NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

WARNING

Limited archeological information is restricted

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'WHEN PHOTOCOPYING OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCING THIS DOCUMENT, BE CERTAIN TO COVER ALL LOCATION INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE ADDRESS BLOCKS, VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, UTM COORDINATES, MAPS OR ANY SECTIONS IN THE TEXT DESCRIBING LOCATION.

Property Name _Hovenweep National Monument (Additional Documentation)

State: Utah, and Colorado

County: San Juan (Utah)

Reference Number: 66000250

Multiple Context (if applicable): _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.
REDACTED VERSION

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _Hovenweep National Monument (Additional Documentation)
Other names/site number: _Hovenweep Archeological District (Colorado OAHP Archeological District Number 5MT.22280)
Name of related multiple property listing:
Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, AD 1075-1300 (Colorado)
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: _4 miles west of the Utah/Colorado border on UT County Road 413/213 (location of Hovenweep Headquarters and Visitor Center)
City or town: _Blanding_____ State: __UT_____ County: _San Juan_____
Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [x]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this __x__ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__x__national ___statewide ___local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

__x__A ___B __x__C __x__D

Signature of certifying official/Title: FPO - NPS — Date 8/4/16

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: — Date 01/21/16

Title: CO SHPO 1/15/16 — Utah SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
X other (explain:) accepted

for Signature of the Keeper 9/20/2016 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☒

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐
District ☒
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

Hovenweep National Monument | San Juan Utah
Name of Property | County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	3	buildings
187	3	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
187	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0
The number of resources was not specified in the previous record when Hovenweep was administratively listed in the Register on October 15, 1966 (NRIS #66000250). This documentation is the first comprehensive nomination in support of the administrative listing of Hovenweep.

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing, storage
RELIGION/religious facility, ceremonial site
DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, camp, village site
FUNERARY/graves/burials
RECREATION AND CULTURE: work of art, rock art

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/institutional housing, single dwelling, multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation/park
LANDSCAPE/park; conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER/Ancestral Puebloan

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _STONE/EARTH/WOOD

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hovenweep National Monument (Hovenweep) discontiguous archeological district consists of six detached units located along the Utah-Colorado border. The monument's physical configuration has changed several times since it was established on March 2, 1923 by Warren G. Harding's Presidential proclamation. The 1923 proclamation reserved 285.8 acres in four distinct units. Although this action was early and timely enough to preserve important archeological properties, it was even earlier, on September 13, 1889, that acreage on Goodman Point was reserved from homesteading as an archeological preserve by the federal General Land Office. The Goodman Point archeological preserve was later integrated with the monument in 1951. A full administrative history that describes the changes in configuration of Hovenweep is presented later in this document. At present, Hovenweep's six discontiguous units together encompass 785 acres, spanning an approximately 20-mile area on Cajon Mesa toward Montezuma Valley. Two of the units (Cajon and Square Tower) are located in San Juan County in southeastern Utah. Collectively, these units comprise 440 acres of the monument. The remaining four units (Holly, Horseshoe-Hackberry, Cutthroat and Goodman Point) are located in Montezuma County in southwestern Colorado and collectively comprise 345 acres.

Hovenweep currently hosts about 34,000 visitors per year, most of whom travel to the Square Tower Unit in Utah where the visitor center, campground, staff housing, and park maintenance facilities are located. In addition to the educational exhibits and other facilities at the visitor center, there is an approximately two-mile walking loop that allows visitors to view prehistoric masonry buildings in an intimate setting, providing them with the opportunity to imagine what the scene was like when the buildings were occupied during the thirteenth century.

The landscape at Hovenweep varies from one unit to another, and in general consists of broad-sweeping mesas dissected by numerous arroyos, rills, and drainages. To the south of the monument is the McElmo Canyon which holds McElmo creek, a major tributary of the San Juan River. Vistas surrounding the monument include a variety of mountain ranges and other identifiable landforms, such as the Abajo Mountains and the Bears Ears buttes to the west, the Carrizo Mountains and the Shiprock landform to the south, and Sleeping Ute Mountain and the La Plata Mountains to the east.

Hovenweep is unique not only because it encompasses archeological resources that span a broad period of time, but it contains some of the best-preserved examples of prehistoric masonry multi-room, multi-story buildings and masonry towers in open, canyon rim settings. Some of the buildings are perched on canyon rims, while others are balanced atop boulders. A variety of shapes are employed in the building design, including square and circular towers, and D-shaped rooms. Also present are circular depressions that contain the buried remains of kivas, or perhaps pithouse dwellings. Historic structures are also present in the form of brush structures, corrals, and sweat lodges. Those prehistoric buildings that date to the ancestral Puebloan Pueblo II and III periods are contextualized in the 1992 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075-1300* (NRIS #64500067).

Hovenweep National Monument was administratively listed on the National Register on October 15, 1966. No documentation was created at that time, and the listing notation limits the areas of significance to Archaeology: Historic-Aboriginal and Ethnic Heritage: Native American associated with the following periods of significance: A.D. 0 to 499, A.D. 500 to 1000, and A.D. 1000 to 1499. The current nomination is the first comprehensive documentation to support the listing. It offers justification for additional areas of significance and refines the periods of significance.

The first period of significance for Hovenweep spans from the Archaic through ancestral Puebloan Pueblo III period (roughly 6,000 B.C. to A.D. 1290). Although this span of time is broad, this period of significance represents the on-going and persistent human response to slightly changing climatic conditions on Cajon Mesa and within the McElmo Drainage Unit. Evidence in the form of distinctive projectile points and ceramics, rock art symbolism, dendrochronological data, and architectural remains has been found at Hovenweep indicating that people have used or occupied the land multiple times during this period of significance in a variety of ways. These unique adaptations include an Archaic mobile hunting and gathering strategy as well as early and late Formative horticultural and agricultural strategies. Archeological site types associated with this period of significance range from short-term campsites to long-term habitation sites; the latter containing a variety of features ranging from sub-surface pit structures to above-ground masonry buildings. A total of 183 prehistoric sites have been documented at Hovenweep. Of these documented prehistoric sites, 181 archeological sites are evaluated as contributing to this nomination (21 of these sites also contain an historic temporal component that is evaluated as being contributory to the nomination under a historic period of significance). Eleven of these sites contain rock art panels that contribute to the nomination.

The second period of significance is A.D. 1874 to 1962, beginning with the first use of the name Hovenweep for this area and continuing during a time period when several ethnic groups used the land for ranching and established short-term seasonal camps. The archeological record supports this use, and indicates that there was contact between aboriginal groups and European Americans in the Hovenweep region, who were all engaged in livestock raising. Aboriginal Ute and Navajo had been establishing habitation and grazing grounds prior to this period of significance, but the exact timing of their arrival is unknown. Spanish accounts in the late eighteenth and throughout the nineteenth century indicate contact between the Spanish explorers and traders and the Ute along trails in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah. The Navajo traditionally occupied land south of the San Juan River, but this boundary was not fixed (Horn 2004:1-8). This lifeway and struggle for boundaries between the Ute and Navajo was further complicated by the arrival of European American ranchers and settlers who were moving in to the territory by the 1880s with large cattle operations. The most prominent cattle operation in the area was the L.C. Cattle Company. A variety of features (e.g. remnants of hogans and sweat lodges, ephemeral brush structures, and brush corrals), artifacts (historic tin and glass items), and inscriptions are found at Hovenweep that provide evidence of use of the area by livestock herders representative of all of these ethnic groups.

The early date of the second period of significance is based on artifactual evidence at many of the historic age sites in the monument, and by the fact that when photographer W. H. Jackson arrived in 1874 he was told that the Ute occupants of the area referred to the locale as “Hovenweep.” From that point forward, these collective resources would be referred to under a single heading as Hovenweep. In 1923, portions of the current monument were established, resulting in a new use of the landscape: discrete areas were reserved from grazing with the goal of protecting cultural heritage sites and providing recreational opportunities for the American public. Grazing still continued on lands that were later incorporated into the monument during the 1950s and 1960s. By 1962, the current boundaries of the monument had been established, although some grazing continued within those boundaries until 1975. Hence, the year 1962 is used for the ending date of this historic period of significance since, at that time, the current monument boundaries were established and the land management focus was on the agency’s mission as defined in the National Park Service (NPS)1916 Organic Act.

As stated above, 21 archeological sites at Hovenweep contain evidence of both prehistoric and historic resources that contribute to both the prehistoric and historic periods of significance. Three historic sites are evaluated as contributing to the nomination; three additional sites have been assigned an unknown temporal affiliation, but are presumed to be historic roads/trails, are also evaluated as contributing to the nomination. One historic site is evaluated as non-contributing to the nomination.

Hence, the total number of contributing archeological sites to this nomination is 187, including 160 sites that are representative of the prehistoric period of significance, 21 sites that are representative of both the prehistoric and historic periods of significance, and 6 sites that are representative of the historic period of significance.

Narrative Description

Hovenweep National Monument spans the Utah-Colorado border and is contained in six discontiguous units that, taken together, span an area of 785 acres. The size and configuration of the monument evolved over time, as established by several proclamations. Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923 established the monument as four discrete units totaling 285.8 acres. Proclamation No. 2924 of April 26, 1951 added the Hackberry and Goodman Point units to the monument. Proclamation 2998 of November 20, 1952 added 81.02 acres to the Square Tower Unit of the monument. Forty acres were excluded from the monument and an undisclosed amount of acreage was added to the monument in Proclamation No. 3132 of April 6, 1956. Finally, Public Land Order 2604 in February 5, 1962 added 280 acres to the monument that was previously administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The six units include the Cajon and Square Tower Units in Utah and the Holly, Horseshoe-Hackberry, Cutthroat, and Goodman Point Units in Colorado (Figure 1).

The common archeological site type located in each Hovenweep unit is a prehistoric village comprised of ancestral Puebloan masonry buildings located along a canyon rim. These cultural resources are the predominant reason that the monument was established, and are the focus of much of the attention that the monument receives from the visiting public. These villages were constructed and occupied during the Pueblo II to Pueblo III periods (approximately A.D. 900 to 1290). But, the villages are representative of only a portion of the time that Hovenweep was used or occupied.

Various archeological site types have been identified within the six units that date from prehistoric to historic periods, a few of those being habitation sites with public architecture, temporary camps containing expedient brush shelters and corrals, water and soil control features, and resource procurement/processing localities. Also, diverse artifact assemblages have been documented that contain temporally diagnostic artifacts such as prehistoric projectile points and historic glass items with trademark symbols. Additional occupational sequences are developed from carbon dating of perishable material (e.g. corn) and tree ring-dating of core samples taken from building roof beams. This data led to two periods of significance having been identified for the district, with the first spanning broadly from the Archaic through ancestral Puebloan Pueblo III periods (6,000 B.C. to A.D. 1290), and a second period of significance during the Historic period (A.D. 1874 to 1962). Hence, the cultural resources contained in the six Hovenweep units provide a unique glimpse into a broad span of occupational history across the Cajon Mesa-Goodman Point landforms.

A. Environmental Description

Geographic Setting

Hovenweep National Monument is situated on a broad landform along the southeast Utah-southwest Colorado border that includes the McElmo drainage system (see Figure 1, Section 9, Additional Documentation). Five of the six Hovenweep units are situated on Cajon Mesa to the north of McElmo Canyon at elevations ranging from 5,150 ft (1,576 m) above sea level (asl) to 5,800 ft (1,768 m) asl. These five units, from west to east, are: Cajon, Square Tower, Holly, Horseshoe-Hackberry, and Cutthroat.

The sixth Hovenweep unit, Goodman Point, is named for the landform where it is located, within the Montezuma Valley of southwestern Colorado, 8.6 miles northwest of Cortez, Colorado. Goodman Point bounds Goodman Canyon along its west rim, with elevations ranging from 6,600 ft (2,003 m) asl to 6,740 ft (2,054 m) asl. Goodman Canyon is an intermittently-flowing tributary of McElmo Canyon; the latter flows into the San Juan River.

The Cajon Unit, at the lowest elevation of the group, consists of a 40-acre parcel situated within the Navajo Reservation. The unit is comprised of gently sloping terrain of aeolian dunes with a drainage cutting into the slope at the unit's southwest corner. The Square Tower Unit is a 400-acre parcel located 4 miles west of the Utah-Colorado border. The landscape is gently undulating with slopes trending north to south. Within the southern half of the unit, Little Ruin Canyon drains from a point near the west boundary to the east boundary. The 65-acre Holly Unit is found at the head of the main fork of Keeley Canyon. The Horseshoe-Hackberry Unit contains 137 acres situated around the heads of the main drainage and west fork of Hackberry Canyon. Farther east is the 14-acre Cutthroat Unit located near the head of, and along the northern side of, an intermittently-flowing tributary canyon to Hovenweep Canyon.

Climate

Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC) records for Hovenweep are taken from data collected at the Square Tower Unit at an elevation of 5,220 ft (1,591m asl). The Cajon, Holly, Horseshoe-Hackberry, and Cutthroat Units on Cajon Mesa have a climate that is essentially the same as that recorded at the Square Tower Unit. The climate at the Goodman Point Unit is cooler and wetter and more closely related to the climatic records taken at Cortez, Colorado.

The Square Tower Unit records show that from the period of 1957 to 2013, the average annual maximum temperature was 68.2°F, the average annual minimum temperature was 35.6° F, and the average annual precipitation was 10.79 inches (see Table 1). The hottest months are July and August, with average maximum temperatures of 94.7°F and 91.6°F, respectively. The highest temperature of 106° F was recorded on July 15, 1998, and the lowest temperature of -24° F was recorded on December 24, 1990 (Hovenweep Temperature Summary, wrcc.dri.edu). On average, the wettest month is October (average annual precipitation of 1.30 inches).

An excellent summary of the paleoenvironment of the region is found in the Colorado Prehistoric Context prepared by Lipe et al. (1999:34-49). Pertinent to the current study is the section detailing the proposed paleoclimate of the Four Corners region, with data presented from sites extending from Cowboy Cave in southeastern Utah, to Hay Hollow (southwest of Flagstaff) in Arizona, to Chaco Canyon in New Mexico, to Almagre Mountain, in southwestern Colorado. The authors state that the climate was a complex scenario of changing conditions over time.

As an example, the authors postulate that during the Late Pleistocene (ca. 18,000 B.P.), subalpine forests dominated the landscape at Monticello, Utah, indicative of a wetter and colder climate than today. The Laurentide ice sheet may have affected the jet stream creating two branches, with a southern branch extending across northern California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. The result was longer wet winters and cool summers with very little evidence of summer monsoon activity.

Around 13,000 to 10,500 B.P., a time period that is post-glaciation, the climate was still wet, but warmer. According to Lipe et al. (1999:44), “global warming increased the moisture holding capacity of Pacific air masses; however, the jet stream continued tracking south of the slowly retreating continental ice (Ruddiman and Wright 1987), sustaining wet winters in the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau.” Moving from the Pleistocene into the Holocene period, the Four Corners area experienced warmer and drier climate patterns. The middle Holocene (ca. 8,000 to 4,000 B.P.) was warmer and wetter than today. After 4,000 B.P., the climate shifted and the treeline dropped; by 2,800 B.P. the spruce forest boundary lower limit was at its present elevation. Pinyon is found in the Pleistocene record in northern Chihuahua, and in the Chaco Canyon record dating to 10,000 to 8,000 B.P., but does not appear in more northern contexts such as the eastern Utah-western Colorado area until after 4,500 B.P. Davis (1996) prepared a climatic reconstruction of the southwest, and determined that the presence of pinyon suggests high levels of summer precipitation (especially from monsoon activity).

Lipe et al. (1999) conclude that climate in the Four Corners area is complex, linked to larger global weather systems and geologic history. Over time (Pleistocene to present) climatic changes are evident, which in turn affects the resources available to prehistoric occupants of the area. During Puebloan occupation, and persisting to the present time, the region is at the limit (geographically and in terms of elevation) of successful rainfall farming.

Geology

Several regional texts are useful in providing a geological overview of Hovenweep. These include a NPS Geologic Resources Division study (Thornberry-Ehrlich 2004), a Lithic Source Materials Classification Standards prepared for a Lithics Workshop at the Anasazi Heritage Center (Gerhardt 2001), an overview of the geology of Utah (Stokes 1986), and a more recent geological text on the Colorado Plateau (Fillmore 2011).

The exposed bedrock geology found within the units is mainly of Jurassic and Cretaceous age. The Jurassic Period spans a period of 62 million years. This period began with aeolian sedimentation eventually forming the Wingate Sandstone, Kayenta Formation, and Navajo Sandstone. With time a shallow seaway extended into the area resulting in the Page, Carmel, Entrada, Curtis, and Summerville formations. Toward the end of the period, river deposits resulted in the Morrison formation (Fillmore 2011:177-178). Jurassic age rocks yield metals (copper, vanadium, and uranium), gypsum, limestone, and building stone. The Jurassic age Navajo Sandstone, Entrada Sandstone, Summerville, Bluff Sandstone, and Morrison Formation are found in the vicinity of the current study area in the McElmo Canyon and Four Corners area. The Morrison Formation is visible in places within Hovenweep units.

The Cretaceous age formations are mainly derived from fluvial and marine deposits. Thick deposits of mud accumulating on the sea floor, and swampy shorelines eventually resulted in coal deposits (Fillmore 2011:220). The predominantly exposed geologic formations at Hovenweep are Lower Cretaceous Burro Canyon Formation and Upper Cretaceous Dakota Sandstone Formation. The Dakota Formation exhibits three stratigraphic units: alower conglomerate sandstone, a middle coal-bearing carbonaceous shale, and an upper sandstone. The middle shale unit contains an impure coal bed that contains a high ash content resulting in coal with a low heat content (Stokes 1986). Prehistorically, the Dakota Formation was likely useful to Hovenweep's occupants as a source of water (where springs emerge) and building material.

On the mesa tops and in the canyon bottoms, more recent Quaternary-aged deposits can be found. The mesa top deposits consist of wind-borne fine particle sands and silts that range in depth from a few centimeters to 1.5 m. In the canyon bottoms the Quaternary-aged deposits are alluvial fine sands and silts mixed with larger sands, cobbles and boulders (USDA, NRCS 2011).

Soils

Information on soils within the Hovenweep units is derived from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil surveys for San Juan County (Central Portion and Navajo Indian Reservation regions) in Utah (websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov), and the NRCS 2011 Soil Survey of Hovenweep National Monument, Utah and Colorado Report (USDA, NRCS 2011). Soil development depends on an interaction of five factors: parent material, climate, biota, topography, and time. The NRCS 2011 Hovenweep report states that one factor of particular importance is the parent material, because in areas of little pedogenic development, parent material contributes more to soil development. Because Hovenweep is located in a climate zone of relatively cooler temperatures and drier conditions, factors that affect soil development are slowed, such as biochemical reactions, chemical weathering, and plant growth and decomposition (USDA, NRCS 2011: 113-118).

Various natural agents (wind, water, gravity) affect or, at times, transport the parent material. The resulting categories of soils that are evident at Hovenweep include aeolian (wind-blown), alluvial (water-borne), residual (weathered in place), and colluvial (transported by gravity). Of these four categories, aeolian soils are predominantly represented in the Hovenweep units. These wind-blown soils may be produced locally, or may originate from points hundreds of miles away from the monument. Alluvial soils are mainly found in the canyon bottoms. Residual soils are less commonly found in the soil profiles at the monument units. Colluvial soils are mainly found on the side walls of the canyon drainages (USDA, NRCS 2011:14-15).

Hydrology[1]

Each of the Hovenweep units contain natural sources of water, namely in the form of springs located at the head of intermittent drainages. Water appears as seeps and springs mainly at the point of contact between the permeable Dakota Sandstone and the impermeable Burro Canyon formation. Numerous unnamed natural drainages are found in the study area containing water on an intermittent, ephemeral basis, generally

[1] Only real property, not water rights (per 36 CFR 60), is the subject of this nomination.

after periods of high precipitation, such as the summer monsoons. Named drainages include Hackberry Canyon, Keeley Canyon, and the west fork of Hovenweep Canyon.

These water sources would have been attractive to the prehistoric and historic people who used the area. Natural springs are areas of biodiversity, and thus mobile hunters and gatherers would have relied on finding not only water, but plants and animals that could be exploited as food sources. Prehistoric agriculturalists at Hovenweep would have relied on the water found at the springs, seeps, and as run-off in the drainages for culinary and agricultural purposes. One focus of the multi-year Hovenweep Archeological Project was to better understand how prehistoric people manipulated the landscape and available water to practice agriculture (Winter 1976). The agricultural data suggest prehistoric farming activities included floodwater fields, alluvial floodplain fields, arroyo bottom fields, springside gardens, and dry field farming. In these different scenarios, water was either captured behind dams or terraced walls, or in cisterns with associated ditches. More recent use of water by livestock raisers is found at the Cajon Unit where Navajo sheepherders have traditionally watered their sheep. In the early twentieth century this use was facilitated by the construction of a water pipeline (no longer in place) from the spring to a trough located downstream in the drainage.

Hovenweep National Monument was granted water rights for twelve springs at the Holly, Horseshoe-Hackberry, Cutthroat, and Goodman Point Units in Colorado on July 31, 1997 (Case No W 1633 76A, District Court Water Division No 7 State of Colorado, see Table 1). Justification cited for the rights in the application is that the springs served as sources of water for the prehistoric occupants of the land now comprising Hovenweep and are integral components of the prehistoric building sites. The application further states that the continued flow of the springs is necessary for the protection and interpretation of the prehistoric village features. The application also sought reserved rights for “all water in, on, under, adjacent to, or otherwise appurtenant to the land…, tributary or non-tributary”. The NPS was granted reserved rights for the natural water springs in-situ and reserved rights in the amount of 8.0 acre-feet per annum in anticipation of future operational and administrative requirements.

Table 1. Data from Colorado Division of Water Resources, showing Colorado water rights granted to Hovenweep National Monument.

EXHIBIT B
IN SITU USES FOR SPRINGS AT HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

The following springs are located on lands reserved by Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923:

Spr #	Source Name	Legal Description	Amount (cfs)
1	Holly House Spring	SWSES3T36NR20W	0.01
2	Horseshoe House Spring #1	SWNWS2T36NR20W	0.01
3	Horseshoe House Spring #2	SWNWS2T36NR20W	0.01
4	Horseshoe House Spring #3	SWNWS2T36NR20W	0 01
5	Horseshoe House Spring #4	SWNWS2T36NR20W	0.01

The following springs are located on lands reserved by Proclamation No. 2924 of April 26, 1951:

Spr #	Source Name	Legal Description	Amount (cfs)
6	Hackberry House Spring #1	SENWS2T36NR20W	0.01
7	Hackberry House Spring #2	SENWS2T36NR20W	0.01
8	Hackberry House Spring #3	SENWS2T36NR20W	0 01
9	Hackberry House Spring #4	SENWS2T36NR20W	0 01
10	Hackberry House Spring #5	SENWS2T36NR20W	0 01
12	Goodman Point Spring	SWNES4T36NR17W	0 01

The following spring is located on lands reserved by Proclamation No. 3132 of April 6, 1956:

Spr #	Source Name	Legal Description	Amount (cfs)
11	Cutthroat Castle Spring	SWSES19T37NR19W	0 01

NOTE Legal descriptions are defined as the quarter section of the quarter section of a given section, township, and range (i e , SWSES3T36NR20W) All townships are north of the Base Line which extends across New Mexico (between 34 and 35 degrees latitude), and all ranges are west of the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

The first water right application recorded for Hovenweep in the state of Utah is for the underground water well at the Square Tower Unit that services the visitor center, housing area, and campground facilities (Water Right Application to Appropriate No. 09-317, Well ID#: 20265, filed 12/24/1962, see Table 2). Later, Hovenweep was one of several monuments who entered into an agreement with the state of Utah's Department of Natural Resources on April 24, 2000 with regard to reserved water rights. For Hovenweep, the agreement allows the NPS to divert 8.0 acre-feet per annum and deplete up to 4.0 acre-feet per annum from within the boundaries of the monument, including the sources listed in the agreement's Appendix B, namely Square Tower Spring and Cajon Spring.

Table 2. Currently Used Federal Reserved Water Rights for Hovenweep within the state of Utah. (Appendix B in Hovenweep National Monument Water Rights Settlement Agreement, 2000).

WUC No.	Water Source	Diversion Works	Priority Date	Legal Location (Salt Lake Basin and Meridian)	Place of Use	Type of Use	Period of Use	Current Diversion Rate (cfs)
09-317	Headquarter Well	8 In. Dia. Well – 1440 Ft. Deep	March 2, 1923	S. 1525 ft E. 1598 ft. from NW Cor. Sec. 21, T39S, R26E	Within the Exterior Boundaries of the Monument	Domestic and Other	01/01-12/31	.0557
N/A	Square Tower Spring	Spring	March 2, 1923	S. 1069 ft, W. 1030 ft from NE Cor. Sec. 20, T39S, R26E	Within the Exterior Boundaries of the Monument	Cultural Resources and Aesthetic Purposes	01/01-12/31	Not Applicable
N/A	Cajon Spring	Spring	March 2, 1923	S. 1045 ft, E. 757 ft from NW Cor. Sec. 12, T40S, R25E	Within the Exterior Boundaries of the Monument	Cultural Resources and Aesthetic Purposes	01/01-12/31	Not Applicable

N/A – Not applicable. State has not assigned a number.

Fauna and Flora

According to species lists prepared by the Northern Colorado Plateau Network (NCPN), Hovenweep is home to over 150 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians (see http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/ncpn/). Common mammal species include black-tailed jackrabbit; desert cottontail; and a variety of mice, chipmunks, squirrels, and bats. Also present, but not as commonly seen are mammal species such as American badger, bobcat, coyote, gray and red fox, mountain lion, mule deer, northern raccoon, and ringtail.

Birds are commonly found in the numerous drainages within the monument, and include a variety of songbirds, waterfowl, and raptors. Over 130 bird species may be present. One sensitive species, the Gunnison sage grouse, has been observed within monument boundaries.

