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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Gallina Culture Developments in North Central New Mexico

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Gallina - an unsuccessful high altitude adaptation in northern New Mexico from A.D. 1050 to 1300

C. Geographical Data

[redacted]

[x] See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Evan D. DeBloois — 3-16-89

Signature of certifying official — Date

U.S.D.A. Forest Service

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

John Knoerl — 5/19/89

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register — Date

Since prehistoric cultures are archeological constructs based on assemblages of material traits, it is not possible to draw a precise boundary between one culture area and the next. Additionally, culture area boundaries change through time. The above boundary delineation should be viewed with these caveats in mind.

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

Name of Context: Gallina - an unsuccessful high altitude adaptation in northern New Mexico from A.D. 1050 to 1300.

Introduction:

Although the prehistoric Gallina Culture, located in a relatively small geographical area in the north central New Mexico highlands, is clearly related to other Anasazi cultural groups in the Four Corners area of the Southwestern United States, the Gallina are characterized by relatively unique forms of architecture and material culture as well as patterns of subsistence, settlement and social organization in comparison to nearby contemporaneous cultures. The culture area is well bounded and is fairly homogeneous both geologically and environmentally. The archeological record indicates Gallina occupation of their highland area beginning sometime after A.D. 1050 and lasting to sometime prior to A.D. 1300, the entire span of occupation being about 250 years. This relatively short span of time suggests that the Gallina were unable to adapt culturally to the environmental niche they had come to occupy about ten generations earlier.

Gallina Area Physical Environment:

The Gallina Culture area is situated roughly on the boundary between the Southern Rocky Mountain Province and the Colorado Plateau Province (Fenneman 1931) and is characterized by high mesas dissected by intermittent drainages. Topography in the western portion of the area was formed by the Nacimeinto Uplift which has created high mesas that slope gently toward the west. Drainage of the area is by numerous small intermittent streams that flow both north and south into LLeguas Canyon, which in turn drains in an easterly direction to the Gallinas River. The eastern portion is topographically characterized by numerous small gently sloping hogbacks which trend north-south. The intervening canyons drain south into the Gallinas River or east into the Chama River.

Elevation of the area ranges from 6000 feet in the valley bottoms to over 9000 feet on the mesa tops. Vegetation varies from sage brush in the valleys, through Pinyon and Juniper on the slopes and lower ridgetops to Ponderosa with scattered Fir on the north exposures and mesa tops. Yearly average moisture is 16.4 inches while the average annual temperature is 77.9 degrees F. Typical of most semiarid regions, the Gallina Culture area receives most of its moisture during the months of July through September. There are an average of 117 frost free days but this can vary greatly from year to year.

Gallina Cultural Developments:

Although there are occasional contrary opinions most investigators in the Gallina area accept the proposition, based on material trait comparisons, that the Gallina Culture which developed in the highland area surrounding the Continental Divide, derived from earlier manifestations in the Gobernador Canyon - Navajo Reservoir area of the San Juan River. Gobernador Canyon lies to the northwest of the Gallina area at a lower elevation. Archeologists working in the Navajo Reservoir area have defined a sequence of dated prehistoric phases as follows: Los Pinos - A.D. 1 to 400; Sambrito - A.D. 400 to 700; Rosa - A.D. 700 to 850; Piedra - A.D. 850 to 950; and Arboles - A.D. 950 to 1050.

☒ See continuation sheet

In one widely accepted scheme of prehistoric events the populace, or some portion of the populace, of the Upper San Juan area were driven upstream (i.e., to the southeast) by valley bottom headward cutting during an erosional cycle of the late 800s and much of the 900s. These dates include the time of the Rosa and Piedra phases. A second developmental scheme holds that various horticultural populations, including those that eventually became the Gallina, were forced to the peripheries of the San Juan Basin by higher level cultural developments in the Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde areas (Stuart and Gauthier 1981). In this scheme as well as that which postulates an erosion cycle as the cause of population movement, the result would have been the same: agricultural or horticultural people from the San Juan River area would have had to adapt their technology and subsistence practices to higher elevation areas.

The upstream movement of people during Rosa-Piedra times, ending about A.D. 950, occurred in the northern portion of the territory defined here as the Gallina Culture area. The earliest tree-ring dated Gallina site is A.D. 1059. The site, however, is located in the southern portion of the Gallina area. Thus a chronological gap of 100 to 150 years exists between the end of the Piedra phase and the currently recognized emergence of the Gallina (Dick 1976). Some feel that there is no gap but rather a continuum of trait changes which eventually come to be recognized as Gallina (Ellis 1976, Peckham 1963). Others are convinced that this apparent gap is a result of investigative bias, i.e., we have not looked closely at the territory between Rosa-Piedra manifestations and the southern portion of the Gallina area. Despite the apparent gap, the postulated continuity is so commonly accepted that some authors speak of the Gallina Culture as the Gallina Phase of the Rosa-Piedra sequence.

Various investigators have proposed phase names to cover this intervening time period. The suggestions are: Bancos by Dittert (Beckett, Bussey and Naylor n.d.), Largo by Dick (1976), and Arboles and Bancos (Rosa Gallina Transitional) by Ellis (1976). In any event the antecedents to the Gallina were at least in the northern part of the region prior to A.D. 1000 (Broster and Ireland 1984). It is not until shortly after A.D. 1100, some would argue (Seaman 1976), that the Gallina had become culturally distinct. The period during which the Gallina Culture was developing as a distinct cultural entity coincides with the peak period of cultural florescence at Mesa Verde in southern Colorado not far to the north. Even more impressive cultural events were occurring in Chaco Canyon at this time where there eventually developed a complex system (characterized by some as a low level state system) with dominion over a vast territory in the San Juan Basin and perhaps beyond. Chaco Canyon is but

(See Continuation Sheet # 3)

a short distance west of the Gallina area. Despite the recognized widespread influence of cultural developments in nearby Chaco Canyon and at Mesa Verde during the postulated early portion of Gallina developments, the Gallina are characterized by a definite lack of archeologically recognizable contacts with these influential centers. Thus the Gallina appear to have been culturally isolated.

