

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 27 1985
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Chaco Mesa Pueblo III Thematic Group (name for registration); Chacra Mesa Pueblos

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

Pueblo Pintado

STATE

New Mexico

VICINITY OF

CODE
35

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

NM 3rd

COUNTY

McKinley

CODE

031

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	N/A IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic Gp.	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER

Grazing & Woodcutting

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Multiple ownership: see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bureau of Land Management Land Status Maps

STREET & NUMBER

900 La Plata Highway

CITY, TOWN

Farmington,

STATE

NM 87401

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

see continuation sheet

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL private

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

see continuation sheet

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The 40 sites included in the thematic nomination belong to the Anasazi culture, with occupation dates estimated for the Pueblo III period dating from A.D. 1175 to 1275. These dates are based on ceramic counts from all sites included here. Most of the sites are remarkably similar in layout and construction. Walls are built of roughly shaped tabular sandstone, while others are constructed of pecked and smoothed blocks of softer sandstone. Some sites have evidence of jacal walls. Almost all of the sites have structures and mound relief indicates that the structures were one story in height. Room counts range from 2 rooms and 1 kiva to 50-75 ground floor rooms and 13 kivas. The kivas are generally located in front of and east of the room block. In addition to the room block and kiva(s), each site also has a well-defined plaza forming a semi-circle beyond the kiva and surrounded by construction rubble and sandstone spalls mixed with ceramics, chipped stone, and ash and charcoal deposits. The density of this artifact scatter and trash midden is highly variable.

In addition to the structural complexes, three single isolated subsurface structures (kivas or pithouses) have been recorded. These isolated features do not appear to be tied directly to nearby sites because of the break in the artifact scatter. The few ceramics associated with these features date to the late Pueblo III period as given above. Three prehistoric road segments have been identified on aerial photography and portions have been verified on the ground. These roads are assumed to date to the Pueblo III period because of their association with datable sites.

Site mounds are typically located on ridges in pinyon and juniper woodlands or in the vegetative breaks between sage and pinyon and juniper and are concentrated at elevations between 6800' and 7400'. Site density varies from isolated sites to clusters of three to twelve sites that cover 10 to 80 acres of land each.

Ceramics are dominated by a variety of utility wares and McElmo Black-on-white. Other ceramic types are present in lesser frequencies and include Chaco-McElmo B/W, Mesa Verde B/W, White Mountain Red Wares, St. John's Polychrome, Wingate B/R, and several unidentified types with mineral paint.

Chipped stone material types include chalcedony and chert, petrified wood, and fine-grained quartzite. These types are all presumably available in areas near the proposed district, although no distinctive source areas have been identified. Nonlocal, or exotic, materials have also been identified and include obsidian from the Jemez Mountains to the east, from Grants Ridge to the south, and from the Red Hill area to the southwest. Also identified as an exotic was a chert known as mossy yellow or leopard chert thought to come from the vicinity of Zuni Pueblo.

There has been very little vandalism in the area and none of the disturbance appears to be recent. Most structures have been reduced to rubble mounds, but these sites are in excellent condition and some have standing walls up to 6' in height. Many sites, if

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excavated, would probably have two to three feet of standing wall in the rooms. This estimate is based on the condition and height of walls exposed in some sites. Floors and floor features are expected. Many of the kivas do not appear to have masonry walls but may have simply been excavated, stabilized, and plastered in a manner similar to pithouse construction. The nature of the plaza surface is unknown. Trash concentrations vary greatly and condition is dependent on the surface exposure and slope. Some of the trash deposits appear to have a fair amount of depth, while others have been heavily eroded through natural processes. Generally, site condition appears to be environmentally stable and undisturbed.

Archeological data potential in the area is extremely high. Subsurface deposits are known to exist as a result of stabilization efforts at CM 100 (LA 15278), within the project area, and CM 156, a site located west of the thematic area. At CM 100, areas adjacent to walls were cleared to replace and stabilize wall mortar and a limited number of test pits were excavated to determine cultural depth and stratigraphy and to aid in identifying features. Excavations at CM 156 exposed walls built in a variety of construction styles. A flagstone floor, slab-lined hearths, and post holes were also found. Excavations in the CM 156 kiva revealed a well-defined floor, fire pit and ash pit, and a sipapu. This kiva had mud walls and was only partially lined with masonry. It is expected that other sites on Chaco Mesa would yield similar kinds of data and that the data would be in situ and undisturbed. Larger sites on the mesa are expected to contain walls, intact floors, and floor features, and in situ deposits suitable for the collection of analytical material. More complete site descriptions follow this discussion.

