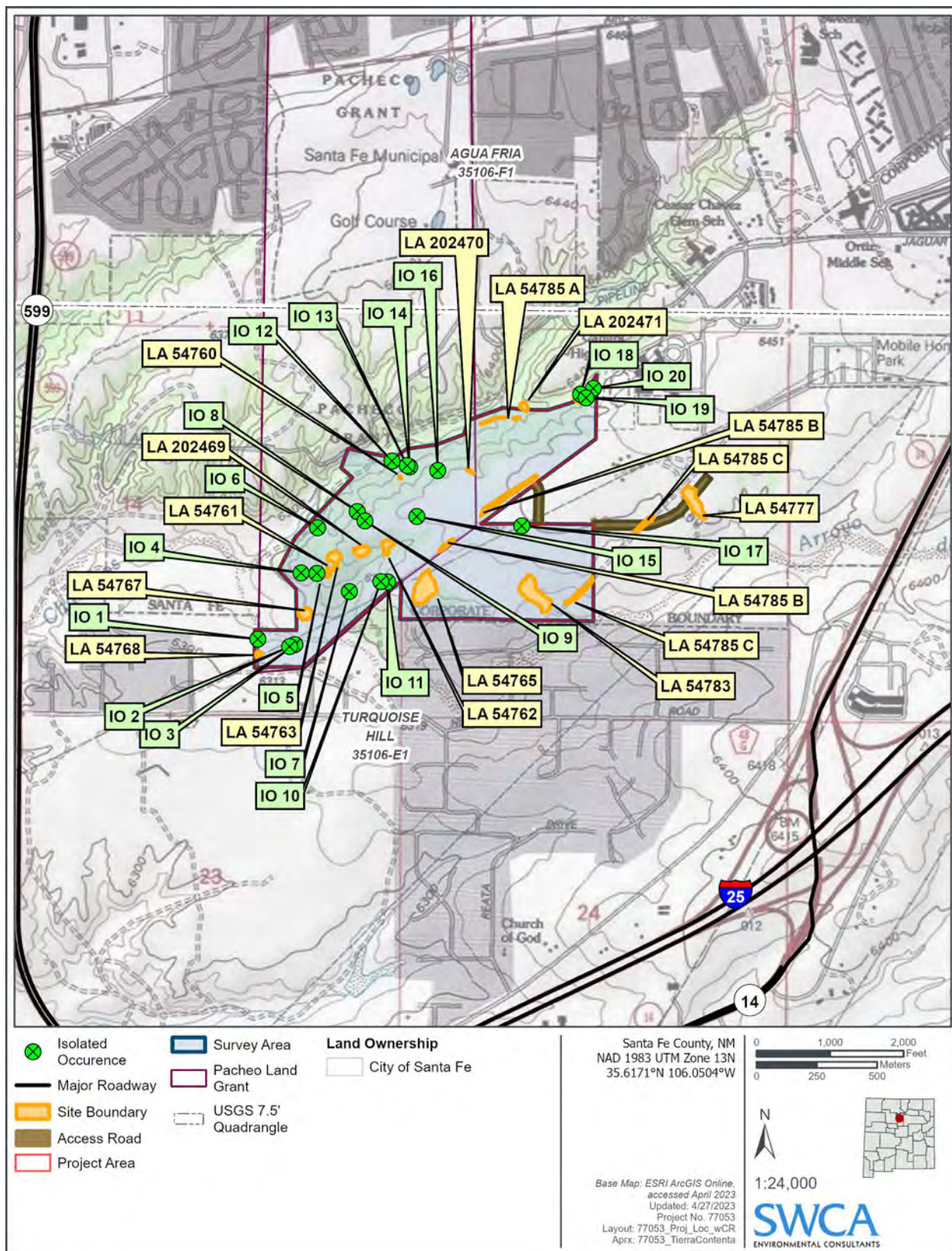


Figure A-1. Project location with cultural resources.

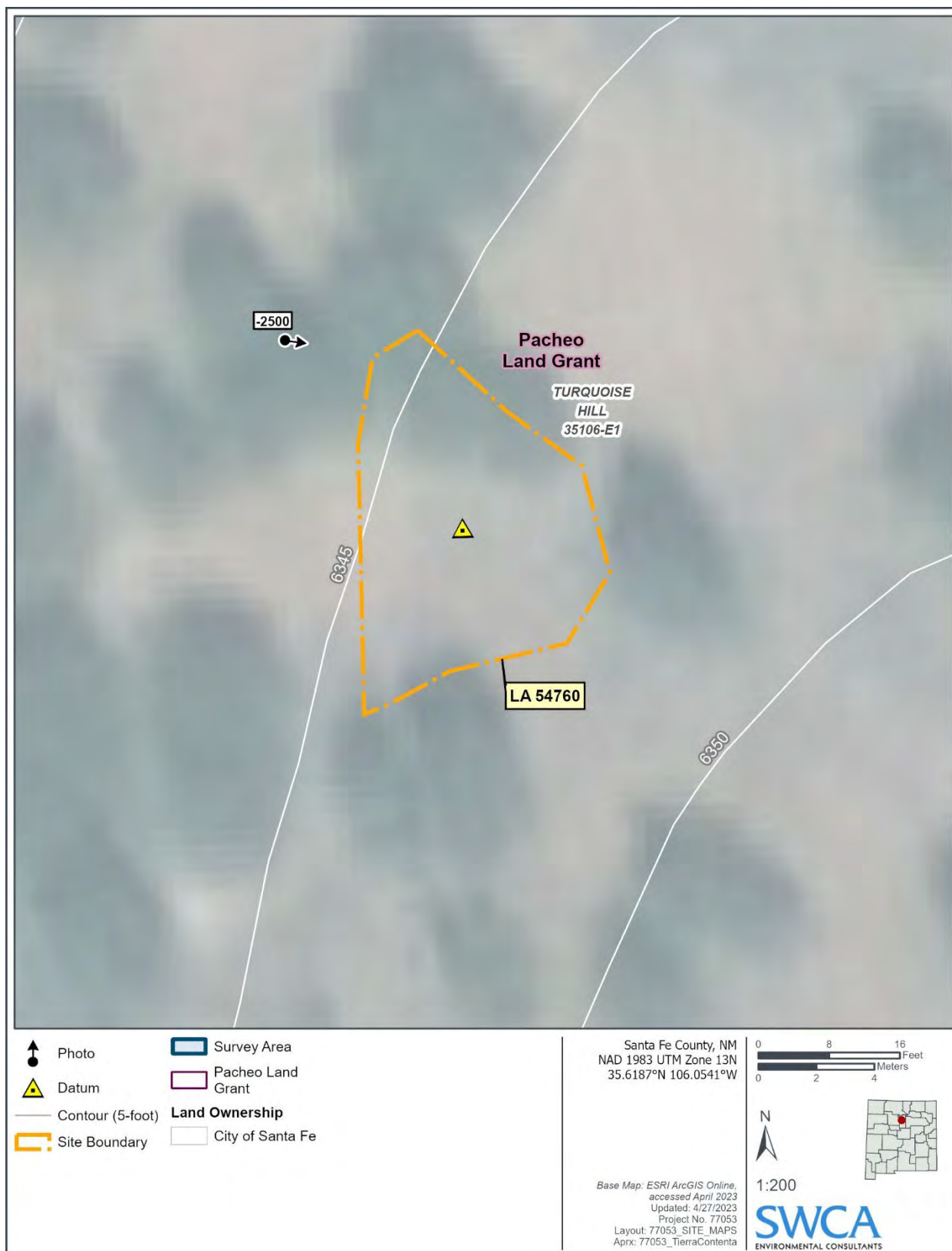


Figure A-2. LA 54760 site plan map.