In their highland setting, the Gallina were also physiographically isolated and are sometimes characterized as regressive when compared to the Puebloan centers of Chaco and Mesa Verde. This characterization is based primarily on the presence of above ground structures co-existing with subterranean houses in the Gallina area when the majority of the rest of the Anasazi were living exclusively in above ground communal houses. Additionally, the Gallina lacked ceremonial structures which were common in other Anasazi areas. Artifact assemblages found on Gallina sites usually include lithic debitage and tools, ground stone, plain grey and black-on-grey ceramics as well as coarse and plain utility wares. Cultural materials that have been attributed exclusively to the Gallina include the pointed bottom ceramic vessel, clay elbow pipes with "feet", three-notched axes, deeply side-notched willow leaf-shaped chipped stone knives, antler tools and comb arrow shaft polishers and straightners. There is some debate, however, as to the exclusive association of these artifactual materials with the Gallina.

Gallina sites are found in the high valleys, on mesa tops and spread along ridge tops within the area defined above. The Gallina never developed the spectacular large multi-roomed pueblos characteristic of some regions of the Southwest at this time. Throughout the Gallina Phase sites continue to be relatively small and widely dispersed over the landscape. Gallina habitation sites are basically three kinds. Most common are numerous isolated one or two room homesteads. A variation on the isolated homestead includes a stockade surrounding the dwelling(s) and associated features. One stockaded settlement was excavated by Seaman (1976). It has been postulated that these settlements were defensive in nature, but that view has come under some question (Dick 1976). In addition there are sites consisting of a number of habitation structures grouped together around some central feature, generally a tower. Such structures, although relatively near one another, remain non-contiguous and are found scattered at distances of 50 to 100 meters apart along a single topographic feature such as a ridge top. Late in their occupation of the area the Gallina began to adopt the cliff house, consisting of a number of contiguous habitation rooms, much like an apartment building, constructed within rocky alcoves on steeply sloping, sometimes vertical, terrain. Individual habitation structures within clustered communities and at isolated homestead sites are various

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

combinations of pit houses and surface, or semi-subsurface, masonry dwellings. As noted, Gallina towers are typically associated with clustered communities. Clustered communities, isolated homesteads and cliff houses have various associated storage structures. Water reservoir features have been recorded at some clustered community sites.

Two additional kinds of sites are non-habitational. One type is identified by Ellis (1982) as a hunting and gathering camp. Ellis conducted excavations a several such sites in the Canjilon Mountains in the northeastern portion of the Gallina area. Evidence from the sites indicated rather intensive but seasonal occupation. The sites are marked by scattered sherds and lithics and various rock alignments indicative of the locations of crude temporary structures and perhaps agricultural activity. The other type of Gallina site consists of agricultural features such as check dams, garden borders and terraces. These sites provide evidence of the technological aspect of Gallina agricultural practices.

Soon after the Gallina emerged as a distinctive culture around A.D. 1100 there is a hiatus in building activity as indicated by tree ring samples, although this may well be attributable to the relatively small number of excavated sites. Beginning in the early 1200s, tree ring dates indicate a resumption of building activity (Robinson and Warren 1971, Robinson, Harril and Warren 1974) . During the environmentally stressful times of the middle 1200s warfare seems to be indicated in the Gallina region by the movement of the people to defensive positions, evidence of burned houses, and the appearance of tower structures. Relatively few Gallina structures have been excavated, but of those that have, a surprisingly large number have been found to be burned. Those that are burned contain household contents intact, and sometimes charred remains of the inhabitants are present. Some form of strife, either internal, external or both, is suggested, although some researchers discount this possibility.

Current evidence indicates that in the mid to late 1200s the Gallina began to construct and occupy cliff house type dwellings, although only six such sites are known for the entire culture area. None of the six can be considered large by general Southwestern standards. The appearance of cliff houses in the Gallina area does indicate a rather marked change over the previous two centuries in the elements of community patterning and cohesiveness or social proxemics. However, clustered communities and isolated homestead sites comprised of scattered surface and pit house dwellings continue to exist according to some tree-ring dated sites of such types. In any event cliff houses appear on the scene shortly before the Gallina

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

area is known to have been abandoned. Whether this abandonment occurred as a single widespread event or as a series of separate but related events over a span of time is not known. If it did occur over a span of time, the time period appears to have been relatively brief. The cause(s) of abandonment are subject to debate. Some archeologist believe that the people moved further south into the Jemez area (Cordell 1979; Ford, Schroeder and Peckham 1972).

National Register Considerations:

Gallina sites are regarded as significant in New Mexico prehistory at the level of the State. Individual sites may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria C and/or D.

Criterion C

The Gallina cliff house, which is one of the property types discussed below, possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association sufficient to qualify for the National Register. In addition cliff house sites typically embody characteristics in architectural construction techniques that are distinctive of the Gallina culture during the time period from A.D. 1050 to 1300, and thus qualify under criterion "c".

Gallina cliff houses were constructed largely within the recesses of caves or rock shelters in cliff faces. Although various exposed portions of dwellings and associated features are weathered and deteriorated to various degrees, the protected environment of major portions of cliff houses has led to preservation of walls, roofs, doorways, internal features and structural wooden beams. Thus they have considerable remaining architectural integrity.

