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.

1. Name of Property
Historic name: Haynie Site
Other names/site number: 5MT.1905
Name of related multiple property listing:
Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, AD 1075-1300
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location
Street & number: 29619 County Road L
City or town: Mancos State: Colorado County: Montezuma
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X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 _x_ meets ___ does not meet 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**

Holly K Norton 26 September 2017

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**

History Colorado

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**

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 11/13/17

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	
Site	x
Structure	
Object	

Haynie Site | Montezuma, Colorado
Name of Property | County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	3	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RELIGION/religious facility
SOCIAL

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Chaco
OTHER: Mesa Verde

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation: STONE/sandstone
Walls: STONE/sandstone; EARTH
Roof: WOOD; EARTH

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

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 Haynie Site (5MT.1905) is an excellent example of the property type "habitation site with public architecture" established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075-1300* (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991). The Haynie site is located just east of the modern town of Cortez, Colorado in Montezuma County, in the heart of the Mesa Verde archaeological region. The Haynie site contains building ruins that are constructed with earth, wood, and stone; these ruins exemplify ancestral Pueblo architecture. The two largest ruins at the site exhibit the character-defining features of a type known as Chaco great houses because they emulate the large buildings located in Chaco Culture National Historical Park in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.[1]

The great houses at the Haynie Site were built on a knoll that rises above the valley floor, and they were two or three stories in height (only a single story remains in most of the site today). The combination of the site setting and the multiple-story construction contributes to the visual impact made by the great houses. The Haynie site exhibits strong historic integrity as defined for this property type in the above-

[1] Chaco Canyon was designated as Chaco Canyon National Monument in 1907; it was re-designated and renamed as Chaco Culture National Historical Park in 1980; it became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987; it became an International Dark Sky Park in 2013.

named MPDF and is arguably among the best examples of Chaco-style architecture in the Mesa Verde region. The site itself covers about 8 acres. The dimensions of the west great house are 38 m east-west x 20 m north-south while the dimensions of the east great house measure 31 m east-west x 23 m north-south. The site also contains areas of discarded artifacts (middens), which are located to the south of the great houses. Modern buildings located near the southern edge of the site include a manufactured home, a shed, and a large metal building. All three buildings appear to lie on top of midden deposits.

Narrative Description

DESCRIPTION

Figure 1 shows the location of the Haynie site in Simon Draw, the nearby confluence of Simon Draw and McElmo Creek, and the east edge of the modern town of Cortez, Colorado (see also Attachment B). Figure 2 shows the major cultural units visible on the surface of the Haynie site, including the west and east great houses, pithouses, kivas, and roomblock walls.

The two main architectural units at the site are large multi-storied sandstone masonry buildings described as Chaco great houses. These are called the west and east great houses, and they are located 60 m apart. The site itself is identified as a "Chaco outlier" (Lekson 2006; Ryan 2013). This identification rests on the observation that the two great house buildings at the Haynie site have architectural characteristics similar to the great houses at Chaco Canyon National Historical Park in New Mexico (Figure 3). In Chaco Canyon, great house construction spans three centuries, beginning at about A.D. 840 and ending about A.D. 1140 (Windes and Ford 1996). Chacoan architectural characteristics are defined in many places but best synthesized by Lekson (2006), and they include the following: 1) the architecture of the great houses is visually imposing and they are built in a location that enhances their visual impact; 2) the great houses are two or three stories high, further enhancing their visual impact; 3) the great houses exhibit a relatively formal and pre-planned layout that, in addition to the multi-storied rooms, includes large above-ground kivas built into and enclosed by surrounding rooms; 4) the masonry walls of the great houses are exceptionally wide (more than 50 cm) and exhibit a core-and-veneer style of cross-section; 5) masonry veneers of these walls were produced with banded patterns created by using stones of uniform thickness or stones of a particular color; 6) the presence of other architectural details that copy those present in great houses in Chaco Canyon and at Aztec Ruins in northwestern New Mexico; 7) the great houses are usually near the center of a cluster of habitation sites and together the great house and surrounding habitations can be interpreted as a community; and 8) the architectural characteristics of the great houses are in contrast to the more modest construction that characterizes the surrounding habitation sites, sometimes called "small houses," that typically include a small single-story roomblock and subterranean pit structure.

Based on available tree-ring dates (manuscript on file, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona), construction of the two great houses at the Haynie site occurred about A.D. 1100. Pottery at the site (described in greater detail below) indicates the entire history of occupation at Haynie occurred before and after the construction of the great houses and spanned a period of at least six centuries, from about A.D. 700 to 1225, and perhaps longer. Architecture dating to these early and late periods is also present at the site below and adjacent to the great houses.

The Haynie site is located in close proximity to two other sites also interpreted as Chaco outliers, the Ida Jean site, 5MT.4276 (Brisbin and Brisbin 1973) located to the west, and the Wallace Ruin (Bradley 1974, 1984, 1988, 1993) located to the south. Wallace Ruin (5MT.6970) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 24, 2005 (NRIS.03000961) (Bradley 2003), and was cited as an example of the

habitation sites with public architecture in the MPDF for the Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit.