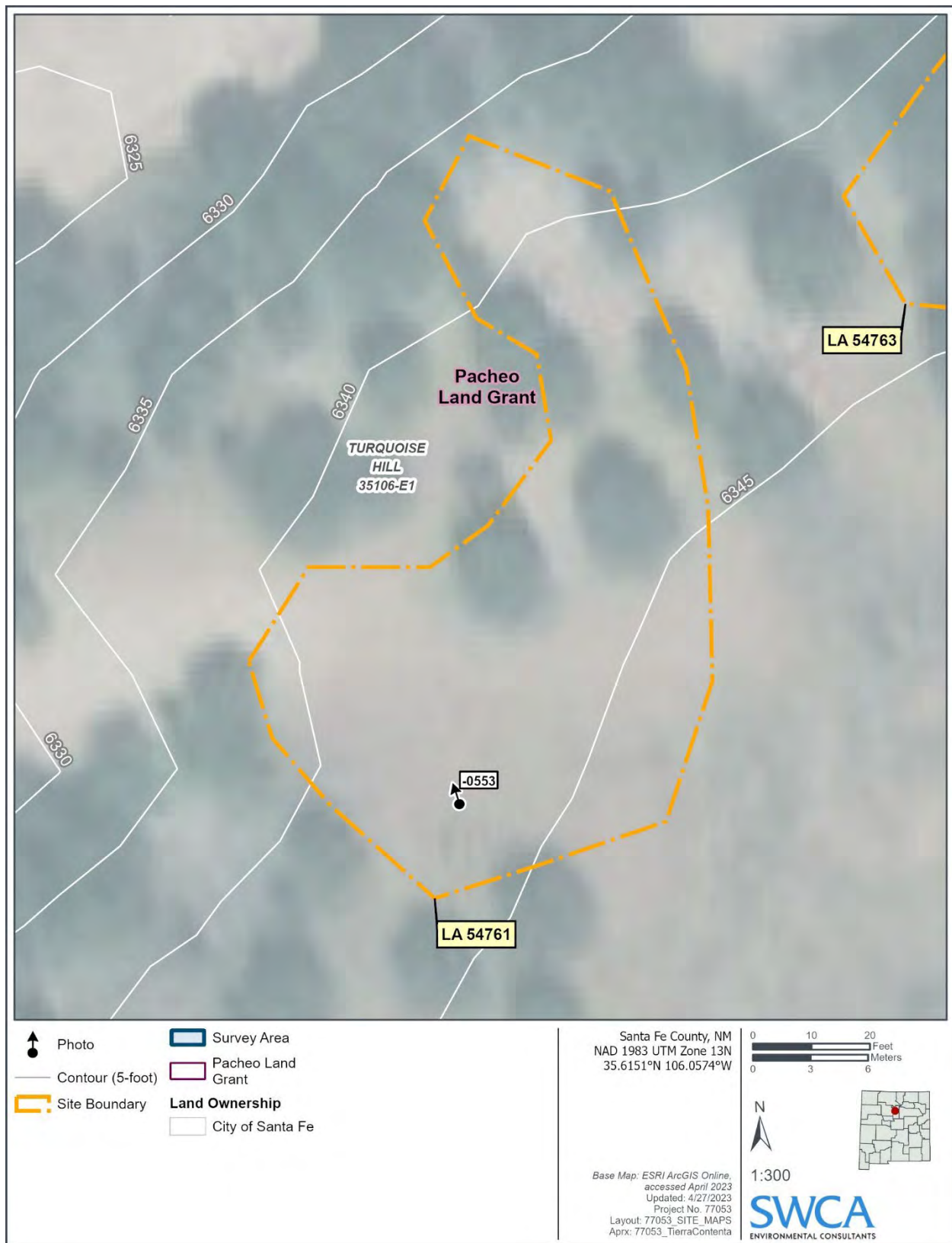


Figure A-3. LA 54761 site plan map.

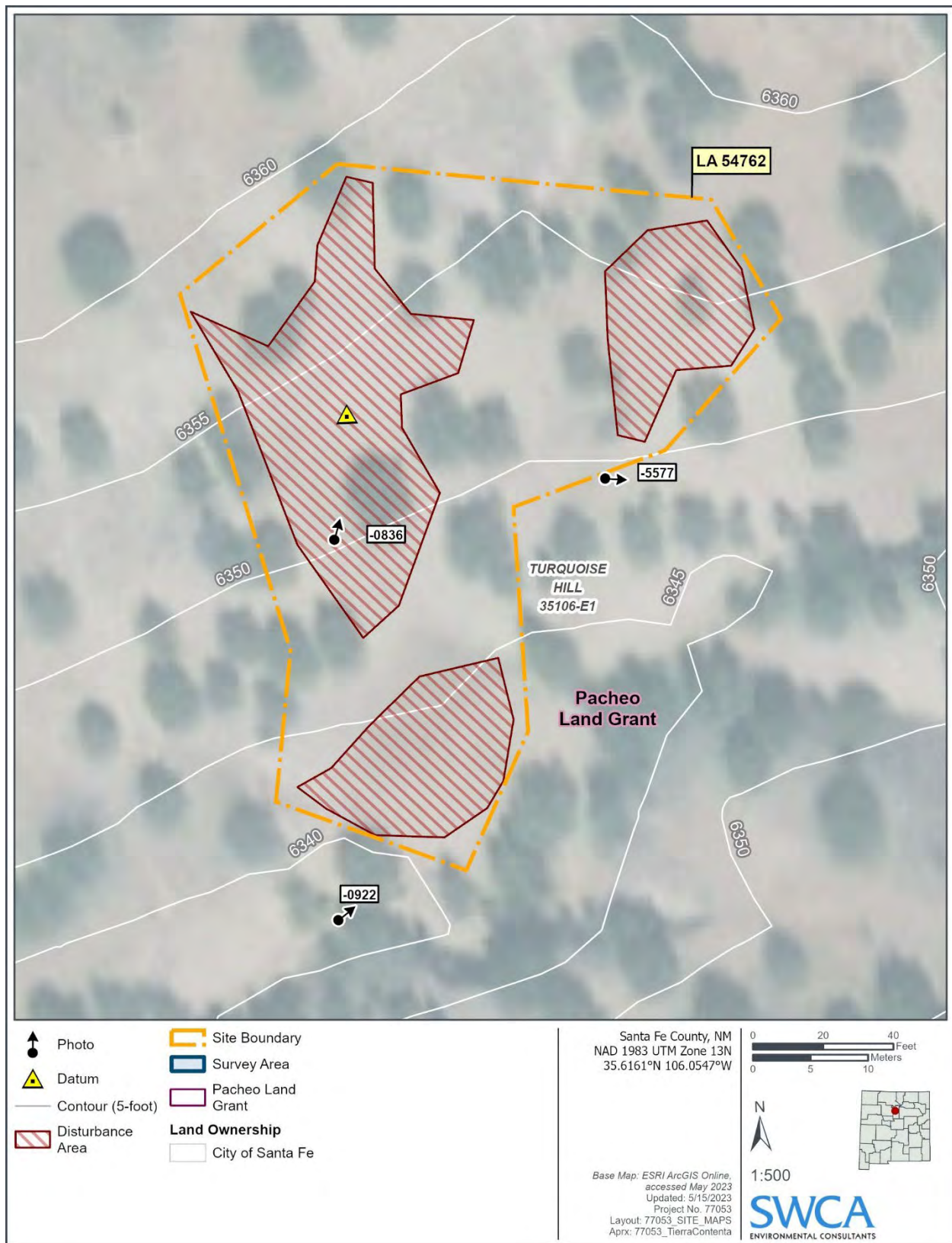


Figure A-4. LA 54762 site plan map.