Criterion D

The principal significance of many Gallina sites is that they have yielded or may be likely to yield information important to prehistory in the Gallina area.

Past excavations of Gallina sites have generally been directed toward collecting data pertaining to Gallina material culture and architectural form. The raw data generated by this research has been poorly reported in the literature, but various summary articles based on this data have contributed considerably to our

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

understanding of Gallina culture history (Bahti 1949; Blumenthal 1940; Ellis 1976; Green 1962, 1964; Green, Danfelser and Vivian 1958; Hibben 1938, 1948, 1949). One relatively recent project in which a number of sites were excavated was directed toward collecting of environmental data as a means of explaining abandonment of the region by the Gallina; a summary article on the environmental findings has appeared (Mackey and Holbrook 1978), but the excavation data has not been published in detail. There has been little attempt to answer questions dealing with the region as a whole or aimed at understanding the processes at work in formation of the "Gallina Phase", in maintenance of the Gallina Culture system in their high altitude setting or the cause(s) for abandonment of the region. However, many Gallina sites have a potential to produce data that would help answer such processual questions.

The approach adopted here in considering the research potential of sites in the Gallina area is a culture systemic perspective. This approach recognizes that archeological sites do not occur as isolated phenomena. Although archeological sites are spatially discreet locations at which some past human activity occurred, such activity took place within cultural systems. The entirety of a system can not be expected to be represented at any single site. For example, on a prehistoric level the participants in a given cultural system hunted specific types of game in specific settings, visited different quarry sources for different kinds of raw material, planted and nurtured crops in a variety of environmentally favorable locations, constructed their habitation dwellings so as to minimize travel distances to essential resources, exploited a variety of naturally occurring edible resources on a seasonal basis, placed religious shrines in various locations, traveled different trails to different trade locations, etc. Such variety in human behavior produced in the archeological record a variety of sites of different sizes, varied locations and varied artifact and feature content. Taken together the whole spectrum of different kinds of sites is representative of a complete behavioral system. Geographically cultural systems are expressed over relatively wide regions.

Adoption of a systemic perspective is considered essential to processual studies of prehistory. Rather than simply reconstructing phases of culture history or describing past lifeways, processual studies of prehistory seek to explain changes in human behavior through time. From a culture systemic perspective culture systems are viewed as being comprised of subsystems, the interaction of which define the system as a whole. One can think of subsystems as structural elements of a larger system. There is functional integration among and between these structural elements such that, if there are changes in one subsystem, there are resultant accomodative changes in other interacting subsystems. This structural-functional perspective of

(See Continuation Sheet #7)

culture systems offers a useful theoretical framework in which to conceptualize human behavior. At the same time it has a built in mechanism to account for change through time.

In order to pursue processual questions regarding changes that took place in the Gallina area between A.D. 1050 and 1300, it is considered necessary to gather data within a framework built around the notion of interacting subsystems. Although numerous cultural subsystems can be defined, those that are deemed useful in understanding a cultural system at the apparent level of complexity of the Gallina Culture are the folowing:

1. Technology - the technology of prehistoric peoples can tell us a great deal regarding the nature of their interaction with their environment. Technology is integrally related to construction of housing, agricultural practices, foraging practices and hunting practices. It can be important in intergroup exchange and, in general, can be informative regarding the level of socio-cultural complexity.

2. Subsistence - human groups must eat in order to survive. The Gallina, like so many prehistoric peoples, subsisted through a combination of agricultue, foraging and hunting. Subsistence is closely related to environment, and knowledge of the relative importance of these three elements of subsistence can help us understand what would have happened in the face of environmental fluctuation and change. Technology is also functionally interrelated to subsistence in that technological innovation can increase the efficiency of agricultural production or hunting success or natural resource extractive capability.

3. Settlement - the distribution of sites over the landscape can be one of the most important clues to all other facets of culture systems. For example, many sites will be situated in proximity to essential resources such as water, suitable agricultural land, or hunting territory. In situations where inter-group trade is important, some sites will be located so as to facilitate coming together for trade activity. Settlement patterns can be strong indicators of social organization. For example, the distribution of sites in a culture organized at a band level would contrast markedly with that of a culture at a state level.

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

4. Exchange or trade - human groups carry out economic interaction with other groups for various reasons. For example, trade can provide goods and raw materials not locally available or it can function as a mechanism of cementing alliances between groups. Trade relations and the types of goods, services and raw materials that are exchanged are reflections of environmental elements, subsistence practices, settlement characteristics and social organization.

5. Demography - the size of a human population, its rates of growth or decline, its density and its distribution are significantly related to technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, exchange and organization. One element in considering demography is migration into and out of a given territory, both of which are very important considerations in the case of the Gallina.

6. Social organization - the manner in which a human group is organized can be significant in their ability to cope with various environmental and cultural stresses. Social organization is reflected in subsistence practices, settlement patterns, exchange and demography.

7. Physical environment - although environment can not be regarded as a subsystem of culture in a strict sense, all culture systems function within physical environmental contexts. Environmental change can occur as a result of human activity or it can occur independent of human activity. In any case environmental change can initiate changes in human behavior, and changes in human behavior can lead to environmental change, precipitating further change in human behavior, etc. For analytical purposes environment can be treated as a subsystem that is functionally interrelated to the cultural subsystems discussed above.

There are a number of important research questions dealing with processual issues that can be addressed through archeological studies in the Gallina area. The following processual questions are framed such that it will be necessary to gather pertinent data in terms of Gallina technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, trade relations, demography, social organization and paleo-environment.

