

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 10 1984
DATE ENTERED	MAY 21 1984

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

(See accompanying site forms for individual site names)

AND/OR COMMON

Large Pueblo sites near Jemez Springs, New Mexico

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Jemez Springs

VICINITY OF
CODE 35

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
NM 3rd

STATE
New Mexico

COUNTY
Sandoval

CODE 043

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

USDA Forest Service Southwestern Region Headquarters

STREET & NUMBER

517 Gold Ave., SW

CITY, TOWN
Albuquerque

____ VICINITY OF

STATE
New Mexico 87102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(Much of area unsurveyed Land Grants)

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Santa Fe National Forest Land Status Maps

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 1689 (1220 St. Francis Drive)

CITY, TOWN
Santa Fe

STATE
NM 87501

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Site Survey Files

DATE

Multiple

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Museum of New Mexico/Laboratory of Anthropology

CITY, TOWN
Santa Fe

STATE
New Mexico

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This nomination is based upon several surveys. The Laboratory of Anthropology was the source of much of the data concerning these sites. However, additional data came from cultural resources inventories conducted by the Santa Fe National Forest, and from published reports concerning sites in the area. The following chart correlates the Forest Service numbers for each site with the Laboratory of Anthropology numbers (LA prefix), and the names and dates of the surveys where known.

(All preceded by
AR03-10-03-___)

FS#	LA#	Towa and/or Common Name	Name of original survey	Date
1	46340	[REDACTED]	R. Fisher	1930's
2	136	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
3	44000	[REDACTED]	M. Elliott	1981
5	96	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera/R. Fisher	1930's
7	483	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
8	46341	[REDACTED]	M. Elliott	1981
11	482	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
12	303	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
18	5920	[REDACTED]	Girl Scouts	1960's
31 & 504	132	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
199	135	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
320	541	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
337	123	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
360	1825	[REDACTED]	R. Fisher	1930's
400	478	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
504	133	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
505	24553	[REDACTED]	D. Fliedner	1970's
530	481	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
535	385	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
554	386	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
571	130	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's

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FS#	LA#	Towa and/or Common Name	Name of original survey	Date
572	189	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
573	24788	[REDACTED]	M. Elliott	1981
574	24789	[REDACTED]	M. Elliott	1981
575	24790	[REDACTED]	M. Elliott	1981
576	484	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
578	24792	[REDACTED]	M. Elliott	1981
579	479	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
580	137	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
647	128	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's
688	44001	[REDACTED]	M. Elliott	1981
689	403	[REDACTED]	H.P. Mera	1930's

One site in this thematic group nomination has previously been nominated to and listed on the National Register. This is F.S. #12 (LA 303), Seshukwa Pueblo (listed as the San Juan Mesa Ruin). The data concerning this site contained within this group nomination should be considered as updating the information already on file. The following table summarizes pertinent information on all sites within this group that are listed on State or National Registers.

FS#	LA#	State Register Number	Date Listed	Now on National Register	Date Listed
5	96	279	March 1973	no	
12	303	117	September 1969	yes	July 9, 1970
360	1825	278	March 1973	no	

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

- A. The unifying theme of this nomination is "Large Pueblo Sites Near Jemez Springs, New Mexico." The nomination includes all sites on Forest Service land which meet the criteria defined in the theme, i.e.; large pueblos, more than 50 estimated rooms, [REDACTED] Jemez Springs, New Mexico.
- B. The sites share certain physical characteristics such as size, method of construction, age, and condition; among others. There are two principal physiographic locations for these sites, mesa-tops and drainage bottoms. All sites are [REDACTED]
- C. N/A
- D. N/A
- E. The 32 nominated sites and one district are all pueblos, or multi-roomed continually occupied structures estimated to have originally had 50 or more rooms. For the most part, they were constructed of coursed masonry, utilizing some shaped and some unshaped building stones derived from local materials. The stones were usually either a rhyolitic tuff or sandstone. There were apparently adobe rooms or roomblocks constructed at some of these sites. A number of these sites were multi-storied, and several have standing walls to more than one story. Common features at these sites include numerous kiva depressions, several large kivas, and enclosed and semi-enclosed plaza areas,

All these sites were occupied during the Pueblo IV and early Pueblo V periods (A.D. 1300-1700). This period is often referred to as the protohistoric, because it includes sites constructed prehistorically, but which were occupied at the time of historic contact (A.D. 1540) as well as sites constructed in the early historic period, and sites constructed during the post-Pueblo Revolt interruption of Spanish rule (A.D. 1680-1692).