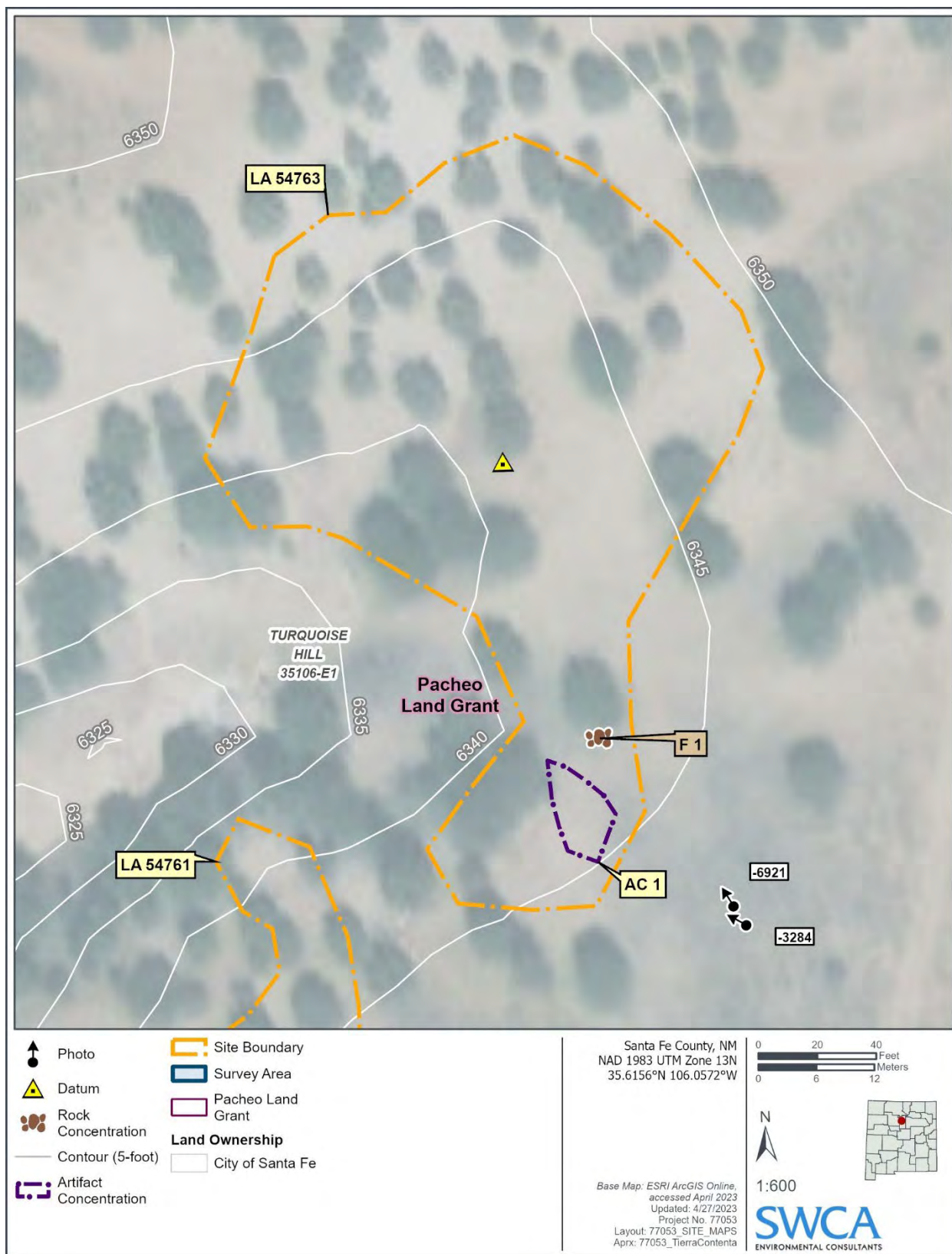


Figure A-5. LA 54763 site plan map.

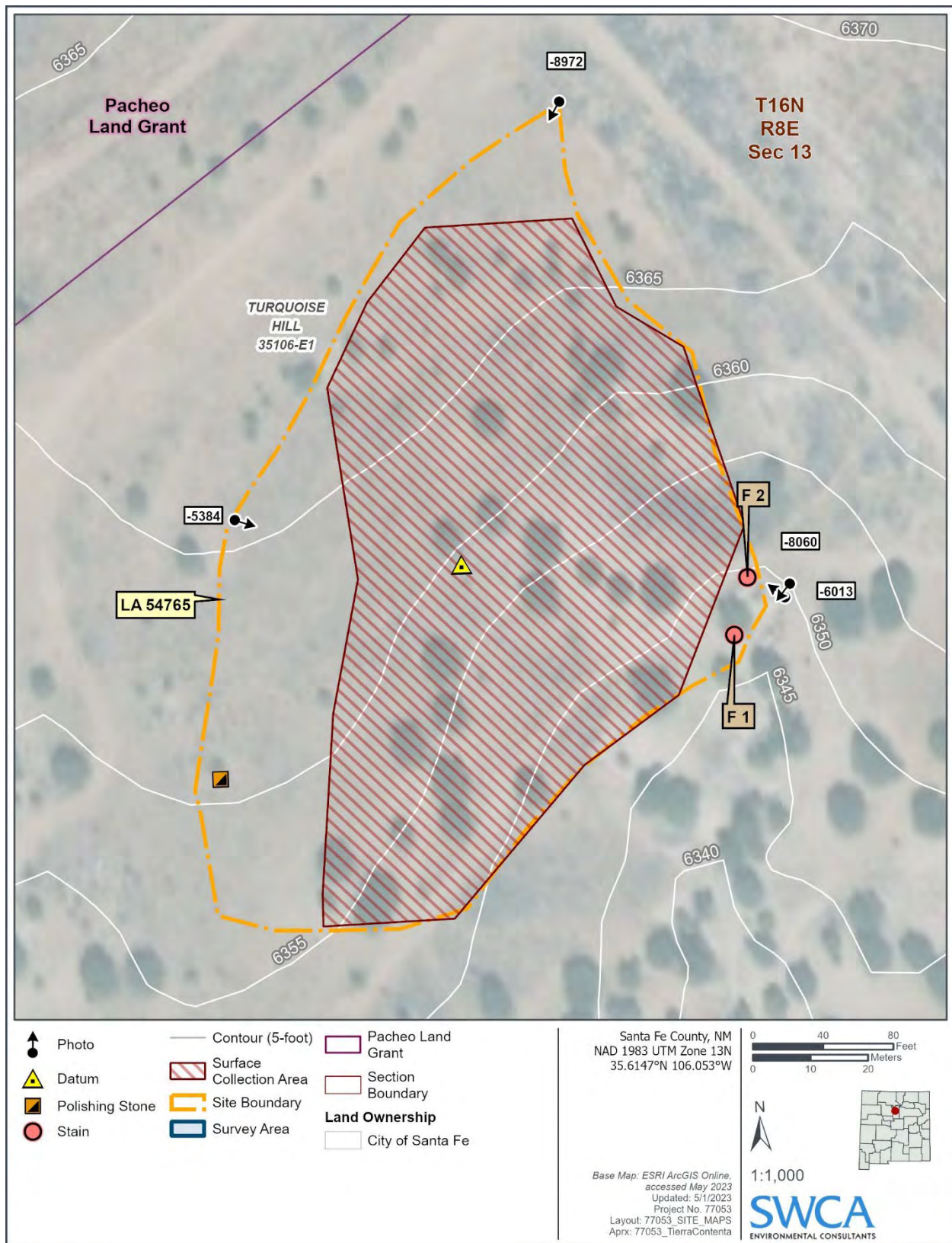


Figure A-6. LA 54765 site plan map.

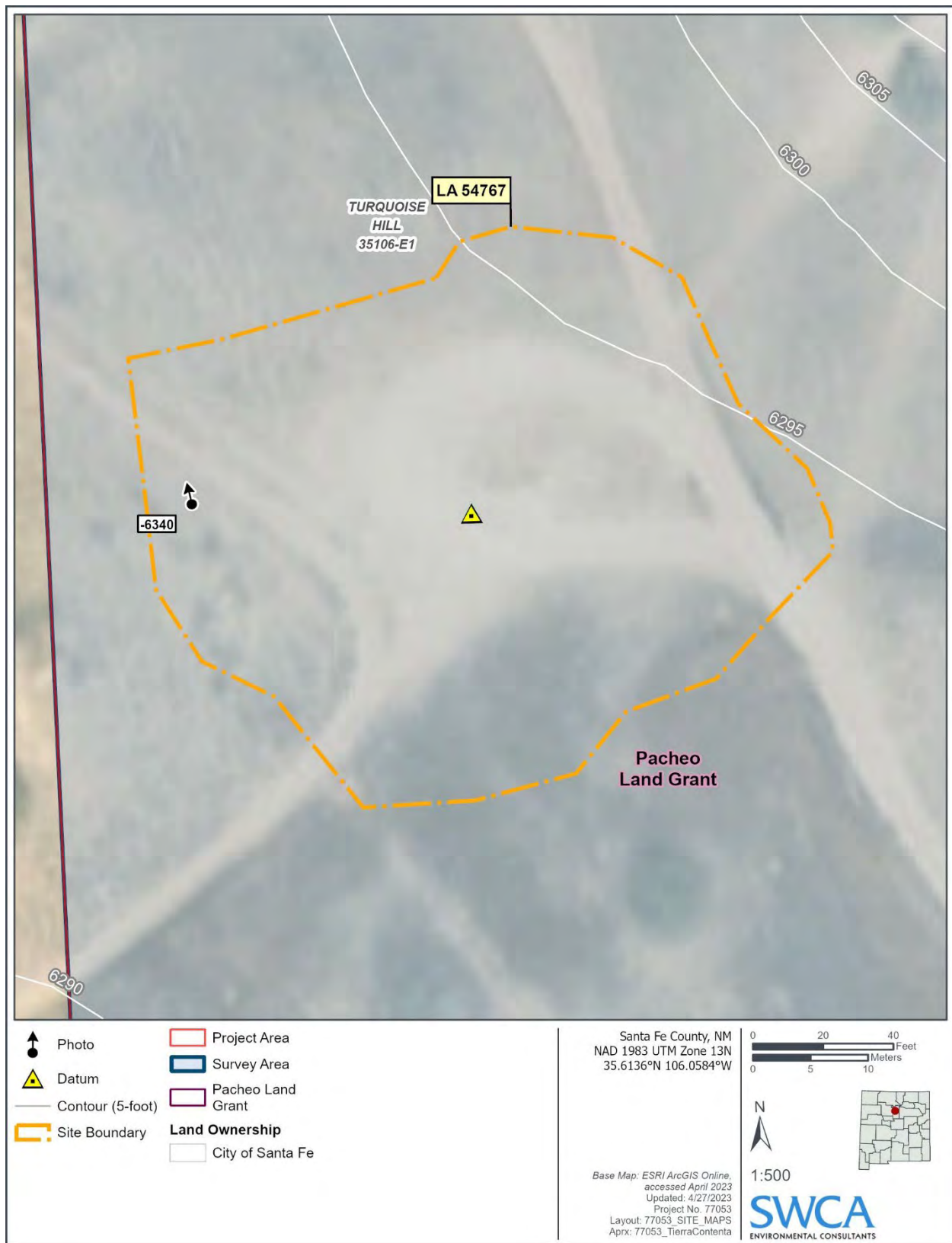


Figure A-7. LA 54767 site plan map.