Research Questions

Question 1. Although the question of the origin of the Gallina Culture can not be regarded as resolved, if we assume that the roots of the Gallina Culture are to be found in the lower elevation riverine setting of the San Juan River, did

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

the gradual move to a higher, mountainous, forested environment affect Gallina technology, subsistence and trade relations? If so, how? Can we discern definable differences in these subsystems between Rosa-Piedra Phase sites and sites at various temporal levels in the Gallina sequence?

Question 2. As the Gallina found it necessary to adapt to new environmental conditions, was there a recognizable effect to their settlement system? If so, was this effect eventually reflected in Gallina social organization?

Question 3. Once the Gallina were established in their high elevation setting, what strategies were employed to maintain the continuity and cohesiveness of their culture system? Is the dispersive settlement system of the Gallina a response to limited subsistence potential, both agricultural and natural, of their high altitude environment? Do settlement densities reflect the extent of resource catchment areas controlled by definable groups?

Question 4. Is the picture of Gallina as a culturally isolated group a valid one? Were they generally cut off from influential developments in nearby Chaco Canyon and at Mesa Verde? If peaceful interaction and alliance formation with these culturally dominant groups were absent (i.e., trade or exchange of commodities, services and raw materials, intermarriage, etc.), is this somehow related to the evidence of warfare and violence often found in excavated Gallina sites?

Question 5. Gallina occupation of the highland area surrounding the Continental Divide was relatively short lived in comparison to other occupation sequences in the Southwest. Was the abandonment of the Gallina area due to an inability to culturally adapt to the environmental setting per se? Was it fostered by unusually strong pertubations in climate and precipitation? What role, if any, did violence and warfare play in abandonment of the region?

Given the general nature of processual research and the preceding specific processual questions, it should be apparent that such questions can not be answered by excavating any given archeological site. Answers to such questions must be approached in an incremental fashion. Excavation of a particular site may supply only one small piece to the puzzle or may reveal a set of circumstances that will only be recognized as a significant behavioral pattern after excavation of a number of sites. We must recognize that we are dealing with differing levels of abstraction. Since we can not excavate a specific Gallina site and obtain data

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

pertaining to the entire Gallina culture system occupying hundreds of square miles and persisting through time for about 250 years, we need to view the data potential of a particular site from this perspective. If we are to answer questions like those posed above, we need to look at cultures as whole systems comprised of functionally integrated subsystems. What becomes important in research at the scale of an entire system is that we gather our data within a consistent theoretical framework whose complexity is appropriate to the level of complexity of our research questions.

Prehistoric properties documented within the Gallina area are likely to yield data that will allow us to characterize and define the parameters of Gallina technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, trade relations, demography, social organization and environment. Once these subsystems are better understood, we can begin to assess how changes in one may have been accommodated by changes in the others. As our understanding increases we should be able to attempt explanation of Gallina behavioral change at the systemic level.

Property Types:

Gallina cultural adaptation to the Continental Divide area resulted in numerous archeological sites distributed throughout the culture area. For analytical and research purposes it is desirable to reduce these sites to a small number of property types. These property types provide a kind of data bank from which we can withdraw information to help us answer our questions regarding the processes at work in Gallina culture change. Gallina property types are:

1. Isolated Homesteads
2. Clustered Communities
3. Cliff Houses
4. Hunting-gathering Sites
5. Agricultural Terrace Sites

Sites representative of each property type have a potential to provide data that will lead to better and better definition of the parameters of Gallina technology, subsistence, settlement patterns, trade relations, demography, social organization and environmental conditions in effect at the time. The significance of a property type lies in its potential to provide such data. Table 1 presents a graphic summary of Gallina property types in relation to research potential as defined by a set of cultural subsystems. Discussions of the significance and data requirements of individual property types is provided in Section F in much more specific terms.

(See Continuation Sheet #11)

Property Types	Data Potential of Gallina Culture Subsystems						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Isolated Homestead	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clustered Community	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cliff House	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hunting-gathering Site	X	X	X	--	X	X	X
Agricultural Terrace Site	X	X	X	--	--	--	X

Table 1: Data potential of Gallina property types.

Key for Table 1.

1. Technological Subsystem
2. Subsistence Subsystem
3. Settlement Subsystem
4. Exchange Subsystem
5. Demographic Subsystem
6. Social Organization Subsystem
7. Environment Subsystem

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type Isolated Gallina Homestead

II. Description

Archeological survey in the Gallina area has revealed numerous locations marked by the presence of scattered pottery and chipped stone artifacts in association with the remains of structures. Most commonly one or two structures, sometimes three or more, occur in proximity to one another; in some cases they are contiguous. Small sites like this are identified as isolated homesteads. Individual structures comprising isolated homesteads can be indicated by large symetrical circular depressions or by mounded heaps of soil and rock rubble. Archeological excavations

(See Continuation Sheet #12)

III. Significance

Isolated homesteads can be significant to prehistoric research in the Gallina area for several reasons. It is likely that they functioned as habitation sites for one or a few nuclear family sized social units. As such, isolated homesteads represent one element in Gallina settlement patterns, demography, and social organization. They also represent a point of articulation between the Gallina nuclear family and the physical environment. Residency at an isolated homestead is likely to have been year round, and we should find a relatively complete range of cultural items and materials at such sites indicative of Gallina technology, subsistence and exchange.

(See Continuation Sheet #13)

IV. Registration Requirements

a) National Register criteria: d.

b) areas of significance: archaeology, prehistoric archaeology

c) data requirements: Gallina isolated homesteads must have a potential to yield data in one or more of the following categories in order to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "d".

1. A site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to demonstrate culturally meaningful spatial relationships among artifacts, features, floral remains and faunal remains.

2. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding site function.

(See Continuation Sheet #14)

[X] See continuation sheet for additional property types

have shown that the depressions are the locations of pit houses, while rubble heaps indicate surface, or near surface, masonry structures. Both types of structures served as habitation dwellings for the Gallina. Often a crescent shaped heap of rubble partially surrounding the dwelling marks the location of surface masonry storage structures.

Gallina surface houses, one type of structure found at isolated homesteads, were constructed of coursed unshaped stone laid up with thick mud mortar and smaller chinking stones, with thick plaster both on the interior and exterior. In some instances the walls were over three feet thick, and individual building stones can weigh as much as 300 pounds. House floors were usually paved partially or fully with sandstone slabs. Internal features include wall benches, storage bins, vertical roof supports, deflectors, hearths, ventilators, niches, and cysts. A line through the center of the ventilator extending through the deflector and hearth generally deviates only a few degrees from true north. Feature construction, shape and orientation within the house show a remarkable predictability.

Gallina pit houses, the other type of structure found at isolated homesteads, are likewise remarkably uniform in appearance. In most pit houses diameters range from 18 to 24 feet, though occasional pit houses measure 45 feet in diameter, with depths between seven and nine feet. They can be oval or rectangular with rounded corners but are most often round to sub-rounded. Interior features of pit houses are almost identical to those of surface houses. The ventilator, deflector, and hearth are oriented on a north-south axis like surface houses. There are two partitioned bins near the south end of the house extending out from the east and west walls to a point close to the deflector. The bench, which is carved out of the native soil, encircles the northern portion of the pit house from the east storage bin to the west storage bin. Four roof supports are located in the same positions as in the surface house.

Surface "storage" rooms are relatively small, measuring from four to eight feet along a wall. Walls are variously constructed of stone masonry, poles encased in mud, coursed adobe, or a combination of all three. They are always relatively thin, between four and eight inches thick. Although such structures are often referred to as storage rooms, their function has not been completely satisfactorily determined. They have been found to contain corn, evidence of turkeys, mealing tools, and human and turkey burials.

Isolated homesteads, at least those with pit houses, may generally represent the earlier portion of Gallina occupation in their highland setting, with clustered or aggregated types of sites being later, as some researchers contend. However, some dated isolated homesteads occur fairly late in the sequence, and it may be a question of relative numbers of different types of sites through time rather than replacement of one type by another. Continuing collection of survey and excavation data will be needed to resolve the question, but chronological placement of isolated homesteads is essential to further pursuit of questions regarding interrelationships among Gallina Culture subsystems and the success or failure of attempts to adapt culturally to the mountainous area of the Continental Divide.

Excavations of Gallina sites frequently produce various datable specimens (wood, charcoal, fired hearths and obsidian) as well as cultural materials, features and other items relating directly and indirectly to technology, subsistence, storage, exchange and paleo-environment. Human remains often occur as inhumations inside and outside dwelling structures, but a number of instances are recorded in which multiple charred skeletons were found inside burned Gallina structures. These latter situations provide the basis on which some archeologists characterize the Gallina as a culture oriented toward violence and warfare. Some form of strife, either internal, external or both is surely indicated. Stockaded isolated homesteads in the Gallina area further suggest a need for defense against somebody. In any case, human remains can be informative regarding various pathologies, genetic relations, age categories and social status.

The locations of isolated homesteads themselves are the data constituting settlement patterns. Studies of the surrounding environmental setting and its resource potential can help us understand the reasons for placement of sites in particular locations. We can learn a great deal concerning Gallina social organization through studies of the density and distribution of isolated homestead once we can place them in their spatial and temporal context.

3. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding technology and settlement characteristics.

4. A site must contain faunal as well as macro- and micro-floral remains indicative of subsistence practices.

5. A site must contain datable material such as wood, charcoal, baked clay or obsidian that will permit chronological placement.

6. A site must contain items considered exotic to the Gallina area as evidence of trade relations.

7. A site must contain human remains that can be analysed to provide data on human pathologies, genetic relations and/or social status of individuals.

8. A site must contain data regarding floor space in dwellings, allowing inferences concerning the type and size of social unit which was in residence.

9. A site must contain faunal, floral and pollen data which can be used as a basis for reconstruction of paleo-environment.

(See Continuation Sheet #15)

I. **Name of Property type:** Clustered Gallina Community

II. **Description:**

To the casual observer Gallina habitation sites might appear as numerous scattered locations consisting of one or two pit houses and/or surface masonry structures (i.e., isolated homesteads as described in the previous property type). However, if distances between structure loci are carefully observed it will be noted that some structures occur in clusters or groups in association with a topographic feature such as a ridge top. The clustered, individual structures or sub-groups of one to two contiguous structures that comprise these communities remain spatially separated from other such structures. These clustered communities are locations where Gallina people were living relatively close together, but generally maintaining some separation between structures scattered at distances of 50 to 100 meters apart. Individual structures within clustered communities are pit houses, surface masonry structures and surface storage units that do not differ from habitation and storage structures at isolated Gallina homesteads. It is not necessary to describe such structures again (see discussion under isolated homestead property type).