[REDACTED]

New Mexico. Sites proposed for inclusion in the Pueblo III Chaco Mesa thematic nomination [REDACTED]

The area is relatively isolated. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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averages about 6500'. Geologically, Chaco Mesa is formed in layers of Pictured Cliff sandstone, Lewis shale, and Cliff House sandstone, the upper member of the Mesa Verde group. Precipitation averages 10 to 14 inches per year. The area is drained by Chaco Wash. Vegetation is primarily within the Upper Sonoran life zone, including pinyon, juniper, sage, and a variety of other shrubs and grasses. Some ponderosa is found in the higher elevations (Vivian 1960).

Four cultural resource inventories have been conducted in the proposed thematic area. The earliest and most expansive was an intensive reconnaissance by R. Gwinn Vivian and Gordon Vivian in the mid-to-late 1950s. The Vivians recorded both Navajo and Anasazi sites with the Navajo data used as the basis for Gwinn's master's thesis (Vivian 1960). More recently, the Division of Contract Archeology conducted linear inventories for seismic testing within and around the thematic area (Swift 1983). The Office of Contract Archeology also conducted a linear inventory for a CO₂ R.O.W. (Donaldson 1983) and recorded several sites which are included in this nomination. The R.O.W. application has since been withdrawn. The Bureau of Land Management initiated a reconnaissance of the area in the spring of 1984. This effort focused on relocating sites identified by the Vivians and recording them under currently accepted standards, and compiling information on other previously recorded sites. At present this work is approximately 40% complete, with 44 of an estimated 100 sites recorded. Forty of these sites are included in this initial nomination.

In summary, the area is isolated and, as a result, most sites are undisturbed. They contain in situ deposits and intact structural features. Almost no inventory or research has taken place, therefore initial work in the area could be focused in a variety of ways. There are numerous research problems that could be successfully addressed because of the area's high data potential. The conditions and potential in the Chaco Mesa area are unique and warrant the recognition and protection offered by the National Register of Historic Places.

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CONCORDANCE LIST

<u>Laboratory of Anthropology #</u>	<u>BLM #</u>	<u>field # or name</u>
LA 50,000	NM-01-32700	Chacra 1
LA 50,001	NM-01-32701	Chacra 2
LA 15,278	NM-01-32713	CM 100
LA 50,013	NM-01-32714	CM 101
LA 50,014	NM-01-32715	CM 102
LA 50,015	NM-01-32716	CM 102A
LA 50,016	NM-01-32717	CM 103
LA 50,017	NM-01-32718	CM 104
LA 50,018	NM-01-32719	CM 104A
LA 50,019	NM-01-32720	CM 105
LA 50,020	NM-01-32721	CM 106
LA 50,021	NM-01-32722	CM 106A
LA 50,022	NM-01-32723	CM 107
LA 50,023	NM-01-32724	CM 118
LA 50,024	NM-01-32725	CM 108
LA 50,025	NM-01-32726	CM 109
LA 50,026	NM-01-32727	CM 110
LA 50,027	NM-01-32728	CM 111
LA 50,028	NM-01-32729	CM 112
LA 50,030	NM-01-32731	CM 114
LA 50,031	NM-01-32732	CM 115
LA 50,033	NM-01-32734	CM 117
LA 50,034	NM-01-32735	CM 117A
LA 50,035	NM-01-32736	CM 117B
LA 50,036	NM-01-32737	100-118
LA 50,037	NM-01-32738	105-118

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LA 50,038	NM-01-32739	CM-119
LA 50,044	NM-01-32745	
LA 50,071	NM-01-32772	CM 148
LA 50,072	NM-01-32773	CM 94
LA 50,074	NM-01-32775	CM 181
LA 50,077	NM-01-32778	181-94
LA 50,080	NM-01-32781	Schaafsma Ruin
LA 45,780	NM-01-32121	OCA:107:52
LA 45,781	NM-01-32122	OCA:107:53
LA 45,782	NM-01-32123	OCA:107:54
LA 45,784	NM-01-32125	OCA:107:56
LA 45,785	NM-01-32126	OCA:107:57
LA 45,786	NM-01-32127	OCA:107:58
LA 45,789	NM-01-32130	OCA:107:61

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES A.D. 1175-1275

BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

With the exception of [REDACTED] contains the densest known concentration of Pueblo III sites in the northwest quarter of New Mexico. These sites appear to form the basis of a major post-Chacoan, Pueblo III occupation [REDACTED]. Investigators have speculated that remnant [REDACTED] groups moved onto Chaco Mesa during and after the Chacoan abandonment (Donaldson 1983; Vivian and Mathews 1965; Wait 1976). This movement probably began sometime in the mid-A.D. 1100s.

Gillespie and Powers (1983:ii) address the relationship of changes in regional settlement patterns and past environment in [REDACTED] during the A.D. 1100s and believe that portions of the Chacoan population moved "to slightly higher and more mesic basin edge locations resembling the earlier settlement distribution of the Basketmaker III - Pueblo I periods. This shift also suggests a return to less integrated and localized socio-economic systems, similar to those of the pre-classic Chaco era."