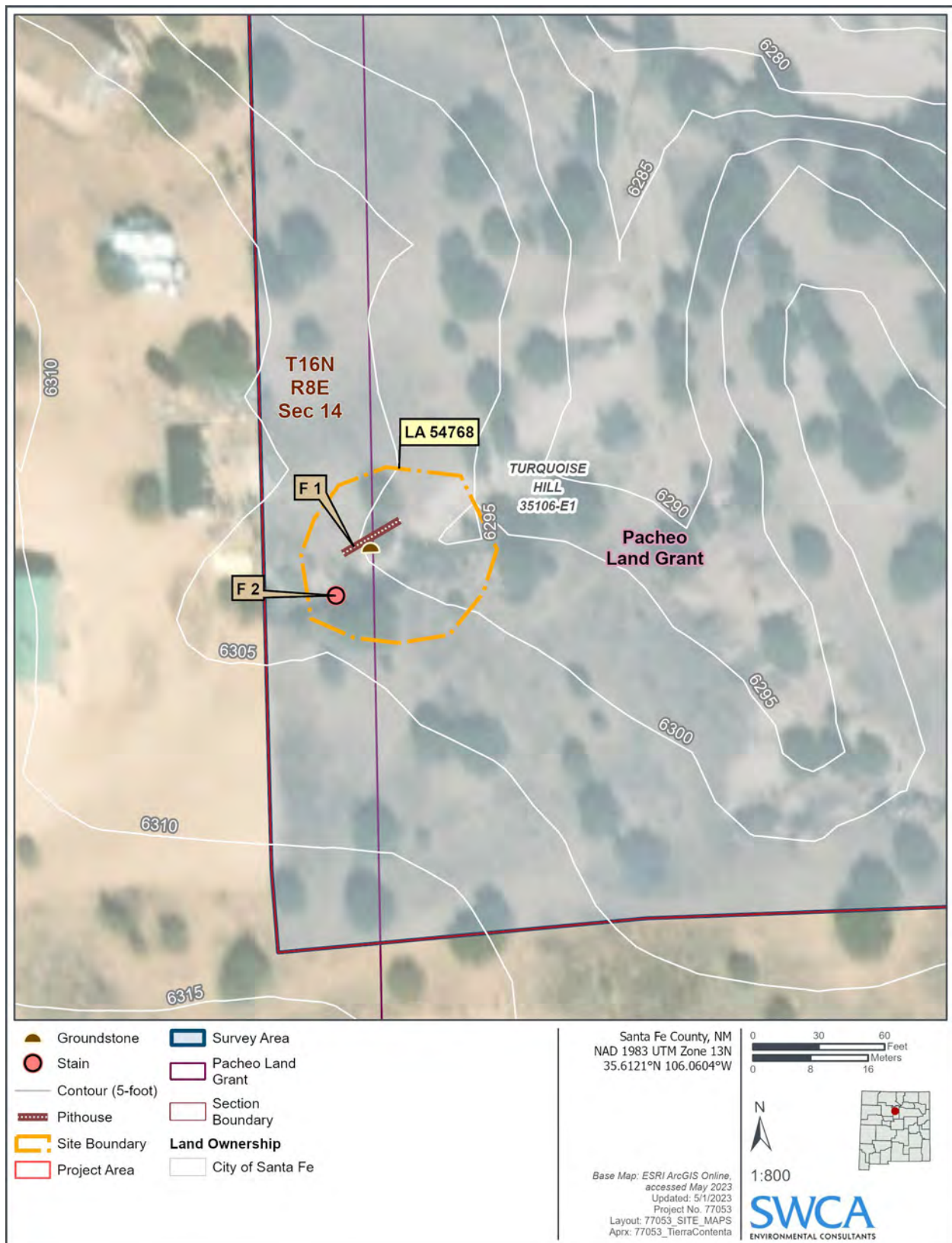


Figure A-8. LA 54768 site plan map.

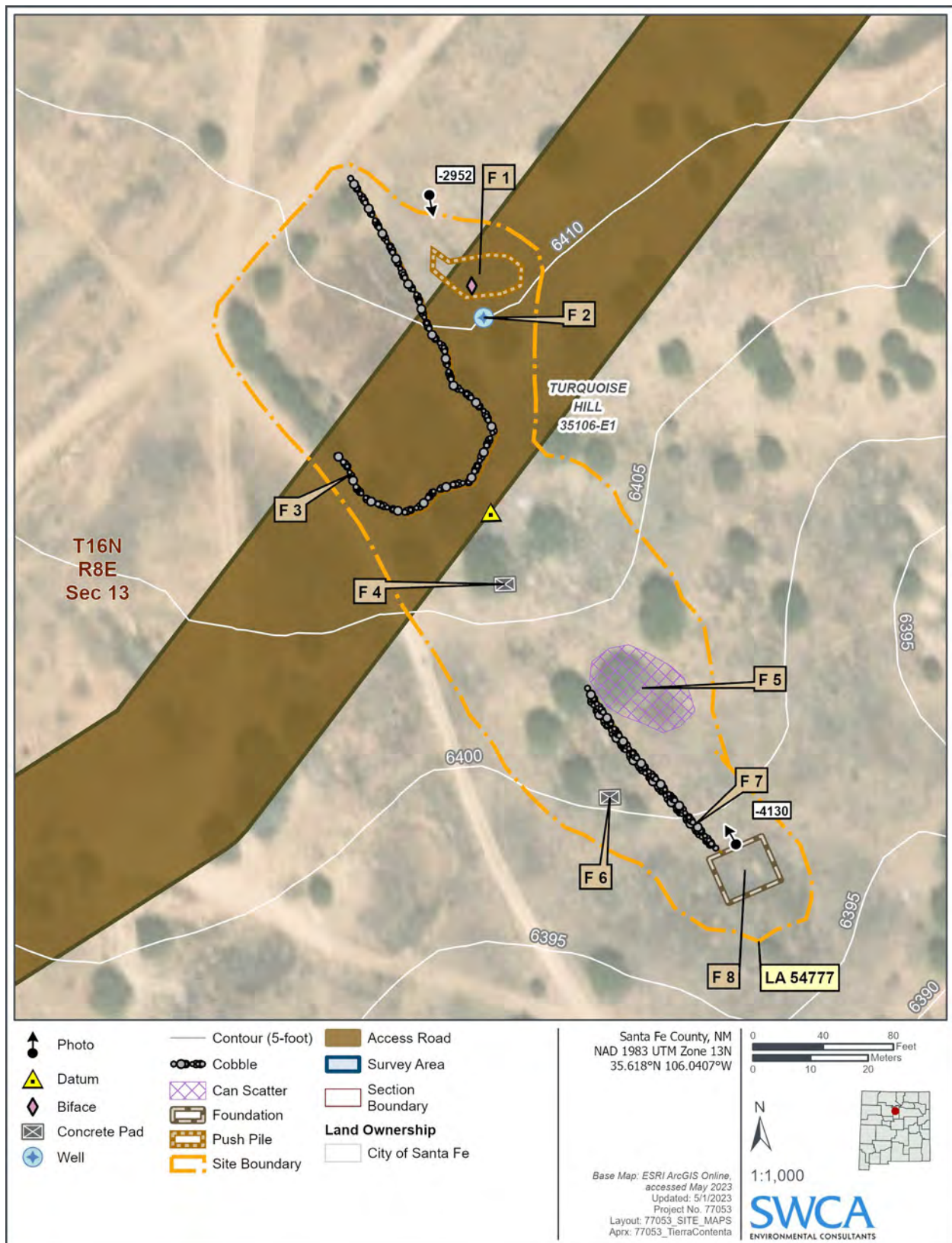


Figure A-9. LA 54777 site plan map.