Because of the distances between structures in clustered communities, it is often difficult in field recording of Gallina sites to determine if one is dealing with an isolated homestead or an individual component within a cluster of structures. However, the presence of an additional kind of structure, the Gallina tower, is an indicator that one is dealing with a clustered community. Gallina towers are the structures which provide a central or focal point for clustered communities. Towers are identified during survey by massive mounds of rubble. Stone masonry walls of towers are constructed in much the same way as in surface houses but are much more massive. In some instances, walls have been noted that are upwards four feet thick. Heights of towers are variable depending on location but can be as low as six feet or as high as 20 feet. There has been much discussion in the literature as to the function of Gallina towers (Ellis 1976, Dick 1976, Mackey and Green 1979). Postulated uses of towers have ranged from signaling platforms (Ellis 1976), to defense (Mackey and Green 1979), to storage (Green 1964), to ceremonial use (Wormington 1955). Sometimes interior features are comparable to those of pit houses and masonry structures, indicating use as habitations. Further investigations will be needed to clarify this problem. Towers are not unique to the Gallina and do occur in other areas of the Southwest (Broster and Ireland 1984).

Clustered Gallina communities have been recorded with associated water reservoirs. When silted-in, a water reservoir can have the appearance of a pit house depression, so that with current survey data we may not have a true picture of the number of clustered Gallina sites with associated reservoirs.

(See Continuation Sheet #16)

III. Significance:

Clustered Gallina communities, like isolated homesteads, can be significant to prehistoric research in the Gallina area for several reasons. Clustered communities may have been a type of site that developed after the Gallina were well established in their highland setting. Dating of such sites should help answer this question. In any case, they represent a different level of Gallina settlement, demography and social organization than that of the isolated homestead. With the case of clustered communities we have a relatively large number of families who have joined together (we assume) for some mutual benefit. Mutual benefits could be realized in the areas of defense, ceremony, resource sharing, and/or communal labor pools for hunting, gathering, farming and construction projects.

The environmental catchment area required to support the needs of a clustered community would have been more extensive than that of the isolated homestead. If clustered communities are in fact a later development in the Gallina area than isolated homesteads, residents of clustered communities may have begun to encroach on the catchment territories of families living at isolated homesteads. Such a situation could have led to internal strife.

As is the case with isolated homesteads, excavations conducted within clustered communities can provide dating of features and structures as well as valuable data concerning technology, subsistence, settlement characteristics, trade relations, demography, social organization and paleo-environment. If we are to understand why the Gallina apparently failed to adapt culturally to their highland area, we must know if isolated homesteads and clustered communities were largely contemporaneous of largely sequential. To what extent does the advent of clustered communities indicate an attempt to organize differently and relate to the environmental setting differently? Does the coexistence of isolated homesteads and clustered communities suggest a potential for internal conflict?

IV. Registration Requirements:

a) National Register criteria: d.

b) areas of significance: archaeology, prehistoric archaeology

(See Continuation Sheet #17)

c) data requirements: Gallina clustered communities must be likely to yield data in one or more of the following categories in order to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "d".

1. A site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to demonstrate culturally meaningful spatial relationships among artifacts, features, floral remains and faunal remains.

2. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding site function.

3. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding technology and settlement characteristics.

4. A site must contain faunal as well as macro- and micro-floral remains indicative of subsistence practices.

5. A site must contain datable material such as wood, charcoal, baked clay or obsidian that will permit chronological placement.

6. A site must contain items considered exotic to the Gallina area as evidence of trade relations.

7. A site must contain human remains that can be analysed to provide data on human pathologies, genetic relations and/or social status of individuals.

8. A site must contain data regarding floor space in dwellings, allowing inferences concerning the type and size of social unit which was in residence.

9. A site must contain faunal, floral and pollen data which can be used as a basis for reconstruction of paleo-environment.

(See Continuation Sheet # 18)

I. Name of Property Type: Gallina Cliff House

II. Description:

A third type of habitation site in the Gallina area is the cliff house which, as the name implies, is a house built into a rock shelter or cave in the face of a cliff. These rock shelters or caves are typically located high up on very steep, sometimes vertical, cliff faces. They can be reached only after a strenuous climb, but even when standing at the site it is often difficult to determine how access to some of the rooms was attained. Construction technique and materials of Gallina cliff houses are similar to those of surface houses. Walls are generally less massive than those of surface houses, probably due to the protected nature of the house. They are generally of single wall construction built up in courses by laying down a thick layer of mortar with a single rock placed on it. This layer was allowed to dry before the next layer was added. When more than one house is present, houses share a common wall. They also generally share a common wall with storage structures which, like the rooms themselves, are built into recesses in the cliff face. Interior features are comparable to those of surface houses within the limitations imposed by the rock overhang or cave. One major deviation from surface houses is that the ventilator shaft/deflector/firepit is likely to deviate from a north-south orientation. In addition, the bench which occurs on the north wall of surface houses is most often lacking in cliff houses. Gallina cliff houses are not known to have associated tower features. They also lack associated kivas (religious chambers) that are typically found in association with cliff houses elsewhere in the Southwest.

III. Significance:

It has been noted by Dick (1976) that cliff houses are simply surface houses which have been constructed within a rock shelter or cave. One should not carry the comparison between Gallina surface houses and cliff houses too far and should look beyond the purely physical elements of construction technique and materials. The appearance of cliff houses in the Gallina area relatively late in the sequence of occupation represents a sharp break with the past in terms of intra-community relationships, social proximity and implied cohesiveness. In most areas of the Southwest United States similar apartment-like, aggregated, contiguous-roomed cliff houses develop out of architectural traditions of multi-roomed, aggregated, apartment-like pueblos. In these other areas there is logical continuity between the cliff house and preceding architectural traditions. This is not the case in the Gallina area. Assuming no influx of new people, the only antecedent, or more likely co-existing, architectural mode consists of the isolated homesteads and clustered communities discussed as the previous two property types. The implied underlying concepts of social/familial space are quite different from those implied by cliff house architecture. Although cliff houses are late in the sequence they are

(See Continuation Sheet #19)

too few in number to have provided dwelling space for the population numbers known to have existed in the area. In other words, only an apparent minor segment of the Gallina population adopted this type of living situation. Given sufficient time it may have become more widespread, but the Gallina area was abandoned before this could occur.