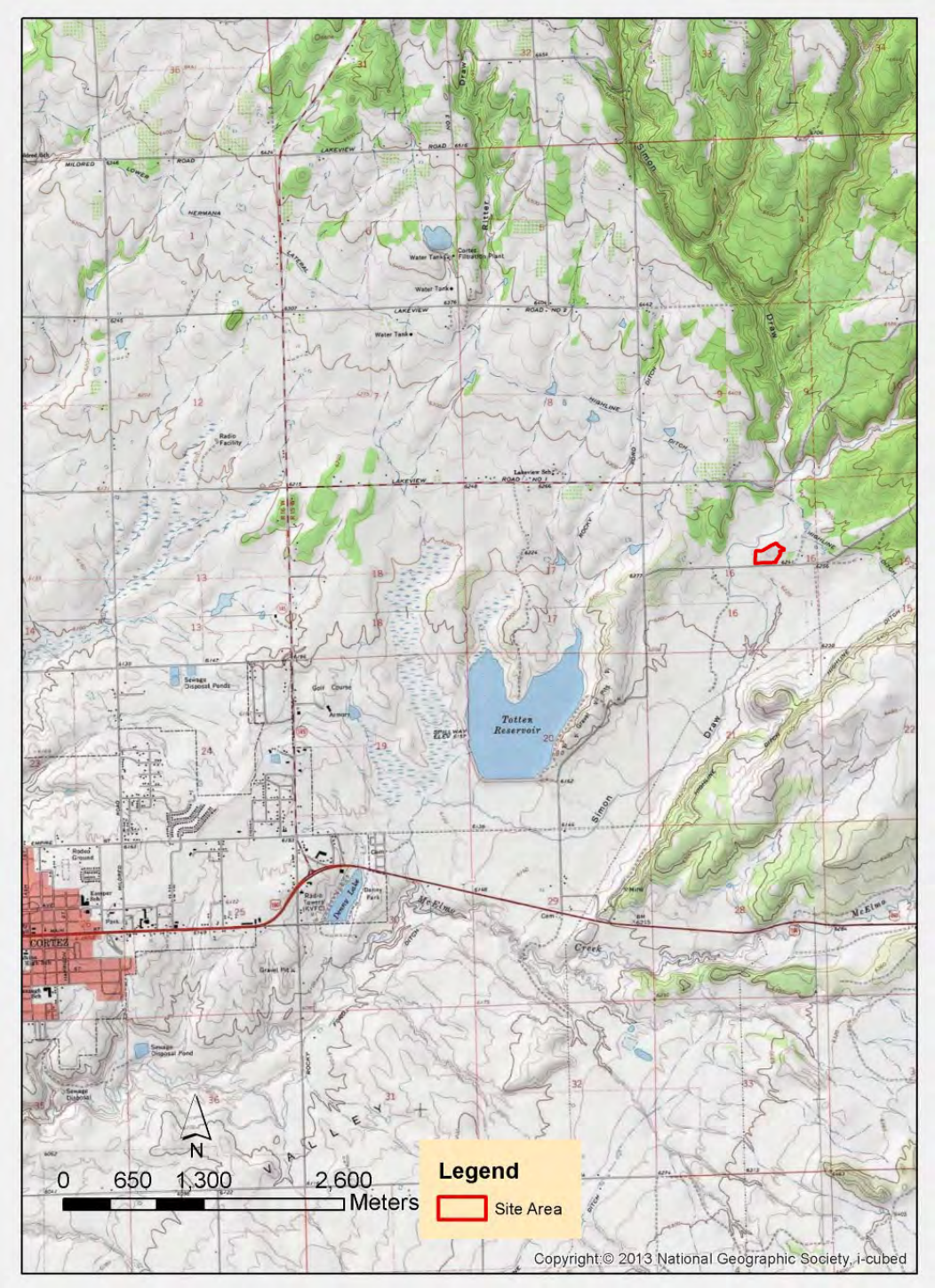

Figure 1. The location of the Haynie site in Simon Draw, the nearby confluence of Simon Draw and McElmo Creek, and the east edge of the modern town of Cortez, Colorado.