Reptiles are generally the most common species observed by visitors to the monument, including a variety of lizards and to a lesser extent, snakes. The current reptile species checklist contains 28 types of reptiles that may be present. Amphibians are not common to the area, but are occasionally seen near the springs and pools in the drainages. Amphibian species that have been confirmed in the park include Mexican spadefoot, red-spotted toad, tiger salamander, and woodhouse's toad.

The NCPN has identified at least 320 vascular plants at the monument. Vegetation zones range from riparian to shrubland to mixed sage and juniper to pinyon juniper forest (see http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/ncpn/). The study units are mainly located in the juniper-sage vegetation community, although a pinyon-juniper community is found at the Cutthroat outlier Unit.

Current land use patterns

The nearest towns with major businesses and services are Blanding, Utah, 47 miles to the west, and Cortez, Colorado, 45 miles to the east of the visitor center at the Square Tower Unit. The land surrounding Hovenweep is largely undeveloped and is contained within the public land system managed by the BLM. In those areas that are privately owned (further east toward Pleasant View, Colorado and to the west and south of the Square Tower Unit), agriculture and family housing units are the dominant forms of development. These properties are privately owned either by individuals or are under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation. Parcels administered by the state of Utah under the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration are also located in the vicinity of Hovenweep.

To the east of the Square Tower Unit and surrounding the Holly, Horseshoe-Hackberry, and Cutthroat Units, much of the land is under the jurisdiction of the BLM and is contained within the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. More than 6,000 archeological sites have been identified within the 164,000-acre monument, with some areas having a site density of 100 sites per square mile. Types of development that have been approved within the monument boundaries include oil and gas drilling and grazing. Farther east, near the Goodman Point Unit at higher elevation areas surrounding the Cortez area, privately owned ranches and farms are the predominant land use. Various crops are grown, including grain legumes (beans), fruit orchards, grain cereals (winter and spring wheats, alfalfa, oat and barley), and oilseed (sunflower).

To the west of Hovenweep, much of the public land is under the jurisdiction of the BLM's Monticello Utah Field office. These lands are managed under a multiple use policy that allows for oil and gas development, mining, recreation, and grazing. The Navajo Nation boundary is located within a few miles of Hovenweep's Square Tower Unit, to the west and south, and neighbors the Cajon Unit. This area is mainly confined to residential compounds used by extended family members. Use of these lands includes grazing of livestock and horses.

Certain areas across Cajon Mesa and in Montezuma Valley are suited for agriculture, due to the presence of particular soils and climate. According to data from the Western Regional Climate Center, the area around Hovenweep has 3,714 growing degree days. This calculation refers to the number of days that the daily high temperature exceeds the base temperature that is needed to grow particular crops, and by how much the daily temperature exceeds the base temperature. This measure of heat accumulation

provides information that is useful to predict plant development rates that ultimately helps to schedule plantings in the spring months, and assists in predicting when crops are ready for harvesting. For example, the WRCC estimates that beans can be harvested after 1200 growing degree days.

B. Time Period of Occupation or Use

The lands constituting Hovenweep National Monument have been occupied to some extent since approximately 6,000 B.C (Archaic Era) to the present time. Identification of specific periods of occupation or use at Hovenweep is based on information derived from archeological sites including tree-ring and radiocarbon sample data, typing of projectile points, and ceramic seriation. These periods of occupation correlate with cultural stages, or temporal components, such as Archaic, Basketmaker, ancestral Puebloan, and Historic. These cultural stages are described in a number of texts, including the Colorado Prehistoric Context (Lipe et al. 1999) and the *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075-1300* MPDF (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991).

A total of 321 temporal components were represented at 190 documented archeological sites at Hovenweep National Monument. These temporal components include 25 dating from the Archaic period (ca. 6,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C?), three that are Basketmaker II (?- A.D. 600,) seven that are Basketmaker III (A.D. 600-750), seven affiliated with the Pueblo I (A.D. 750-900), 71 from the Pueblo II (A.D. 900-1150), 83 from the Pueblo III (A.D. 1150-1300), 68 assigned a combined Pueblo II to Pueblo III, one from the Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric (A.D. 1300-1840), and 33 affiliated with the Historic period (1840-1950). Twenty three sites contained limited artifact scatters lacking temporally diagnostic artifacts or features, and therefore a cultural affiliation could not be assigned and remains unknown. As this data suggests, the majority of the sites (69%) were occupied during the late ancestral Puebloan Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods, termed the Great Pueblo Period (A.D. 1075-1300) in the McElmo Drainage Unit (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991). The following narrative presents an overview of each period of occupation or use, briefly discussing the identified temporal components at Hovenweep.

First Period of Occupation or Use: Archaic through Pueblo III (6000 B.C. to A.D. 1290)

Archaic Era

Archeologists date the cultural stage known as the Archaic Era roughly between 6,400 and 500 B.C.; various chronologies exist for the Archaic era in the northern Southwest, as presented by Lipe et al. 1999, Irwin-Williams 1973, Huckell 1996, Matson 1991, Schroedl 1976, Schroedl and Coulam 1994, Geib 1996, and Lipe and Pitblado 1999.

In general, this stage represents adaptations by people to essentially modern environments. At Hovenweep, evidence of use by Archaic people is thus far found in surface contexts.

During the Archaic Era, subsistence practices shifted; large herd animals were less intensively exploited, and there was a greater emphasis upon smaller, more dispersed fauna and on plant resources. Milling stones increase in frequency in the archeological record. Projectile points found at Archaic-era sites tend to be smaller and variable. Common projectile point forms include corner-and side-notched varieties and certain styles of stemmed points (Holmer 1978; 1986) useful on darts or lances. There is a considerable range of domestic architectural style during the Archaic, which is not surprising, considering the length of time represented by the era and local variation in environmental settings. Basin houses are the most common architectural type, though pit structures and ephemeral brush structures also occur (see Shields 1998). Toward the end of the era, maize was introduced into the area as a crop and incorporated into the food plan.

Numerous Archaic-era sites have been found in the vicinity of Hovenweep (Winter 1975, Hurst et al. 1993, Montgomery 1994). Within the boundaries of Hovenweep National Monument, Archaic-era projectile points have been found dating from late through terminal Archaic stages (approximately 6,000 to 800 B.C.). These artifacts are found at sites that contain evidence of more than one occupational episode; however, to date, no features have been identified that definitively date to the Archaic Era. Further investigation at Hovenweep units may provide such evidence.

Formative Era

The Formative Era refers to the period when corn was introduced into some portions of the American Southwest, including the Colorado Plateau, thus enabling a transition to a more agrarian lifeway. The manner in which this cultural transition occurred has been

debated. Matson (1991) summarizes two main viewpoints: the process as a migration phenomenon or a diffusion model. Smiley (1997) favors the adoption/diffusion model and reports that farming began in southeastern Utah nearly as early as in other regions of the northern Southwest. Data from the Butler Wash sites suggest cultigen use as early as 2,700 B.P. (750 B.C.) (Smiley 1997:36). The time period attributed to the Formative Era for this nomination is approximately 500 B.C. to A.D. 1350.

Several regional traditions have been identified for the Formative Era, including the ancestral Puebloan and Fremont traditions. The ancestral Puebloan tradition is defined by a distinctive ceramic assemblage including gray wares, white wares, red wares, and polychromes; early pit structure development; complex community sites with rectangular room blocks and kivas; water control structures (check dams, terraces, reservoirs); and a complex regional relationship as exhibited by the Chacoan road system to outlying areas of settlement (Horn et al. 1994). It is the ancestral Puebloan tradition that is represented at Hovenweep.

One major study focused on this period of time in the Mesa Verde region is known as the Village Ecodynamics Project (VEP) (Varien and Wilshusen 2002, Kohler and Varien 2010, Kohler et al. 2012). The VEP was a collaborative project utilizing researchers from various institutions from about 2002 until the present time. It was funded by National Science Foundation grants awarded to Washington State University. Conducted in two phases over more than a decade, this study examined a portion of the Mesa Verde cultural region, specifically an area of southwest Colorado, by compiling data from archeological surveys that covered 15% of the study area. Publications continue to emerge that interpret the findings of the study. During the study, temporal information was gleaned from tree-ring dates and ceramic seriation that was useful in addressing settlement patterns and occupational episodes. Data from two Hovenweep sites, namely Cutthroat “Castle” pueblo and the Goodman Point pueblo, are included in the study.

Although people have been living in the Mesa Verde region for approximately the last 10,000 years, the VEP data indicates that 97% of the documented sites are affiliated with Pueblo peoples who occupied the area from A.D. 600 to about A.D. 1280. A major goal of the study was to better understand the relationship between ancestral Puebloan people and their environment. Simulation models were used to explore economic behavior, settlement patterns, and community-oriented lifeways, such as village evolvement. Information that emerged from the study indicates that there were two cycles of village formation and growth: the first A.D. 780 to A.D. 920 and a second period from A.D. 1060 to A.D. 1280 (Kohler et al. 2012:4).

Researchers working on the VEP project postulate that during the period of A.D. 600 through A.D. 1280, settlement patterns are characterized by cycles of population increases and decreases, and cycles of village aggregation (Varien 1999, Varien and Wilshusen 2002, Kohler et al. 2008, Kohler et al. 2010, Kohler and Varien 2012, and Glowacki 2012). A discussion of these trends, as illuminated by the VEP project, will be offered in the appropriate narrative sections that follow.

Basketmaker II (ca. 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 400/500). This cultural period is dated variously according to region. It was during this time period that lifeway changes are evident, fluctuating from a more nomadic, food-gathering style of existence to a more sedentary, cultigen-growing (e.g. maize) strategy for sustenance. Site types representative of this period and lifeway include small limited activity sites, camps, and habitations (shallow pithouses). Artifacts found at these sites include small dart points, basin metates, and one-hand manos. At late Basketmaker II period sites, trough metates and two-hand manos are present.

Research within the past couple of decades has resulted in one Basketmaker model designating a division between eastern (southwest Colorado) and western (northeastern Arizona and southern Utah) Basketmaker groups (Matson 1991). The premise is that the eastern Basketmaker people developed a lifeway in situ, whereas the western Basketmaker people migrated from the San Pedro region of southern Arizona. Settlement data from the VEP suggests that this region was lightly populated during the Basketmaker II period (Varien et al. 2007).

The only documented evidence of a possible Basketmaker II component at Hovenweep consists of two petroglyph figures and one white pictograph figure (Cole 2002). The petroglyph figures are broad-shouldered human figures; the left figure is wearing a three-level, stacked tablita-like headdress and its lower body and arm are superimposed and obscured by a masonry wall likely built later during the Pueblo III period. The head of the right figure is eroded and the hands are enlarged, with the right hand appearing to be paw-like. The right foot is reminiscent of a bird track. The white pictograph figure is broad-shouldered, and has a stacked tablita-like headdress. Also present are white pigment handprints.

Basketmaker III (ca. A.D. 400 to A.D. 750). In many areas, this period of time represents a continuation of the Basketmaker II period traits, with a few characteristic differences. Cultural materials that distinguish this stage from the previous period include deep pithouse habitations, plain gray ware ceramics, and the use of the bow and arrow with smaller triangular-shaped arrow points. Local red ware ceramics have

also been noted at sites dating to this stage. Site structure orientation tends to be consistent: storage cists located to the north of pit structures and middens situated to the south of pit structures. Pithouses characteristically have wing walls and central hearths.

Kohler (in Kohler and Varien 2012:255) states that during the seventh century, arable lands were plentiful for growing crops, and wild game was abundant. He adds: "…a household could be supported wherever one wished to dig a pit house". Toward the end of this period, the settlement strategy changes from that of individual households to villages. This movement would necessitate families moving closer together to eventually form enclaves of 100 households or more.

Evidence of a possible Basketmaker III presence has been found at four sites using ceramics as a temporal indicator, specifically Chapin Black-on-white (Hovezak et al. 2004). During a 2012 examination of nearly 8,000 curated Hovenweep ceramic sherds from several of the monument's units, researchers noted a minor presence of Basketmaker III affiliated sherds (Till 2013).

Pueblo I (ca. A.D. 750 to A.D. 900). Various researchers have used the VEP data to suggest that there was an increase in large village construction during the Pueblo I period. The range of time during which this increase in construction occurred varies by report, but is listed as A.D. 840 to 880 (Kohler and Varien 2012:248), A.D. 725 to 880 (Glowacki 2012), and A.D. 780 to 920 (Kohler et al. 2008).

It is during this period that domestic architecture changes, and above-ground masonry buildings are more apparent. Attributes of this period include jacal or slab-based, contiguous, rectangular-shaped surface rooms with associated pit structures oriented south or east of the room block; the presence of plain gray wares, painted white wares and red wares (Bluff Black-on-red is the dominant type); and an agricultural lifestyle supplemented by hunting and gathering.

To the immediate east of the Hovenweep area, a Pueblo I presence has been noted at low levels within Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (Hovezak et al. 2004). Within the Hovenweep units, a Pueblo I presence is limited, but noted on the basis of particular ceramic sherds found in the curated ceramic collection (Till 2013).

Pueblo II (ca. A.D. 900 to A.D. 1150). This period is characterized by population dispersal across varied topographic settings. The VEP data indicates that one of the cycles of aggregation began during this period and extended into the next cultural period, specifically from about A.D. 980 to 1280. Glowacki (2012:3), reporting on work

conducted at Mesa Verde, refines this period of increased construction and aggregation in the VEP study area to A.D. 1060 to A.D. 1100. Pueblo II period sites exhibit a variety of settlement patterns ranging from isolated room blocks to multiple-unit pueblos (Hurst 1992:56). One distinguishing feature of this period, Chacoan great houses, appears in the Mesa Verde region around A.D. 1050 to 1080 (Kohler 2000:192).

Pueblo II sites are sometimes difficult to distinguish from Pueblo III period sites because of superposition of structures or features. Several sites documented at Hovenweep National Monument are thought to have a distinct Pueblo II component on the basis of surface assemblages (Hovezak et al. 2004). During the Goodman Point Archeological Testing Project (2005-2010), it was revealed that the Harlan Great Kiva shows stratigraphic evidence of at least three occupation episodes spanning the Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods. The terminal use was about A.D. 1250, at which point the Goodman Point Pueblo was constructed (Coffey 2008, Coffey and Copeland 2010).

One way to distinguish Pueblo II sites is the presence of distinctive ceramic types such as Mancos Gray, Mancos Corrugated, Dolores Corrugated, Bluff Black-on-red, Deadman's Black-on-red, Cortez Black-on-white, and Mancos Black-on-white, as well as imported Tsegi Orange Ware from the Kayenta region. At Hovenweep Pueblo II period ceramics are found at a handful of sites (Till 2013).

Faunal studies show a decline in deer remains at this time with a corresponding increase in consumption of turkey and rabbit to overcome any protein deficiencies. Maize cultivation would have increased to meet the needs of both humans and turkeys (Kohler et al. 2008). Faunal analysis of remains from numerous sites at Hovenweep, many of which have a Pueblo II component, conforms to this trend. White reports (Winter 1977:237-242), that the most commonly occurring species of the 1,433 bone items studied were identified as cottontail rabbits (50.9%) and turkey (13.3%).

Pueblo III (ca. A.D. 1100-1350). This final period of Formative occupation is characterized by increased community settlements, increased production of maize, and increased construction of water control features. Regional ceramic types include Mesa Verde Corrugated, McElmo Black-on-white, and Mesa Verde Black-on-white. Tsegi Orange Ware continues to be imported from the Kayenta archeological area of northeastern Arizona and southeast Utah (south of the San Juan River).

Lipe and Ortman (2000) report on settlement patterns of the late Pueblo II to Pueblo III periods in the northern San Juan region. They note a three-stage progression from loose clusters of residences dispersed over several square kilometers of land (A.D. 1050-1150), to an aggregation of a nuclear village consisting of closely spaced linear

roomblocks (A.D. 1150-1225), to the final stage of communities becoming increasingly aggregated and located along canyon rims (A.D. 1225-1300). Third stage communities were often located proximally to a spring and incorporated enclosing walls. Sand Canyon Pueblo, located within Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, is a well-investigated Pueblo III period site that exhibits these traits.

Hovenweep's prehistoric village sites exhibit many of the Pueblo III period distinctive traits, but only two have evidence of enclosing walls (Hackberry Pueblo and Goodman Point Pueblo). Even so, the majority of archeological sites containing standing architecture at Hovenweep are thought to be affiliated with the Pueblo III period. Dendrochronological data was derived from seven architectural beams at Hovenweep during the SJSU Hovenweep Project; these dates suggest construction dates ranging from A.D. 1173 to 1267 (Winter 1977). During the excavation program at the Goodman Point Pueblo, Crow Canyon Archeological Center submitted over 100 dendrochronological samples and found that construction and occupation of that pueblo was between the years of A.D.1260 and 1280. The latest date obtained from a site at Hovenweep is from corn found at the Cajon Pueblo that yielded a date of A.D. 1255 to 1290 (Fritz n.d.).

Ceramic analysis of the Hovenweep collection also indicates a strong Pueblo III presence, indicated by a large proportion of Mesa Verde Black-on-white ceramic ware. Also noted was the high frequency of bowl sherds and the presence of mug sherds, which is characteristic of Pueblo III period archeological sites (Till 2014).

Second period of occupation or use: Post-Puebloan Occupation (A.D. 1300 to 1840)

Archeologists recognize a post-Puebloan, or protohistoric, cultural stage dating from A.D. 1300 to 1840. It was during this span of time that ancestral Puebloan people migrated out of the region and new populations moved in (Lipe et al. 1999:353-368). In the Hovenweep area, the Numic (Ute and Paiute) and Athapaskan (Navajo and Apache) peoples entered the area. An understanding of the timing of the arrival of these groups is evolving. Essentially, it is thought that between the years of ca. A.D. 1300 to 1500 southwestern Colorado was largely de-populated.

The Numic peoples may have migrated into the area prior to the abandonment of the area by the ancestral Puebloan groups (and Fremont Formative-age groups to the north). Typically, the lifeway of these people was mobile, utilizing short-term camps with minimal debris. Evidence of site use by Numic speakers is often limited to artifact scatters; artifacts typical of Ute sites include brown ware pottery, and Desert side-

notched and Cottonwood Triangular projectile points. Sites associated with a Ute presence often contain peeled ponderosa pines, evidence of Ute bark (cambium) procurement. When residential sites are encountered, the remains of wickiups or other expedient shelters are often found. It is presumed that at least by the A.D. 1600s, the Ute were the primary occupants of the area around Hovenweep (Horn 2004:1), based on surviving historic records of Spanish explorers who encountered the Ute.

The time of entry into the region by the Athapaskan speakers is not clear. Palmer (2003) presents a case that the Dineh bands such as the Proto-Hupa may have arrived in the Four Corners area as early as A.D. 200, based on the presence of particular projectile points. Other researchers place the time of entry much later, by the mid-sixteenth century (see http://drarchaeology.com/culthist/navajo/navajo.htm for views presented by contract archeologists working on Navajo sites in the northern New Mexico area). Others point to the tendency of migrations to be slow and multi-directional, making it difficult to pinpoint the timing of migration (Chuipka 2015).

The Navajo lifeway changed over time; in northern New Mexico archeologists express these changes as a sequence of phases: the Dinetah (1540 to mid-1600 A.D.), the Gobernador (mid-1600 to 1770 A.D.), the Cabezon (1770 to 1863 A.D.), and the Reservation phase (1863 to present). Material cultural traits associated with the Dinetah/Gobernador phase include conical forked-pole (or forked-stick) hogans, masonry pueblitos, elaborate rock art, plain gray and polychrome ceramics, minor amounts of trade ceramics from nearly all Pueblo areas, distinctive stone tool styles, and evidence of an agricultural/pastoral subsistence. During the subsequent Cabezon Phase, the material culture is altered; circular masonry hogans and cribbed-log hogans are found as well as forked-pole hogan. Game traps first appear during this phase. Polychrome and the plain gray style ceramics are still present, but with some minor changes. Near the end of the phase, glass and metal artifacts begin to occur more often but in limited numbers. Desert side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular projectile points are often found at Navajo sites, just as they are found at sites affiliated with Ute peoples. Wilshusen and Towner (1999) report that Navajo site layout is formalized with refuse areas south or east of the hogan.

In San Juan County, the earliest known Navajo site (a hogan in White Canyon) revealed a tree-ring date of 1620 A.C. (Maryboy and Begay 2000). Wilshusen and Towner (1999:353) note that it is difficult to distinguish Ute and Navajo sites while conducting surface inventories of landscapes. As Hurst points out in a recent article (2015), Ute occupants in southeastern Utah lived a mobile lifestyle and did not invest a lot of labor constructing durable structures. Hence the archeological record of this use is “often so

faint as to be nearly invisible". Hurst continues by stating that Navajo people in the area tended to live a lifestyle that was less mobile than the Ute, and therefore, built more substantial hogans, sweat houses, cut tree limb pens and corrals, and windbreaks (2015:42).

Evidence of occupation at Hovenweep during this time period includes the finding of projectile points in surface contexts (such as Cottonwood Triangular or Desert-Side Notched), the remains of expedient brush or wood shelters, cut-limb corrals, and features that are interpreted as collapsed/burnt hogans or sweat lodges. It is difficult to know if the features are affiliated with ancestral Ute and Navajo who moved into the area during the protohistoric period, or were constructed by Ute and Navajo people during the Historic period. In most cases, these features are found in association with historic period artifacts, leading to the supposition that mobile hunting and gathering groups occupied Hovenweep very briefly during the protohistoric period (as evidenced by the projectile points), but the preponderance of evidence is that these groups occupied Hovenweep during the historic period.

Third period of occupation or use: Historic (A.D. 1820 to 1965)

Historic Aboriginal Use of the Hovenweep Area

During the historic occupation period at Hovenweep, it is believed that Ute and Navajo aboriginal groups first used the resources contained within the proposed archeological district, and were joined later in time by Euro-American settlers. When examining this period of time at Hovenweep, numerous regional historic contexts and records were consulted in order to better understand the historic evidence of use and explore possible historic themes within the proposed archeological district. One historic context prepared for the state of Colorado (Husband 1984) identifies distinct context periods, including Ranching (1870-1934), Farming (1867-1945) and Ute-Euro-American Contact (1640-1889). An updated version of the historic context (Church et al. 2007) presents five phases of Ute occupation: Late Pre-Contact (A.D. 1500-1540), Early Contact (A.D. 1540-1820), Middle Contact-Competition and Conflict (A.D. 1820-1860), Late Contact-Administrative Stabilization (Reservations) (A.D. 1860-1881), and Emergent Reintegration (A.D. 1900 to present). An historic context prepared for the adjacent Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (Horn 2004) reiterates that the Ute were the primary inhabitants of the area when Euro-American immigrants moved in. Historic themes presented in this context include Native American, Exploration, Expeditions and Research, Agriculture, Government, and Rock Art (Horn 2004:41-42).

Historic records indicate that in 1868 a treaty between the United States government and the Utes provided for all of western Colorado (about 1/3 of the total state area) to be reserved as Ute territory. The Brunot Agreement in 1873 reduced the amount of land available to the Utes. The lands surrounding Hovenweep within the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument were part of the Ute Reservation, until it was ceded in an 1880 treaty (see Horn 2004 for a thorough discussion). At that time, the White River and Uncompahgre Utes were removed from Colorado to a reservation near Vernal, Utah, and a smaller reservation of allocated parcels was established for the Southern Utes along the southwestern boundary of Colorado.

In 1895, the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation was established for “unallocated Utes” in southwestern Colorado with the agency center eventually constructed at Towaoc. This reservation boundary later changed with the result of land being deleted from the northern portion of the reservation in exchange for land on the north side of Ute Mountain and into McElmo Canyon (Horn 2004:7-8).

Not all of the Utes returned to Colorado after the series of treaties were enacted. Some assimilated with the Allen Canyon Utes and Paiutes near the Hatch Trading Post in southeast Utah. The Allen Canyon Utes utilized areas in Bridge Canyon, Yellow Jacket Canyon, Hovenweep Canyon, and Cajon Mesa. Weeminuche Utes (who later were moved to the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation) also used Montezuma Canyon. Over a several year period in the 1880s and 1890s, local cattlemen consistently complained that Utes and Navajos were grazing off the reservations, a situation that led to many conflicts. In 1884, U. S. Cavalry were dispatched to Montezuma Creek, near Hovenweep, to protect the cattle associated with the Carlisle Cattle Company from the Utes who lived in Montezuma Canyon (McPherson and Yazzie 2014). According to Horn (2004), by the 1920s, the Utes of southeastern Utah were restricted to allotments in Montezuma Canyon and Allen Canyon, and had limited access to grazing lands because of federal controls and use of the area for grazing by other ranchers in the area.

Also during this time, Utes were hired as cowboys and farmers in the McElmo Canyon area. Evidence of Utes utilizing grazing lands at Hovenweep is seen in a 1939 report by Hovenweep ranger Roland Richert, who notes that Utes were camped near the Hackberry spring. He adds that “a Ute Indian whose name is being withheld defaced a portion of the cave wall in Hackberry Canyon by making several drawings and writing his name in charcoal”.

During this period, for the most part, the Navajo remained south of the San Juan River (Horn 2004:9), although this was not a fixed border. According to historic records, during the 1863 round up of Navajo by Kit Carson, many Navajo ventured north of the San Juan River and were assisted by Ute and Paiute of the area. Many of these families were tied through intermarriage, and thus the Navajo remained in the area. In 1884, the Navajo Reservation was extended north of the San Juan River into the Aneth area. Adjustments to the reservation were made again in 1892 and 1905. The Navajo continued a nomadic existence in southeastern Utah into the 1930s. With the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Navajo ceased the nomadic lifeway and instead hired on as laborers for ranchers and farmers (Horn 2004).