Moving in time from the stockaded isolated Gallina homestead to generally later communities situated atop high ridges clustered around towers that may have served a defensive/signalling function, Gallina cliff houses represent a logical next step in increasing defensiveness. Some Gallina chose to live in the high recesses of cliff faces where there is generally only one way to approach a site, and this particular means of access is quite difficult. Given this situation of overt defensiveness, Gallina cliff houses should provide important data with regard to abandonment of the region. If the recognized dispersive settlement system of the Gallina was a response to limited subsistence potential, both agricultural and natural, of their relatively recently adopted high altitude territory, did movement of people into tightly aggregated, inaccessible cliff houses so limit their ability to readily obtain necessary food stuffs and raw materials that they were forced to move on? Would this set of circumstances be reflected in the archeological record? Were environmental conditions toward the end of the 1200s a contributing factor? To what extent? Archeological information contained in cliff house sites has a potential to help answer these questions by providing data regarding technology, subsistence, settlement characteristics, trade relations, demography, social organization and paleo-environment.

IV. **Registration Requirements:**

a) National Register criteria: c and d.

b) areas of significance: archeology, prehistoric archeology, architecture.

c) criterion "c" considerations: the Gallina culture existed for a relatively brief span of time from about A. D. 1050 to 1300. In the later portion of this period the Gallina constructed a limited number of cliff houses within the recesses of caves or rock shelters in cliff faces. There are only six known Gallina cliff house sites. Although survey within the Gallina area has been limited, it is likely that most Gallina cliff houses have been located because of their high visibility. There is integrity of location, setting, feeling and association from one such site to the next, and although Gallina cliff houses vary in size to some extent, attributes of design, materials and workmanship are consistent from site to site. Since cliff houses were built in sheltered environments, they have retained considerable architectural integrity over the centuries since abandonment.

(See Continuation Sheet #20)

d) data requirements: Gallina cliff houses must be likely to yield data in one or more of the following categories in order to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "d".

1. A site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to demonstrate culturally meaningful spatial relationships among artifacts, features, floral remains and faunal remains.

2. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding site function.

3. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding technology and settlement characteristics.

4. A site must contain faunal as well as macro- and micro-floral remains indicative of subsistence practices.

5. A site must contain datable material such as wood, charcoal, baked clay or obsidian that will permit chronological placement.

6. A site must contain items considered exotic to the Gallina area as evidence of trade relations.

7. A site must contain human remains that can be analysed to provide data on human pathologies, genetic relations and/or social status of individuals.

8. A site must contain data regarding floor space in dwellings, allowing inferences concerning the type and size of social unit which was in residence.

9. A site must contain faunal, floral and pollen data which can be used as a basis for reconstruction of paleo-environment.

(See Continuation Sheet #21)

I. **Name of Property Type:** Gallina Hunting-Gathering Sites

II. **Description:**

The Gallina settlement system also includes sites identified by Ellis (1982) as hunting-gathering sites. The specific sites on which she bases her site type are located in a high mountain area at elevations ranging from 8200 feet up to almost 10000 feet. However, it should be noted that Gallina hunting and gathering would have been carried out throughout their territory where ever useable resources were to be found. Hunting-gathering sites are variable in the kinds and quantities of features, structures and artifacts present, but can include chipped stone tools, Gallina pottery, caves utilized for shelter and storage, crude walled habitation structures, roasting pits, storage pits and sometimes garden plots. Such sites can include as many as 50 structural features (generally far fewer), many of which were temporary habitations that appear in some cases to have been intentionally burned upon abandonment. Some smaller hunting-gathering sites lack ceramics and can not be directly tied to the Gallina except by their similarity to nearby hunting-gathering sites that do have Gallina pottery. The range of kinds and quantities of artifacts are limited in comparison to those found at Gallina habitation sites, while there is considerable emphasis upon hunting tools such as projectile points, blades and scrapers at hunting-gathering sites. Given the elevational setting of hunting-gathering sites in conjunction with the crude nature of dwelling structures, it is likely that they were seasonally occupied during the warmer months. The presence of probable garden plots at the lower elevation hunting-gathering sites supports the idea of seasonal, warm weather occupation. So far no excavated hunting-gathering site has produced datable material that would allow temporal placement within the Gallina occupation sequence.

III. **Significance:**

Gallina hunting-gathering sites are significant in representing one facet of subsistence-settlement that is quite different from that in evidence at Gallina habitation sites. They give us a picture of Gallina hunting and gathering practices carried out during warmer weather months. The locations of such sites as well as the floral, faunal and artifactual data they contain can provide a more rounded picture of Gallina technology, subsistence, settlement characteristics and demography as well as paleo-environment. The variable size of hunting-gathering sites can be important in our understanding of Gallina social organization. The

(See Continuation sheet #22)

one known hunting-gathering site with up to 50 structural features indicates that a group of substantial size came together for part of the year to cooperate in hunting and gathering pursuits. Much smaller hunting-gathering sites with limited artifact assemblages represent the cooperative efforts of much smaller groups. The data obtainable from hunting-gathering sites is less inclusive than that obtainable from habitation sites, but it is important in giving us a more complete understanding of Gallina adaptation to their high elevation setting.

IV. **Registration Requirements:**

a) National Register criteria: d.

b) Areas of Significance: archaeology, prehistoric archaeology.

c) data requirements: Gallina hunting-gathering sites must be likely to yield data in one or more of the following categories in order to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "d".