Haynie Site
Name of Property

Montezuma, Colorado
County and State

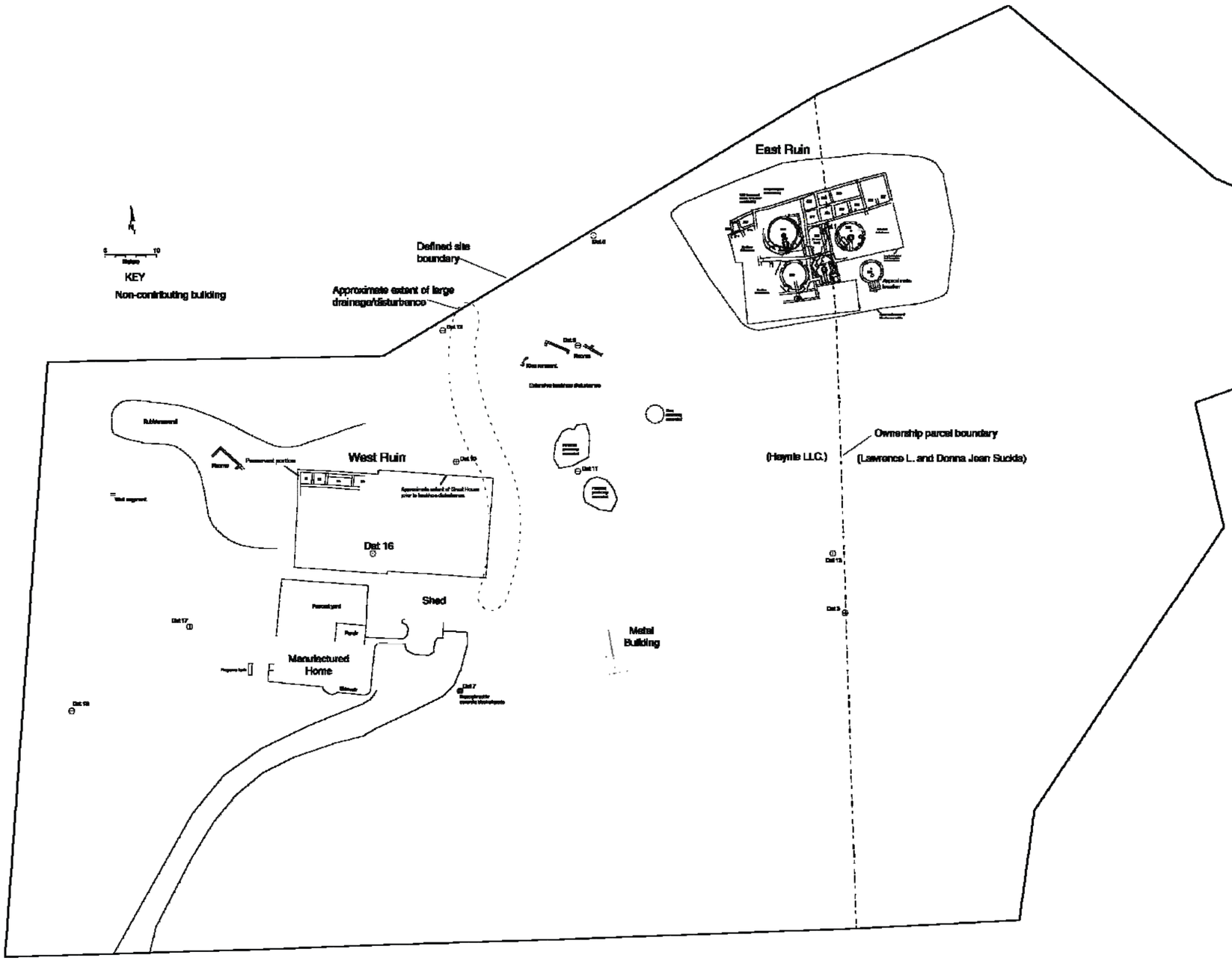

Figure 2. Plan view of nomination boundary and major cultural units at the Haynie site.