The above statement provides an interesting research focus for the Chaco Mesa study area. As noted earlier the Chaco Mesa settlement pattern varies from the earlier Chacoan pattern in that the community integration and focus obvious [REDACTED] and the outliers appears to be absent on the mesa. Surfcially, at least, it would appear that the Chaco Mesa sites fit very nicely into Gillespie and Powers' environmental and settlement orientation.

Almost all of the Pueblo III Chaco Mesa sites are pristine and site condition is excellent. Data potential is high and there are numerous research questions which can be addressed, many which are relevant to investigating post-Chacoan adaptations. Others may be used to assist in proving or negating Gillespie and Powers' (1983) hypothesis. Research questions include

1. a comparison of Chaco Mesa settlement patterns with Basketmaker III - Pueblo I settlement patterns and the contrast with Classic Chacoan patterns.
2. determination of the environmental conditions at the time of occupation and again make comparisons with BM III - PI conditions.
3. determine the subsistence base and season of use and compare as above.
4. attempt to determine the Chaco Mesa population's point of origin; i.e., Chaco Canyon, Mesa Verde, etc.

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5. determine more accurately the period of occupation.
6. determine the construction techniques for the room blocks and kivas.
7. identify room function and use of space (surface rooms, kiva or pithouse, plaza, etc.).
8. continue verification procedures for prehistoric road alignments and determine construction techniques and present suggestions for function.
9. identify evidence to prove or disprove the existence of a structured social organization, task specialization, and variation in function between small sites, larger sites (LA 15278), and cliff dwellings. Compare results with BM III - PI organization.
10. look at settlement patterns and compare mesa top to valley bottom and bench location. Determine functional or subsistence variability of topographic location and establish whether or not mesa top clusters are communities in the Chacoan sense or whether all sites function on an individual, family-oriented basis.

The above research questions cover a variety of topics but generally focus on comparison of the Pueblo III Chaco Mesa environment, subsistence base, settlement pattern and social organization with similar elements of the BM III - PI occupation in and near [REDACTED]. Investigation of the above issues could lead to additional information regarding the Chacoan collapse, abandonment, and subsequent adaptations.

Donaldson (1983:81) states that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] averaging one site per 10 acres in some areas.

If the Chacoan adaptation, which was probably based on runoff agriculture and regional exchange, was beginning to fail, it may be that the Chacra Mesa occupation represents a new adaptation. Instead of communities aggregated around large central ceremonial sites and outliers [as in the earlier Chaco occupation], the Chacra manifestations are scattered three to 15 room pueblos, almost all with kivas. Although some of these are clustered in open sage areas, this may be the function of the vegetation rather than of social manifestations. No great....kivas were noted within these clusters. Several large pueblos (LA 15278 and Raton Well) have been noted on and near Chacra Mesa and they were proposed to have served as centers for the surrounding Pueblo III communities (Vivian 1974b; Wait 1976). Their apparent uniqueness, however,

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suggests that this centralized function was not a dominant factor in the community as a whole. [Prehistoric road segments are present but their function cannot be determined at this time and they do not as yet point to a comparable network similar to the expansive and complex Classic Chacoan network.]

Site location differs from the Chacoan norm as much as the settlement pattern. Although a few Pueblo III sites were noted in some canyons of Chacra Mesa, by far the majority were situated [REDACTED] ...The predominant mesa top location suggests that the agricultural/adaptation was one of dry-farming using water conservation methods, rather than the run-off dependent water-control systems noted in Chaco and at many outliers (Vivian 1974b; Marshall et al 1979). Some akchin-like farming may have continued to have been pursued in the canyons.

The Pueblo III occupation of Chacra is especially significant because it represents a little-known attempt by Chacoan groups to readjust to their changing environment. Mesa Verde groups, or at least strong Mesa Verde traits, were incorporated into this occupation. Related occupations are rare,....and while the Chacra community appears to have succeeded for some time, it is likely that the mesa was generally abandoned by A.D. 1250 [or earlier].

Donaldson 1983:84-85

The Chaco Mesa occupation was relatively short-lived, lasting perhaps 100 to 150 years at the most. Higher elevations may have provided adequate rainfall to support dry-land farming, at least on a short term basis. The less harsh environment may also have allowed greater subsistence flexibility with better opportunities for hunting and gathering to supplement agricultural production. Eventually though, Chaco Mesa must not have had the attributes required for a successful, long term occupation and was abandoned, with occupants probably moving into areas with more permanent or reliable water sources.