There are several documented features at Hovenweep that indicate that either Ute and/or Navajo people occupied or otherwise used the land. These features include expediently constructed brush shelters, stick/brush corrals, and the remains of what appear to be Navajo sweat lodges and hogans. Other direct evidence at Hovenweep of historic use is found in the form of temporally diagnostic artifacts (e.g. manufacturing dates of particular styles of tin cans and glass items), inscriptions, and historic accounts. Combining information from all of these sources suggests that historic use of Hovenweep's resources (likely by Ute and Navajo groups) began by the earliest historic date of A.D. 1820. After A.D. 1885, the Ute and Navajo occupants of the Hovenweep area began encountering European American settlers.

Historic European-American use of Hovenweep

Euro-American use of the Hovenweep area falls under the contexts of exploration, expeditions and research, and ranching. Numerous survey parties passed through the area, beginning in 1854 when W.D. Huntington led a Mormon expedition in southeast Utah. After the Civil War, during the years of 1867 to 1879, a series of four surveys, known as the "Great Surveys" were undertaken, led by geologist Clarence King; physician and geologist Ferdinand V. Hayden, M.D.; Engineer Officer of the Commanding General of the Army's Department of California Lt. George Wheeler, and geologist John Wesley Powell. These surveys would lead to the establishment of the United States Geological Survey and pave the way for settlement of an area that was virtually unknown to Euro-American groups.

The Hayden Survey was especially important to the history of Hovenweep. Photographer W.H. Jackson was a member of the 1874 Hayden survey party, as was journalist E. Ingersoll. It is Jackson who is credited with the first public use of the Ute name "Hovenweep" to designate the area. Several photographic plates included in

Jackson's 1874 report (contained within the *Eighth Annual Report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories* submitted by Hayden) are described as being located "in the valley of the Hovenweep, Utah", or as "ruins on the Hovenweep".

The Hayden survey was one of many efforts that were instrumental in bringing new people to the area. By the 1880s Euro-Americans began settling the region of southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah that surrounds the Hovenweep area. Hovenweep's Goodman Point Unit is named for Henry Goodman who came to the area in 1879 with the Lacey-Coleman (L.C.) Cattle Company (see Freeman 1958:55, Dalrymple 2002:2-10, Wardrip 1993). The L.C. herd grazed on range land extending from southwestern Colorado into Utah. Interestingly, the Goodman Point Unit is one of the first areas to be withdrawn from homesteading in order to preserve its archeological remains. This withdrawal was accomplished as an act of Congress on September 16, 1889, making it the earliest federally protected archeological preserve.

By 1881, many of the aboriginal people had been relocated from most of western Colorado and southeastern Utah. With the removal of this territorial competition, the European-American cattle and sheep industry in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah flourished, mainly driven by two companies: the L.C. Cattle Company and the Carlisle Cattle Company (Horn 2004:11-12).

One of the families associated with the L.C. Cattle Company was that of Samuel and Lucy McConnell. They arrived in Montezuma County in 1884 (*Cortez Journal* 9/3/2011). According to an oral history transcript of an interview with Lucy dated 1934, the McConnells first settled in the Big Bend of the Dolores area in 1884, then moved to the Lewis, Colorado (Brumley Draw) area in 1887, then later bought land on the Dolores River below Big Bend (Montezuma County Historical Society 2010, *Cortez Journal* 9/3/2011). Lucy and "Milt" had three children listed during the 1885 census: Henry (age 4), Hannah (age 3) and Sally (age 2). Henry McConnell would inscribe his name at the Hackberry site at Hovenweep with "Feb 20 1906" presumably while tending livestock in the area. Based on census records Henry would have been 25 or 26 years of age when he inscribed his name at the Hackberry site.

William Lynch also inscribed his name at the Hackberry site on February 20, 1906. William was the son of Kate Lynch, who with her family emigrated from Ireland and settled in the Arriola area. According to the 1900 census record, Kate had three sons and one daughter, all born in Ireland, who ranged in age from 19 to 24. William is listed as 24 years old, putting his age at 30 when he was at the Hackberry Unit site.

In the McElmo Canyon area, ranches, farms, and trading posts were established in the late nineteenth-century. James M. Holly (sometimes spelled Holley) acquired property in the canyon near the Utah state line in 1894. In addition to his many pursuits with trading posts and farm improvement projects, Mr. Holly would offer the use of his ranch in McElmo Canyon as a camp to early archeologists working in the area, such as Alfred V. Kidder and Sylvanus G. Morley in 1907 (Lipe 1996). This may explain why the Holly outlier unit of Hovenweep, originally known as the Keeley Group, was later re-named for James M. Holly (Horn 2004). The canyon where the prehistoric resources are located is also named Holly. The Holly ranch was later sold to John Ismay, who, with his wife Eleanor Heffernon Ismay, daughter of one of the Aneth Trading Post operators, built the trading post there in 1921. The Ismay Trading post is still in operation today. (For more information on trading posts in the area, see McPherson 1994, Wardrip 1993, and Freeman 1958).

In the early twentieth century, many of the visitors to Hovenweep were archeologists who played a role in greatly advancing American southwest archeology, including T. Mitchell Prudden, Edgar C. Hewett, Sylvanus G. Morley, Alfred V. Kidder, and J.G. Fletcher. Morley and Kidder (1917) describe the Square Tower and Holly group building ruins in one of their early research reports. Archeologist Jesse Walter Fewkes published a document describing many of the masonry buildings in the Hovenweep District, and recommended that the area be reserved from the public domain.

In 1923, Hovenweep was designated as a national monument and withdrawn from resource utilization and grazing by the Ute, Navajo, or Euro-Americans. The monument was administered remotely by the Southwestern Monuments (SWNM) group of the National Park Service, resulting in little staff presence until the 1940s. At that time, the monument contained 285.8 acres within four discrete units. By 1945, several monuments were pulled out of the SWNM group, including Hovenweep and Yucca House National Monuments. These monuments would still be included in the NPS's Region III, but would now fall under the administrative jurisdiction of Mesa Verde National Park. In 1951, the Hackberry and Goodman Point Units were added to the monument. Additional acreage was added to the monument in 1952 and 1956 so that the monument then comprised about 505 acres.

Public Land Order Number 2604, signed on February 5, 1962, added 280 acres of public land administered by the BLM to the Square Tower Unit of Hovenweep. These lands were added to the monument to facilitate "Mission 66" improvements to visitor services. However, the land remained subject to valid existing rights, such as grazing. Grazing was continued on the parcel until a Cooperative Agreement (CA-1498-75-01)

dated July 29, 1975 was reached between the BLM, the Charles Redd Sheep Company, and the NPS that withdrew 200 of the 280 acres from grazing (see Hovenweep Statement for Management 1987, *Hovenweep National Monument Resource Management Plan* 1990 and Hovenweep National Monument Statement for Management 1992). The remaining 80 acres was limited to grazing by 1500 sheep for two days each year, during a specified period (SEUG archives, Hovenweep National Monument administrative records, HOVE 18461, folder 179). The 1998 *Hovenweep Resource Management Plan* indicates that these 80 acres were still available for grazing, although the lease had been transferred to Marvin Redburn for cattle.

During its history, the monument's infrastructure needs have been met in various ways. Because many National Park Service units include properties listed in the National Register that are associated with historic park administrative activities, such as roads and other features constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s, it would be expected that Hovenweep might contain such properties. Extensive research of Hovenweep's administrative documents indicates that although the CCC crews provided labor at other southwestern national monuments and at nearby Mesa Verde National Park, the crews did not provide labor at Hovenweep.

To the contrary, maintenance of the prehistoric buildings, as well as the monument's modern infrastructure, has all been completed by National Park Service employees or hired local labor. The first ranger housing at Hovenweep would appear in 1946 in the form of a shed. At that time, two CCC tool sheds (built ca. 1938) were moved from Mesa Verde National Park to Hovenweep for use as a summer ranger residence. A kerosene cook stove was used for food preparation and heating. Water was hauled in from the town of Pleasant View, Colorado. The sheds were in poor condition, but thought to be better than tents during the rainy late summer season. The sheds were constructed of 1"x10" boards, covered with 4" strips with a galvanized iron roof. The interior walls were unfinished. The two sheds were joined with a roof that created a central covered area. The sheds were later used by archeologist Al Lancaster to store tools during prehistoric structure stabilization projects. One shed was remodeled in 1953 and used as a generator/powerhouse. The other was used as a coal shed. The sheds were removed in 1989, after consultation and compliance procedures were complete.

In 1952 or 1953, the Gray House (Building 11), built in 1925 for use as a residence at Mesa Verde National Park, was moved to Hovenweep for use as a ranger residence. It was thought to be an improvement over the CCC tool shed and was also used as a contact station. It would later be used exclusively as the ranger contact station, after

the National Park Service Mission 66 campaign in the 1960s resulted in the construction of the "Mission 66" house for employee use in 1965. The Mission 66 program was launched as the National Park Service approached its 50th anniversary, in order to finance improvements to the infrastructure of park units. Several proposals were made for Hovenweep; ultimately, the 1964 Master Plan called for obliterating the ranger station and picnic area in the Square Tower area and moving visitor services (contact station and campground), as well as employee housing, to the east mesa top area of the unit. This move was made possible because of the Public Land Order 2604 dated February 5, 1962 that added 280 acres of public land to the monument that was previously administered by the BLM. The Gray House would later be removed in 2001, after consultation and compliance procedures were complete, when a new visitor center was built in 2000 closer to the employee housing and campground areas.

Currently, three buildings remain that are associated with the Mission 66 program: a residence, campground comfort station, and water treatment building. The residence has been modified from a siding-clad exterior to a stucco finish exterior, which, coupled with other changes, has resulted in a loss of integrity. None of these resources contribute to the identified periods of significance in this nomination.

Although outside of the historic occupation period, it is worthwhile noting that in1998 administrative management of the monument was again transferred, this time from Mesa Verde National Park to the Southeast Utah Group (SEUG). Currently, infrastructure at the park consists of a water system, visitor center, three residential buildings containing six housing units ranging from one-bedroom to three-bedroom in size, two storage sheds, and a 31-campsite campground.

C. Persons, Ethnic Groups or Archeological Cultures

On the basis of archeological study at the monument, the periods of occupation range from the Archaic through Historic periods of time, and thus it is believed that descendants of the ancestral Puebloan, historic Ute and Navajo, and early European American ranchers and settlers all have affiliation with Hovenweep National Monument. An ethnographic overview is slated to commence in 2016 that will yield more information on this topic.

D. Physical Characteristics

The Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District is contained in six discontiguous units comprised of 785 acres containing 190 archeological sites. Of these sites, 187 contributing properties and 3 non-contributing properties have been identified. Contributing properties meet the National Register criteria of significance,

have been evaluated in the appropriate historic context (*Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075-1300* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form [MPDF]), and retain integrity. The contributing properties include eight property types: Single Habitation/Residence, Habitation with Public Architecture, Habitation without Public Architecture, Temporary Habitation, Temporary Camp, Isolated Storage Facilities, Isolated Ceremonial or Control Features, and Limited Activity (Resource Processing/Procurement, Rock Art, or Agricultural Water and Soil Control Features).

The non-contributing properties include three sites and three buildings. The three non-contributing sites include an historic campground and picnic area that has been dismantled and allowed to disintegrate, a prehistoric artifact scatter that lacks diagnostic features or artifacts, and a dual component prehistoric and historic artifact scatter that lacks diagnostic features or artifacts. The three buildings are a residence, campground comfort station, and water treatment building that were constructed during the Mission 66 program. The residence, in particular, has been modified to such an extent that it no longer retains integrity. The comfort station and water treatment buildings do not embody distinctive design or construction characteristics of the Mission 66 program. None of these resources meet the criteria for listing, nor do they contribute to the identified periods of significance.

This section begins with a brief description of the physical characteristics of each Hovenweep unit. Following that, an example of each property type found within the confines of Hovenweep is presented.

The Square Tower Unit is located in southeast Utah, about 4 miles from the Colorado border. This unit is the largest of the Hovenweep units; it comprises 400 acres and contains not only archeological sites and prehistoric building ruins, but also the visitor center, staff residences, and a 31-campsite campground. The focus of this unit is ancient Puebloan masonry buildings that are mainly clustered around the head of Little Ruin Canyon, including the Square Tower complex (Square Tower, Hovenweep House, Hovenweep Castle ruins, and associated features), the Tower Point complex (Tower Point ruin, petroglyph panel, and other associated features), Twin Towers complex (Rim Rock House, Twin Towers, and Eroded Boulder House ruins, and associated features), the Unit-type House complex (Unit-type House ruin and associated features), and Stronghold House complex (Stronghold House ruin and associated features). Other prehistoric property types found in this unit include: artifact scatters/activity loci, isolated storage facilities, agricultural structures (e.g. abandoned check dams), the buried remains of prehistoric habitations on the mesa top, and rockshelters. Historic age

property types found in the unit include aboriginal sweat lodges and artifact scatters, and the former monument picnic area/campground (which was no longer used after the Mission 66 program allowed for new infrastructure development in 1965). This unit contains 82 contributing sites.

Hovenweep's Cajon Unit is located about 8 miles, as the crow flies, southwest of the Square Tower Unit. This 40-acre unit is centered at the head of a tributary drainage to Allen Canyon, and is surrounded by lands under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation. At times the landscape has been accessed by Navajo sheepherders wishing to utilize water from a spring that is located within an alcove at the drainage head. Property types found within this unit include the Cajon Pueblo, a prehistoric activity locus, and an historic residence/camp atop prehistoric processing areas and agricultural structures. These three sites are all contributing to the nomination.

The Holly Unit is located about four miles east of the Utah-Colorado border, in Colorado. The focal point of Hovenweep's 65-acre Holly Unit is the Holly Pueblo consisting of several prehistoric masonry buildings near the head of Keeley Canyon. Additional archeological sites found in this unit provide evidence of occupation of the unit ranging from the Archaic through Historic periods. Nineteen sites in this unit are contributing to this nomination. Property types include multiple habitations, agricultural structures, processing/procurement localities, rockshelters, and historic temporary camps.

The Horseshoe-Hackberry Unit is located in Colorado, about 4 miles from the Utah-Colorado border. Within the confines of the 137-acre unit there are two canyons surrounded by gently sloping mesa terrain. Two prehistoric Puebloan villages are present, each located at one of the canyon heads where springs flow from the permeable sandstone. The villages (Horseshoe Pueblo and Hackberry Pueblo) differ in their architectural footprints, but contain unique masonry buildings, such as towers, D-shaped buildings, habitation and storage rooms, and kivas. Also found within this unit are the remains of several mesa-top habitation roomblocks, as well as evidence of prehistoric and historic temporary campsites. Additionally, several activity loci were identified where ceramic vessels and lithic artifacts may have been produced. There are 39 contributing sites found in this unit; specific prehistoric property types include multiple habitations with and without public architecture, rockshelters, processing/procurement localities, storage facilities, and agricultural structures. Historic property types include temporary camps, and sweat lodges.

The Cutthroat Unit is located in Colorado along a tributary canyon to Hovenweep Canyon. The tributary drainage flows intermittently; the spring is ephemeral at present. Property types found in this 14-acre unit include the prehistoric Cutthroat Castle Pueblo (multiple habitations with public architecture), processing/procurement localities, agricultural structures, and a rockshelter. The historic property type present in this unit is an artifact scatter that likely represents a temporary camp. There are five contributing sites in this unit.

Hovenweep's Goodman Point Unit is located near the town of Cortez, Colorado. It sits on a land form that is named for a cattle rancher, Henry Goodman, who came to the area with the L.C. Cattle Company in the early 1880s. This 142-acre unit has the distinction of being the first archeological preserve in the country, having been withheld from homesteading activity in 1889. Forty-two archeological sites are located within the confines of the unit (Hovezak et al. 2004), with Goodman Point Pueblo as the focal point. This site is representative of a Pueblo II and Pueblo III village containing habitations and public architecture. In addition to the pueblo, other prehistoric habitation sites are present in the unit, as well as limited-activity processing or procurement localities. One site is representative of a prehistoric road that is interpreted as a belt loop road that may have linked the Harlan Great Kiva site with other habitation sites. Two sites are representative of historic period roads in the area. In all, the identified Goodman Point Unit property types include: sites with public architecture and public infrastructure, multiple habitations without public architecture, single habitations without public architecture, procurement/processing areas, chipping stations, field houses and agricultural fields, abandoned check dams, abandoned reservoir/dam, and unknown. All forty-two sites are contributing to this nomination.

Representative Contributing Property Types

Prehistoric sites at Hovenweep have been evaluated within the framework of a variety of prehistoric contexts, including the *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075-1300* (GPPMDU) MPDF (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991) and the Colorado Historical Society's Southern Colorado River Basin prehistoric context (Lipe et al.1999). Historic properties were evaluated using the Colorado Historical Society's statewide historic context (Buckles and Buckles 1984 and Church et al. 2007) and the Landscape Level History of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (Horn 2004). Another document that served as context for this nomination was the survey report of Hovezak et al. (2003) for Hovenweep's Goodman Point Unit. The authors of that document refer to an enhanced GPPMDU property type classification for Hovenweep's Goodman Point unit, to describe such property types as isolated public architecture, habitation with public architecture, multiple habitation, single habitation, limited activity

(processing/procurement, chipping stations, agricultural features, sweat lodge), roads and trails, and unknown (Hovezak et al. 2004:36).

Functional site types have not been formalized for Archaic age sites in the Southern Colorado River basin. A discussion in the context suggests the use of small, medium, or large aceramic site categories, or perhaps property types such as sites with features and sites without evidence of features (Lipe et al. 1999:128). For the purposes of this nomination, the Archaic age property types at Hovenweep are defined as processing/procurement sites without features.

In the prehistoric context for Colorado, functional site types defined for the Basketmaker II period include habitations, campsites and limited activity sites, and other (Lipe et al. 1999:156). Basketmaker II age sites at Hovenweep fall within the classification of limited activity sites.

As outlined in the Colorado prehistoric context, Basketmaker III period site types include: hamlets: single-and-multiple-residences, rock art panels, shrines, and other landscape features; farmsteads/field houses, nonresidential sites: artifact scatters with features, nonresidential sites: artifact scatters, and isolated finds (Lipe et al. 1999:174). Basketmaker III sites identified at Hovenweep include single habitations and limited activity areas.

Seven prehistoric property types are described in the GPPMDU context that represents prehistoric use of the area during the Late Formative period, or Great Pueblo Period, of A.D. 1075-1300 (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991). During the preparation of this nomination document, it was established that all seven of the property types defined in Great Pueblo Period context are found within the confines of Hovenweep National Monument. These property types include (1) habitation sites with public architecture, (2) habitation sites without public architecture, (3) temporary habitation sites, (4) isolated ceremonial or control features, (5) isolated storage facilities, (6) water and soil control features, and (7) resource procurement or processing sites.

In the following sections, examples of representative contributing archeological site types that are found within the confines of the Hovenweep Archeological District are presented by occupational period, i.e., Archaic, Basketmaker II, Basketmaker III, Great Pueblo Period (A.D. 1075-1300), and Historic. Within the first period of significance (about 6,000 B.C. to 1290 A.D.), contributing site types include: Limited Activity (Resource Processing and Procurement), Limited Activity (Rock Art Panel), Single Habitation/Residence, Habitation with Public Architecture, Habitation without Public

Architecture, Temporary Habitation, Isolated Ceremonial or Control Features, Isolated Storage Facilities, Limited Activity (Agricultural Water and Soil Control Features), and Limited Activity (Resource Procurement or Processing). The second period of significance is A.D. 1874 to 1962, and the representative contributing properties include an aboriginal sweat lodge and an historic temporary camp.

Representative Site dating to the Archaic period

Limited Activity (Processing/Procurement Site without Features)

This site is a sparse lithic scatter situated on the top of a small aeolian dune ridge. Seventy-six pieces of debitage were identified. A variety of material types were represented on this site, including cherts of various colors, quartzite and chalcedony. Five pieces of obsidian debitage were also present in the surface assemblage. The obsidian was of a smoky dark gray color with tiny white inclusions; this might be Polvadera obsidian obtained from the Jemez Mountains in northern New Mexico. Another archeological site within the Square Tower Unit, 42SA3877, also contained several pieces of debitage of this same obsidian. One projectile point was found that is typed as a San Jose style, and a second projectile point found on site was identified as an Elko corner notched style point. Several lithic scatters are found nearby that contain Archaic age projectile points such as Bajada Cluster and San Jose types.

Representative Site dating to the Basketmaker II Period

Limited Activity/Rock Art Panel (within a Great Pueblo Period multiple habitation site)

There is one known example of a Basketmaker era rock art panel at Hovenweep that is found at a site where there is evidence that people have used the site from the Archaic period through historic times (Cole 2002, Kinnear-Ferris 2013:169-173). The site is comprised of several standing prehistoric masonry buildings surrounding the canyon head where a reliable water spring is located.

This site also contains 10 rock art panels, two plaster panels, three masonry panels, three historic inscriptions, a group of historic/modern mud marks, and three rock art features. Dates assigned to the various prehistoric elements range from the Late Archaic period to the Pueblo III period. Petroglyphs of horned animals are found that resemble Glen Canyon Style 5 elements (affiliated with Middle to Late Archaic groups along the San Juan and Colorado Rivers). Several Basketmaker period age elements are noted at this site, including a white pigment broad-shouldered human and

handprints. The petroglyphs on Panel 2 are of broad-shouldered human figures that are stylistically related to western San Juan Basketmaker II-III. The petroglyph figure on the left side of the panel exhibits a three-level, stacked, tablita-like headdress. The head of the figure on the right side of the panel is missing (eroded); the "hands" of the figure are enlarged. According to Cole (2002), figures with enlarged hands and feet are commonly depicted in western San Juan Basketmaker rock art. Also present at this site are rock art elements that might represent proto-and historic Navajo or Ute people, and historic Euro-Americans.

The masonry buildings date to the Pueblo II-Pueblo III periods, and thus, during the Basketmaker period occupation the appearance of the site would have varied greatly. Pit structure habitations may have been constructed within the slopes of the canyon, or in the deeper aeolian dunal areas on the mesa top surrounding the drainage.

Representative Site dating to the Basketmaker III Period

Single Habitation/Residence

This site is a Basketmaker III component single habitation located on a gentle north-facing slope overlooking the floodplain. Multiple features were identified at the site, including two possible thermal pits, a midden, and the remains of a habitation as represented by a concentration of sandstone and burned adobe. Cultural affiliation was assigned on the basis of the rich Basketmaker III artifact assemblage at the sheet midden. A limited number of ceramic artifacts dating to a later occupation during the Pueblo III period is also present at the midden (Hovezak et al. 2004:119-121).

In addition to the single habitation site, Hovezak et al. (2004) identified a single-component Basketmaker III activity area and two Basketmaker III activity areas located within sites that contained multiple component materials.

Representative Sites dating to the Great Pueblo Period (A.D. 1075-1300)

Habitation with Public Architecture

Goodman Point Pueblo, Colorado

Photos*:* UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0033, 0037

The Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit context describes habitation sites with public architecture as those sites where residential buildings are found in association with "public works believed to be produced by suprahousehold labor organization, or facilities interpreted to function as community ritual-integrative

structures" (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991: Section F page 2). As such, public architecture might include Chacoan great houses, great kivas, plazas, bi-wall and tri-wall structures, enclosing walls, roads, and reservoirs.

At Hovenweep, this site type is represented by the Goodman Point Pueblo, an intricate village site with a great kiva, plazas, and a D-shaped bi-wall structure. An intermittently flowing drainage bisects the site; within the drainage there is a perennial natural water spring.

After completing the 2003 surface inventory, it was thought that the pueblo was comprised of at least 80 kivas, 350 rooms, and two buildings interpreted as public architecture (Hovezak et al. 2004). Other types of public features were identified during the 2003 survey, including plazas, dams, roads, and an enclosing wall. Hovezak et al. (2004) identified four residential complexes at the site, each of which contains surface rooms and/or kivas. The residential complexes are joined by an enclosing wall that is currently represented by a linear mound. An open plaza separates the northern complex (rooms and at least 3 kivas) from the central complex. Two smaller plazas separate the two central residential zones that contain six continuous roomblock-kiva complexes. The fourth residential complex consists of a line of kivas on the canyon slope. The two buildings interpreted to be public architecture are a possible great kiva and a bi-walled structure that encloses four kiva depressions.

Between 2005 to 2008, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (CCAC) conducted a limited data recovery project that followed the principles of conservation archaeology whereby less than 1% of the overall site area was excavated. CCAC researchers established that the pueblo contained over 114 kivas that may have supported 570 to 800 people. Additionally, this project revealed that hearths were absent from residential rooms, leading to the supposition that the kivas were used as residential structures (Kuckelman et al. 2009).

The data recovery project revealed that the masonry buildings at the site were built atop bedrock, and were often supported by earth-and-rubble berms around the periphery. A massive wall that was at least one story tall enclosed the village, with a few openings at the north and northeast ends of the village. Only one cluster of buildings was found outside of this enclosing wall. Most rooms were one story tall, although many buildings within the pueblo were two stories tall. A D-shaped bi-wall structure may have been three stories in height, leading to the speculation that it was important for this building to be visible on the landscape and that it served as a ritually elite space (Kuckelman et al. 2009:63).

Investigation at Great Kiva 1213 within the pueblo revealed the presence of peripheral rooms that partly encircled the kiva and were two stories tall. To the west of the great kiva is a complex of four central kivas surrounded by bi-wall rooms and additional kivas. Additional bi-wall rooms were discovered during the course of the project (Kuckelman et al. 2009:51-53).

Artifacts at the site include corrugated and black-on-white ceramic sherds, groundstone (manos and mutates), bone awls, bone needles, bone tinklers, charred maize kernels and cobs, beans, squash rinds, wild plant food remains, projectile points, a variety of flaked stone tools (cores, bifaces, drills, denticulates), axe heads, mauls, hammerstones, peckingstones, numerous pendants and a marine shell ornament (Kuckelman et al. 2009).