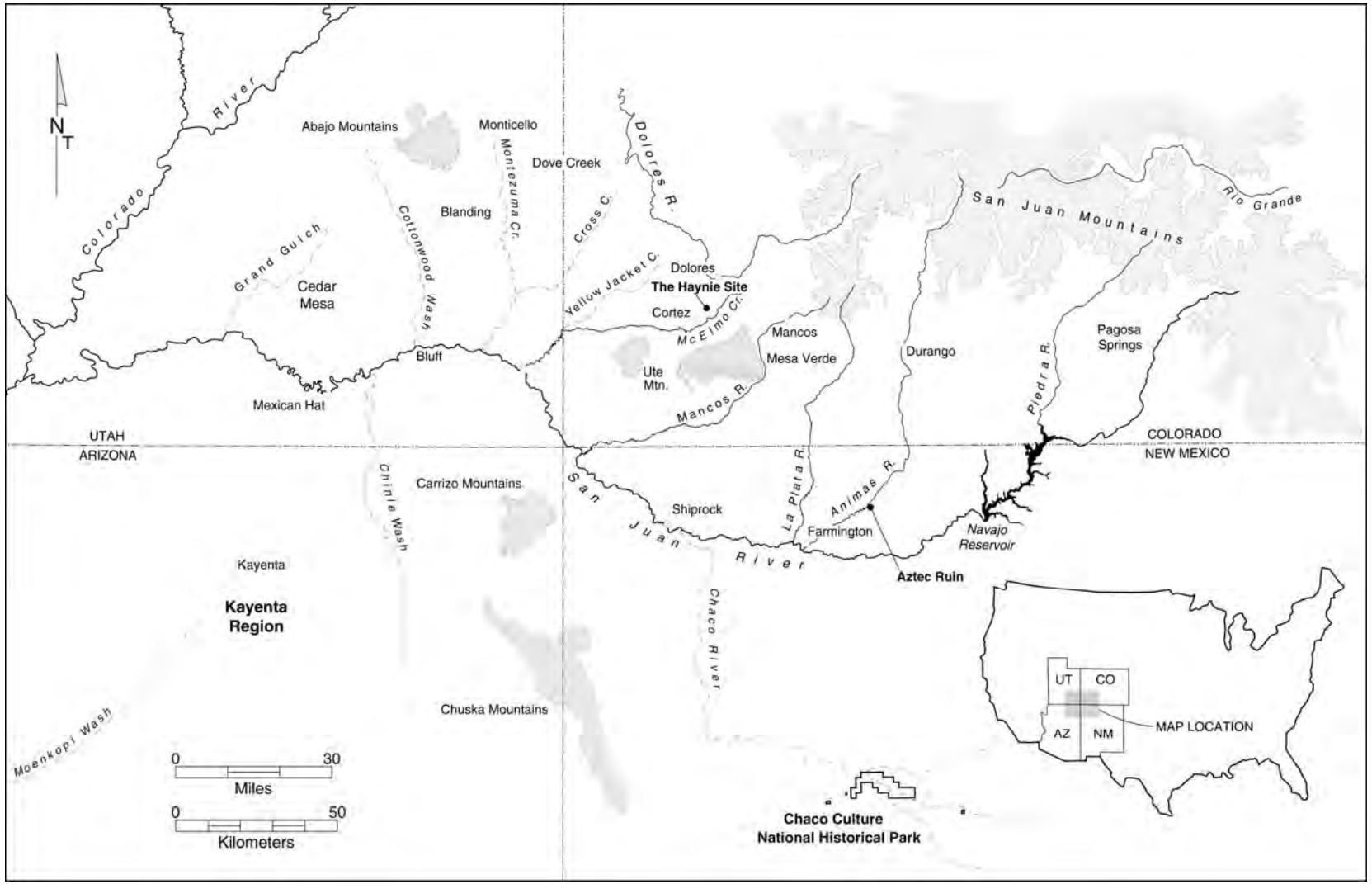

Figure 3. Regional map showing the location of the Haynie Site, Aztec Ruin, and Chaco Canyon.

(Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:76–81). Together, this three-site complex of four clustered Chaco great houses is known in the literature as the Lakeview Group (Bradley 1974:63; Powers et al. 1983:161-167) and as the Lakeview Community in the MPDF (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:80). The Lakeview Group consists of the three sites—Haynie, Wallace, and Ida Jean (5MT.4126)—which contain four great houses, a great kiva, a reservoir, several smaller habitation sites, and possible monumental earthen mounds (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:80).

Environmental Setting

The Haynie site is located at an elevation of 6270' (1911 m). The site sits on a small knoll just north of a broad valley known as Simon Draw. The head of Simon Draw is located about 6 km to north of the Haynie site, and its terminus is at its confluence with McElmo Creek, 4 km to the southwest at the east edge of the town of Cortez, Colorado.

The soils of the valley bottom to the south of the Haynie site are predominantly Gladel-Pulpit complex and Ramper clay loam, both of which are derived from aeolian loess. Van West (1994:162-167) describes these soils as among those with the highest agricultural potential in the entire Mesa Verde region, which lies north of the San Juan River in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah. Today the valley bottom is plowed and irrigated and primarily produces grass hay. Small, undisturbed areas are present in the valley and these are covered in sage, lesser amounts of greasewood, and some riparian vegetation that includes cottonwood, willow, cattails, sedges and other riparian plants. The great houses and midden deposits at the Haynie site itself are primarily covered with sage, saltbrush, and grasses. Sandstone ridges flank and rise above the valley floor, and these ridges are covered in pinyon-juniper woodland.

Date and Cultural Affiliation

The Haynie site is located in what is termed the Mesa Verde or northern San Juan region, and it is part of the ancestral Pueblo cultural tradition. At a larger scale, the Haynie site is part of the generalized San Juan branch of the ancestral Pueblo tradition. Architectural style and artifacts indicate clear relationships between the Haynie site and both the Mesa Verde and Chaco traditions; however, these relationships may have changed during the different periods of occupation at the site. Tree-ring dating of wood samples recovered from the two great houses and the analysis of pottery laying on the ground surface allow for the precise chronological assessment of the site. To a lesser degree, architectural style provides chronological information. The architectural style of the west and east great houses shows similarity to the great houses in Chaco Canyon National Historical Park in Chaco Canyon, and also to the largest Chaco outlier constructed north of the San Juan River, Aztec West Ruin, which is located at Aztec National Monument in Aztec, New Mexico. In southwestern Colorado, great houses that show a similarity to those in Chaco and Aztec (Figure 4) primarily date between about A.D. 1080 and 1140 (Lipe and Varien 1999: 256-260).

A total of 42 tree-ring dates are currently available from the Haynie site (Ryan 2013). Forty dates come from timbers recovered from the east great house and two from timbers in the west great house. Tree-ring dates include specimens classified as either cutting dates or non-cutting dates. Cutting dates are specimens where the outside ring of the sample is present or where the last ring present is determined to be very close to the outside ring. Cutting dates are the most precise dates because they are interpreted as providing the year when a tree was harvested for use in construction. Non-cutting dates are from specimens where the outside rings are eroded and missing so the date when the tree was harvested is therefore unknown. Twenty-six samples from the east great house are interpreted as cutting dates and

Figure 4. Generally recognized great house sites in southwest Colorado.

each of these samples dates to the year A.D. 1111, indicating that construction occurred at this building during that year. There are no cutting dates from the west great house at this time; however, a non-cutting date of A.D. 1083 was obtained indicating that construction of the west great house occurred sometime after that year.

Pottery laying on the surface of the site can be used to identify each of the time periods when people occupied the Haynie site. Pottery dating is not as precise as dates provided by tree-ring analysis; however, pottery is useful for delineating the entire occupational history of the Haynie site, including periods of occupation for which there are no tree-ring samples available. In general, pottery can specify occupation to one of the time periods identified in the Pecos Classification, a temporal system used by archaeologists working in the northern ancestral Pueblo area since the 1920s. In 2016, archaeologists at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center analyzed almost 1,100 pottery sherds collected from the modern ground surface in 6 m diameter collection units systematically placed over most of the Haynie site. Archaeologists also analyzed almost 25,000 pottery sherds that had been collected by previous landowners and left in piles at the site. Initial analysis of this pottery indicates that occupation at Haynie occurred during an interval from at least A.D. 700 – 1225, and perhaps even longer. It is likely that occupation was not continuous for every consecutive year during that interval, but the pottery present indicates that Haynie was repeatedly occupied at varying levels of intensity for numerous generations. The pottery analysis further indicates that the primary period of occupation was between about A.D. 880 – 1150, or the late Pueblo I through late Pueblo II periods of the Pecos Classification. It is likely that this is the time span when the largest population resided at Haynie and when it was most continuously occupied. Finally, the pottery analysis suggests that the peak period of occupation at the Haynie site dates to the late A.D. 1000s and early A.D. 1100s, the time period when the great houses were constructed.