Probable classes of important research data represented at these sites could include, but not be limited to, the following:

- A. Modes of subsistence at high altitudes.
- B. Artifacts of European materials or designs.
- C. Datable materials such as tree-ring, radiocarbon, and archaeomagnetic samples.
- D. Artifacts demonstrating trade and/or political affiliations with neighboring Indian groups.
- E. Demography and skeletal pathologies.
- F. Spatial organization (intersite and intrasite).

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The following 78 pages contain detailed information about the individual sites included within the thematic nomination. They are presented in order by the Forest Service site numbers. In addition to descriptive data, there is also a brief management recommendation and a statement of significance explaining why the site would be individually eligible for National Register status.

Since numerous references are made to time periods, phases and to ceramic types, the following table is included as an aid to understanding these relationships. This table is Figure III.4, from Prehistoric New Mexico by David E. Stuart and Rory P. Gauthier (Page 45).

COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY: PECOS - UPPER RIO GRANDE

A.D.	Pecos Phase	Upper Rio Grande - Typical Ceramics		
	P-V	P-V Historic	VI	Tewa Polychromes
1540	P-IV	Rio Grande Classic (P-IV)	Glaze E (Early) I Rio Grande Glazes Los Padillas Glaze	Sankawi B/C Biscuit B Biscuit A Wiyo B/W
1325				
1300	P-III	Coalition (P-III)	Santa Fe B/W, often Mesa Verde B/W, St. Johns Polychrome	
1175				
1100	P-II	Late Developmental (P-II)	Kwahee B/W often Chaco II B/W, some Wingate B/R (Late)	
900	P-I	Early Developmental (BM-III/P-I)	Primarily Plainwares, some Brownwares	
700				
600	BM-III	Lithic/Archaic	None	
400	BM-II			

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Previous Archeological and Ethnological Investigations

After about 120 more years of Spanish government and 25 years of Mexican rule, the territory of New Mexico became an American entity in 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Lt. James Simpson was apparently the first American to visit and report on an abandoned Jemez Pueblo. In 1849, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor of Jemez Pueblo and others, Simpson made a trip to

[REDACTED] (MacNitt 1964: 17). Oscar Loew, a member of the Corps of Engineers team surveying New Mexico, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in 1874 while under the guidance of a Jemez man (Loew 1879: 343).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- F. The survey was conducted by Michael L. Elliott of the Santa Fe National Forest and the University of New Mexico, an archeologist. This area has had some complete cultural resource inventories but the coverage is incomplete.

These sites were identified through a records, aerial photos and literature search. Forest Service Site Inventory records, Laboratory of Anthropology Survey Room records, books, articles, archives, and other materials related to archeological sites in the Jemez Springs area were examined. Historical and ethnological sources were also searched.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Continuation Sheets

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- A. The nominated properties fulfill the significance criterion D, "...have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." Certain individual properties fulfill other criteria and will be discussed more fully individually. There are several reasons why these properties, as a group, fulfill criterion D for significance. First, a number of properties have already yielded information important in prehistory and history. These include FS 2, 11, 12, 31, 320, 337, and 530. These sites have been partially excavated. Secondly, significant values remain at these properties. Third, those sites which have not been excavated are very likely to contain unique and important data.
- B. N/A
- C. The nominated properties are important because collectively they represent a unique human adaptation. These properties are unique in their size, concentration, and in the environment in which they are found. Several of the larger of these sites such as 576, 400, 11, 530, and 12 are among the largest protohistoric aboriginal habitation sites in the Southwestern United States. Even the smallest pueblo included in this nomination, FS 1, would be considered very large in most areas. The proximity of these large sites to each other is also a unique characteristic of the Towa settlement system. All nominated properties lie within [REDACTED]. Including all known sites which fit the group criteria, there is an average of one large pueblo per five square miles. It is also important to remember that these large sites were surrounded by numerous small houses and other limited activity sites. Another unique factor concerning the Towa settlement system is the elevation range in which the sites are found. The large sites are found from [REDACTED] feet in elevation, and small house sites associated with the large pueblos are found as high [REDACTED]. This elevational range makes the Towa system one of the highest pueblo adaptations in the Southwest, with perhaps only Mesa Verde and portions of the Gallina area being the only higher ones.
- D. Three sites included in this nomination have been mentioned in the historic literature. [REDACTED] FS 530, was mentioned in the Relaciones of Fray Geromino Zarate de Salmeron (Milich 1966). [REDACTED] FS 5, and [REDACTED] FS 360, figured prominently in the reconquest of New Mexico by Diego de Vargas in 1692-1696. The battle for [REDACTED] on July 24, 1694 was

* Format after Interm Guidelines, How to Complete National Register Multiple Resource Nomination Forms (undated, NPS).