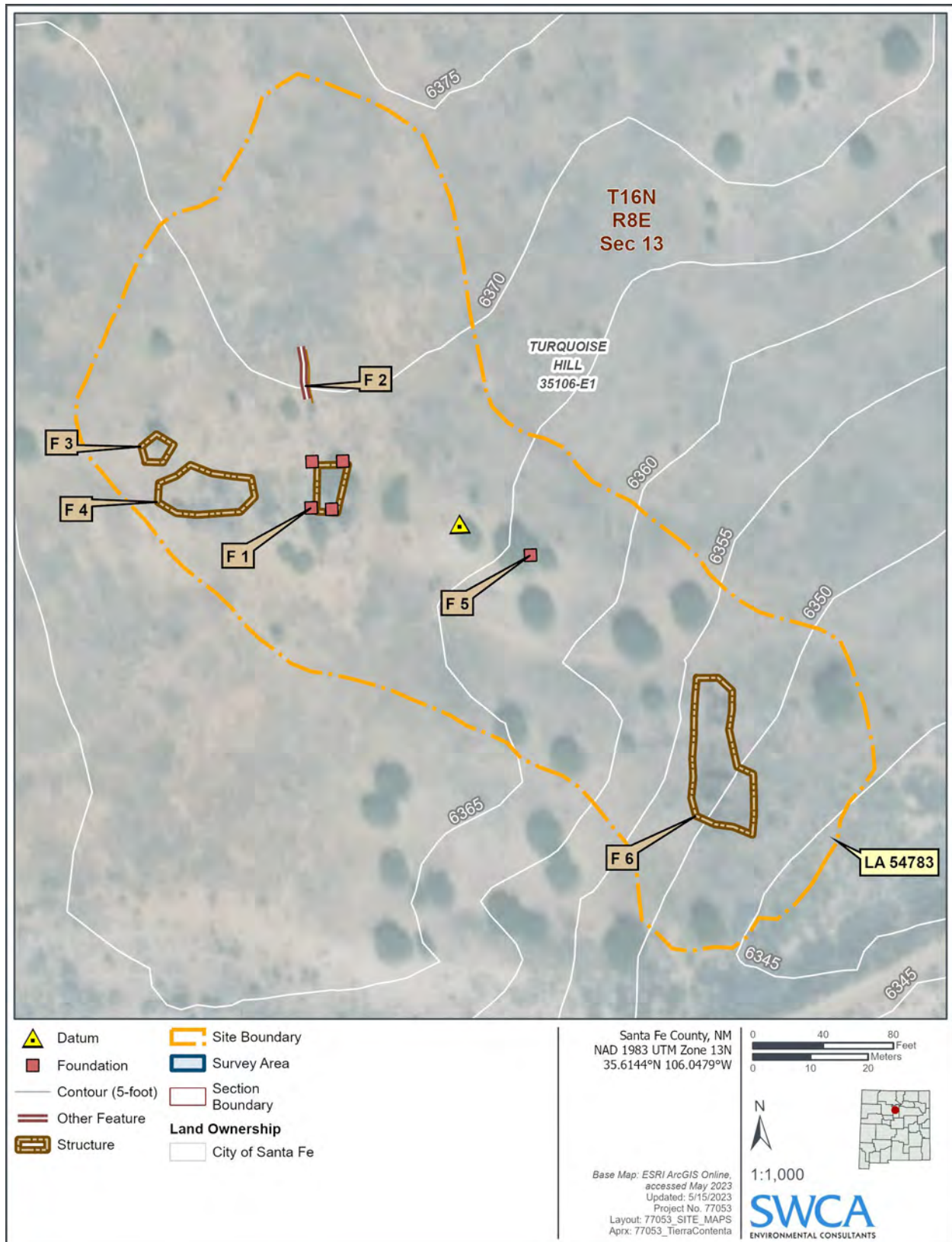


Figure A-10. LA 54783 site plan map.

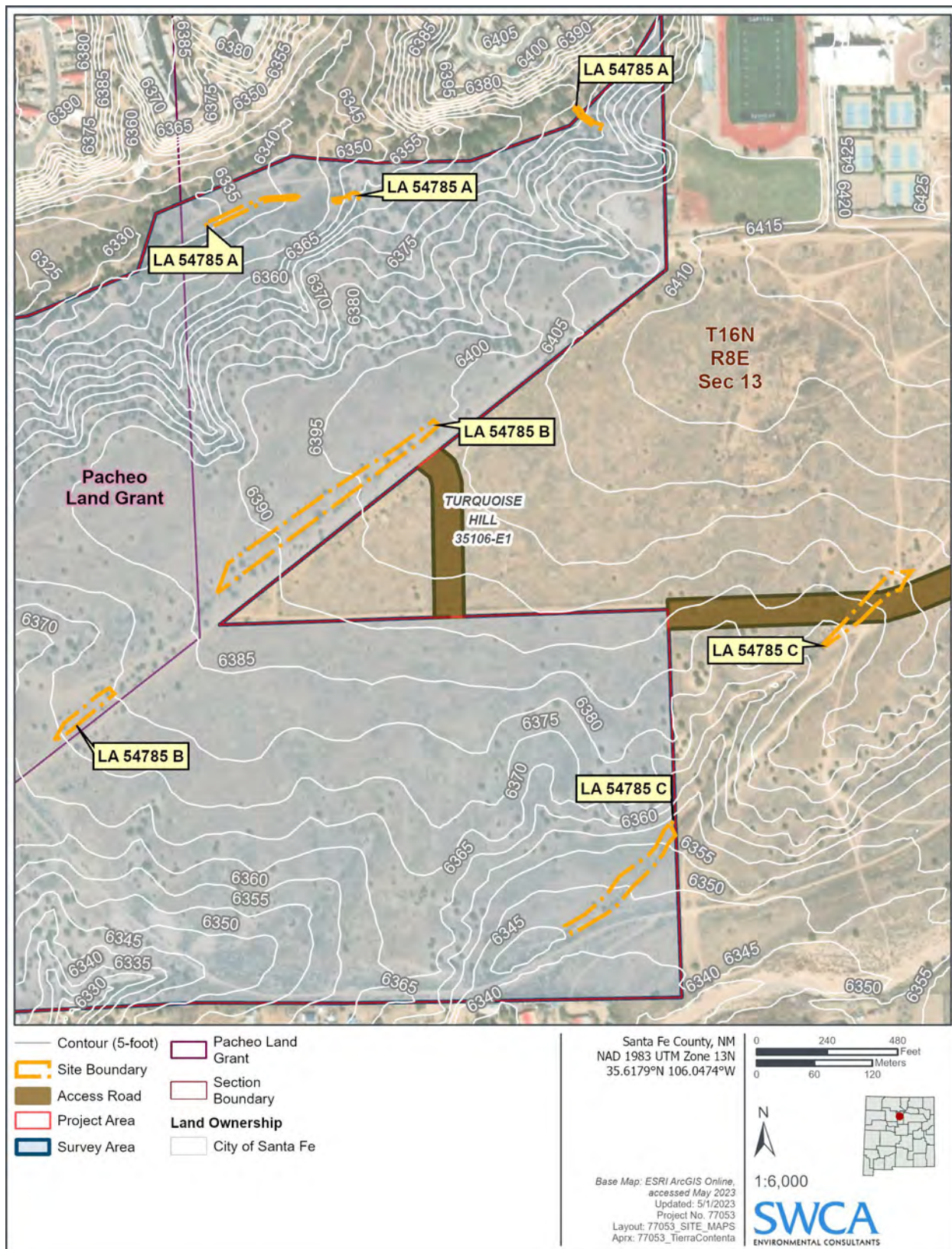


Figure A-11. LA 54785 site plan map with overview of HCPI 53923, HCPI 53924 and HCPI 53925.