Physical Characteristics

The physical characteristics of the Haynie site indicate that the builders of the west and east great houses had a close connection to the people who constructed the great houses at Chaco Canyon and Aztec Ruins. When compared to over twenty-five other sites in the northern San Juan region that have been categorized as Chaco outliers (Cameron 2009), it is the great houses at the Haynie site that display the greatest similarity to the buildings of Chaco and Aztec. The similarities are so distinct that it raises the question of whether Haynie was constructed by people from either Chaco or Aztec, as opposed to having been constructed by local Mesa Verde residents. This is an important finding in that these similarities help researchers shed light on overarching anthropological issues including migration, identity formation and maintenance, and social networks in the pre-Hispanic past. It is also clear that the Haynie great houses emerged from a centuries-long use of the site, and this too is an important characteristic of Haynie. The physical remains associated with this lengthy occupation provide dating estimates for the occupation of the broader area. Like the great houses in Chaco Canyon, the great houses at the Haynie site are rooted in generations upon generations of people occupying the same position on the landscape.

This physical description begins by summarizing the characteristics that link the Haynie site to Chaco Canyon and Aztec and that document the singular importance of Haynie as a historic property.

Site Setting and Visual Impact. The modern setting of the Haynie site is a rural landscape. The site is surrounded by agricultural fields and scattered houses. The site does afford a good view of many of the geographic features of the surrounding region, including the La Plata Mountains to the east, the Mesa Verde escarpment to the south, and Sleeping Ute Mountain to the West. A powerline runs down Simon Draw to the south of the Haynie site.

The Haynie site setting is one that emphasizes the visual impact of the associated architecture. The site is set on a knoll that rises about 55' above the surrounding terrain. This setting not only enhances the visual impact of the site itself from the surrounding terrain, but it also provides an expansive viewshed when one is on the site and looking out across the region. This viewshed connects Haynie to the La Plata Mountains to the east, Mesa Verde to the south, and to several other sites with great houses, including Mitchell Springs (5MT.10991, listed in National Register November 9, 2001, NRIS.01001207) and Casa Negra (5MT.3925). The visual impact of the site setting on the knoll is further enhanced by the west and east great houses themselves. These were multi-story buildings whose verticality stands in dramatic contrast to the associated small house habitation sites in the surrounding community that are single-story buildings. The visual impact of great houses is further expressed by the rooms themselves: they are larger in plan and more standardized in size than the rooms of typical habitation sites, and the walls of individual great house rooms are much taller. For example, existing walls in the west great house are about 3 m high, a height that is consistent with the walls in great houses at Chaco Canyon and Aztec Ruins.

Formal and Pre-planned Layout. At one time both the west and east great houses had about 50 ground-floor rooms. These ground-floor rooms enclosed blocked-in, above-ground kivas. Enclosing kivas inside the building is an architectural detail that sets great houses apart from typical dwellings where kivas are subterranean and located south of the roomblock. Plan views of the west and east great houses are presented in Figures 5 and 6. The west great house has two enclosed kivas and the east great house has five. Both great houses had second-story rooms above some of the ground floor rooms and there is a possibility the east great house was up to three stories in some sections. These upper floors may have been most common on the north side of the building. Based on existing maps, there were about 50 ground-floor rooms in each of the great houses, and with the addition of a second story the total number might be 150 rooms or more. Excavations that exposed the west wall of the east great house indicate that the walls rest on a footer trench, a feature that is absent in smaller dwellings but that has been documented in great houses in Chaco Canyon. The footers not only provide support for the walls, but they are means by which the layout of the building was specified before construction of the upper walls commenced. This evidence of pre-planned construction further distinguishes the great house from other sites in the region in that builders of the Haynie great houses must have been trained in this Chaco-style construction technique because it is impossible to replicate without prior knowledge.

Core-and-Veneer Masonry. The great house walls are constructed primarily with Dakota Formation sandstone which outcrops on the talus slopes of Simon Draw. The closest outcrops of this sandstone are located a few hundred meters from the site. As noted, these walls are exceptionally thick, exhibiting a style known to archaeologists as core-and-veneer. The core is earth and rubble while the veneer covering the core is carefully coursed masonry (Vivian and Hilpert 2012:106). These walls are typically thicker at the base and tapering to a thinner wall at top. Core-and-veneer masonry is a hallmark of the great houses in Chaco Canyon and at Aztec.