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described by de Vargas and others (Espinosa 1942). There are references to a number of pueblos in this area dating to Coronado's entrada into New Mexico in 1540, but correlating the names of the pueblos mentioned to the actual sites has proven difficult (Elliott 1982).

- E. Among the important information classes which should be present at these sites included data concerning subsistence of pueblo peoples at relatively high elevation, acculturative processes, demography, skeletal pathology, artifactual material, economy and trade with neighboring groups, social organization, spatial organization. Research topics could include questions related to almost any of the above topics, but particularly could be concerned with subsistence methods and technology. Sites at such elevations as these, and far from permanent water supplies would seem to represent a deviation from the normal Pueblo IV adaptations, which have been characterized as "riverine" (Stuart and Ganthier 1981). It seems likely that the Towa were hunting and gathering a much larger portion of their diet than is generally supposed for this period.

Site size and density during the pre and protohistoric period (A.D. 1300-1700) would seem to indicate a large population in the area. With the poorly understood chronology of these sites it is difficult to determine which of these sites were occupied contemporaneously. There appears to be excellent preservation at most of the nominated properties, and tree-ring dating should permit detailed reconstructions of building sequences within and among these pueblos, which should provide fairly reliable data concerning population during the period. It is also important to establish contemporaneity among the large pueblos and the small "field house" sites surrounding them.

There have been few detailed analyses of trade or other relationships between these Towa pueblos and neighboring groups. It appears that such relationships were fairly minimal, at least in the basis of ceramic data. Rio Grande glaze paint wares, which were probably the most widely traded ceramic types in the area during the Protohistoric period, occur in low frequencies in this area. Jemez B/W ceramics are usually absent or occur in low frequencies at sites in surrounding areas.

- F. All the nominated properties fit the unifying theme. All are larger than fifty estimated rooms, all occur in the area defined by the early Spanish explorers as being occupied by Towa speakers, [REDACTED]

Six other properties are

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known which fit the definition. These were not included because they are not located entirely on the Santa Fe National Forest lands. Two are located [REDACTED] (LA 248 and LA 258), two are located on private land (LA 134 and 395); [REDACTED] (LA 679). One site LA 5917.

[REDACTED] The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been notified that sites which meet the group criteria for this nomination occur upon lands under their jurisdiction, and we have offered to work with them to complete nominations on those sites. We have also notified the SHPO and Museum of New Mexico that LA 679, part of [REDACTED] also meets the group criteria and should be included in the nomination. LA 679 is currently listed on the National and State Registers. In addition, the possibility exists that other presently unknown sites may be discovered which fit the group definition, since some areas have not been 100% inventoried. If such sites are discovered, they will be added to this group nomination.

- G. N/A
- H. These properties will concurrently be registered with the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties.

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Alexander, Hubert G.

1935 The Excavation of Jemez Cave. El Palacio 38:18, 19, 20.

Alexander, Hubert G., and Paul Reiter

1935 Report on the Excavation of Jemez Cave, New Mexico. Monograph of the University of New Mexico and the School of American Research. University of New Mexico Press.

Atkins, Victoria, and Kathryn Sargeant

1978 A Test of Aerial Photography as a Tool for Archeological Research in the Jemez Mountains. Ms. on file at the Santa Fe National Forest, Santa Fe.

Bandelier, Adolph F. A.

1890-92 Final Report of Investigations Among the Indians of the Southwestern U.S., Carried on Mainly in the years from 1880 to 1885. (2 vols.). Papers of the Archeological Institute of America, American Series 3 and 4.

Bandelier, Adolph F., and Edgar L. Hewett

1937 Indians of the Rio Grande Valley. The University of New Mexico Press and School of American Research, Albuquerque.

Beers, Henry Putney

1979 Spanish and Mexican Records of the American Southwest. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Benavides, Alonso de

1945 Fray Alonso de Benavides' Revised Memorial of 1634, F.W. Hodge, G.P. Hammond, and A. Rey, eds., University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

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1965 The Memorial of Fray Alonso de Benavides, 1630, Mrs. Edward E. Ayer, translator. Hammand Wallace, Albuquerque.