At the completion of the four-year data recovery project, the Crow Canyon researchers postulated that the Goodman Point Pueblo may have been the most populous settlement in the region from A.D. 1260 to 1275 (Kuckelman et al. 2009:62). Tree-ring dates gathered and analyzed during the project indicate that the village was constructed around A.D. 1260 and used until about A.D. 1280. The presence of McElmo Black-on-white sherds suggests an earlier occupation, but the buildings that are currently present most likely date to no earlier than the mid-A.D. 1200s.

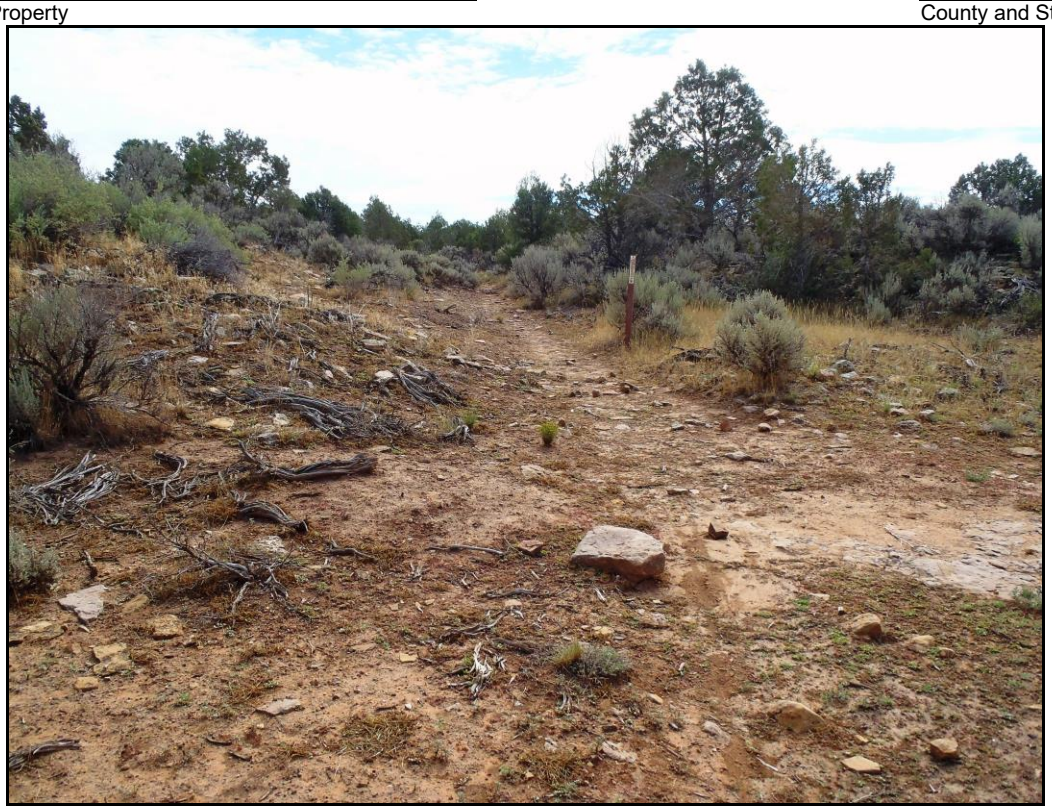

Photo UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0033. View of Goodman Point Pueblo showing interpretive trail that crosses the site, looking east.

Photo UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0037. View of site 5MT604 showing rubble. Drainage to the right center of photo contains a natural water spring.

Habitation without Public Architecture

The Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit context states that many ancestral Puebloan sites consist of small pueblos containing one to five surface rooms, subterranean kivas, and trash middens, but lack public architectural features such as great kivas or great houses (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991: Section F pages 12-13). One site at Hovenweep consists of two roomblocks, a kiva depression, and associated artifact scatter. The northern roomblock is represented by a C-shaped area of rubble and visible wall alignments within a 20 x 15 meter area that encompasses a kiva depression.

The second potential roomblock is represented by an amorphous area of rubble with no well-defined wall alignments visible within the rubble area. This rubble area measures approximately 8 x 9 meters in size.

Additional features found on-site include one of unknown function constructed from three upright slabs, two non-architectural concentrations of burned stone and fire-cracked rock, and a feature of concentrated rock of unknown function.

The midden contains chipped and groundstone lithic artifacts and ceramic sherds. One projectile point (side-notched), one bead, one pendant and one tchamahia fragment were found within this scatter. The groundstone consists of manos, a basin metate and indeterminate fragments. Ceramic sherds include corrugated, black-on-white, grayware and redware type pottery. Jar and bowl body sherds, rim sherds, and handle fragments were observed.

Temporary Habitation

The Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit context defines a temporary habitation site as “those sites with habitation architecture, but for which structure size and the associated artifact assemblage indicate non-permanent or seasonal use” (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991: Section F page 25). Examples of such sites include agricultural fieldhouses and temporary shelters in overhangs. One site at Hovenweep is interpreted as a temporary habitation site/camp situated atop a prehistoric activity locus. It is located on a broad bench below the rim of an ephemeral drainage, within viewing distance of a large prehistoric habitation site that contains multiple rooms and rock art panels.

Two features were recorded: a rockshelter with smoke-blackened ceiling, and the possible remains of a brush structure. The rockshelter is situated within a jointed area of bedrock boulders. The floor of the sheltered area is filled with sediment and pack rat midden. The ceiling is smoke-blackened. The opening of the rockshelter at its mouth measures 2.5 m, the depth of the sheltered area is 3.5 m, and the maximum height of the space is 1 m. Its function may have been expedient shelter or a possible storage cache whose contents burned. Feature 2 consists of 6 juniper logs intentionally placed in an area sheltered by boulders and juniper trees. One of the sheltering trees exhibits evidence of cut limbs. This feature, too, may represent expedient shelter. Its age is unknown, but is presumed to be historic.

Artifacts were widely dispersed across the site, with the exception of one concentrated area of prehistoric lithic artifacts (chipped stone debris and a small side-notched projectile point, typed as an Anasazi or Chaco variant). In the remainder of the site, prehistoric artifacts include chipped stone tools (large stemmed projectile point typed as a Gatecliff Contracting/Gypsum, uniface, and cobble tool) groundstone tools (metate and groundstone fragments), and whiteware and corrugated ceramic sherds that likely represent 8 vessels (2 jars, 3 bowls, 1 olla, and 2 unknown). These artifacts suggest that prehistorically the site may have been used during the Archaic and Pueblo II to Pueblo III periods.

An upright juniper post was found planted in the ground in the vicinity of Feature 1, in addition to scattered juniper logs. Historic age artifacts were found near the upright post as well as scattered throughout the site, and include assorted tin cans (lard bucket, sanitary food tin, friction lids, and a wash pan). Temporal information was gleaned from an embossed label on the lard tin, and a baking powder tin. The lard tin was embossed “CANCO”, a mark used by the American Can Company in 1912. The word CANCO appeared in a circle (like that seen on this artifact) beginning in 1923 (Rock 1989:198). A baking powder tin was represented by its lid, which exhibited the following lithography: “Same Price for Over 25 Years/Baking Powder/25¢/KC/25¢”. KC Baking Powder was introduced in July 1890 and patented in 1911; the trademark is still active. KC Baking Powder changed the embossed dates on their cans yearly; this can was made in 1915 (Jon Horn, personal communication 1/15/2016). Based on this temporal information, the historic use of the site as a temporary habitation is estimated to be between 1923 until ca. 1930.

Isolated Ceremonial or Control Features

This site type, as defined in the Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit context, includes towers, great kivas, kiva-towers, and isolated kivas. These features are interpreted as being used for ritual, rather than residential, purposes (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991, Section F page 28). This type of site was recorded at Hovenweep's Goodman Point Unit during Crow Canyon Archaeological Center's survey and testing projects (Hovezak et al. 2004, Coffey and Copeland 2009: 18-21, Coffey and Copeland 2011:17-20, Coffey 2014). It is located on the top of a south-trending ridge and is comprised of a great kiva, midden, and dispersed artifact scatter (Hovezak et al. 2004:101). The surface manifestation consists of an extensive berm wrapped around a large depression, with concentrations of rubble.

Great kivas are generally spatially associated with a community, or group of habitation sites, and may represent synchronization of community members who express a unified belief system (Coffey 2014). CCAC reported that important stratigraphic and construction information was obtained during the excavation project at the Harlan Great Kiva. The use of the kiva apparently began around A.D. 1000 as a domestic residence, and was later converted to a great kiva around A.D. 1040 with public use continuing until about A.D. 1260. This theory is supported by the revelation that a post-supported pit structure (Structure 152) was located below the lowest floor surface of the kiva. Additionally, below a surface room on the exterior of the kiva was evidence of an earlier surface room (Structure 140) that was likely associated with the pit structure (Structure 152). These various occupation dates assigned to the features are based on ceramic artifacts found in midden deposits associated with the various features, and on tree-ring dates from the kiva itself (Structure 120).

Other architectural elements (such as walls and floors) were exposed during the project that led to the supposition that the kiva saw several episodes of remodeling. Artifacts found within the confines of the great kiva included potential trade items such as copper and turquoise.

Isolated Storage Facilities

This site type includes subterranean cists (generally slab-lined) and above ground masonry granaries, as defined in the GPPMDU (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991, Section F page 33). One Hovenweep site is comprised of three masonry storage structures/granaries within an alcove near the rim of the canyon, with prehistoric and historic artifacts found on the slope below the ledge containing the storage features.

Partial and complete walls are present, and in one granary the doorway is evident on the west wall. To the front of one of the granaries, on the sandstone "floor" of the sheltered area, are two grinding surfaces.

Two prehistoric artifacts were found: a corrugated ware ceramic body sherd at one of the granaries, and a whiteware ceramic bowl rim sherd on the slope below the storage features. Historic artifacts were found mainly around a boulder and tree downslope of the prehistoric features. The historic assemblage includes three tobacco tins, 26 sanitary cans, a glass jar remnant, a clear glass fragment embossed with "3455", and 2 aluminum rings with tightening screws. The historic component is likely the remains of a short-term camp, perhaps used by early livestock tenders in the area, or by early park custodians engaged in stabilization activities.

Limited Activity (Agricultural Water and Soil Control Features)

Water and soil control features are another site type defined in the GPPMDU (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991, Section F page 37). These features include reservoirs, cisterns, check dams and terraces. At Hovenweep, one of the archeological sites encompasses a series of abandoned check dams within a large intermittent drainage. For the purposes of Colorado water law, it is important to note that all known prehistoric check dams or other water features at Hovenweep National Monument are abandoned and no longer in use, and have not been registered with the Colorado Division of Water Resources.

Three of the abandoned check dams were previously recorded in 1990 by Alpine Archaeological Consultants during their inventory of the Hovenweep Protection Zone on BLM land (Greubel 1991). During the 2012 Hovenweep inventory, four additional abandoned check dams were identified on park land. The check dams are mainly constructed of sandstone slabs and rock, some of which are dry stacked 2 to 3 courses in height, whereas others are single stones placed in an alignment. The check dams vary in length from about 1 to 4 meters in length.

Limited Activity (Resource Procurement or Processing)

Limited Activity Resource Procurement or Processing properties encompass several functional site designations, such as artifact scatters, upright slab features, and burned rock and soil features (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991, Section F page 42). One such site at Hovenweep is an open-air site located on a low-lying north-south trending ridge and slopes of the ridge. Three cultural features were identified, including a burned rock

and soil feature, a rock concentration, and an upright slab feature. The thermal feature contains sandstone slabs and rocks associated with dark-stained soil. Three of the slabs on the upslope side of the feature are in an upright position. It is interpreted as a food roasting pit or a ceramic firing kiln. The size of the feature (5 x 2 m) conforms to the size of typical prehistoric trench kilns found in the Mesa Verde region. Additionally, this site and feature are found in an area that is located about 400 m away from a habitation site, another characteristic of kiln features (Bernardini 2000). The second feature is a concentration of at least 60 sandstone rocks and slabs at the top of the ridge. No dark-stained soils are observed. A high density of artifacts (lithic and ceramic) is associated with this feature. The function of this feature is unknown. The third feature consists of two mostly buried upright slabs; there are slightly buried stones that may constitute the remainder of the feature.

The artifact assemblage contains lithic tools (a San Rafael Stemmed projectile point base, a groundstone fragment, and a modified flake), pieces of chipped stone debitage, and corrugated ware and whiteware ceramic sherds. The paucity of tools suggests that tool-making was not a prominent activity, nor were tools apparently utilized much at this site. Temporal information gleaned from the projectile point and ceramic artifacts suggests that this site was used during the Archaic and ancestral Puebloan periods.

Prehistoric Road/Trail

This site consists of an ancient Puebloan road segment that forms a semicircular loop. The road may have once connected the late Puebloan Shields Pueblo, located on a high ridge to the north of the Goodman Point Unit, to sites located within this Hovenweep unit.

The road is most visible near a late Pueblo habitation, and passes near a great kiva. It measures 8m in width at these locales, and is represented by a graded terrace that is overgrown with pinyon and juniper. The road is more obscure at its northern end. Hovezak et al. (2004) state that the road has the appearance of an anciently constructed route and it does not appear to have been used by more recent historic residents. Examination of the ground surface in this portion of the unit revealed that the road did not likely extend to the Goodman Point Pueblo. The road's temporal affiliation is based on its morphology and spatial context, and its cultural affiliation is placed as a late Pueblo II or Pueblo III construction.

Historic Aboriginal Sweat Lodge

At least two sites located in Hovenweep's units contain the remains of a sweat lodge. The most complete example was first identified by SJSU in 1974 and consists of a single feature lacking artifacts (Winter 1975). The lodge measures about one meter in diameter and is approximately 50 cm high. It was constructed of juniper boughs or branches that were wired together with baling wire and covered with dirt. A sweat lodge is also found at another location at Hovenweep, in a collapsed state.

Comparison of photos taken at this site between the 1974 SJSU project (Winter 1975), the 2004 survey of the Square Tower uplands (Fritz 2004), and during a monitoring visit in 2015 demonstrate the rate of deterioration of the historic sweat lodge structure. For example, two parallel timbers form the entry-way in the 1974 photos, and are shown as being undermined by the adjacent wash in the 2004 photo. By 2004 the dirt "shell" had eroded, thus only the juniper limb framework exists. The doorway timbers had further been displaced by 2015.

The sweat lodge is estimated to be historic in age on the basis that soil was still present on the sides of the feature when it was photographed in 1974; whereas, the soil had eroded by 2004. However, there are no artifacts associated with this structure to assign a firm occupation date or cultural affiliation. According to Horn (2004:42), sweat lodges were used by Ute and Navajo groups, with certain morphological differences in the features and site layout. Additionally, diagnostic artifacts will differ between Ute and Navajo sites, as well as the artifact disposal pattern.

Historic Temporary Camp

This site contains evidence of multiple occupations, i.e. an historic temporary camp located atop an extensive prehistoric agricultural activity locus, or farmstead. Twelve features were identified (prehistoric and historic), and both prehistoric and historic artifacts are scattered across the site. The site's features and artifacts are widely spread across a 5.5-acre area.

The features are as follows: an historic campfire ring (Feature 1), an historic tent platform (Feature 2), concentrated rock (structural fieldhouse rubble?) atop a mounded area (Feature 4), a prehistoric midden (Feature 5), a thermally-altered rock concentration of unknown age (Feature 6), an historic wood (juniper) chip pile (Feature 7), three hearths of unknown age (Features 3, 8 and 10), an historic square-shaped brush structure (expedient shelter) adjacent to a juniper trunk (Feature 9), an historic corral constructed of horizontally placed juniper branches (Feature 10), and an historic

wood chip and branch pile associated with charcoal that may represent a collapsed, burnt structure (Feature 11).

The expedient brush shelter is constructed of juniper branches stacked horizontally to form walls, in a slightly rectangular shape, measuring 2.90 m (length) x 2.0 m (width) x 0.40 m (ht). It is located adjacent to, and beneath, a juniper tree in the northern portion of the site. Two upright juniper posts are situated on the west side of the feature at a point where an opening exists (possible doorway). The placement of the doorway on the west side indicates the structure was not likely built by Navajo sheepherders (personal communication, Winston Hurst 2/2013). Charcoal chunks are scattered across the feature. Associated artifacts include 2 hole in top cans, 4 sanitary cans, 1 sanitary coffee tin , 1 metal car part, 2 pieces of wire, and 1 clear glass screw top jar.

Historic artifacts are found scattered across the site, including 5 cigarette tins , 1 metal tin with holes on its sides for a handle , 6 clear glass fragments, 1 aluminium bottle finish probably from a canteen, 1 baking powder metal lid embossed with "SAME PRICE KC BAKING POWDER 25 FOR OVER 42 YEARS," 1 can that possibly contained baking powder,6 clear glass jar fragments (embossed with the duraglass trademark), 1 metal spoon, 1 lard bucket, 1 coffee tin lid embossed with "REGULAR GRIND", 5 undecorated ironstone sherds, 2 transferware sherds, 1 complete clear glass screw top jar, 1 crown cap, 1 metal tin , and 1 can lid embossed with "open with a …" . The prehistoric artifact assemblage contains lithic tools and chipped stone debitage, and ceramic sherds.

The KC baking tin mark indicates its manufacture in 1932, and other artifacts found at this site are consistent with a 1930s age (Jon Horn, personal communication 1/15/2016). On the basis of manufacture dates gleaned from historic artifacts on the site, this site was used historically during the years of 1890-1964. The site is interpreted as being a temporary camp for livestock raisers in the early twentieth century, possibly for a single camping episode. This area was used as winter grazing range by European American groups during that time period, but it is also thought that this areas falls within the range used by Ute sheepherders. Either group could have used this site; evidence of both groups using the area is found at the nearby Hackberry alcove. Cowboys affiliated with the L-C Cattle Company left behind inscriptions in 1906 (William Lynch and Henry McConnell). Ute groups likely used the area for decades; the only evidence of this use is found in a 1940 report by a Hovenweep ranger who states that “several Indians camped near the Hackberry spring”, and “a Ute Indian whose name is being withheld defaced a portion of the cave wall in Hackberry Canyon by

making several drawings and writing his name in charcoal" Report dated August 23, 1940, on file at the SEUG archives, HOVE 18461 Folder 3).

E. Likely appearance of the district during the periods of occupation or use.

The appearance of the Hovenweep National Monument district has changed during the various periods of time that it has been occupied or used. Studies indicate that the paleoclimate of the Four Corners region was a complex scenario of changing conditions over time. Lipe et al. (1999) describe a climate that was warmer and wetter than today during the middle Holocene (ca. 8,000 to 4,000 B.P.), which is about when people first used or occupied the Hovenweep area. After about 4,000 B.P., the climate shifts and the treeline drops in elevation in the region. Pinyon is found in newer contexts such as the eastern Utah-western Colorado area. Hence, these climatic changes affected the resources that were available to the prehistoric occupants of the area.

By the time Basketmaker and Pueblo peoples occupied Hovenweep, the natural environment of Hovenweep would have looked much as it does today. During Puebloan occupation, and continuing to the present time, the region is at the limit (geographically and in terms of elevation) of successful rainfall farming (Lipe et al. 1999). Therefore, the Formative age cultural landscape included numerous, functioning agricultural features that were important to the capturing and retention of water (e.,g. check dams and reservoirs). The Late Formative landscape would have consisted of small agricultural fields on the uplands surrounding the canyon drainages, as well as small terraced plots within the canyon drainages.

F. Current and Past Impacts on or immediately around the monument

During a specific range of time prehistorically, the landscape at Hovenweep supported agricultural fields and associated habitation buildings. Resultant impacts to the land may have been related to overuse of the natural resources used in the local economy for subsistence (e.g. de-forestation). It is not known when other aboriginal groups moved in to the area as temporary residents, after the ancestral Puebloan groups left the area around A.D. 1300. For at least a period of time in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the landscape was mainly open range, utilized for mobile hunting and gathering or livestock herding by Ute or Navajo groups. By the late nineteenth-century, the area was also traversed by Euro-American explorers and adventurers, who led the way for settlers also engaged in livestock-raising activity. Therefore, resultant past impacts to the land would include: possible overuse of area resources by long term or temporary residents, the effects of livestock grazing, and erosion caused by sheetwash water action and flooding in the intermittent drainages. Impacts to the prehistoric buildings since their abandonment about 800 years ago may be the result of

intentional re-use of material, burning of wood roof beams in campfires, or unintentional dismantling of walls by climbing on walls and through doorways.

Since the establishment of the monument in 1923, impacts to the natural and cultural resources include the effects of recreation and visitation (climbing on walls, collector's piles of artifacts at archeological sites, and walking off-trail resulting in trampling cultural and natural resources), looting and vandalism, enhancement of natural spring areas (building of walls at Cajon, and excavated pool area at Hackberry), development of the monument's infrastructure, and limited excavation at several archeological sites. As well, in a few instances, early stabilization work to the masonry buildings resulted in the modification and removal of original architectural features.

Even though there are documented impacts, Hovenweep's sites retain strong integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, and materials due to their physical remoteness, early preservation and stewardship, and arid climate. This discontiguous archeological district contains extensive cultural material, including numerous prehistoric masonry buildings that exhibit unique design methods, as well as provides information on prehistoric architectural methods and cultural use of the landscape. The structural forms vary and include a variety of prehistoric masonry rooms, towers, and pit house/kiva depressions as well as historic ephemeral constructions. Functions of these resources vary from habitation, storage, and ceremonial/religious. Additionally, there are extensive artifact scatters comprised of lithic, ceramic, and vegetal artifacts, many of which are temporally diagnostic, or can be submitted for dating. Although there has been limited excavation at several sites, the disturbed areas were restricted to small-sized trenches or test pits, or confined within a single room. This sampling strategy was focused on addressing stabilization needs (such as at Square Tower Ruin in 1992 or Cajon Room 13 in 2012), or collecting a sample of a site's cultural material in order to address approved research questions (such as those posed in the SJSU multi-year study from 1974-1977, or the CCAC Goodman Point study from 2005-2010). By following this methodology, it is presumed that most of the cultural deposits remain at a site.

Outside of the monument boundaries the landscape has mainly been administered by federal and state agencies, with the exception of private land near the Square Tower Unit, and Navajo Nation land surrounding the Cajon Unit in Utah. On these public and private lands, impacts may include livestock grazing, oil and gas development, and recreation (horseback riding, ORV use, etc). A cooperative management agreement between the BLM and the NPS in 1987 resulted in a 4,090 acre "protection zone" to be designated around four of Hovenweep's units: Square Tower in Utah and Holly,

Horseshoe-Hackberry, and Cutthroat in Colorado (Gruebel 1991). The zone helps to ensure that sights and sounds of development (such as oil and gas) will not unduly impact the monument, and provides for the protection, study, and interpretation of cultural resources. As well, the BLM has designated a Hovenweep Area of Critical and Environmental Concern (ACEC) in Utah that includes an 880-acre visual emphasis zone around the west, south, and east sides of the Square Tower Unit and a 1-acre Cajon pond emphasis zone north of the Square Tower Unit along the Utah-Colorado border (Bureau of Land Management 2008).

G. Previous Investigations

The earliest investigative work in the Hovenweep area was that of explorers and surveyors who passed through the area, producing various accounts of the prehistoric resources that they encountered. Early pioneer William D. Huntington, in 1854, submitted what may be the first published report on prehistoric structures of southeastern Utah after exploring the region on behalf of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

As mentioned in a previous section of this document, photographer W.H. Jackson was a member of the 1874 Hayden party, as was journalist E. Ingersoll. After hearing about ancient dwellings in the region, Jackson hired local resident Captain John Moss, who was considered to be not only a knowledgeable guide to the ancient dwellings, but was also conversant with local native aboriginal people (see credits in Jackson's 1874 report and Holmes's 1875 report). It is likely that it was Captain Moss who communicated with local Utes to learn the geographical reference of "Hovenweep" for the area. In Jackson's 1874 report contained within the Eighth Annual Hayden Report, Plate VIII is labeled, "Ruins in the Canon of the Hovenweep, Utah."

Jackson would return to the area in 1875 and 1877 working concurrently with another member of the Hayden survey team: geologist and topographer W.H. Holmes. A map included in Holmes's 1878 report, contained in Hayden's Tenth Annual Report, shows the location of Hovenweep Castle. These and subsequent reports and images were used by this team of surveyors to create exhibits at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Hence, Hovenweep was among the first archeological sites of the American southwest that was presented to the American public and informed that public about earlier civilizations who occupied America.

In 1892, archeologist Warren K. Moorehead led an expedition publicized as "In search of a Lost Race" for the periodical, *Illustrated American*. The goals of the expedition were to learn more about the ancient civilizations of the American west, and to collect items for the 1893 Chicago World Fair (also known as the Columbian Exposition). One of the areas described by Moorehead is Ruin Canyon, where buildings like Hovenweep Castle, Twin Towers, and Square Tower are located. Moorehead states that although numerous artifacts were scattered across the mesas surrounding Ruin Canyon, the building remnants themselves have been gutted. He further stated that: "the post traders pay for……pottery, axes, and arrow-heads….. hence the vandalism is encouraged" (Moorehead 1892:363).

Early twentieth-century archeologists Morley and Kidder (1917) describe the Square Tower and Holly group building ruins, as did Smithsonian Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Jesse Walter Fewkes. Fewkes made repeated visits to the area, culminating in several published accounts. He published a thorough document of the area's known cultural resources in 1919, entitling it "Prehistoric Villages, Castles, and Towers". In his section on the Hovenweep District, he states that the ruined castles and towers are well preserved and can easily be reconstructed. Fewkes adds that there are other castles and towers in the Yellow Jacket-McElmo region, but that the three canyons of Square Tower, Holly, and Hackberry contain so many different forms in a small discrete area. He suggests the area be reserved from the public domain and designated as a monument, to be called Hovenweep National Monument. It was the culmination of archeological study in the Hovenweep area that led to the designation of protected areas containing cultural resources during a time when the emphasis was to explore lands that were suitable for resource use and extraction and settlement.