Veneer Styles: Coursed-Patterned Masonry. Another of the hallmarks of Chaco construction are the facing styles of the coursed masonry veneers that produce distinct patterns or styles (Lekson 1984:15–17). Care was taken to select stones of a particular thickness or of a particular color to produce patterns in the coursed sandstone walls. This includes using stones with a long, tabular shape, and stones of a uniform thickness to create banding, and selecting small stones for chinking the mortar joints between courses. In one of the kivas in the east great house (Kiva 201) green stones were used to create an especially distinctive band of masonry. This is particularly important because it mimics the green band of masonry

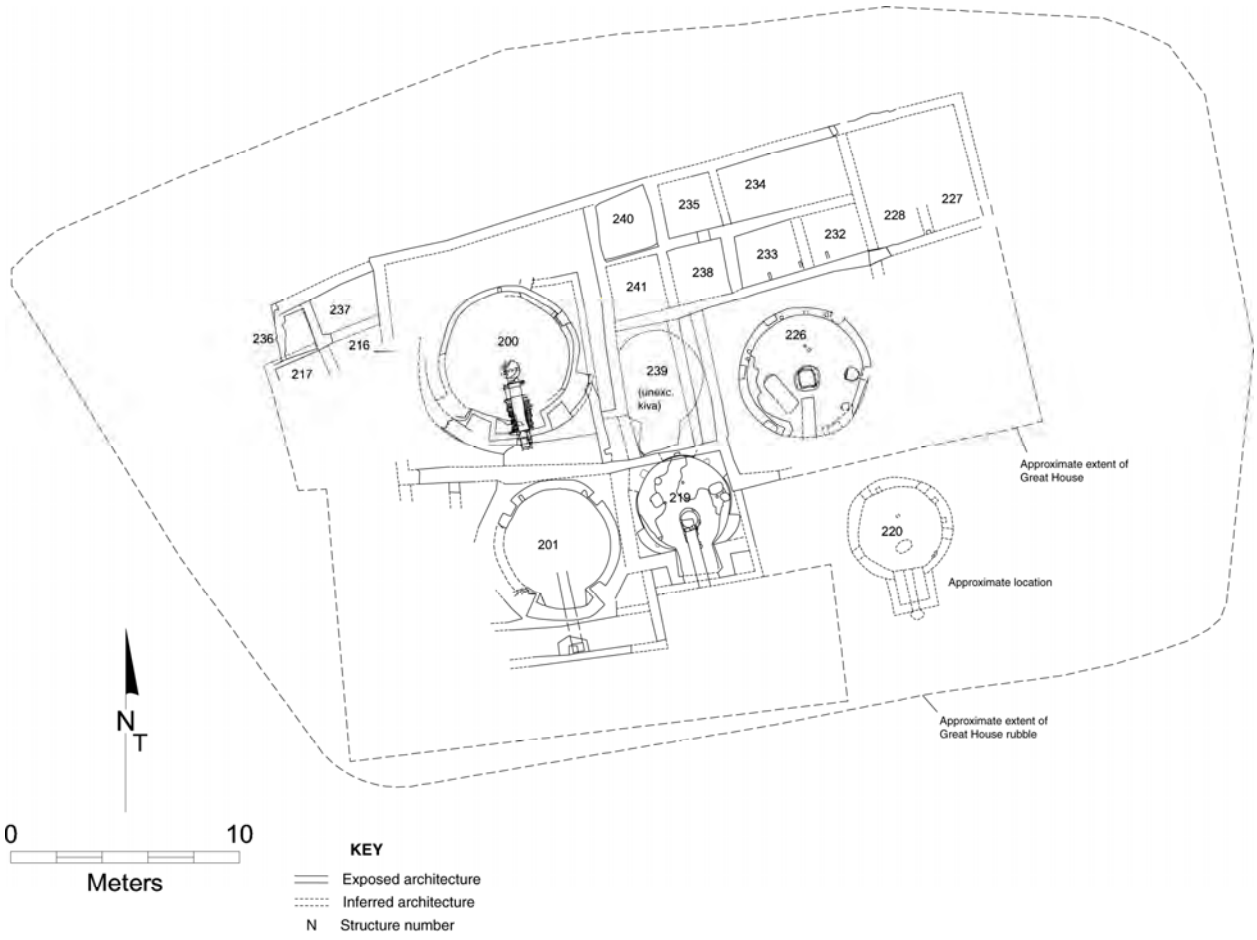

Figure 5. Plan view of the original layout of the east great house.