Bloom, Lansing B.

1922 The West Jemez Culture Area. El Palacio 12:18-25.

1923 The Jemez Expedition of the School, Summer of 1922. El Palacio 14:15-20.

1931 A Campaign Against the Moqui Pueblos Under Governor Phelix Martinez, 1716. New Mexico Historical Review 6:158-226.

Bloom, Lansing B., and Lynn B. Mitchell

1938 The Chapter Elections in 1672. New Mexico Historical Review 13:85-119.

Bolton, Herbert E.

1916 Spanish Explorations in the Southwest, 1540-1706. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Breternitz, David A.

1966 An Appraisal of Tree-Ring Dated Pottery in the Southwest. Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona 10.

Bronitsky, Gordon

1971 A Look at Jemez History. Ms. on file Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.

1975 Jemez and Tiguex: A Test of an Ethnological Inference. In Collected Papers in Honor of Florence Hawley Ellis, edited by Theodore R. Frisbie. Papers of the Archeological Society of New Mexico.

Chapman, Kenneth M.

1911 Notes on Burial Mounds and Rooms; Amoxiumqua, 1911 excavation. Ms. on file at the Santa Fe National Forest.

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Cook, S. L.

1930 The Ethnobotany of the Jemez Indians. Unpublished master's thesis, University of New Mexico.

Cordell, Linda S.

1979a Prehistory: Eastern Anasazi In Handbook of North American Indians, (Vol. 9, Southwest), edited by Alfonso Ortiz. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

1979b Cultural Resources Overview; Middle Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico. USDA Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management. GPO, Washington.

Crane and Griffin

1958 University of Michigan Radiocarbon Dates III. Science 128:1117-1123.

Davis, Irvine

1959 Linguistic Clues to Northern Rio Grande Prehistory. El Palacio 66: 73-84.

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Item number

Page 1 of 3

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Jemez Springs Pueblo Sites Thematic Resources

State Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. ~~LA481~~ (FS-530,
LA481)

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Attest 5/21/84 y. B. Stewart

2. Archeological Site FS-3

Substantive Review

for Keeper

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3. Archeological Site FS-18

Substantive Review

for Keeper

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4. Archeological Site FS-8

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Attest 5/21/84 y. B. Stewart

5. Archeological Site FS-199,
LA-135

Substantive Review

for Keeper

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6. Archeological Site FS-535,
LA385

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Attest 5/21/84 y. B. Stewart

7. Archeological Site FS-554, LA-386

Substantive Review

for Keeper

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8. Archeological Site FS-574

Substantive Review

for Keeper

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9. Archeological Site FS-575

Substantive Review

for Keeper

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10. Archeological Site FS-580,
LA-137

Substantive Review

for Keeper

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Item number

Page 2 of 3

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Jemez Springs Pueblo Sites Thematic Resources
State Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Archeological Site FS-647,
LA-128

~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper

Attest

8/20/84
Yvonne D. Stewart

12. Archeological Site FS-689,
LA-403

~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper

Attest

5/21/84 Y D Stewart

13. ^{Historic} Astialakwa Archeological
District (FS-360, LA-1825)

~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper

Attest

5/20/84 Y D Stewart

14. Boletsakwa Site (FS-2, LA-136)

~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper

Attest

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15. Guacamayo Site (FS-572,
LA-189)

~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper

Attest

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16. Hanakwa Site (FS-578)

~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper

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17. Hot Springs Pueblo
(FS-505, Bj-73)

~~Substantive Review~~ *for* Keeper

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✓ 18. Kiashita Site (FS-1,
LA-~~484~~)
4630

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19. Kiatsukwa Site (FS-31 and
504, LA-132 and 133)

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20. Kwastiyukwa Site (FS-11,
LA-482)

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Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Jemez Springs Pueblo Sites Thematic Resources
State Sandoval County, NEW MEXICO

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Nanishagi Site (FS-320, LA-541) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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22. Patokwa Site (FS-5, LA-96) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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23. Pejunkwa Site (FS-571, LA-130) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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24. Totaskwinu Site (FS-579, LA-479) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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25. Tovakwa Site (FS-7, LA-483) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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26. Tovakwa Site (FS-576, LA-483) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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27. Unshagi Site (FS-337, LA-123) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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28. Wabakwa Site (FS-400, LA-478) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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29. Wahajhamka (FS-573) ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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no card

30. Archeological Site FS-688 ~~Substantive Review~~ ^{for} Keeper _____
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