A few years later, Paul Sidney Martin would arrive on the scene. Funded by the Colorado Historical Society, he conducted a reconnaissance of the Ackmen-Lowry area, and excavated a site at the Herren Farm in 1928. It was while working in the Ackmen-Lowry area that Martin was guided to the Cutthroat Unit ruins by a local resident, Courtney Dow. The parcel of land containing these resources would be added to the monument by Proclamation #3132, dated April 6, 1956.

Since the creation of Hovenweep National Monument in 1923, the majority of archeological investigations have been limited to surface surveys or to prehistoric building stabilization projects. Two major research projects have been conducted at the monument: the SJSU Hovenweep Archeological Project and the CCAC Goodman Point Archeological Project. These investigations yielded information that was useful in

preparing this nomination and providing justification for nominating Hovenweep's six discontiguous units as an archeological district of national significance.

The first attempt at a systematic survey within the monument boundaries at Hovenweep took place in 1948 by park employee Carrol L. Riley. His study included an inventory of standing masonry architecture at five of the six Hovenweep units. Thirty-eight ruins areas (locations, not sites) were mapped and described, and ceramics were collected. When archeologist A.H. Schroeder surveyed the property between the Square Tower, Holly, and Horseshoe groups in 1962, he began numbering sites with the number 20, picking up where Riley left off at Square Tower. He then re-numbered Riley's sites at the outlier units following the last number he used during the 1962 survey. Hence, Riley's site 1 at Cajon became site 51, and so forth.

In 1950, Albert Schulman conducted a study of prehistoric towers in five territories: Mesa Verde National Park, McElmo (including the Mancos River, McElmo Canyon, Yellow Jacket Canyon, and Lost Canyon), Hovenweep, Gallina (including several sections of four counties in New Mexico), and Navajo country. He concluded that the Hovenweep and McElmo towers were utilized as watch towers, lookouts, and defense units, whereas the Mesa Verde towers were relegated "to a subordinate defensive, and often religious role". That same year, Riley focused work again at Hovenweep, but this time he examined the "defensive structures" of Hovenweep. He postulated that two types of structures indicate defense: the true tower and the great house. A true tower was defined as being isolated or partly isolated from the surrounding area, D-shaped in planview, contains one or two rooms per floor, and is two or more stories high. The second type of defensive structure, the great house, tends to be a long building, two stories in height, containing numerous rooms. Great houses tend to be associated with true towers; Hovenweep Castle was portrayed as an example of this type of defensive structure.

A decade after the Schroeder survey, Joseph C. Winter and students from San Jose State University (SJSU) arrived to conduct a multi-year project at the monument and surrounding lands (1974-1977). The focus of the work was to explore the prehistoric agricultural potential of the area, using data from sites recorded on NPS, BLM, state, Navajo, and private lands. In 1974, nine survey parcels were delineated, including four at Hovenweep National Monument and five on BLM lands. The four monument parcels were: Cutthroat Castle Monument Unit, Hackberry-Horseshoe Monument Unit, Holly Monument Unit, and Square Tower Monument Unit. In all, a total of 616 acres were surveyed in these four parcels, resulting in 144 sites being documented. Temporary site numbers were used to designate the sites, incorporating the site numbers

established by Riley and Schroeder. Hence, sites located on all the lands, regardless of land status, were assigned a temporary number beginning with the three letters “Hov”.

The second year of study undertaken by SJSU involved the archeological survey of 50 parcels on BLM, State of Utah, Navajo Reservation, and private lands. The 1974 and 1975 surveys led to a research design for subsequent years. In 1976, the objectives of the SJSU project were to test 30 archeological sites at 16 locations on Cajon Mesa. Of these, 9 were located within the monument boundaries. Specifically, the monument sites that were tested included 4 sites at the Square Tower Unit (Hov 3, Hov 12, Hov 15, and Hov 24), one site at the Holly Unit (Hov 53), one site at the Hackberry Unit (Hov 64), and three sites at the Cajon Unit (Hov 359, Hov 456, and Hov 458). Archeological excavations in 1977 were conducted at 10 sites, 5 of which are located within monument boundaries: Hov 11 (Unit-type House), Hov 12 (Twin Towers), Hov 57 (Horseshoe House), Hov 64 (Hackberry House complex), Hov 70 (Cutthroat Castle).

The SJSU Hovenweep Archeological Project had as its main objective the study and analysis of prehistoric ancestral Puebloan farming. The stated objectives were: (1) how a farming economy spread into the region and why it was accepted by pre-farming foraging groups, (2) how its growth and maintenance were associated with resource distribution and environmental change, (3) why it was eventually abandoned, and (4) how it was related to the farming system of the historic Puebloans.

The Hovenweep Archeological Project culminated in a series of reports that included the brief description of documented sites and the ancillary analysis of cultural remains from those sites. By 1976, Winter was reporting on ten different types of farm fields and water control devices. A limited economic analysis suggested that the Hovenweep’s prehistoric occupants relied on three major crops (maize, beans, and squash), with semi-cultivation of a number of wild plants. Faunal analysis indicated that turkey and dogs were domesticated prehistorically, and numerous other species were hunted and trapped for food. The researchers theorized that seed corn was likely exchanged throughout the northern Southwest.

In 1978, the staff of the Rocky Mountain Region Inventory of Archeological Sites Program prepared a “Summary of Archeological Resources and Resource Management Needs for Hovenweep National Monument” (Calabrese 1978). According to the summary, 160 archeological sites had been identified within the confines of five of the Hovenweep National Monument units. The sixth unit, Goodman Point, had not yet been surveyed and the completion of a systematic archeological survey of this unit was identified as a pressing need. The staff recommended that a thorough documentation

be made of all prior stabilization efforts, noting that "recommendations for future preservation measures can be made only after previous work has been assessed and evaluated".

It would be nearly two decades before these recommendations would be acted upon. In 1996, Mesa Verde archeologist Joel Brisbin relocated sites identified by San Jose State University, placed aluminum stake datums at each site, and wrote a brief report of his findings. In 1999, when the administrative oversight of the monument changed hands from that of Mesa Verde National Park to the Southeast Utah Group, SEUG archeologist Eric Brunneman relocated Brisbin's site stakes and took notes, recording his own observations.

In 2004, two intensive pedestrian archeological surveys were conducted at the monument: one at the Square Tower Unit and one at the Goodman Point Unit. Within the Square Tower Unit, 42 archeological sites and 21 isolated finds of artifacts were identified and recorded representing 5 temporal cultural affiliations (Fritz 2004). At the Goodman Point Unit, 142 acres were surveyed, resulting in the documentation of 42 sites representing 56 distinct temporal components (Hovezak et al. 2004). Fifteen of these sites were recorded in 1992 as part of the Sand Canyon Archaeological Project (Adler 1992), and 27 of these sites were newly found.

In 2012, an intensive pedestrian survey was completed at four of Hovenweep's outlier units: Cutthroat, Horseshoe-Hackberry, and Holly Units in Colorado and the Cajon Unit in Utah (Kinnear-Ferris 2012). This survey resulted in the documentation of 66 sites representing 171 distinct temporal components. In 2014, the archeological inventory of the Square Tower Unit was completed, resulting in the updated documentation of 29 sites, representing 33 distinct temporal components (Kinnear-Ferris 2014).

The purpose of the 2004-2014 inventories was to ensure that Hovenweep's archeological sites were documented using currently accepted standards and protocols, to collect baseline documentation of the cultural resources where needed, to prepare site forms using current standard forms for the appropriate state, to prepare descriptive reports, and offer management recommendations. By 2014, 190 archeological sites at Hovenweep National Monument were documented to current standards, and the reports and site forms were submitted to the Utah and Colorado State Historic Preservation Offices in order to receive determinations of eligibility.

Another result of the 2004 archeological inventory of the Goodman Point Unit was the proposal to conduct a multi-year testing project. Crow Canyon Archeological Center

(CCAC) of Cortez, Colorado partnered with the National Park Service (NPS) to conduct a research project to thoroughly examine a few of the sites identified at the Goodman Point Unit; this project was known as the Goodman Point Archaeological Project: Community Center and Cultural Landscape Study. A two-phase approach was designed, with Phase I work centered on the Goodman Point Pueblo over a four-season period (from 2005-2008), and Phase II work occurring over a three-season period (2008-2010) at the smaller farmstead sites scattered throughout the unit (Coffey and Kuckelman 2005, Kuckelman and Coffey 2006, Coffey 2008, Coffey and Copeland 2009, Coffey and Copeland 2011, and Coffey 2014).

CCAC chose to work at the Goodman Point Unit because it contains one of the largest pueblos in the region, and has been protected from development since the land upon which it is located was withdrawn from homesteading so early in 1889. CCAC also notes that "the presence of public architecture—including a great kiva, multiple plazas, and a large, multistory, D-shaped building—points toward an important and central role for Goodman Point Pueblo in the social landscape of the Mesa Verde region" (Hovezak et al. 2004).

In the course of the Phase I portion of the project, it was discovered that many of the prehistoric masonry buildings were built between the years of 1260-1280 A.D. (Kuckelman et al. 2009:62). The building date sequence is significant, because many recent studies in the Mesa Verde region indicate that the latest (and final) construction episodes occurred during this period of time. Tree-ring dates at Sand Canyon Pueblo span the time from 1029 to 1276, with the highest number of samples (n=77) yielding dates in the A.D. 1241-1250 period (Varien and Wilshusen 2002:49). Other studies have reported that the latest dates derived from a northern San Juan region archeological site is A.D. 1280 and A.D. 1281 (Parks and Dean 1998, Varien and Wilshusen 2002:53, Kohler and Varien 2012:19).

Other information gleaned during the Goodman Point Unit Phase I study includes the finding that many buildings utilized a bedrock foundation (which is rather unique since many buildings of this era are generally placed atop earlier structures) and that shallow middens seemed to be common (indicating that the occupation period at Goodman Point Pueblo was short). The Goodman Point Pueblo was enclosed by a masonry wall, leading to speculation that defensive measures were needed during the time of occupation. Also examined was the horseshoe-shaped bi-wall structure perched above the spring. This type of architectural building style is also seen at Canyon of the Ancients' Sand Canyon Pueblo and at Hovenweep's Horseshoe House.

Phase II of the CCAC study focused on smaller habitations, a great kiva, prehistoric roads, and agricultural fields found in areas away from the Goodman Point Pueblo. CCAC reported that important information was obtained at the Harlan Great Kiva, including a unique construction style of a masonry column exposed in the southeast quarter of the structure, and the finding of copper, turquoise, and other potential trade items within the confines of the great kiva interior. CCAC also demonstrated that the kiva had been remodeled over multiple episodes, leading to the speculation that the kiva was an important community building for multiple generations. Tree-ring data suggests that the final use of the kiva occurred around A.D. 1250. Also noted was the presence of an earlier Pueblo II period pit structure at the site, beneath the floor of the kiva. This finding suggests that the kiva was first used as a habitation during the Pueblo II period, and then later converted for use as a kiva. Material reuse was evident elsewhere, suggesting large-scale salvaging of material during the Pueblo III period.

In addition to these two major research projects, smaller projects have occurred at Hovenweep aimed at artifact analysis, or data recovery while stabilizing a prehistoric building. In 2012, two studies were implemented that focused on analysis of Hovenweep's curated collection. Abajo Archaeology conducted analysis of over 10,000 ceramic sherds during its two-year project (Till 2013, Till 2014). Paleotechnologies provided analysis of flaked stone tools and debitage (Nunn 2012).

By far, investigations at Hovenweep have been centered on architectural documentation and stabilization activity. Stabilization projects began about a decade after the monument was established. In 1937, Roving Ranger for the SWNM, J.W. Brewer published a brief description of Hovenweep National Monument, providing information on how to best access the monument, and identifying its protection needs. Many of his reports describe problems, such as stones taken from prehistoric buildings to create "revetment walls" at Cajon without knowledge of the NPS, or sheep invading the monument during the winter grazing season.

According to various curated records, memorandum, and reports, stabilization work at the various Hovenweep units has been on-going since 1940. At that time, Ranger Roland Richert of the SWNM was assigned a tour of duty at Hovenweep, beginning June 1 and ending September 30. As one of his duties that summer, he compared the condition of resources within the monument boundary with photos and notes taken by J. Walter Fewkes in 1919. He prepared "A Photographic Report on Hovenweep National Monument with Suggestions and Recommendations for Stabilization" and submitted it to the Superintendent of the SWNM. According to Richert's report on the condition of

the monument's buildings, many new holes and cracks were evident in various walls that were not seen in Fewkes's photos 28 years prior.

During the years of 1941-1943, SWNM archeologist Charlie Steen performed stabilization work at Hovenweep, at times assisted by others such as employee Erik Reed, Senior Engineer Ed Preece, and Ranger Edward Mason. Often Steen erected temporary wood braces to support the buildings.

From 1947 to 1964, James "Al" Lancaster did a variety of stabilization work at Hovenweep National Monument while employed as an archeology aide at Mesa Verde National Park. A crew of mainly Navajo men assisted Lancaster. In 1961, Ranger Don Ripley conducted a stabilization needs survey at the Holly and Horseshoe groups. Lancaster would return with David A. Decker and the Mesa Verde stabilization crew to conduct major stabilization at the Square Tower, Cutthroat Castle, and the Cajon groups in 1962-1963 (see archived records Catalog Number 18859 Folder 3 at the SEUG curation facility, Moab).

The Cutthroat Castle group was added to Hovenweep NM in 1956. In 1958, stabilization needs were assessed leading to work in 1959 by Alden C. Hays and George S. Cattanch, Jr., on assignment from the Wetherill Mesa Project at Mesa Verde National Park (Hewitt 1982:3). In 1982, Nancy J. Hewitt of the Mesa Verde National Park Cultural Resources Management division would conduct ruins stabilization at the Cutthroat Castle group through the Parks Restoration and Improvement Project (PRIP).

Little stabilization work was done during the 1970s, when the San Jose State University research project was conducted. In 1976, Decker and Ron Crawford implemented stabilization work at several buildings in the Square Tower Unit (Decker and Crawford 1976a and b). In 1977, extensive stabilization repairs were completed at the Unit House at the Square Tower Group (Crawford 1977).

In the 1980s, stabilization efforts continued via semi-regular visits from archeologists and staff based at Mesa Verde. In 1982, stabilization work was completed at the Stronghold House at the Square Tower Group (Crawford 1982). In 1983, work was focused at the Hovenweep Castle structure in the Square Tower Unit (Crawford 1983). In 1986-87, Nickens and Associates, a private archeological consulting company based in Montrose, Colorado, was hired to conduct stabilization work on buildings at the Holly, Hackberry and Horseshoe groups.

Mesa Verde archeologists conducted numerous stabilization projects at Hovenweep during the 1990s, principally led by Kathleen Fiero. In 1993-1994, Mesa Verde National

Park archeologists Larry Nordby and C. David Johnson excavated trenches in the area where a drain was recommended to aid in stabilization of the boulder supporting Square Tower. Additionally, fill was removed from the interior of the Square Tower building to eliminate the load against the interior wall and protect the interior walls from capillary moisture action (Nordby and Johnson 1995). These excavated units revealed the presence of a kiva and several rooms. Other projects continued to address historic preservation needs and discussed techniques (Griffitts 1992, 1993a, 1993b, 1993c, 1994, Oliver 1998, Oliver and Beekma 1999, Rivera and Slater 1999). Similar work to stabilize the boulder beneath the Holly Tower commenced in 2012 (Lancombe 2012, Lancombe 2013).

A major project conducted at Hovenweep was the architectural archaeology project led by Larry V. Nordby during the years of 1998-2003. The goal of the project, undertaken at several prehistoric sites in the Mesa Verde region, is to create a hierarchical model that captures data on construction material and engineering techniques, then moves on to evaluate architectural units in greater detail. For example, planviews, cross-section, and elevation drawings are created of each architectural study unit. This information is particularly useful prior to stabilization efforts, but can also be used to reconstruct a stabilization history at each site. Over 200 fields of data are captured providing information on wall, floor, and roof construction methods. Each wall is photographed to provide a baseline to assess condition, as well as record features such as T-shaped doorways, loop holes, and wall pegs. Walls are often sketched, but electronic elevation drawings can also be rendered from photos. Dendrochronological data is incorporated where possible to provide a rough construction sequence. The model provides quantitative data, rather than qualitative, and is a valuable interpretive tool that may prove useful in testing theories about social and ceremonial interactions at the prehistoric masonry building sites (see Nordby Introduction in Fewkes 1999). Architectural attributes have been recorded at all of the major canyon head pueblo sites at Hovenweep, with the exception of the Square Tower Unit. Some mapping and architectural documentation work continued during the years of 2004-2009 by Laura Martin.

In 1998, the administrative management of the monument was transferred from Mesa Verde National Park to the Southeast Utah Group (SEUG). However, management of Hovenweep's cultural resources and collections management were not transferred to SEUG until 2001. Stabilization work has continued since 2001 on a nearly annual basis (reports archived at the SEUG facility, Moab, Utah).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [x] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric
ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Aboriginal
ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Non-Aboriginal
AGRICULTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE
RELIGION
ETHNIC HERITAGE:NATIVE AMERICAN

Period of Significance
6,000 B.C. to A.D. 1290
A.D. 1874 to 1962

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
Archaic
Ancestral Puebloan
Hopi Tribe of Arizona
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico
Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation Colorado
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah &Ouray Reservation
Utah Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, & Utah
Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah
Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico
Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico
Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico
Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico
Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico
Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico
Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico
Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico
Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico
Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico
Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico
Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico
Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico
Pueblo of Santo Domingo (Kewa Pueblo), New Mexico
Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico
Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico
Euro-American

Architect/Builder
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The proposed Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District is eligible for nomination at the national level of significance under Criteria A, C and D in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Religion, Architecture, Prehistoric Archeology, Historic Aboriginal Archeology, and Historic Non-Aboriginal Archeology. The District also is nominated by implementing Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties since many of the prehistoric structures were religious-use resources that hold significant historic and architectural affiliation. Regional contexts contain information that supports this nomination, specifically those prepared by the Colorado Council of Professional Archeologists: *Colorado Prehistory: A Context for the Southern Colorado River Basin* (Lipe, Varien, and Wilshusen 1999), and *Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology* (Church et al. 2007). Another document that was useful in preparing this nomination is the historical overview of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (Horn 2004).

The historic resources in Colorado meet the registration requirements outlined in the *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075-1300* National Register of Historic Places MPDF.

The first period of significance for Hovenweep spans from the Archaic through ancestral Puebloan Pueblo III period (roughly 6,000 B.C. to A.D. 1290). This period of significance represents the on-going and persistent human adaptation to slightly changing climatic conditions on Cajon Mesa and within the McElmo Drainage Unit. Evidence has been found at Hovenweep that people have used or occupied the land multiple times during this period of significance in a variety of ways, utilizing mobile hunting and gathering strategies at times, and employing a horticultural and agricultural strategy at other times.

The second period of significance is A.D. 1874, when photographer W.H. Jackson first publicly used the term Hovenweep (a Ute word), to 1962, when the current boundary of Hovenweep was established, thus ending a period of time when multiple ethnic groups used the land to raise livestock. The period that spans 1290 to 1874 A.D. is not being considered as part of the Period of Significance because use of Hovenweep during this period of time cannot be adequately supported. Aboriginal Ute and Navajo were establishing habitation and grazing grounds in the Hovenweep area prior to and during this second period of significance. This lifeway and struggle for boundaries was further complicated by the arrival of Euro-American ranchers and settlers. Hovenweep

contains multiple sites that include features (e.g. burnt hogans, sweat lodges, ephemeral brush structures, and brush corrals), artifacts (historic tin and glass items), and inscriptions suggesting use of the area by herders representative of all of these ethnic groups. As Wilshusen and Towner state (1999:353-369), the post-Puebloan occupation period represents a time of cultural groups expanding into an "empty" landscape, with resultant competition and political and social change. Ultimately, the land was withdrawn from grazing by all of these cultural groups and was set aside as a protected archeological resource. Historic inscriptions found at the site, and as stated above the public use of the term "Hovenweep" by 1874 A.D., was the basis for setting the beginning of the second period of significance at 1874 A.D. Hovenweep National Monument was established in 1923, and the period from 1923 through 1962 represents a period of time when grazing of the land was gradually phased out and the land was managed under the principles established by the NPS 1916 Organic Act. Hence, the second period of significance concludes at the year 1962 A.D.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

Exploration/Settlement

Archeological evidence at Hovenweep suggests that the area was occupied or used over a period of several thousand years. Hovenweep is representative of the regional human historical record, where it is thought that human settlement began at least 12,000 years ago, albeit with a light population density for most of that time (see Varien 2013). The proposed archeological district contains evidence of the presence of Archaic hunting and gathering groups and early Puebloan farming groups (Basketmaker periods). This evidence consists of unique attributes of rock art motifs and distinctive projectile point and ceramic types. Likewise, there is verification of post-Puebloan use of the area found in the form of distinctive Ute and Navajo artifacts (projectile points), features (collapsed hogans, sweat lodges, and brush structures), and historic inscriptions, as well as in historic records. The vast majority of the empirical data (sites yielding radiocarbon and tree-ring dates, seriation of ceramics, and buildings exhibiting diagnostic architectural styles) are indicative of occupations that occurred during the late ancestral Puebloan periods, or about A.D. 900 to 1290. Therefore, Hovenweep is mainly associated with the broad patterns of the later ancestral Puebloan prehistory of this area of the American Southwest, and the McElmo Drainage Unit in particular.

Varien (2013) describes a series of approaches that explore migration and settlement of the Four Corners area. He describes residential and logistical mobility patterns, with postulations about the geographical areas that were involved in these patterned behaviors. These models lead to theories about the number and placement of community centers over time, cultural expression, and the supposition that there was a Pueblo identity that persisted for at least seven centuries. He also presents the findings of several regional studies that support the notion that immigrants moved to the Mesa Verde region from about A.D. 600 to 800, and then emigrated south to build up the area around Chaco Canyon. In the twelfth century, these groups moved northward to re-populate the Mesa Verde region. Hovenweep is one of many sites that were incorporated into this analysis, by use of GIS elevation models, tree-ring data, and study of cooking pottery assemblages.

Data on Hovenweep's resources dating to the Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods are incorporated in earlier, related research focused on settlement and migration during that time in the Pueblo world. For example, data culled from ceramic assemblages at two Hovenweep sites were incorporated into a larger ceramic regional database (VEP), which then proved to be an illuminating dataset to better understand prehistoric Pueblo occupation cycles and settlement strategies (Varien et al. 2007). We have learned from the VEP study that Hovenweep's prehistoric masonry buildings, clustered on canyon rim settings, are a well-preserved example of the trend of aggregated community centers being built during a population peak cycle occurring abound A.D. 1220-1260.

Chronological data derived from Hovenweep sites suggests that the area was part of a larger abandonment phenomenon that occurred in the region after the time of community aggregation. These patterns of migrations and settlement followed by a large de-population event are considered to be symbolic and important events in the prehistoric settlement history of the world.

Hovenweep contains multiple pueblo, or village, sites that tend to be complex and feature multi-story, multi-room masonry buildings, retaining walls, storage facilities, and residential trash middens. These sites are examples of a settlement strategy involving aggregation of families to reduce the competition for resources such as arable land and natural sources of water. Additionally, this level of settlement strategy indicates a different level of social, economic, and political intercourse. Continued scholarly work at Hovenweep could lead to better understanding of this settlement strategy within the context of exploration and migration, which might lead to a better understanding of long-distance relationships and social networks.

Hovenweep's story is also linked to exploration and expansion of the settlement area of the Ute, Navajo, and Euro-American groups during the years of A.D. 1840 to 1923. This was a period of time when Euro-Americans were settling in areas where traditionally Native groups had resided. The system of tribal recognition and reservations was being established. Many early expeditions and archeological studies occurred in the vicinity of, or within the confines of, the Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District. The Hayden surveys of 1874-1880 were instrumental in bringing information about Hovenweep and prehistoric societies of the American southwest to the American public. The work of explorers and surveyors in the area greatly influenced where different groups of people would ultimately be allowed to settle.

AGRICULTURE

Hovenweep National Monument contains archeological sites that, taken together, represent a prehistoric agricultural system. The earliest documented use of maize in the Hovenweep region is around 4,000 years ago (Varien 2013). There is limited evidence that early Puebloan farmers (Basketmaker II and III) utilized the Hovenweep area, in the form of rock art motifs at Cajon Pueblo and as habitation and activity areas at the Goodman Point Unit. Recent studies (e.g. the VEP) suggest that there was very little use of the entire region by early agriculturalists between about 2,000 B.C. and A.D. 600 (Varien et al. 2007), and thus sites evidencing these components at Hovenweep are especially important. With the evolution of maize varieties, the introduction of beans, and the development of pottery vessels better suited for cooking, the population of the region increased. Correspondingly, the preponderance of archeological sites that represent the emergence of a substantial agricultural subsistence economy at Hovenweep date to the later Formative period.

The Hovenweep Pueblo II to Pueblo III system components are comprised not only of the aggregated villages located at canyonheads, but isolated farmstead habitations scattered across the mesa. Associated agricultural components include abandoned water control devices (e.g. masonry or earthen check dams placed across intermittently flowing drainages), masonry terrace walls on canyon slopes useful in retaining soils and expanding crop planting areas, masonry storage granaries, and associated food growing and food processing artifacts. Hovenweep's buildings and constructed features are well-preserved and exemplify an important component of prehistoric subsistence in the American southwest. A very limited number of corn cobs have been found at Hovenweep; those that have been submitted for radiocarbon dating have yielded dates placing the sites within the Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods. Taken together, the surficial constructed features and associated artifacts have provided data about

prehistoric agriculture. Undoubtedly there are deposits in buried contexts that will provide additional information pertaining to this area of research.

The presence of masonry storage facilities suggests a long-term residence strategy, with family units working cooperatively to grow and protect food and guard water sources. According to the results of a Wright Paleohydrological Institute study (2011) on the ancient water supply at Hovenweep's Goodman Point Unit, prehistoric populations knew how to harvest paltry water supplies. They postulate that communities of people worked to protect the water source, and would have developed systems for allocating water.