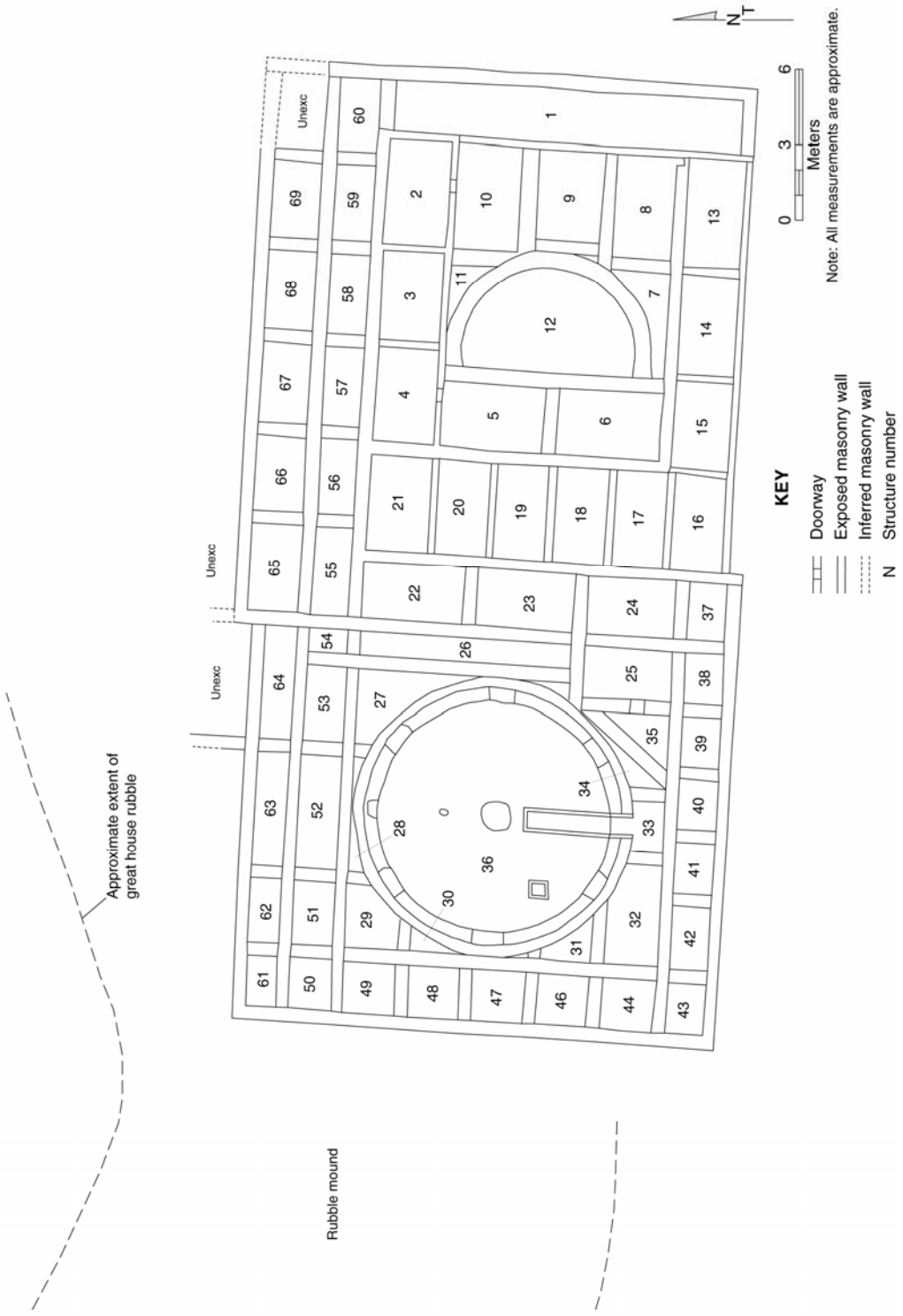

Figure 6. Plan view of the original layout of the west great house.

at the Aztec West great house in Aztec National Monument (Rohn and Ferguson 1987:156), and it is the only other known occurrence of this green band in great houses north of the San Juan River. Pueblo oral accounts link these green bands to symbolic representations of a plumed serpent, a creature common to both the Pueblo Southwest and ancient Mesoamerica.

Chacoan Architectural Details. There are several architectural details found in great houses at Chaco Canyon and Aztec that were duplicated in great houses at the Haynie site. One of these is the use of a subfloor tunnel as a part of the kiva ventilation system. Subfloor ventilator tunnels are common at Chaco (Lekson 1984:54), but are relatively rare in kivas in the Mesa Verde region. Subfloor ventilator tunnels are found in all of the kivas in the east great house and in one of the two kivas in the west great house. Chaco- style kivas often have a shallow southern recess (Powers et al. 1983:16), and this characterizes several of the kivas at the Haynie site. The same is true for western subfloor vaults (a rectangular pit excavated into the floor west of the hearth): these are common in kivas in Chaco Canyon (Powers et al. 1983:16) and are present in at least three kivas at Haynie. Chaco-style kivas also included a distinctive roof support system that used what are termed radial-beam pilasters (Lekson 1984:56 sometimes calls these “horizontal log-type pilasters” and others [Powers et al. 1983:16] simply call them “log pilasters”). Cribbed timbers were set on top of these pilasters to create a domed ceiling on the interior of the kiva. The radial-beam pilaster featured a short, wood beam (or sometimes two beams that lay parallel to each other) lying horizontally on the bench. This beam was socketed into the upper-lining wall of the kiva and encased by a masonry box (Lekson 1984:54). Chaco-style kivas typically contain six or eight of these radial beam pilasters spaced evenly around the circumference of the kiva bench. Rising from these radial-beam pilasters were wood beams that run horizontally from pilaster to pilaster and stacked on top of each other to form a cribbed dome or corbelled roof (Lekson 1984:32–34). Radial-beam pilasters and a cribbed roof were found in a kiva, Structure 226, at the Haynie site, and radial-beam pilasters were found in a second kiva in the east great house and in the above-ground blocked-in kiva in the west great house. The timbers in this kiva exhibit another attribute that is common to timbers found in great houses at Chaco and Aztec: the ends were cut off and flat (Lekson 1984:30). This laborious treatment was found on the radial-beams in the pilasters of Structure 226 in the east great house at the Haynie site. Finally, there are large recesses above the bench in kivas at Haynie, and while these are rare at great houses in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah, they are present in kivas at great houses in the middle San Juan region, including Aztec West, and at Pueblo Bonito and Chetro Ketl in Chaco Canyon.

Multiple Great House Center. One of the distinguishing characteristics of Chaco Canyon is that it contains not one, but many great houses clustered together in a limited space. There are 12 great houses in a roughly nine-mile stretch of Chaco Canyon and on the uplands adjacent to the canyon. Like Chaco, the Aztec great house community consists of three great houses and other public architecture clustered in close proximity to one another. In contrast, most Chaco great houses found in the northern San Juan region are individual sites that in most cases served as centers for a larger community comprised of many smaller habitation sites. With three exceptions, the great houses in the Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah are individual, isolated sites. The most striking exception is the Lakeview Group that is comprised of the Haynie site, Wallace Ruin, and the Ida Jean site (Bradley 1974:63; Powers et al. 1983:163). These three sites contain four great houses that are located in close proximity and that are spatially oriented to each other along cardinal directions (Figure 7). The Ida Jean site lies 860 m due west of Haynie, and the Wallace Ruin lies 335 m due south of the western great house at the Haynie site. The other architectural complexes with multiple great houses in the Mesa Verde region are Mitchell Springs and Lowry Pueblo (5MT.1566; National Historic Landmark, July 19, 1964; National Register October 15, 1966; NRIS.66000253) (Cameron 2009; Ryan 2013).