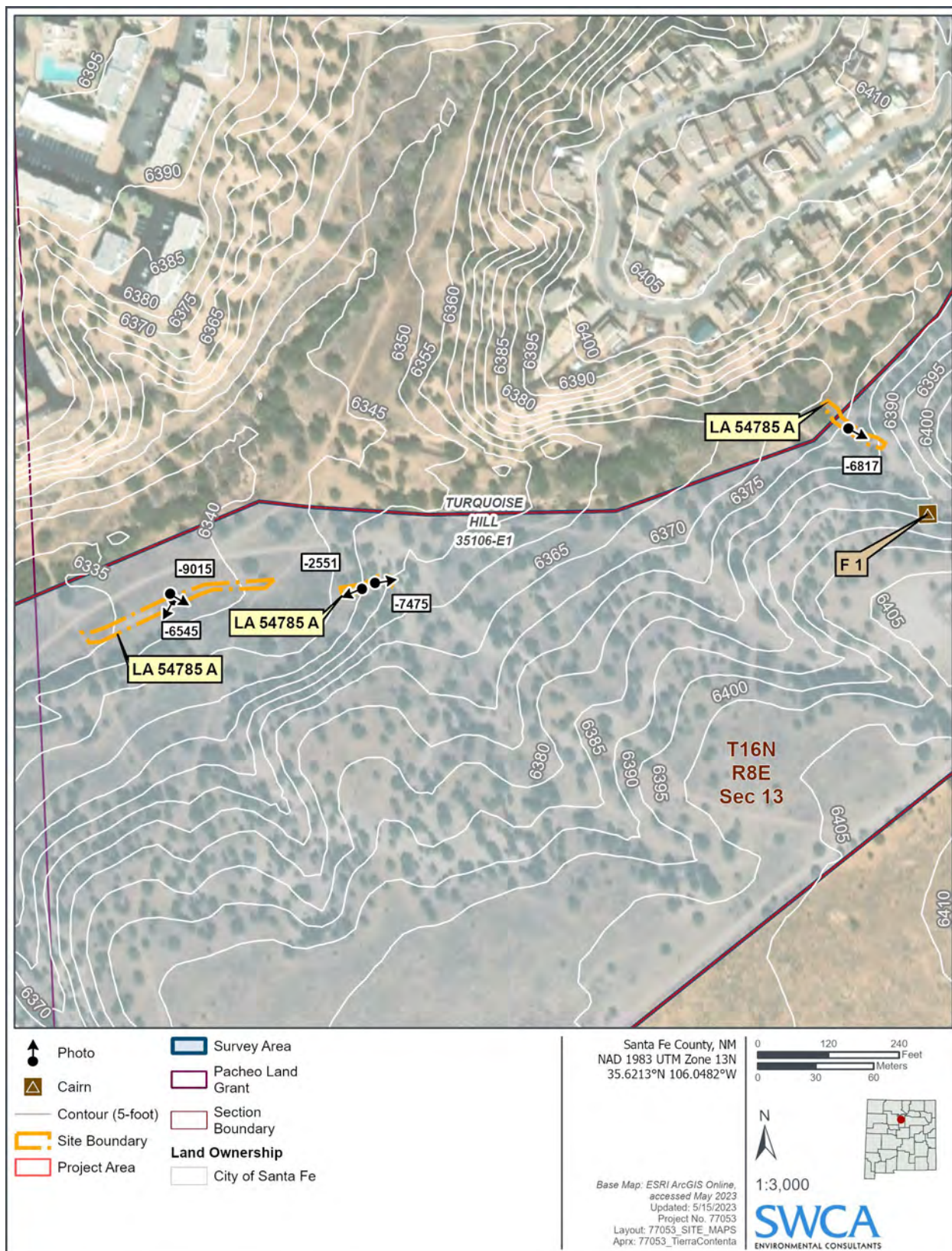


Figure A-12. LA 54785 site plan map with HCPI 53923 (segment A) detailed.

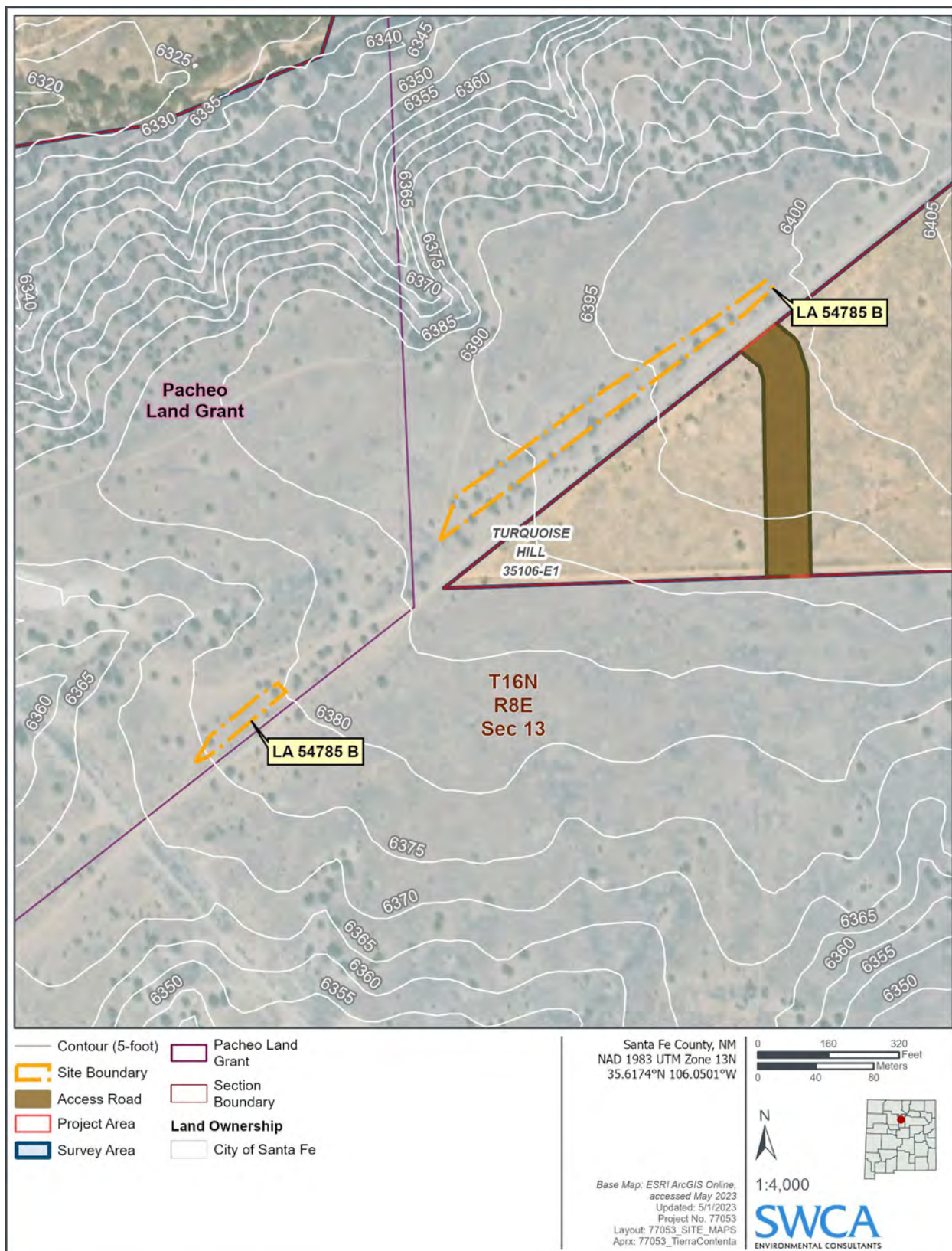


Figure A-13. LA 54785 site plan map with HCPI 53924 (section B) detailed.