Another study involving Hovenweep's agriculturally-related constructed features was conducted by SJSU from 1974-1977 during which time the team documented various types of masonry buildings and features, tested water control features and agricultural fields, and collected pollen samples (Winter 1975, 1976, 1977, Wooseley 1978). Their interpretation of the findings is that a variety of devices were used for floodwater field farming (e.g., dams constructed of earth, brush, and/or stones) to grow a variety of crops (mainly corn and squash) while also encouraging the growth of semi-cultivated plants such as beeweed, milkweed, cattail, wolfberry, and jimson weed (Winter 1976:188-209). As these studies demonstrate, Hovenweep's agricultural features are key to understanding the broad patterns of ancestral Puebloan subsistence and agricultural history on Cajon Mesa and within the McElmo Drainage Unit.

Several Hovenweep features may have been used ritually to ascertain archeo-astronomical information, specifically to mark the passage of time through the year's seasons, an important function in an agricultural-based economy. Ray Williamson (1987), an archeo-astronomer, examined several archeological sites throughout the American southwest to ascertain the potential use of structures and features for the purposes of sky watching and marking natural cycles by the use of horizon calendars, solar calendars, and "pueblo sun buildings". He mentions the possible use of buildings as calendars at ancestral Puebloan sites in Chaco Canyon in New Mexico and at the Mayan site in Chichen Itza. He relates observations of solar and horizon calendars at Hopi Mesas and Chaco Canyon. The identified archeo-astronomical features at Hovenweep are prominently described in his book and portrayed as some of the finest examples of archeo-astronomical principles in action. As an example, he postulates that a portal on Hovenweep Castle's west side is aligned with the setting sun on the summer solstice. As the sun passes through the portal it appears above an interior doorway lintel. One theory holds that the interior wall was covered with a plaster, and that the ray of light illuminated particular designs. Williamson also postulates that the

setting sun on the winter solstice would have poured through an opening on the building's south side (against the canyon rim) and illuminated an area of the interior wall to the north of the doorway. Williamson hypothesizes that the "Unit-type House" at the Square Tower Unit has similar solstice or equinox solar markers. It is also speculated that the Cajon Unit pueblo contains a structure that contains solstice and winter sunset markers. Williamson's theories have been met with some skepticism, and in response he calculated that the odds against the accuracy demonstrated by the solar alignments with the building portholes at 1 to 216,000. (Lister 2004). The "sun rooms" at Hovenweep are unique, Lister (2004:174) adds, on the basis that Williamson's archeo-astronomical work at other sites (e.g. at Chaco Canyon) did not result in compelling cases.

Yet another example of a prehistoric solar marker is the Holly solstice rock art panel. This panel contains elements (spirals and a "sun symbol") that are illuminated by a spear of light at sunrise on the summer solstice. As the sun rises on the summer solstice, it enters a natural slit between two boulders, one of which contains the rock art panel. An elongated sliver of light cuts across a spiral motif on the left hand side of the panel. As it continues to move across the panel to the right, it reaches a second spiral motif. At that moment, a second sliver of light is seen on the far right side of the panel and it begins to move toward the left where it transects an element of concentric circles. Soon thereafter, the two slivers of light meet. As the sun penetrates more of the enclosed space between the boulders, additional sunlight pours across the panel, illuminating other petroglyph elements such as a snake-like image and twin figures. Williamson postulates that the ancestral Puebloan inhabitants carefully observed the play of light and shadow and intentionally placed the petroglyphs to create another form of a solar calendar.

To summarize, archeo-astronomers (such as Dr. Williamson, Dr. J. Kim Malville, and others) have commented on the ingenuity of Hovenweep's prehistoric occupants to manipulate or engineer natural occurrences, such as the movement of light, across a sandstone wall or within a structure in order to create a seasonal calendar. It is postulated that the purpose of these solstice and equinox markers was to provide particular members of the community, a priesthood perhaps, to control the social, political, and religious aspects of daily life at the pueblo. The information gleaned from these solar calendars would be used to schedule ceremonies that were necessary to promote planting and harvesting rituals.

Criterion C

ARCHITECTURE

Hovenweep contains well-preserved, unique examples of prehistoric architecture that is typical of the Mesa Verde region. These buildings are extraordinary examples of typical, regional prehistoric architecture utilizing a variety of shapes (round, square, D-shaped, rectangular), and are built upon a variety of uneven surfaces (canyon rims, atop boulders, and on drainage slopes). The distinctive and different architectural styles and implementation of construction is a marvel, especially when one considers that technology at the time of construction was limited in scope. These prehistoric masons used particular care and skill to quarry natural sandstone and "dress" the stones used in construction, meticulously apply mortar, and erect buildings that were anywhere from one to three stories in height. The fact that these buildings were still standing when visitors arrived to the canyon areas hundreds of years later is testimony to the skill of these prehistoric masons.

The prehistoric masonry structures at Hovenweep have been well-preserved since the 1930s using conservative stabilization methods to protect from erosional, structural decay, and visitor disturbances (see Southwestern National Monument monthly superintendent reports 1923-1937 and 1938-1946, digital pdf copies on file at the WACC). The focus has been to stabilize the buildings in place, and not to re-build. For example, loose wall cap stones are secured and stones have been replaced in wall gaps. Those portions of the buildings that have been stabilized may contain a soil mortar that has been enhanced with Portland cement. This practice was discontinued about 30 years ago, and since then the soil has been enhanced with acrylic additives. In a few instances loose wall cap stones were replaced in a stepped fashion, or vent features were misidentified as holes and filled in. Overall, the buildings largely retain structural integrity and context.

Hovenweep is especially known for its masonry towers. A variety of explanations have been offered about the functions of these towers, including theories that the towers were used as defensive look-outs, for inter- and intra-canyon communication, storage facilities, or archeo-astronomical viewpoints. During the SJSU Hovenweep Archeological Project, seven towers were investigated using test pits. Interpretation of the results suggests that the category of tower is best used as an architectural classification and not to describe a particular function. Certain towers were used as processing localities, while others appear to have been used as cooking/living areas or for ceremonial purposes. The SJSU researchers (Winter 1976:211) also noted a

difference between Pueblo II to early Pueblo III towers (smaller and "crudely built") to the later Pueblo III towers (multiple story and "better built"). Other researchers in the Mesa Verde region are noting a pattern whereby towers are found in association with other architectural features (e.g. kivas) or are placed near water sources (for example, springs and reservoirs). The finding of many towers on canyon rims or higher elevation areas suggests their use for inter- and intra-canyon communication; such a use implies social and political networks between villages scattered across the region. Future study of Hovenweep's towers may provide data to more completely address research questions such as: why is there a proliferation of towers in the McElmo drainage area? Or, if isolated towers, or kiva-tower combinations, constituted part of a communication network, questions to explore include: how did this network function, what was the scope of the network, and what was the need for the network? Nordby's detailed architectural work at Hovenweep (1998-2003) may provide much data and a resultant hierarchical model that is useful in addressing these questions.

RELIGION

Several of Hovenweep's archeological sites contain kivas, architectural features that are thought to have served public purposes, that is, to perhaps promote communal religious or ceremonial activity. Depending upon the time of construction, the placement within the village, and the size of the structure, kivas may have served as civic-ceremonial locales, or are thought to have functioned as gathering places for domestic and economic functions. Lipe (1989) postulates that Mesa Verde kivas commonly contain architectural and floor features that may serve as symbols of the Pueblo creation story (which involves Pueblo people emerging from an underground world). He adds that kivas may also have served as a community gathering space where guests from other communities could be received for an exchange of gifts. All of these hypotheses lead to the idea that ritual and social activities took place that ultimately promoted social integration. Coffey (2014) postulates that great kivas are often associated with villages, and use of these buildings represents a synchronization of community members who share ideology.

Glowacki (2015:66-67) states that great kivas were common between the years of A.D. 1150 to 1300, but appear in the archeological record as early as the late A.D. 600s. At about the same time, multi-walled structures that were circular or D-shaped and surrounded kivas are found; these buildings also appear to have been used for domestic and ritual activity (Glowacki 2015:74).

A variety of civic-ceremonial architecture is represented at Hovenweep. For example, a bi-walled structure is found at the Horseshoe Unit that is D-shaped and contains a kiva. Fourteen kivas have been identified at the Cutthroat Unit Pueblo, with Kiva A serving as the central area of the building known as Cutthroat Castle. Two great kivas have been identified at Hovenweep within the Goodman Point Unit. The Goodman Point Pueblo Great Kiva and the Harlan Great Kiva are thought to have been used during the Pueblo III period.

Hovenweep's civic-ceremonial structures are well-preserved and add important data to the regional dataset in order to examine the prehistoric distribution and patterning of communal centers used in religious or other ceremonial activity.

ART

The majority of the canyonhead village archeological sites at Hovenweep contain prehistoric rock art in the form of petroglyphs and pictographs. Rock art, architectural embellishments, and other artistic features were recorded and reported on by Sally Cole during the years of 2000 to 2002. Included on the panels at one site are broad-shouldered anthropomorphic petroglyphs that Cole states are "stylistically related to western San Juan Basketmaker II-III". One of the figures wears a three-level, stacked tablita-like headdress. Also found on the panel are red pigment fingerprints, and an indistinct yellow pigment element (see Figure 2, Section 7).

One of the panels contained horned animals that resemble those of the Glen Canyon Style 5 panels ascribed to the Middle to Late Archaic populations in southeastern Utah. These elements would be the earliest rock art to be created at Hovenweep. The majority of the elements found on the various panels are assigned to the Pueblo II to Pueblo III Ancestral Puebloan period. This cultural assignment is based on stylistic tendencies of the elements, and the association of the rock art panels with masonry structures that date to that time period. Design elements depicted on the panels include spirals, macaw-like birds, wavy lines, vertical and horizontal fret designs, a T-shaped form, other geometric forms, animal tracks, a "lizard" stick-like man, various incised lines and grooves, concentric cirles, mudball imprints, a "snakelike" form, and handprints.

The over 125 handprint elements that have been documented at Hovenweep appear as different colors, including red, white, yellow, pale brown, reddish brown, and black. The majority of the handprints are solid (positive), but others are a negative-painted technique, or incorporate designs such as concentric circles on the palm, or vertical

stripes or similar designs within the handprint. Cole states that black handprints are relatively rare, and that the pigment may contain calcium oxalate. She adds that color is symbolic along directional and other socioreligious lines among the historic Pueblo groups, and the use of black pigment at Hovenweep may point to ancestral connections.

There is a possibility of Ute-affiliated rock art at Hovenweep in the form of a zoomorph at the Cajon Unit, and re-pecking of rock art at the Holly Unit. Cole cites reports of Utes adding red paint to Ancestral Puebloan rock art panels at the Hovenweep ruins and states that the Ute may have added peck marks as well. Historic rock art elements include inscriptions and writing and a yellow quadruped that may represent a cow.

Criterion D

Hovenweep contains abundant data that has provided, and will continue to provide, information pertaining to a wide variety of research interests, including settlement patterns on Cajon Mesa over a broad span of time (prehistoric through historic), prehistoric subsistence strategies leading up to a period of time when the region experienced a massive de-population, chronology with particular emphasis on defining time periods of apparent occupational hiatus, technology employed to implement subsistence strategies, and site use patterns.

An important body of work has been generated from investigations at Hovenweep, such as the multi-year San Jose State University Hovenweep Archeological Project and the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center Goodman Point Archaeological Project: Community Center and Cultural Landscape Study. These studies involved limited testing at sites that resulted in broadening our understanding of prehistoric life at Hovenweep and generated extensive curated collections that are available for advanced research. As one example, a portion of the curated Hovenweep ceramic collection was analyzed and the data was incorporated into the database underlying the regional Village Ecodynamics Project. This study examined the changing ecology of ancestral Puebloan people from A.D. 600 to 1300, and identified corresponding periods of growth and decline. The Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District remains a repository of archeological data that will support future research. Archeological sites contained within the boundaries of the district are sufficiently intact to yield the important information needed to answer numerous regional research questions.

The majority of sites at Hovenweep are known to contain prehistoric cultural deposits within identified contexts and showing structural integrity; these sites will add significant information and contribute to our understanding of prehistoric life in the Mesa Verde region. These deposits include significant standing architectural, surface, and subsurface archeological components.

The sites are well-preserved and have been protected for over a century either as an archeological preserve, or within the confines of a national monument. Thus far, these sites have been investigated using methods that have not compromised the overall integrity of the sites. A few sites have been tested or excavated using principles of conservation archeology, so that only a small percentage of the overall site area has been disturbed (CCAC 2005-2010). Also, a large collection of data gathered during the multi-year architectural documentation and condition assessment project (Nordby 1998-2003) is available to further interpretation. Hovenweep's curated collection has also been examined, with one project resulting in a database containing information on over 10,000 ceramic sherds (Till 2013, 2014). Further investigation of the Hovenweep sites might involve additional limited testing or the use of ground-penetrating radar, methods that could yield significant material in buried, *in situ* contexts. The combined existing data and newly derived information would not only advance our understanding of a number of important regional research topics as outlined above, but would also be important to modern-day Pueblo people who are believed to be the descendants of Hovenweep's prehistoric occupants.

Relevant prehistoric archeology research questions have evolved for the Mesa Verde region, and Hovenweep's role in providing pertinent data is evaluated in light of current issues posed in a variety of documents or study research designs. For example, The Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPDF(Gleichman and Gleichman 1991) presents research questions on the basis of seven property types defined in order to categorize archeological sites in the McElmo Drainage Unit. All of these property types are found within Hovenweep National Monument. Research questions that are posed in the Great Pueblo Period MPDF that are pertinent to Hovenweep include:

- To what extent were small habitation sites controlled or influenced by the larger habitations with public architecture (i.e. "ceremonial centers") such as Sand Canyon Pueblo or Yellow Jacket Pueblo?
- What purpose did tunnels connecting towers and kivas serve?

- Is there a difference between items stored in different types of facilities? Extramural vs. intramural facilities? Granaries vs. cists?
- How can water and soil control features be more precisely dated?
- What is the distribution of water and soil control features within the drainage unit, and why are the features present in some areas and absent in others?
- What activities are represented by the artifact scatters and artifact scatters with burned soil/hearth features that are so commonly found in the drainage unit?

Hovenweep sites may contribute information that is also useful in addressing several archeological research questions posed in the Colorado prehistory context (Lipe et al. 1999). A sampling of such questions includes:

- If people were moving in and out of the area, where did they come from and where did they go?
- Are there differences between late Pueblo II communities with great houses and those without them in the kinds and frequencies of goods from outside the region?
- Are some of the public structures at Pueblo III sites, e.g., D-shaped structures, actually elite residences or facilities controlled by a religious or political elite?

As an example of how a Hovenweep site may provide data pertinent to these types of studies, data from the Holly Pueblo may be useful in discussing population aggregation during the Great Pueblo period. Construction and occupation of the Holly Pueblo corresponds to one of the periods of village aggregation, as described by the VEP. Various date ranges have been suggested, but the latest period of village aggregation during the Pueblo III period is thought to be between the years of A.D. 1225-1280. Dendrochronological data at Holly indicates construction dates of A.D. 1201, A.D. 1236, A.D. 1246, and A.D. 1267. Researchers working on the VEP postulate that the region suffered environmental setbacks around A.D. 1250, resulting in people making adjustments such as using more soil and water control devices, the latter allowing them to irrigate using water from springs and ground run-off. Villages of 50 or more structures used as a central habitation locale were surrounded by dispersed homesteads and hamlets. The Holly Pueblo conforms well to other, regional late Pueblo III settlements, except that it is smaller in size (i.e. contains fewer buildings and presumably fewer households) than other late Pueblo III settlements in the region (e.g. Goodman Point and Sand Canyon).

A few discrete projects have been conducted at Hovenweep, and these projects have contributed to a larger data set that explores topics such as prehistoric agricultural systems, local social networks, and settlement strategies in the Mesa Verde region.

Limited testing was conducted at select sites during the San Jose State University (SJSU) Hovenweep Project, which was aimed at analyzing prehistoric agriculture of the American Southwest (Winter 1975, 1976, 1977 and Woosely 1978). This program resulted in several reports and scholarly articles based on a data set of tree-ring and radiocarbon dates, and macrobotanical, lithic, ceramic, and pollen analysis. A vast collection of material collected during the course of this study is curated in the Hovenweep collection housed at the Anasazi Heritage Center and is available for students and researchers focused on the prehistoric Mesa Verde area.

A more recent regional archeological study, was conducted by archeologists working with the Crow Canyon Archeological Center, who conducted limited testing and excavation at Hovenweep's Goodman Point Unit from 2005-2011 (Coffey and Kuckelman 2005, Kuckelman and Coffey 2006, Coffey 2008, Kuckelman et al. 2009, Coffey and Copeland 2009, and Coffey and Copeland 2010). Prior to this work, CCAC conducted a non-collection tally of pottery at Goodman Point Pueblo in 1986. This analysis indicated a limited occupation of the site during the Pueblo II period, with a subsequent larger occupation of the site during the Pueblo III period (Adler 1986). One of the results of the multi-year excavation project was the collection of over 300 tree-ring samples. Additional samples were collected during the course of the project including sediment, carbon dating and pollen. As well, the project resulted in a robust ceramic artifact assemblage. Cultural materials revealed in excavation units included a variety of projectile points (including obsidian material), pendants (abalone, jet, argillite, and other material), a bone pendant with turquoise inlay, beads (one of which was turquoise), a loom anchor, corn cobs, a bone awl, a tibia tinkler, a sandstone duck effigy, an azurite ball, a bone needle, paintstones, a shell ornament, a perforated bone tube, groundstone tools, and axes. The turquoise in the pendant represents one of the few pieces of turquoise found at the pueblo, and, if sourced, may assist with the discernment of trade patterns.

The final report on this project has not yet been issued, but preliminary analysis suggests that "Goodman Point Pueblo might have been the most populous settlement in the region between A.D. 1260 and 1275" (Kuckelman et al. 2009:62). One of the significant outcomes of the study was centered on the D-shaped bi-walled building within a central location of the pueblo; it is located near the canyon rim in proximity to Juarez Spring. Another focus, the great kiva at Goodman Point Pueblo, revealed that it was not like its counterpart at Sand Canyon Pueblo. At Hovenweep, the great kiva was accompanied to the west by an impressive, planned complex of four central kivas surrounded by encircling bi-wall rooms and additional kivas. The bi-wall rooms may have been two-stories high thus protecting the privacy of the four interior kivas. Was

this an individual builder's choice? Or did this type of placement of curved-wall encircling rooms reflect special significance or use especially in light of the placement of these structures near the spring? Further analysis of the Goodman Point data and comparison with regional sites should prove to be revealing and assist researchers as they forward theories about these topics.

Another example illustrating the usefulness of data from Hovenweep's archeological sites is the Village Ecodynamics Project (VEP). Researchers affiliated with this regional study included surface ceramic assemblage data taken from two Hovenweep sites, i.e. the Cutthroat "Castle" site and the Goodman Point Pueblo (see Varien and Wilshusen 2002, Kohler and Varien 2010, Kohler and others 2012). A two-year study of Hovenweep's ceramic collection (Till 2013, 2014) has resulted in a database that may be incorporated into future studies pertaining to social networking and exchange.

One final example of Hovenweep's ability to contribute data that is pertinent to broader, regional research questions is the work conducted by Nordby from 1998-2003. This architectural documentation work at Hovenweep has created a detailed dataset that will be useful in constructing a hierarchical model that can test theories and observations about the role of architecture in social identity and social interactions. Similar research conducted under the supervision of Nordby at Mesa Verde National Park has led to theories about site construction and site use, and has been cited in several graduate theses.

ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Aboriginal

Numerous archeological sites documented at Hovenweep contain an historic component. Several of these sites contain evidence that members of the Ute or Navajo tribal groups lived on the Hovenweep landscape for temporary periods of time, likely engaged in livestock herding. This data is in the form of partly or fully collapsed, or burnt, features such as hogans, sweat lodges, or ephemeral brush structures and cut-limb corrals. Inscriptions and scratched rock art motifs have been found that may be affiliated with members of one or both of these ethnic groups.

During an intensive archeological survey of the Hovenweep Resource Protection Zone (HRPZ) on BLM lands surrounding the Square Tower, Holly, and Horseshoe-Hackberry Units, researchers with Alpine Archaeology documented historic aboriginal sites (Greubel 1991). Site types included campsites (often containing C-or U-shaped juniper brush windbreaks), circular corrals constructed of juniper brush, and Navajo sweat lodges. Greubel (1991) noticed a settlement pattern characterized by a preference for

ridge top and canyon rim campsites, with corrals located near drainages and fairly close to springs. At the conclusion of the multi-year SJSU Hovenweep project, Winter (1975, 1976) theorized that the Navajo people occupied the Hovenweep area intermittently and seasonally for firewood gathering, wolfberry collecting, and sheepherding activity. The proximity of the HRPZ sites with similar sites within the Hovenweep units allows for an enhanced study of this time period and these site types in order to continue examining settlement patterns and subsistence strategies.

The historic aboriginal sites documented at Hovenweep are an important cultural resource, portraying cultural use of a landscape by groups that are under-documented. Hurst and Willian (2014) note that because the Ute engaged in a mobile lifeway, “their archeological record is often so faint as to be nearly invisible”. Navajo groups were more sedentary in their lifeway, and evidence of their presence includes residential hogans and sweathouses, as well as cut-limb and brush windbreaks.

The Cajon Unit, especially, contains cultural resources that are thought to be associated with historic Navajo groups. The unit is surrounded by Navajo Nation lands, and use of the spring at Cajon by Navajo groups has been noted and recorded by NPS rangers since the monument was created in 1923 (e.g. Brewer 1937, Sowers 1942 and Cook 1944 SEUG Archives HOVE18461 Folder 3a). There really can be no doubt that Navajo groups utilized the spring long before the monument boundaries were placed at that unit. Evidence of use includes the remains of hogans or brush structures associated with historic age artifacts. Additionally, the remains of two sweat lodges are found within another unit of Hovenweep.

Evidence of an historic aboriginal presence at Hovenweep is also found at a temporary camp site that contains the remains of a brush structure and cut-limb corral. One early Hovenweep ranger report indicated that Ute people used the spring nearby, and that one Ute individual left behind several drawings and inscriptions made of charcoal at the spring alcove (Richert 1939, on file at SEUG archives, HOVE 18461, Folder 3). It is presumed that the temporary camp site was occupied by Ute sheepherders, who in their continuing movement across the landscape repeatedly utilized this area near a reliable spring.

Nearby within the same Hovenweep unit is a site that contains a culturally scarred (peeled) tree that was detected and documented in 2012. According to Williams (2001) peeled trees are often mentioned in association with Ute healing and subsistence practices. More recently, historic and ethnographic research has revealed that many ethnic groups created culturally scarred, or modified, trees. Apache, Navajo, and

Hispanic groups have all made claims of removing bark from trees (Marilyn Martorano, personal communication 1/15/2016).

Future investigation of these sites, with particular attention focused on the structures, or thermal features that may be found in association with these structures, will add important data about the chronology of these occupations, as well as the cultural use of the landscape. For example, the Colorado historic context (Church et al. 2007:83) states that brush corrals for sheep and goats might have first been utilized by Ute herders in the 1870s. As many researchers have noted (Church et al. 2007, Hurst and Willian 2014), the Ute "imprint" on the landscape is light and often missed or under-documented. The paucity of these site types elevates the importance of these historic sites within the Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District.

Ethnographic study is slated for funding in 2016 at Hovenweep, and visits to these sites with tribal representatives may garner more information about this period of occupation at Hovenweep and within the McElmo-Montezuma Canyon areas. A landscape-level history has been prepared for the Canyons of the Ancients, and future work at Hovenweep pertaining to resources dating to this period of time will supplement that document.

ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

In 1868, I.W. Lacy and L.G. Coleman organized the L.C. Cattle Company in Texas, eventually moving their operation to southwestern Colorado in 1879. By 1884, the operation was based in the Big Bend (Dolores) and Brumley Draw (Lewis) areas of Colorado area with one employee, Henry Goodman, basing his operation at Goodman Point (west of Cortez), Colorado. Within these few years, the L.C. Cattle Company emerged as the foremost cattle operation in the region with utilized range extending from southwestern Colorado into southeastern Utah in order to graze hundreds of head of livestock. In 1880, both the Kansas-New Mexico based Carlisle Cattle Company and the L.C. Cattle Company utilized grazing lands in southeastern Utah (Horn 1994:11).

The area around Hovenweep, at lower elevation, was used mainly for winter grazing land by these outfits, with McElmo canyon serving as an important transportation corridor. Other roads and trails in the vicinity of Hovenweep units appear on General Land Office maps dating as early as 1899 indicating frequent travel between the towns of Bluff, Utah and Dolores and Cortez, Colorado.

There is evidence that numerous temporary camps for these livestock raisers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were based within the confines of the Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District, as evidenced by historic inscriptions and records. These inscriptions include dates of February 20, 1906 associated with the names of Henry McConnell and William Lynch, cowboys employed with the L.C. Cattle Company. Due to the absence of historic built resources, such as cabins, or large-scale corrals, we can assume that the use was ephemeral and seasonal in nature, i.e. used as short-term camps during the winter grazing period or when moving cattle between winter and summer ranges. Thus, Hovenweep contains representative historic site types that are typical of land use of the region during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century when historic settlement of the area was largely restricted to cattle and sheep raising. Many of these sites are representative of grazing practices prior to the implementation of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, which was enacted to improve range conditions.

Further investigation at these Hovenweep sites may reveal additional information about use of the landscape by the L.C. Cattle Company as well as possibly other livestock raisers, identify brand symbols that were utilized by livestock raisers of the region, and inform us about the lifestyle of the families involved in the early settlement of the area. This data is also useful to managers who are interested in the history of the grasslands, the effects of grazing on natural landscapes, and may inform management practices at areas still open to grazing outside of the Hovenweep boundary, but within the Hovenweep Resource Protection Zone, with known high archeological site density.