It is important that the Pueblo III Chaco Mesa sites be recognized and preserved for future research and interpretation because of the likely relationship to Chacoan abandonment and population movement. As stated earlier, Chaco Mesa contains the densest known concentration of Pueblo III sites on [REDACTED] The sites offer tremendous information potential for addressing the latest known prehistoric occupation of the area. These sites therefore are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "d" and are significant at the local, regional, state, and national levels.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see continuation sheets

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA See Item 7 continuation sheets for the acreage, verbal boundary description, and UTM coordinates of each site.

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

LouAnn Jacobson, Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

Bureau of Land Management

DATE

2/6/85

STREET & NUMBER

900 La Plata Highway

TELEPHONE

505-325-3581

CITY OR TOWN

Farmington

STATE

NM 87401

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Thomas W. Hulse 3-20-85
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

John J. R. [Signature]

TITLE

Preservation Officer, Senior Archeologist, BCM

DATE

6/13/85

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

See Continuation sheet for [Signature]
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Donaldson, Marcia

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Gillespie, William B., and Robert P. Powers

1983 Regional settlement changes and past environment in the San Juan Basin, northwestern New Mexico. Paper prepared for the second Anasazi Symposium, Salmon Ruin, Farmington, N.M. February 10-12, 1983.

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Phibbs, Donal C.

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Swift, Marilyn

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USDI, Bureau of Land Management

1978 Preservation protection workbook: Reservoir Site - CM 100 Phase III. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe.

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1974a Letter to Leo Flynn. Bureau of Land Management, Albuquerque District Office, U.S. Department of the Interior.

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Vivian, Gordon, and Tom W. Mathews

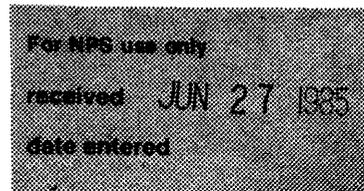
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Wait, Walter (editor)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Chaco Mesa Pueblo III Thematic Resources
State McKinley County, NEW MEXICO

Conn 8/2/85

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Archeological Site #LA 15278
(Reservoir Site; CM 100)

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

2. Archeological Site #LA 45,780

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

3. Archeological Site #LA 45,781

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

4. Archeological Site #LA 45,782

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

5. Archeological Site #LA 45,784

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

6. Archeological Site #LA 45,785

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

7. Archeological Site #LA 45,786

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

8. Archeological Site #LA 45,789

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

9. Archeological Site #LA 50,000

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

10. Archeological Site #LA 50,001

~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper
Attest

Gronne H. Stewart 8/2/85

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National Park Service

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Chaco Mesa Pueblo III Thematic Resources
State McKinley County, NEW MEXICO

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 11. Archeological Site #LA 50,013 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 101)
- 12. Archeological Site #LA 50,014 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 102)
- 13. Archeological Site #LA 50,015 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 102A)
- 14. Archeological Site #LA 50,016 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 103)
- X 15. Archeological Site #LA 50,017 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 104)
- 16. Archeological Site #LA 50,018 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 105)
- 17. Archeological Site #LA 50,019 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 105)
- 18. Archeological Site #LA 50,020 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 106)
- 19. Archeological Site #LA 50,021 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 107)
- 20. Archeological Site #LA 50,022 ~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper Gyenne A. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
(CM 107)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Chaco Mesa Pueblo III Thematic Resources
State McKinley County, NEW MEXICO

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 21. Archeological Site #LA 50,023
(CM 118) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 22. Archeological Site #LA 50,024
(CM 108) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 23. Archeological Site #LA 50,025
(CM 109) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 24. Archeological Site #LA 50,026
(CM 110) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 25. Archeological Site #LA 50,027
(CM 111) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 26. Archeological Site #LA 50,028
(CM 112) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 27. Archeological Site #LA 50,030
(CM 114) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 28. Archeological Site #LA 50,031
(CM 115) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 29. Archeological Site #LA 50,033
(CM 117) ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 30. Archeological Site #LA 50,034 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Yvonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____

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National Park Service

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Chaco Mesa Pueblo III Thematic Resources
State McKinley County, NEW MEXICO

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 31. Archeological Site #LA 50,035 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper retired 8/2/85
Attest Gyonne D. Stewart 10/9/85
- 32. Archeological Site #LA 50,036 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 33. Archeological Site #LA 50,037 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 34. Archeological Site #LA 50,038 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 35. Archeological Site #LA 50,044 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 36. Archeological Site #LA 50,071 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
(CM 148) Attest _____
- 37. Archeological Site #LA 50,072 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
(CM 94) Attest _____
- 38. Archeological Site #LA 50,074 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
(CM 181) Attest _____
- 39. Archeological Site #LA 50,077 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____
- 40. Archeological Site #LA 50,080 ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Gyonne D. Stewart 8/2/85
Attest _____