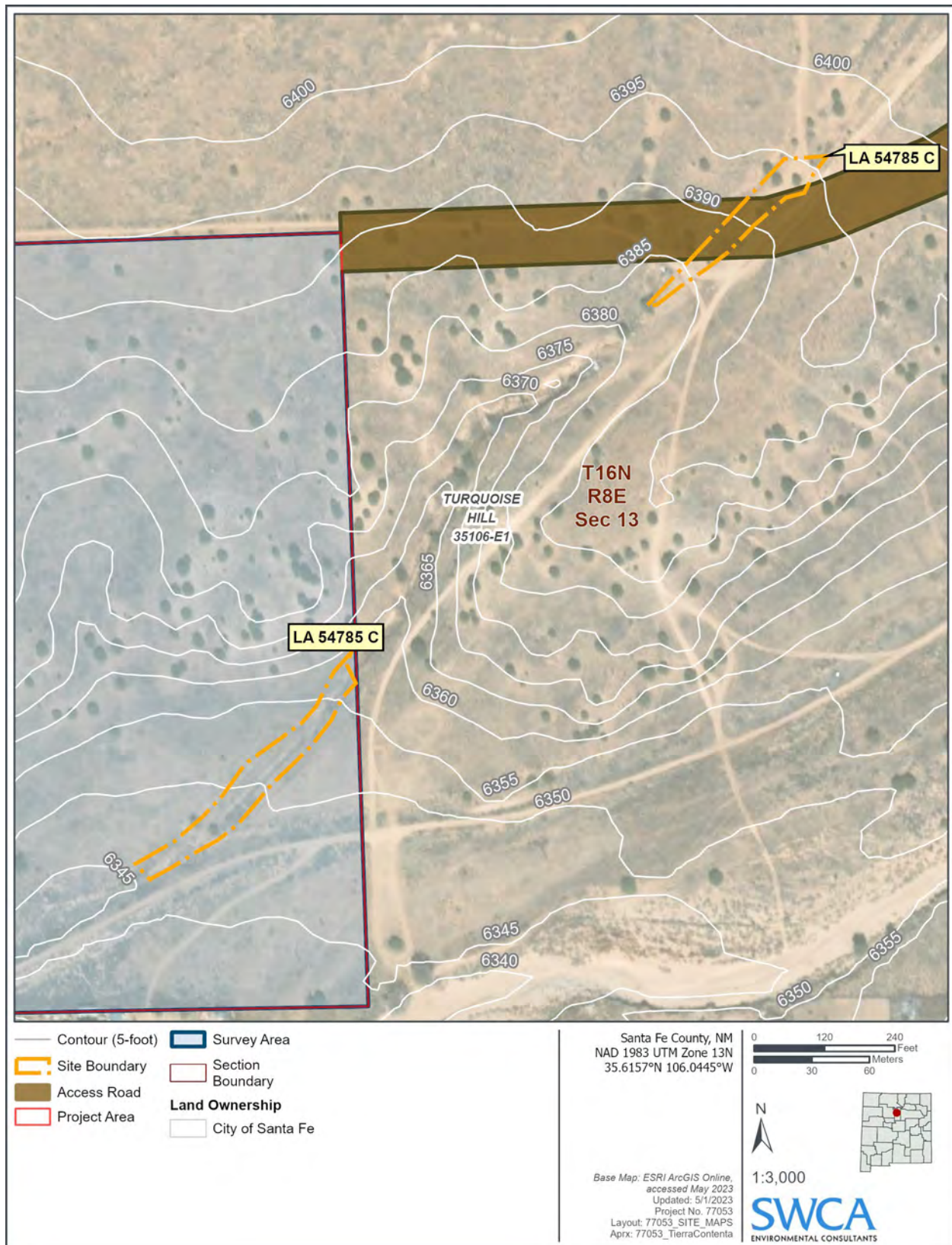


Figure A-14. LA 54785 site plan map with HCPI 53925 (section C) detailed.

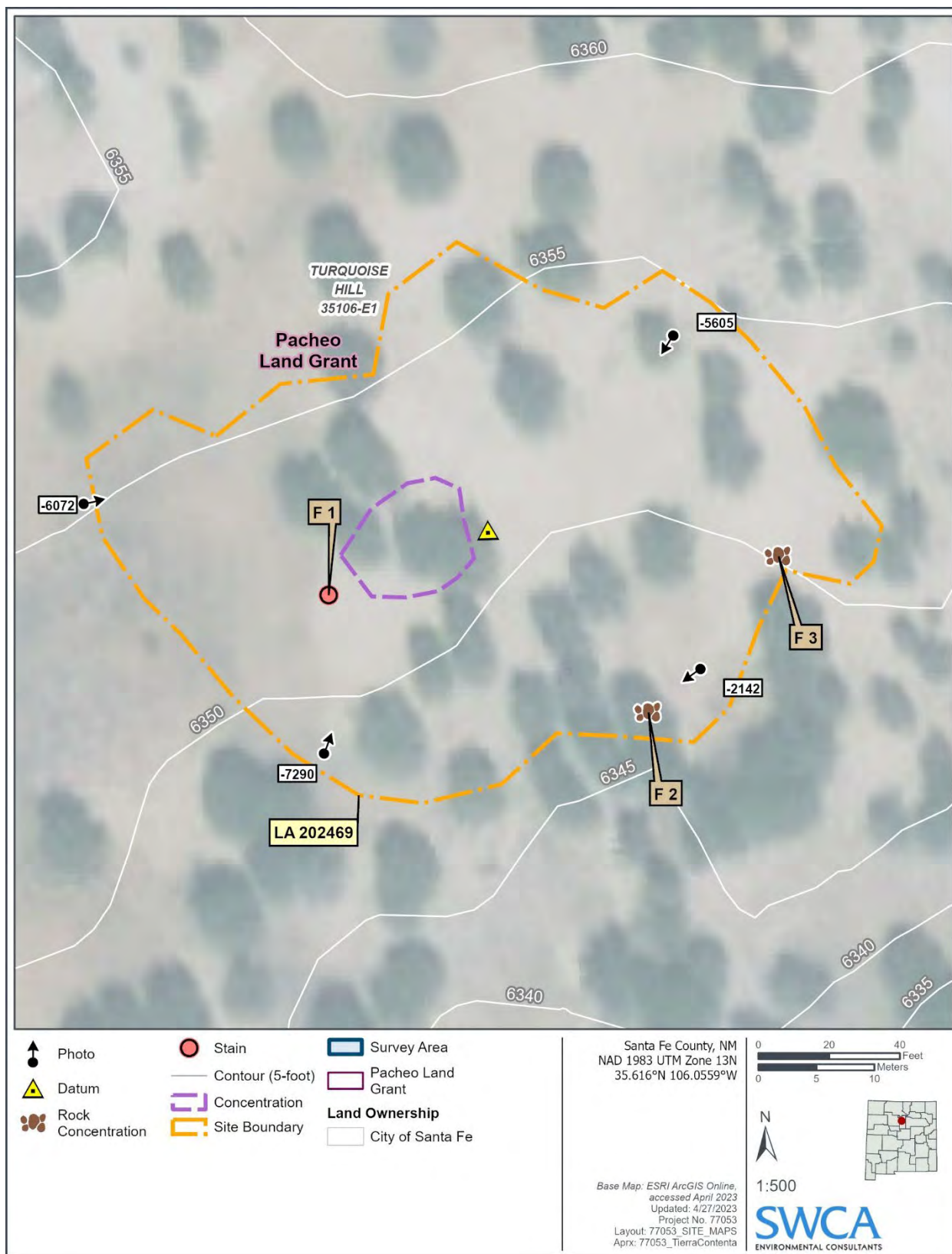


Figure A-15. LA 202469 site plan map.

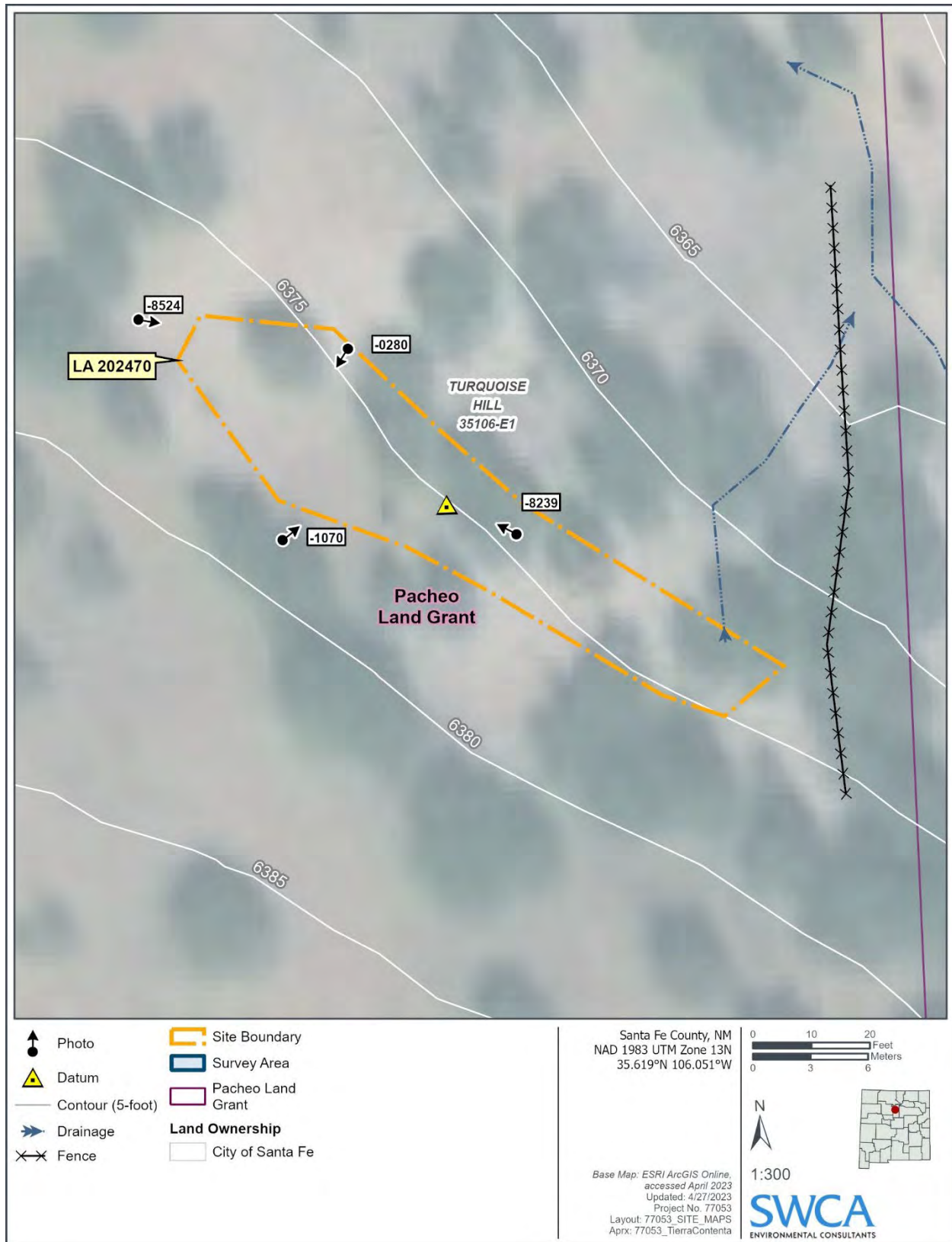


Figure A-16. LA 202470 site plan map.