Of particular interest is the theme of contact between the aboriginal and Euro-American groups who were all engaged in livestock raising in the Hovenweep area. The second period of significance at Hovenweep is a time when aboriginal groups were being forced onto reservations as European American settlers were moving into the area. All of these groups were engaged in similar lifeways, and questions pertaining to conflict and cooperation for this time period are largely unanswered. Wilshusen and Towner (1999) pose the question: as an area begins to fill with humans after a period of de-population, how do differing identities emerge? Ute elder Clifford Duncan noted in an interview that while observing an Apache Crown Dance he recognized the similarity to the Ute Bear Dance, which led him to wonder about interactions and assimilation between groups of people like the Athapaskans and the Numic people (Fort Lewis College 2004). The Ute traded extensively with the earlier Spanish groups who entered the area in the late 1700s. The material cultural of the Utes changed drastically as a result, as they began using horses for transportation and utilized tin can goods as food items (see Horn 2004). The sites that are affiliated with the historic period of significance at Hovenweep

will provide important data to further examine the cross-cultural interrelationships that occurred between the Ute, Navajo, and Euro-American groups engaged in ranching. Examination of site locations may help to better understand settlement patterns during this time, and determine whether or not correlations can be drawn between aboriginal and non-aboriginal responses to a landscape that is often described as desolate or deserted.

Archeological sites from this particular time period are lightly represented in the archeological record, and are rapidly disappearing from the landscape. These historic sites at Hovenweep are being preserved and protected under the auspices of the NPS 1916 Organic Act, and are repositories of important information about a particular time in regional, and national, history of intense exploration and settlement.

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Hovenweep National Monument | San Juan Utah
Name of Property | County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
_x___ previously listed in the National Register (Administratively)
_____previously determined eligible by the National Register
_____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
_____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
__x__ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _ Colorado OAHP District Number 5MT.22280

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___785_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[x] NAD 1927 or [ ] NAD 1983

Hovenweep National Monument | San Juan Utah
Name of Property | County and State

Square Tower Unit Boundary

1. Zone:12	Easting:	669792	Northing:	4139745
2. Zone:12	Easting:	671388	Northing:	4139769
3. Zone:12	Easting:	671396	Northing:	4138579
4. Zone:12	Easting :	670618	Northing:	4138571
5. Zone:12	Easting:	670626	Northing:	4138999
6. Zone:12	Easting :	669784	Northing:	4138960

Cajon Unit Boundary

1. Zone:12	Easting:	660738	Northing:	4129927
2. Zone:12	Easting:	661143	Northing:	4129927
3. Zone:12	Easting:	661143	Northing:	4129522
4. Zone:12	Easting :	660738	Northing:	4129522

Holly Unit Boundary

1. Zone:12	Easting:	673025	Northing:	4141158
2. Zone:12	Easting:	673645	Northing:	4141158
3. Zone:12	Easting:	673025	Northing:	4140746
4. Zone:12	Easting :	673676	Northing:	4140761

Horseshoe-Hackberry Unit Boundary

1. Zone:12	Easting:	674131	Northing:	4142285
2. Zone:12	Easting:	675001	Northing:	4142367
3. Zone:12	Easting:	675045	Northing:	4141739
4. Zone:12	Easting :	674097	Northing:	4141614

Cutthroat Unit Boundary

1. Zone:12	Easting:	678285	Northing:	4146036
2. Zone:12	Easting:	678587	Northing:	4146039
3. Zone:12	Easting:	678587	Northing:	4145859
4. Zone:12	Easting :	678290	Northing:	4145845

Goodman Point Unit Boundary

1. Zone:12	Easting:	700738	Northing:	4143093
2. Zone:12	Easting:	701551	Northing:	4143109
3. Zone:12	Easting:	701561	Northing:	4142503
4. Zone:12	Easting :	700561	Northing:	4142479
5. Zone:12	Easting:	701551	Northing:	4142882
6. Zone:12	Easting :	700744	Northing:	4142884

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The Hovenweep Archeological District is comprised of six discontiguous units that constitute Hovenweep National Monument, as established by five different proclamations. These six units are scattered across Cajon Mesa, along the Utah-Colorado border. Each unit varies in size and shape, although the boundaries generally follow the cardinal directions. Please see map for detailed boundaries.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries of the proposed Hovenweep Archeological District conform to those of Hovenweep National Monument which is comprised of six discontiguous units. This configuration was established by a series of proclamations. The first (Proclamation No. 1654) dated March 2, 1923 was signed by President Warren G. Harding, and it established Hovenweep National Monument. Future proclamations enlarged the boundaries of the monument and include Proclamation No. 2924 signed on April 26, 1951 and Proclamation No. 2998 signed on November 20, 1952 by President Harry S. Truman, and Proclamation No. 3132 signed on April 6, 1956 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The final adjustment was made with Public Land Order 2604 dated February 5, 1962.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris, Archeologist
organization: _National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group_
street & number: _2282 S. West Resource Blvd._____
city or town: Moab_____ state: __Utah_____ zip code: _84532_____
e-mail_____
telephone: _435-719-2100__(SEUG Headquarters)_
date: ___27 August 2015_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Figure 14. Overview map showing the relationship of the six discontiguous units.

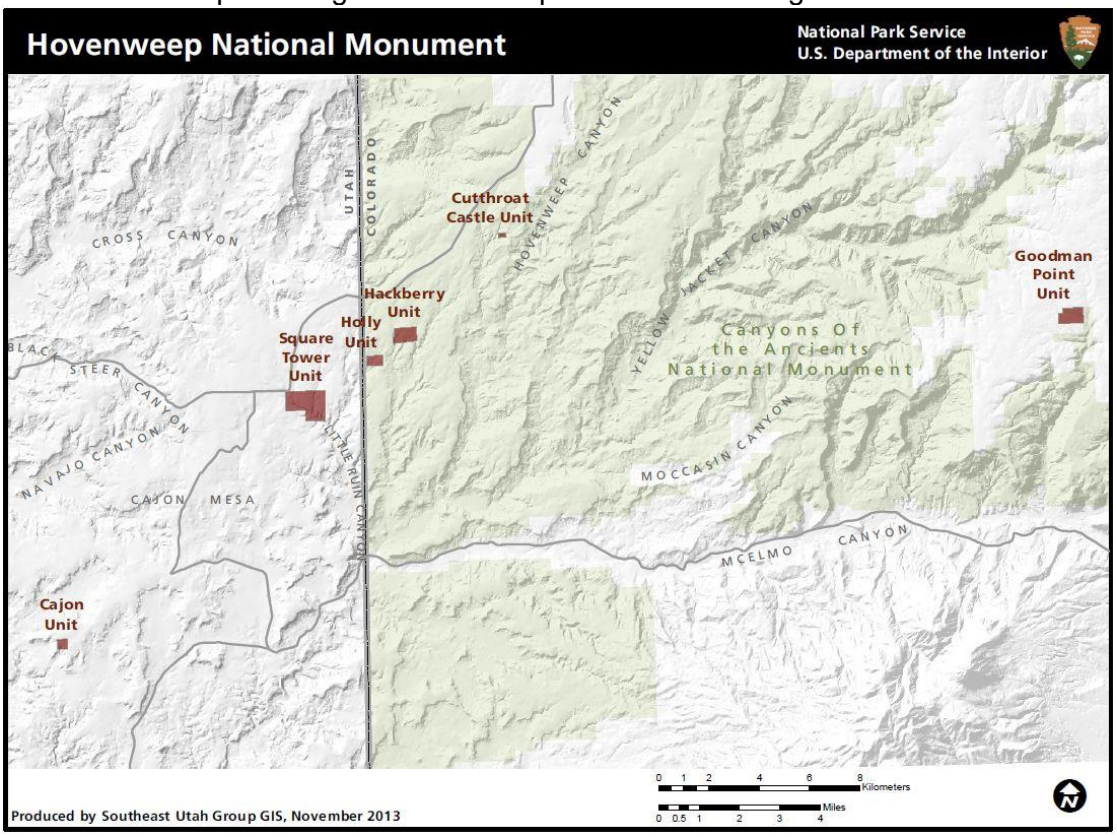


Figure 15. USGS 7.5' Topo map showing Hovenweep's Cajon Unit.

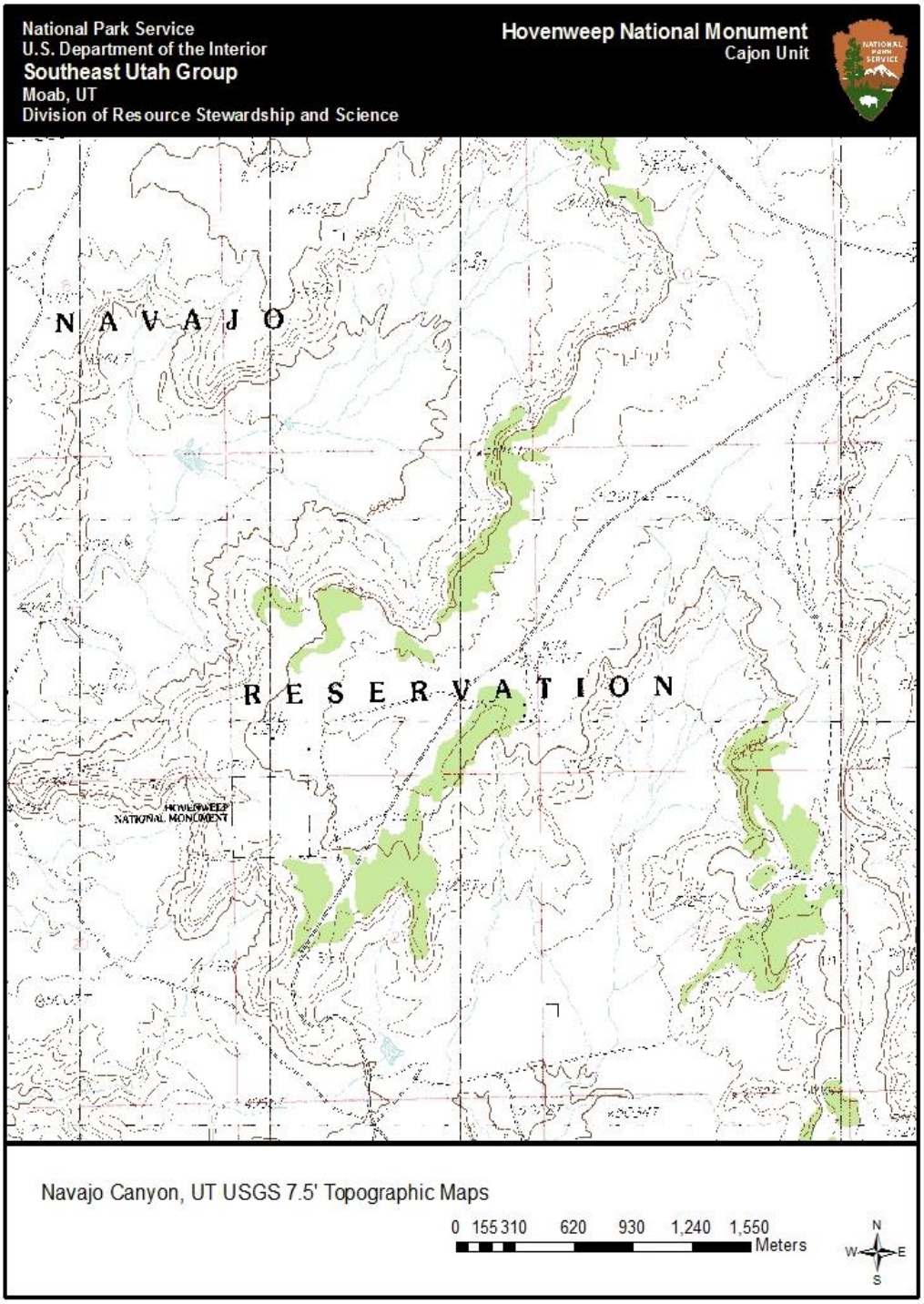


Figure 16. USGS 7.5' Topo map showing Hovenweep's Square Tower, Holly, Horseshoe-Hackberry and Cutthroat Units.

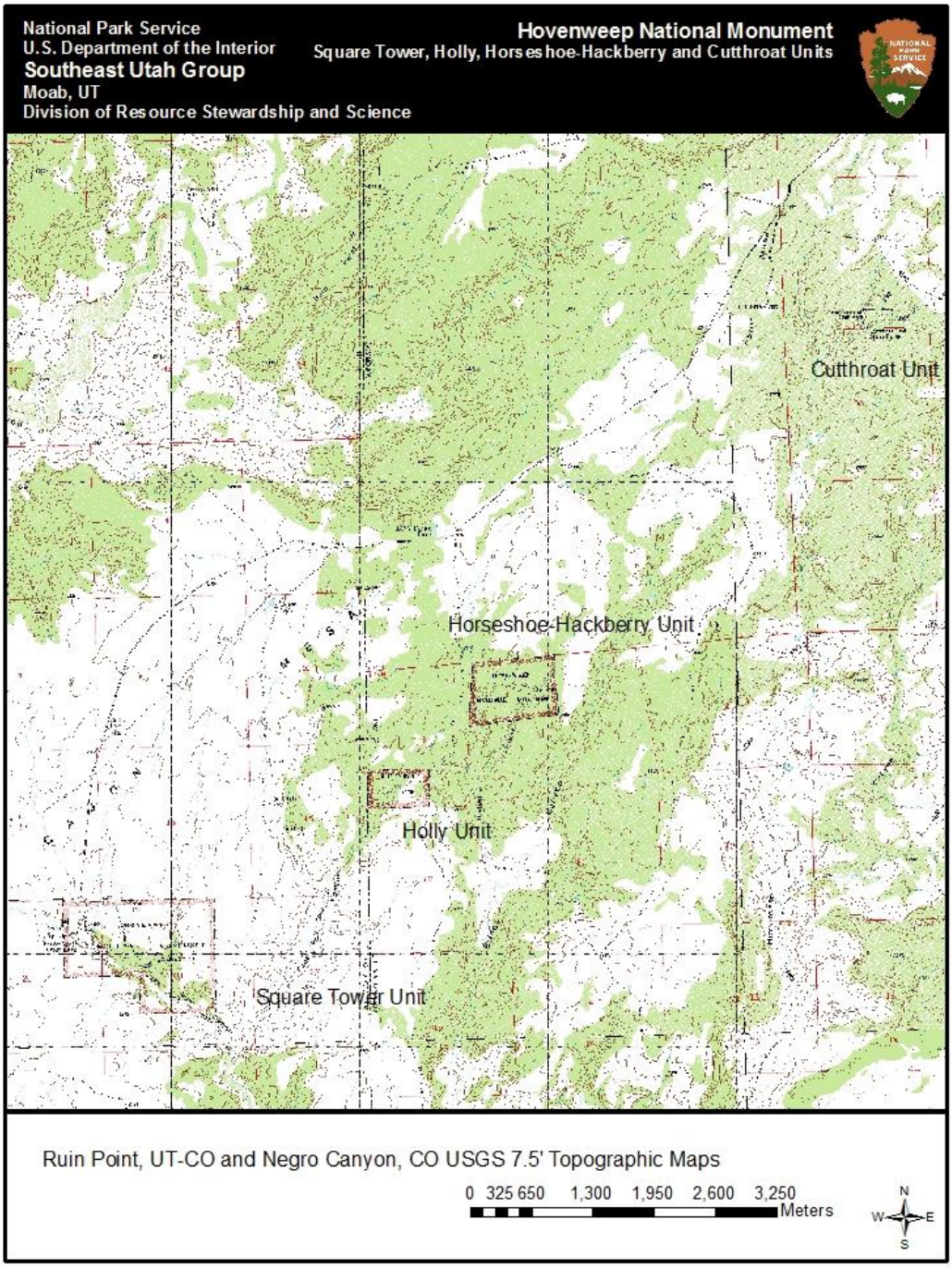
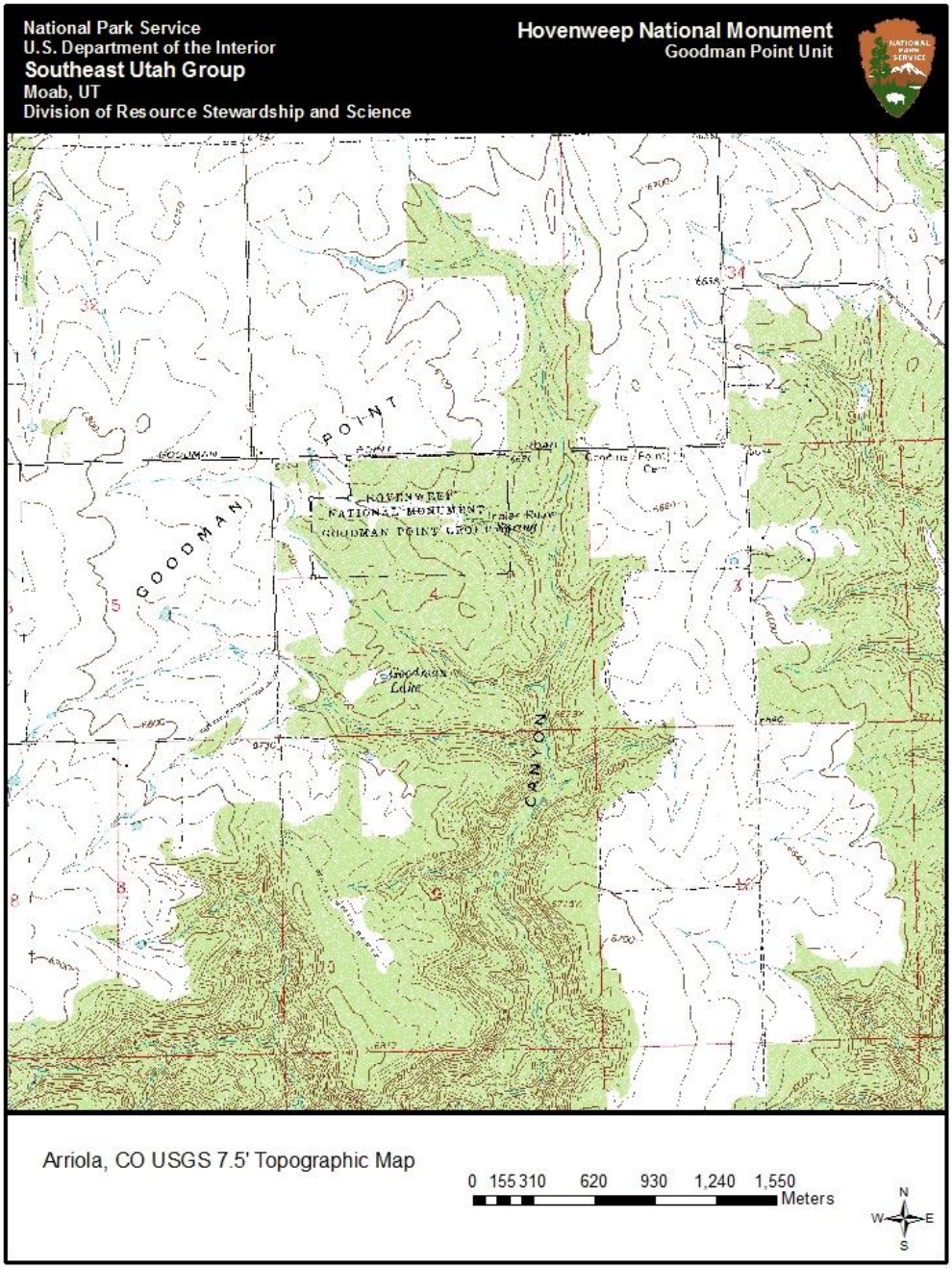


Figure 17. USGS 7.5' Topo map showing Hovenweep's Goodman Point Unit.



- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

  ALL SKETCH MAPS HAVE BEEN REDACTED FROM THIS DOCUMENT.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

SEVERAL PHOTOS HAVE BEEN REDACTED IN THIS VERSION OF THE NOMINATION. THE FOLLOWING PHOTOS ARE OF SITES THAT ARE GENERALLY VISITED BY THE PUBLIC AND ARE LOCATED ALONG HOVENWEEP'S TRAILS.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Square Tower
Name of Photographer: Pinkley
Date of Photograph: 1924 or 1935
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (HOVE 17996.1484)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0001
View of Hovenweep Castle with Hovenweep House in background. Note automobiles parked near Hovenweep House. This photo, in comparison with current photos of Hovenweep Castle, demonstrates the NPS policy of stabilization versus complete rebuilding of the prehistoric masonry buildings.

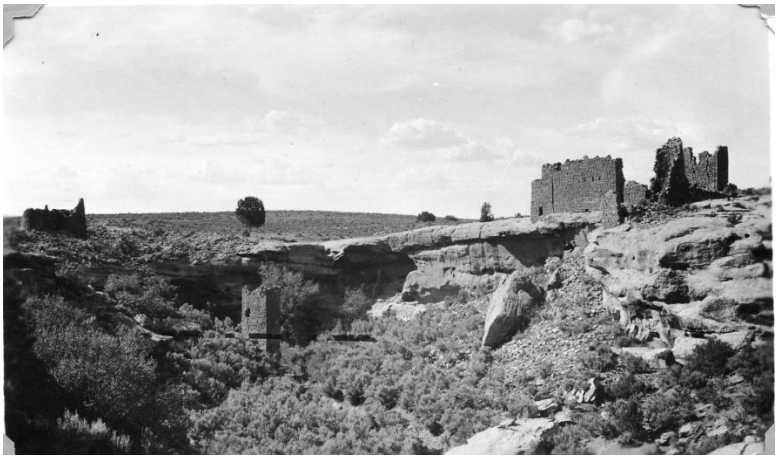
Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Square Tower
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/19/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (2014 Hovenweep NRHP project, image P8190496)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0002
View of Hovenweep Castle, 42SA1901. Re-creation of 1924/1935 Pinkley photo.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State



Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Square Tower
Name of Photographer: J.B. Hamilton
Date of Photograph: 1935
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT. (HOVE 17996.1312)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0003
View of Square Tower, Hovenweep Castle, and Hovenweep House at head of Little Ruin Canyon.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Square Tower
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/19/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT. (2014 Hovenweep NRHP project, image P8190499)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0004
View of Square Tower, Hovenweep Castle, and Hovenweep House at head of Little Ruin Canyon. Re-creation of J.B. Hamilton 1935 photo.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Square Tower
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/19/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT. (2014 Hovenweep NRHP project, image P8190491)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0006
Overview of Twin Towers, Rimrock House, and Eroded Boulder House.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Square Tower
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/19/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT. (2014 Hovenweep NRHP project, image P8190492)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0007
Overview of Tower Point building and surrounding environment.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Square Tower
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/19/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT. (2014 Hovenweep NRHP project, image P8190495)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0008
Overview of Unit-type House (foreground) and Twin Towers, Rimrock House, and Eroded Boulder House (background).

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Cajon
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/29/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT. (2014 Hovenweep NRHP project, image P8290090)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0010
Overview photo of prehistoric buildings at Cajon Pueblo.

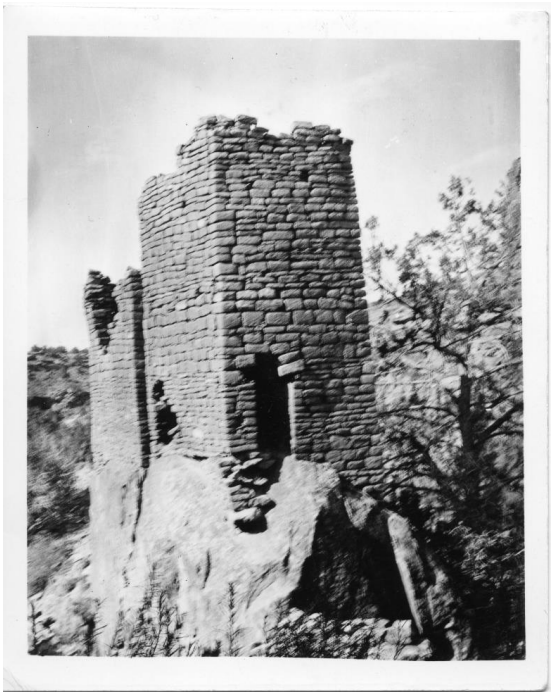
Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Cajon
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/24/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT. (2014 Hovenweep NRHP project, image P8240524)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0011
Overview of alcove where natural water spring and rock art panels are located. Also shown are prehistoric masonry buildings and rubble.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State



Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Holly (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: A.V. Kidder
Date of Photograph: 1907
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (HOVE 17996.1256)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0012
View of Holly Tower. Viewed in comparison with current photo UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0013 demonstrates the NPS policy of stabilization, rather than complete rebuilding, of the prehistoric masonry buildings.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Holly (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 6/19/2012
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (2012 Hovenweep Inventory, image number P6190207)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0013
View of Holly Tower. Similar photo to Kidder's 1907 Holly Tower photo, showing minimal stabilization conducted on the building in order to conserve the tower.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Holly (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: A.V. Kidder
Date of Photograph: 1907
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (HOVE 17996.1241)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0014
View of Holly “Great House”.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Holly (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/20/2012
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (2012 Hovenweep Inventory, Image number P8200058)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0015
Re-creation of Kidder's 1907 photo of the Holly "Great House". Photo shows the minimal stabilization work that has been done to this face of the building.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Holly (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/04/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (2014 Hovenweep National Register Nomination project, Image number P8200523)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0017
Overview of Holly tower and great house.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Holly (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/019/2012
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (2012 Hovenweep Inventory, Image number P8190037)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0018
Detail view of Holly rock art panel that is surmised to be a summer solstice marker.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Horseshoe-Hackberry (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: James “Jimmie” Brewer
Date of Photograph: October 1938
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (HOVE 17996.1265)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0019
View of Horseshoe House, showing hole in wall created by looters. This hole was repaired during structural stabilization activity, as evidenced by more current photos (see UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0020).