1. A site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to demonstrate culturally meaningful spatial relationships among artifacts, features, floral remains and faunal remains.

2. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding site function.

3. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding technology and settlement characteristics.

4. A site must contain faunal as well as macro- and micro-floral remains indicative of subsistence practices.

5. A site must contain datable material such as wood, charcoal, baked clay or obsidian that will permit chronological placement.

6. A site must contain data regarding floor space in temporary dwelling outlines, allowing inferences concerning the type and size of social unit which was in residence.

7. A site must contain faunal, floral and pollen data which can be used as a basis for reconstruction of paleo-environment.

(See Continuation Sheet #23)

I. **Name of Property Type:** Gallina Agricultural Terrace Site

II. **Description:**

Part of the subsistence base of the Gallina was provided through agriculture. Agricultural practices during prehistoric times were markedly different from modern day agriculture. The Gallina, like most prehistoric agriculturalists, planted relatively limited quantities of crops in various locations selected to take advantage of certain soils and water availability. Sometimes situations were selected wherein technological alterations could enhance the capability of an area to produce crops. One way to do this was through construction of simple agricultural terraces. The Gallina constructed agricultural terraces, generally on slopes of about 20 percent, by piling up long parallel rows of boulders and cobbles perpendicular to the slope. As water from rainfall and snow melt ran down the slope, it would be retained behind the boulder terrace. Judging from the locations of some terrace systems, water could have been diverted from adjacent drainages unto the terrace area. The water, whatever its origin, would deposit any silt that was being carried in suspension. Fine moist soils would thus accumulate behind each terrace.

Recorded Gallina agricultural terrace systems consist of various numbers of individual terraces, generally around five to seven, up to 50 meters long and separated by three to four meters. Sometimes they are located close to habitation structures and are considered a feature of the particular habitation site. However, some of the more extensive terrace systems are separated from habitation areas and must be regarded as sites unto themselves. Generally no artifactual material is found associated with terraces through inspection, but excavation could recover limited quantities of artifacts.

III. **Significance:**

Similar to Gallina hunting-gathering sites, agricultural terrace sites are significant in that they represent an aspect of Gallina subsistence not generally in evidence at habitation sites. They provide direct physical evidence of the type of agriculture practiced by the Gallina and of the technology involved. There is little potential for specifically dating agricultural terraces since datable materials are seldom in association. However, dating studies of sites near to and surrounding a given agricultural terrace system could provide a reasonable basis for

(See Continuation Sheet #24)

dating the terraces. Sufficient data of this kind would allow us to trace the development of such systems through time. Pollen studies of soils located within a terrace system could tell us the kinds of crops that were grown. Although agricultural terrace sites have limited data potential relative to habitation sites, they do represent an important element of the overall Gallina subsistence subsystem.

IV. **Registration Requirements:**

a) National Register criteria: d.

b) Areas of Significance: archaeology, prehistoric archaeology.

c) data requirements: Gallina agricultural terrace sites must be likely to yield data in one or more of the following categories in order to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "d".

1. A site must contain undisturbed deposits sufficient to demonstrate culturally meaningful spatial relationships among artifacts, features, floral remains.

2. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding site function.

3. A site must contain structures, features or artifactual materials that will permit inferences regarding technology and settlement characteristics.

4. A site must contain micro-floral remains indicative of subsistence practices.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

Delineation of the Gallina Culture area and identification of significant Gallina property types discussed in the preceding sections derived from archeological survey and excavation data gathered over a number of years. Our first knowledge of the Gallina area came about during the Wheeler Survey in 1874 when E. D. Cope first visited the region. Cope (1879) discussed the discovery of a small group of unit houses. Later William Douglas (1917) also reported on the presence of archeological sites in the area. The first systematic archeological investigation in the area began in the 1930s with survey and excavation by both Frank Hibben (1938) and H. P. Mera (1938). The University of New Mexico under the direction of Frank Hibben continued to conduct archeological investigations until 1941, excavating such sites as Nogales Cliff-House (Hibben 1939; Pattison 1968) and Cuchillo (Blumenthal 1940). This work was directed towards evaluation of the material remains (Hibben 1949) and architectural forms (Hibben 1948) of the Gallina peoples in order to place them in time and space. After World War II the University of New Mexico continued their work with investigations centering on the larger and more spectacular sites such as Rattlesnake Point (Bahti 1949; Green 1962) and Carricito Community (Green 1964). This work continued into the 1950s and early 1960s with emphasis on the smaller sites and architectural forms (Green, Danfelser and Vivian 1958; Hall 1964; Lange 1956).

[X] See continuation sheet

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[X] See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [X] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: Santa Fe National Forest

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas R. Cartledge, Santa Fe National Forest Archeologist
organization Santa Fe National Forest date September 29, 1988
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Additional archeological investigations were conducted intermittently during the 1970s and 1980s. Mackey and Holbrook (1978) excavated several unit houses and storage structures while investigating environmental change as a possible cause of abandonment. Herb Dick (1976) conducted extensive surveys and several excavations in an investigation of Gallina settlement patterns. Ongoing investigations on Rattlesnake Ridge are being conducted by Florence Ellis with research topics directed toward explaining the distribution of populations and the use of towers by the Gallina peoples. A number of excavated Gallina sites have been tree-ring dated, providing the beginning and ending dates for Gallina occupation of their culture area.

With the passage of various Federal laws in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Federal land-managing agencies have gotten involved in numerous cultural resource survey projects in advance of ground-disturbing activities. Several thousand Gallina sites have been recorded through cultural resource management surveys on the Santa Fe National Forest, the Carson National Forest, the Jicarilla Apache Reservation and various Bureau of Land Management lands.

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