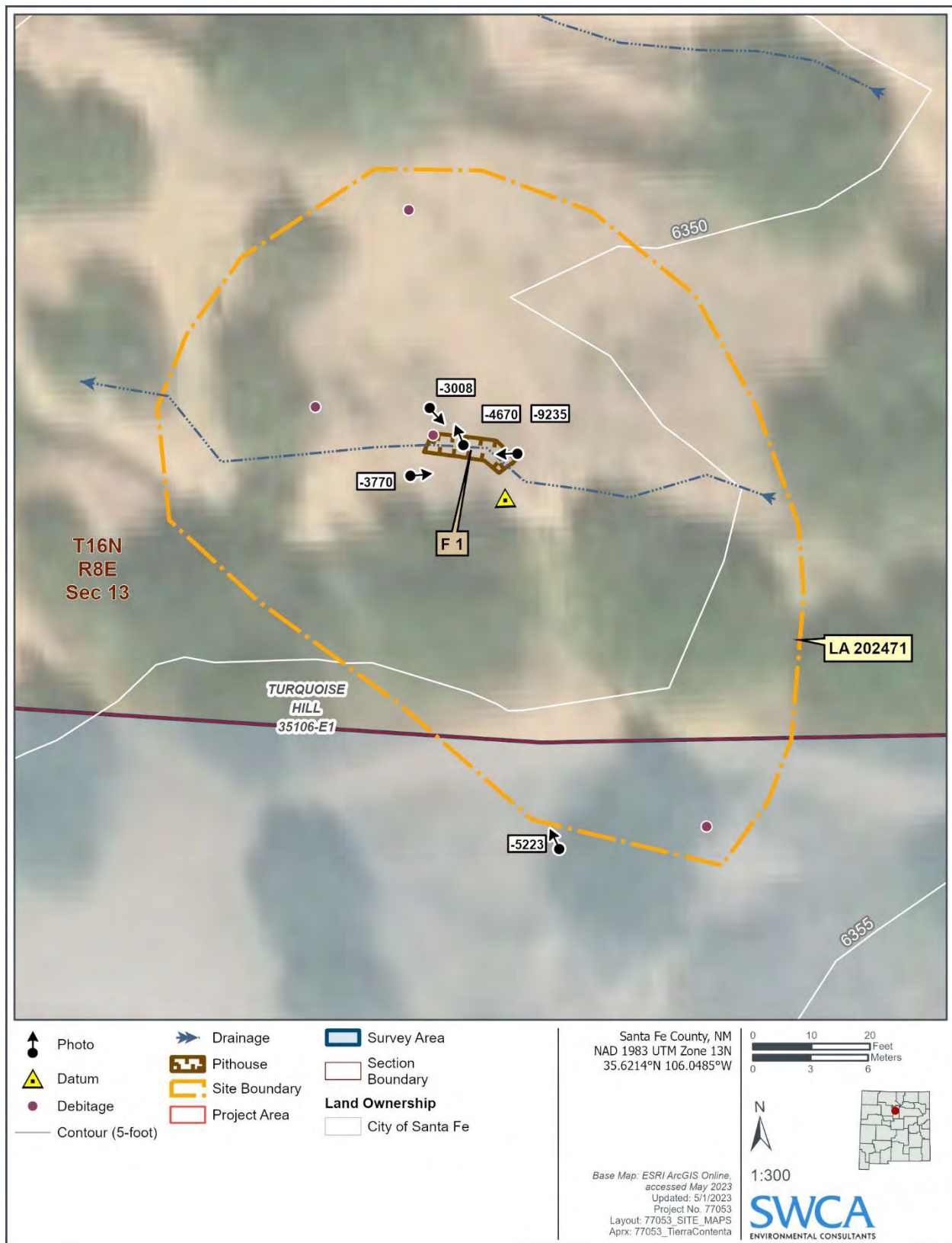


Figure A-17. LA 202471 site plan map.

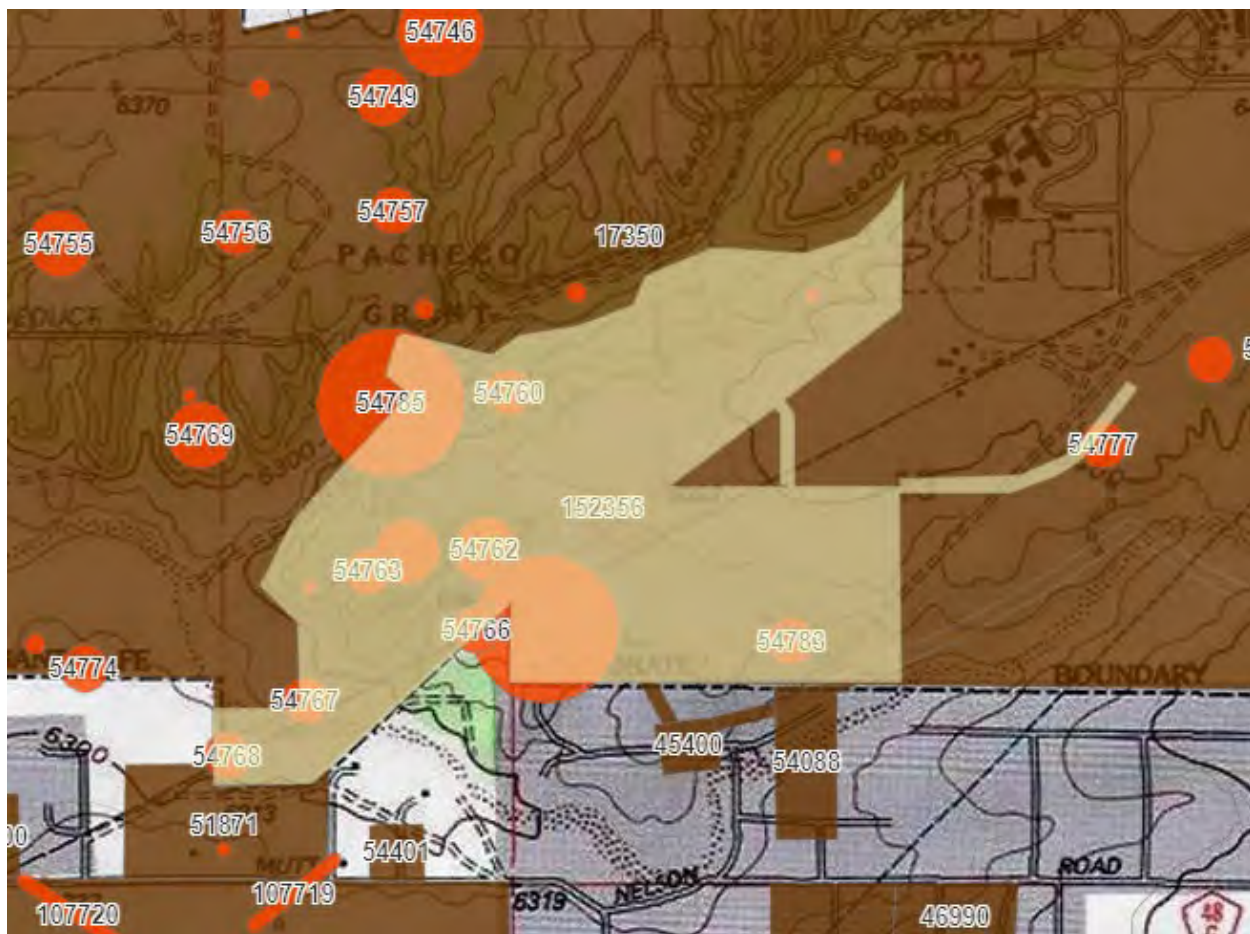


Figure A-18. NMCRIS search of the project area (yellow polygon). Brown polygons represent archaeological surveys and orange polygons represent archaeological sites.