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Horseshoe-Hackberry (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 5/10/2012
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2012 Inventory project, image P5100009)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0020
View of Horseshoe House, showing stabilized wall. Re-creation of Brewer 1938 photo.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Horseshoe-Hackberry (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/20/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P8200512)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0021
View of Horseshoe Tower.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Horseshoe-Hackberry (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/20/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P8200522)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0023
Overview of canyon with Horseshoe Tower visible in photo left center.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Horseshoe-Hackberry (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/20/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P8200518)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0024
Overview of Horseshoe House and Kiva in alcove, with retaining wall along canyon rim.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Horseshoe-Hackberry (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/20/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P8200514)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0025
Overview of canyonhead and alcove where Hackberry Pueblo is located.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Horseshoe-Hackberry (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Katherine Arntzen
Date of Photograph: 5/28/2012
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P5280084)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0027
View of Feature 5 (HOV 64a), masonry prehistoric building, at Hackberry Pueblo.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Horseshoe-Hackberry (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Katherine Arntzen
Date of Photograph: 5/28/2012
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT
(Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P5280111)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0028
View of Feature 12, Rooms 2 and 3 (HOV 67), masonry prehistoric building, at Hackberry Pueblo.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Cutthroat (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: A.H. Schroeder
Date of Photograph: 8/5/1962
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (HOVE 17996.1098)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0029
Overview of Cutthroat Castle pueblo site.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Cutthroat (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/20/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P8200508)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0030
Overview of Cutthroat Castle complex, looking southwest.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Cutthroat (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Katherine Arntzen
Date of Photograph: 4/13/2012
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2012 Inventory project, image P4130036)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0031
Overview of Cutthroat Castle complex, looking northeast.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Goodman Point(located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/18/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT
(Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P8180479)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0032
Overview of natural water spring area where Goodman Point Pueblo is located.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Goodman Point (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris
Date of Photograph: 8/18/2014
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT
(Hovenweep 2014 NRHP Nomination project, image P8180484)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0033
View of Goodman Point Pueblo, showing the National Park Service interpretive trail that crosses the site.
Photo view is to the east.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Goodman Point (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Crow Canyon Archaeological Center staff
Date of Photograph: 8/18/2004
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (Hovenweep 2003-4 Goodman Point Survey project, image IMG_0052)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0034
Overview of the Goodman Point Pueblo area.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

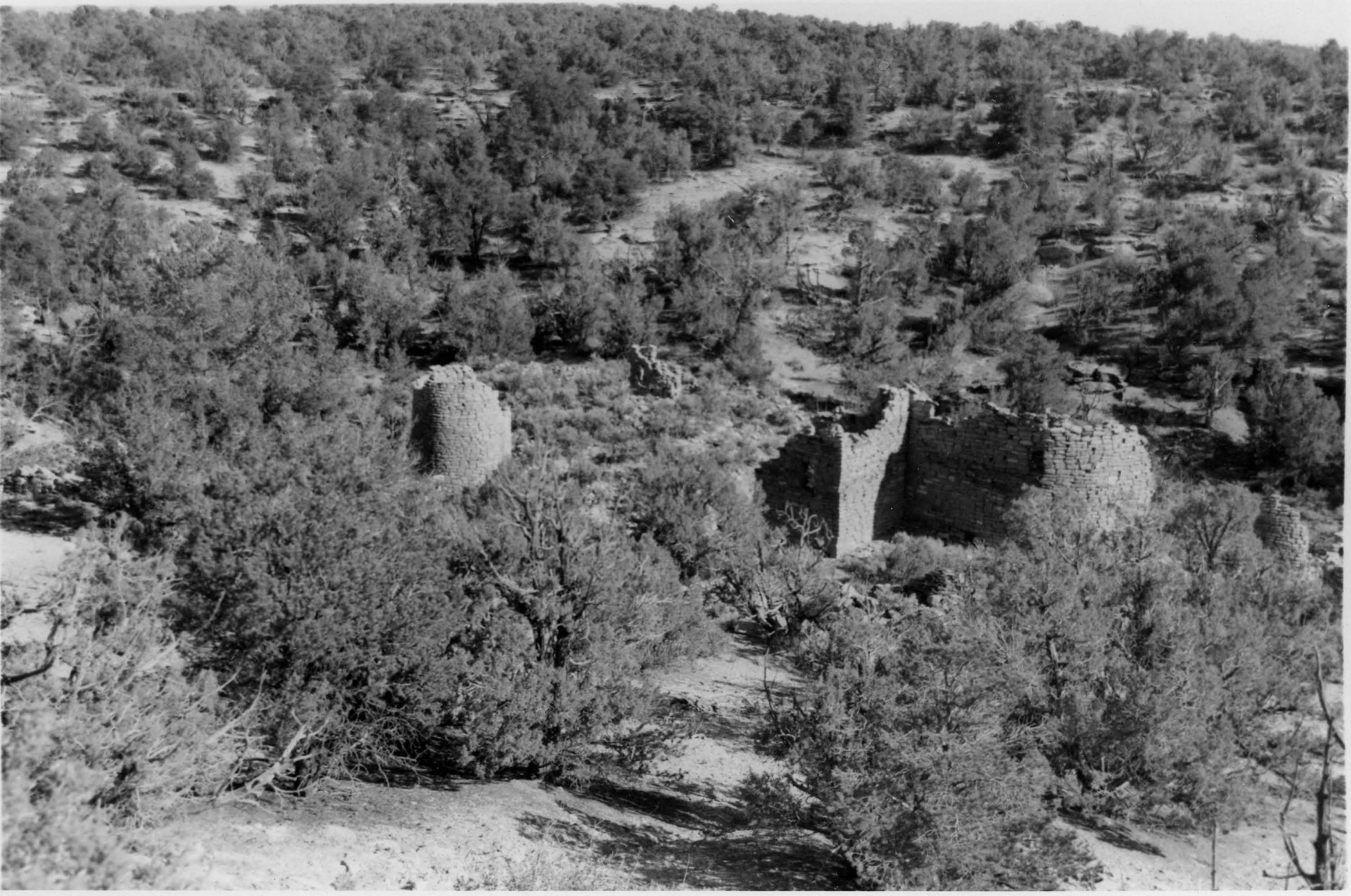
San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Goodman Point Unit (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Southeast Utah Group NPS archeological staff
Date of Photograph: 4/14/2005
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (SEUG ImageDoc/Photos Not Organized/GoodmanPictures 0007)
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0037
View of site 5MT604 showing rubble. Viewed toward the southwest, toward the drainage where the natural water spring is located.

Hovenweep National Monument
Name of Property

San Juan Utah
County and State

Name of Property: Hovenweep National Monument
City or Vicinity: Blanding, Utah
County: San Juan, Utah
State: Utah
Hovenweep Unit: Goodman Point Unit (located in Colorado)
Name of Photographer: Southeast Utah Group NPS archeological staff
Date of Photograph: 4/14/2005
Location of Original Digital Files: NPS Southeast Utah Group, 2282 SW Resource Blvd, Moab, UT (SEUG ImageDoc/Photos to HOVENABR Drive/GoodmanPictures 0002).
Photo Number and Description: UT_San Juan County_Hovenweep National Monument_0038
View of site 5MT604 showing rubble. Viewed toward the northwest.



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.
Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hovenweep National Monument

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Montezuma

DATE RECEIVED: 8/05/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/20/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 66000250

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

X ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 9/20/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached emails.

RECOM./CRITERIA A, C, & D

REVIEWER Jubie Gustafson DISCIPLINE Archeology

TELEPHONE 202.354.2217 DATE 9/20/16

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments (Y)/N see attached SLR Y/(N)

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov>

Thoughts re: Hovenweep National Monument, San Juan Co., UT (Additional Documentation) - AD66000250

1 message

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov>
To: Paul Lusignan <paul_lusignan@nps.gov>

Fri, Sep 16, 2016 at 4:39 PM

Hi Paul,

The additional information provided for the Hovenweep National Monument is a real labor of love, and I am good with the results, for the most part. There are, however, a number of housekeeping items that need tending. As it's additional documentation, can't I just put together an e-mail requesting that they incorporate these items and send along a revised document without holding things up in terms of proceeding to listing? If so, here's the wish list:

1. The FPO has not checked the "Meets NR Criteria" box in Box 3--can I just carry it over to Joy or should the Control Unit handle that?;
2. I'm not sure they have to check criterion consideration a (owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes) just because the NM contains some sites of traditional religious and cultural importance;
3. While hardly a field to die on, the reference on Section 7, p. 8 to "carbon dating" should really be to radiocarbon dating;
4. The reference to
5. There are a bunch of issues with the citations, as follows:

a. all references in the document to Lipe et al. 1999 should be to Lipe and Pitblado 1999 (readily addressed via a global find and replace);
b. the reference to Ruddiman and Wright 1987 in Section 7, p. 10 does not appear in the bibliography and needs to be added;
c. the reference to Davis 1996 in Section 7, p. 10 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
d. the reference in Section 7, p. 19 to Kohler and Varien 2010 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
e. the date on the fourth line of text in Section 7, p. 25 should read A.D. 1620 (and not 1620 A.C.);
f. the reference to Hurst 2015 in Section 7, p. 25 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
g. the reference to Husband 1984 in Section 7, p. 25 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
h. the reference to McPherson and Yazzie 2014 in Section 7, p. 26 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
i. the reference to a report by Roland Richert dated 1939, cited in Section 7, p. 27, which does not appear in the bibliography, needs to be added; if it is cited in some other source (e.g., Horn 2002) then cited it as "as cited in Lusignan 2016: 16" or whatever the reference is and then double-check to ensure that that source appears in the bibliography;
j. the reference to Montezuma County Historical Society 2010 in is a little confusing; please clarify and add it to the bibliography if appropriate;
k. the reference to Lipe 1996 in Section 7, p. 29 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
l. the refences to assorted Hovenweep management plans in Section 7, p. 30 should be cited by reference to author and year, as is true for other citations throughout the document;
m. the 1964 Master Plan for Hovenweep, cited in Section 7, p. 31, should be cited by reference to an author and year, as with other citations and if one is not known then it can be either attributed to the federal agency that manages the resource or to Anonymous and an entry created in the bibliography;
n. the reference to Hovezak et al. 2003 cited in Section 7, p. 35 is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
o. the reference to Kinnear-Ferris 2013 in Section 7, p. 39 needs to be added to the bibliography;
p. the reference to Coffey and Copeland 2011 in Section 7, p. 55 is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
q. the reference to Fritz 2004 in Section 7, p. 70 and Section 7, p. 83 is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
r. the reference to Huntington 1854 (unless it's included in something else that isn't specified in Section 7, p. 79) needs to be added to the bibliography;
s. the reference to Calabrese 1978 that appears in Section 7, p. 82 is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
t. the reference to Adler 1992 cited in Section 7, p. 83 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov>

Hovenweep National Monument, San Juan Co., UT (Additional Documentation) - AD66000250

1 message

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov> Wed, Sep 21, 2016 at 3:26 PM
To: Laura Martin <laura_martin@nps.gov>
Cc: Paul Lusignan <paul_lusignan@nps.gov>, Edson Beall <edson_beall@nps.gov>, Joy Beasley <joy_beasley@nps.gov>

Dear Ms. Martin,

Thank for you for speaking with me earlier regarding the Hovenweep National Monument Additional Documentation submission to our office. As we discussed, I have signed off on the additional documentation for listing and that will appear in an upcoming *Federal Register* notice.

The level of documentation provided by the author, Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris, and all who assisted at the park, SHPO, and NPS regional levels is to be applauded, and the nomination is clearly the result of an extraordinary amount of care and synthesis. Congratulations to all involved in that effort.

In our conversation, I did note some housekeeping items with the bibliography that would be worth tending given the importance of the site and the utility of the document as both a planning and research tool. Toward that end, the following suggestions are offered in the spirit of finalizing an extremely thorough bibliography that will doubtless assist researchers who will mine it with care. Once a revised bibliography is prepared, it need not go back through formal vetting and review, but if you would please forward the replacement document to me we will substitute it for the current one.

Here are the items that warrant attention:

1. all references in the document to Lipe et al. 1999 should be to Lipe and Pitblado 1999 (readily addressed via a global find and replace);
2. the reference to Ruddiman and Wright 1987 in Section 7, p. 10 does not appear in the bibliography and needs to be added;
3. the reference to Davis 1996 in Section 7, p. 10 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
4. the reference in Section 7, p. 19 to Kohler and Varien 2010 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
5. the date on the fourth line of text in Section 7, p. 25 should read A.D. 1620 (and not 1620 A.C.);
6. the reference to Hurst 2015 in Section 7, p. 25 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
7. the reference to Husband 1984 in Section 7, p. 25 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
8. the reference to McPherson and Yazzie 2014 in Section 7, p. 26 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
9. the reference to a report by Roland Richert dated 1939, cited in Section 7, p. 27, which does not appear in the bibliography, needs to be added; if it is cited in some other source (e.g., Horn 2002) then cited it as "as cited in Lusignan 2016: 16" or whatever the reference is and then double-check to ensure that that source appears in the bibliography;
10. the reference to Montezuma County Historical Society 2010 in is a little confusing; please clarify and add it to the bibliography if appropriate;
11. the reference to Lipe 1996 in Section 7, p. 29 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
12. the references to assorted Hovenweep management plans in Section 7, p. 30 should be cited by reference to author and year, as is true for other citations throughout the document (if author is unknown, then the land managing agency could be entered as the author or anonymous/author unknown introduced as a heading as long as they are treated consistently);
13. the 1964 Master Plan for Hovenweep, cited in Section 7, p. 31, should be cited by reference to an author and year, as with other citations and if one is not known then it can be either attributed to the federal agency that manages the resource or to Anonymous and an entry created in the bibliography (as noted above);
14. the reference to Hovezak et al. 2003 cited in Section 7, p. 35 is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
15. the reference to Kinnear-Ferris 2013 in Section 7, p. 39 needs to be added to the bibliography;
16. the reference to Coffey and Copeland 2011 in Section 7, p. 55 is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
17. the reference to Fritz 2004 in Section 7, p. 70 and Section 7, p. 83 is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;

18. the reference to Huntington 1854 (unless it's included in something else that isn't specified in Section 7, p. 79) needs to be added to the bibliography;
19. the reference to Calabrese 1978 that appears in Section 7, p. 82 is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
20. the reference to Adler 1992 cited in Section 7, p. 83 does not appear in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
21. the reference to Parks and Dean 1998, cited in Section 7, p. 84, is not in the bibliography, and needs to be added;
22. the references to Crawford 1977, Crawford 1982, Crawford 1983, and to Decker and Crawford 1976a and 1976b--all of which are cited in Section 7, p. 86--do not appear in the bibliography and need to be added;
23. the references to Griffitts 1992, 1993a, 1993b, 1993c, 1994, Lancombe 2012 and 2013, Nordby and Johnson 1995, Oliver and Beekma 1999, and Rivera and Slater 1999--each of which is cited in Section 7, p. 87--need to be added to the bibliography;
24. the reference to Wooseley 1978 in Section 8, p. 94 does not appear in the bibliography; and what does appear there is spelled differently (Woosely) and cites a different year (1977); this should be double-checked as well;
25. the reference to Williamson 1987, cited in Section 8, p. 94 is not in the bibliography and needs to be added;
26. citations need to be provided (and included in the bibliography) for the archeoastronomers cited in the last paragraph in Section 8, p. 95;
27. the reference to Lipe 1989 does not appear in the bibliography and needs to be added;
28. the references in Section 8, p. 104 to Brewer 1937, Cook 1944, Sowers 1942, and Steen 1943 do not appear in the bibliography and need to be added;
29. the reference to Willian 2014 in Section 8, p. 105 needs to be added to the bibliography; and
30. once a revised bibliography is generated, the editor/reviser should do a quick lap through as there are some places in the bibliography where authors' names are out of alphabetical order. This can be readily rectified via cut and paste.

Again, not to be a nit-picker, this is a great document. Thanks for the opportunity to read it, and please do not hesitate to call or e-mail if you have any questions.

Best,

Julie

--
Julie H. Ernstein, Ph.D., RPA
Supervisory Archeologist, National Register & National Historic Landmarks Programs
DOI-National Park Service (2285)
1201 Eye St., NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005
office.: 202.354.2217
cell: 202.440.2764

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov>

Hovenweep National Monument (Additional Documentation), Blanding, San Juan Co., UT (AD66000250)

1 message

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov> Wed, Sep 21, 2016 at 3:46 PM
To: Joy Beasley <joy_beasley@nps.gov>
Cc: Edson Beall <edson_beall@nps.gov>, Paul Lusignan <paul_lusignan@nps.gov>

Dear Joy,

I signed off on the Additional Documentation for Hovenweep National Monument yesterday and both spoke with and e-mailed Laura Martin at the Southeast Utah Groups (SUEG) of NPS this afternoon regarding the status of the additional documentation and a few last bibliographic housekeeping items from which it would benefit. (I copied you in on the e-mail to Ms. Martin, along with the manager of our control unit and the NR state reviewer for Utah.)

A related item that requires your attention is the fact that one of the items in Box 3 (State/Federal Agency Certification) is not checked. I wanted to circle back with you because I imagine that you intended to check the box indicating, "In my opinion, the property meets the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance . . .".

At your convenience, I would like to bring the form by and have you tick the box indicating your agreement with that statement. If you are out of the office and there is a person authorized to do this for you, please let me know who that is and I will take it up with him/her.

Please don't hesitate to call or e-mail if this request is unclear, and thanks for your assistance with finalizing this designation.

Best,

Julie

Julie H. Ernstein, Ph.D., RPA
Supervisory Archeologist, National Register & National Historic Landmarks Programs
DOI-National Park Service (2285)
1201 Eye St., NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005
office.: 202.354.2217
cell: 202.440.2764

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov>

Hovenweep National Monument (Additional Documentation), Blanding, San Juan Co., UT (AD66000250)

3 messages

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov> Wed, Sep 21, 2016 at 3:46 PM
To: Joy Beasley <joy_beasley@nps.gov>
Cc: Edson Beall <edson_beall@nps.gov>, Paul Lusignan <paul_lusignan@nps.gov>

Dear Joy,

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At your convenience, I would like to bring the form by and have you tick the box indicating your agreement with that statement. If you are out of the office and there is a person authorized to do this for you, please let me know who that is and I will take it up with him/her.

Please don't hesitate to call or e-mail if this request is unclear, and thanks for your assistance with finalizing this designation.

Best,

Julie

--
Julie H. Ernstein, Ph.D., RPA
Supervisory Archeologist, National Register & National Historic Landmarks Programs
DOI-National Park Service (2285)
1201 Eye St., NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005
office.: 202.354.2217
cell: 202.440.2764

Beasley, Joy <joy_beasley@nps.gov> Fri, Sep 23, 2016 at 7:57 AM
To: "Ernstein, Julie" <julie_ernstein@nps.gov>
Cc: Edson Beall <edson_beall@nps.gov>, Paul Lusignan <paul_lusignan@nps.gov>

Hi Julie -.

Thank you for bringing this to my attention; I am teleworking today but will be in the office Monday. The best time to catch me will be before 9 - I have to be on the hill by 10:30 and I'm not sure when I'll be back. If Monday doesn't work, let's try for Tuesday afternoon.

Thanks and hope you have a good weekend.

joy

Joy Beasley

Deputy Associate Director, Park Programs and National Heritage Areas
Federal Preservation Officer
National Park Service - Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science
1201 Eye Street NW
Room 804
Washington, DC 20005
202-354-2230 (office)
202-439-7601 (cell)

2016 National Park Service CENTENNIAL

[Quoted text hidden]

Ernstein, Julie <julie_ernstein@nps.gov> Fri, Sep 23, 2016 at 8:17 AM
To: "Beasley, Joy" <joy_beasley@nps.gov>
Cc: Edson Beall <edson_beall@nps.gov>, Paul Lusignan <paul_lusignan@nps.gov>

Dear Joy,

No worries, and I'm in at 7:00 a.m. and will commence pre-9:00 a.m. non-stalkage at that time.

Best,

Julie
[Quoted text hidden]

Hovenweep NM form to Joy to check box on "meets NR Criteria"

done, JE

Mm. 9/26/16

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts

Utah Division of
State History

Brad Westwood
Director

November 19, 2015

MR. PHIL LYMAN
SAN JUAN COUNTY CLG
PO BOX 9
MONTICELLO, UT 84535

Dear Mr. Lyman:

We are pleased to inform you that the archaeological district listed below will be considered by the State Historic Preservation Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT (ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION), SAN JUAN COUNTY

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If a property is listed on the National Register, tax credits for rehabilitation and other beneficial provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not place limitations on the property by the federal or state government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire them.

One of your responsibilities as a Certified Local Government (CLG) is to review pending National Register nominations of properties within your community. This is required, in part, to detect any errors in fact, but also to provide local insight or knowledge concerning the property. Please have your historic preservation commission review the enclosed draft nomination and return the enclosed review form with the appropriate signatures and any comments you may have. We would appreciate hearing back from you prior to the board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Historic Preservation Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The Board will meet on **Thursday, January 21, 2016,** at 12:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the historic Denver and Rio Grande Depot located at 300 South Rio Grande (440 West), Salt Lake City. Should you have any questions about this nomination before the meeting, please contact Cory Jensen of the Historic Preservation Office at 801/245-7242, or coryjensen@utah.gov.

Sincerely,

P. Bradford Westwood
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts

Utah Division of
State History

Brad Westwood
Director

December 21, 2015

PHIL LYMAN, CHAIRMAN
SAN JUAN COUNTY COMMISSION
PO BOX 9
MONTICELLO, UTAH 84535

Dear Commission Chair Lyman

We are pleased to inform you that the historic property listed below will be considered by the State Historic Preservation Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT (ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION), SAN JUAN COUNTY

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If the property is listed on the National Register, tax credits for rehabilitation and other beneficial provisions may apply.

Listing on the National Register does not place limitations on the property by the federal or state government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire them.

Enclosed please find a notice that explains, in greater detail, the results of listing in the National Register. It also describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing on the National Register.

You are invited to attend the State Historic Preservation Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The Board will meet on Thursday **January 21, 2016**, at 12:30 p.m., in the Board Room of the historic Denver and Rio Grande Depot located at 300 S. Rio Grande Street (440 West), Salt Lake City. Should you have any questions about this nomination before the meeting, please contact J. Cory Jensen of the Historic Preservation Office at 801/245-7242, or at coryjensen@utah.gov.

Sincerely,

P. Bradford Westwood
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Utah Group
Arches and Canyonlands National Parks
Hovenweep and Natural Bridges National Monuments
2282 S. West Resource Boulevard
Moab, Utah 84532-3298

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1 February 2016

Ms. Joy Beasley
National Park Service
Deputy Associate Director, Park Programs and National Heritage Areas
Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science
1201 Eye Street NW, Room 804
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District National Register Additional Documentation

Dear Ms. Beasley:

I am pleased to submit the final Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District National Register additional documentation to be evaluated by you in advance of submitting it to the Keeper of the National Register. In this packet you will find:

Disk One: One .pdf of the National Register document (full and redacted versions) and photo logs.
Disk Two: The digital images as .tif files, following the National Register photo policy.
The physical signed cover letters signed by the State Historic Preservation Officers in Utah and Colorado.

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination additional documentation for the Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District.

Please feel free to call or email Sharyl Kinnear-Ferris (435-719-2187, Sharyl_Kinnear-Ferris@nps.gov) or Laura Martin (435-719-2137, Laura_Martin@nps.gov) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jeannine McElveen
Superintendent
Hovenweep and Natural Bridges National Monuments

Enclosure

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Utah Group
Arches and Canyonlands National Parks
Hovenweep and Natural Bridges National Monuments
2282 S. West Resource Boulevard
Moab, Utah 84532-3298

April 20, 2016

Ora Marek-Martinez
Tribal Historic Preservation Department
Navajo Nation
PO Box 4950
Window Rock, AZ 86515-9000

Dear Mrs. Marek-Martinez:

Under 36 CFR 60.9(c), National Register nominations of federal properties are submitted to the appropriate state historic preservation officers for review and comment. Chief elected local officials are also notified and invited to comment.

We are pleased to inform you that the historic property listed below has been approved by both the Utah and Colorado State Historic Preservation Review Boards for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT (ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION),
SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

The area the National Park Service (NPS) refers to as the "Cajon" unit of Hovenweep National Monument is bounded by the Navajo Nation therefore the NPS would like to solicit comments regarding its nomination to the NRHP.

The NRHP is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

Enclosed, please find a redacted version of the final nomination. Sensitive archeological information concerning the specific location of archeological sites has been removed to facilitate review. Please return comments by June 10, 2016 to:

Laura Martin
Division of Resource Stewardship and Science
Southeast Utah Group of National Parks and Monuments
2282 SW Resource Blvd.
Moab, UT 84532

OR by email to: Laura_Martin@nps.gov

Sincerely,

Jeannine McElveen

Jeannine McElveen
Superintendent

Enclosed: NRHP Registration Form for Hovenweep National Monument Archeological District
Map showing location of Hovenweep National Monument

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

August 2, 2016

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service

Subject: Additional Documentation for Hovenweep National Monument, San Juan County, UT

I am forwarding Additional Documentation for the National Register nomination for the Hovenweep National Monument, in San Juan County, Utah. Although the park was administratively listed in the National Register with its establishment in 1923, this is the first park-wide documentation produced for the property. The Park History Program has reviewed the nomination and found the property eligible at the national level of significance under Criteria A, C, and D and Criterion Consideration A, with areas of significance of Agriculture; Archeology: Prehistoric, Historic Aboriginal, and Historic Non-Aboriginal; Architecture; Ethnic Heritage: Native American; Exploration/Settlement; and Religion. If you have any questions, please contact Kelly Spradley-Kurowski at 202-354-2266, or kelly_spradley-kurowski@nps.gov.