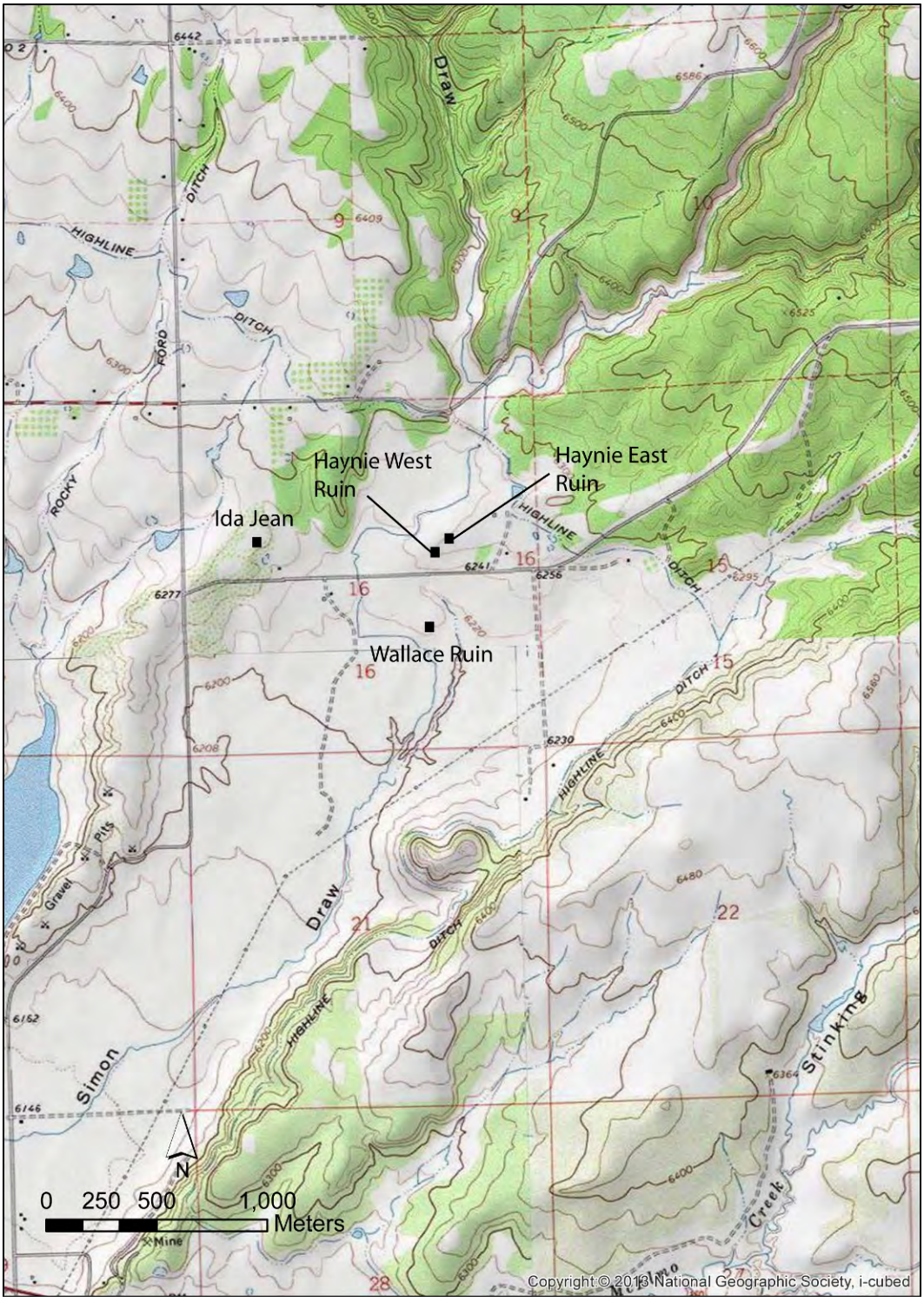

Figure 7. The location of the Lake View Group: the Haynie site, Wallace Ruin, and the Ida Jean site.

Other Architectural Features. In addition to the west and east great houses, there are other architectural features present at the Haynie site. These include ruins of three pithouses and two room blocks dating to the Pueblo I period (A.D. 725–900). These are located in the area in between the west and east great houses, indicating a vibrant population occupied this site prior to the construction of the great houses. Evidence also exists for one small room block located in the same area and another room block just northwest of the west great house.

Midden. Archaeologists use the term midden to refer to the area where artifacts, typically broken or used-up artifacts, were discarded. In addition to a dense concentration of artifacts, soil in the midden area often has a gray color, indicating that the ash from hearths was discarded along with the artifacts. Using these two criteria—concentrations of artifacts and gray, ashy soil—much of the Haynie site is covered in midden deposits, especially in the areas south of and in between the west and east great houses. Artifacts visible on the surface are mostly broken pieces of pottery and chipped stone debris; however, ground stone (for example, manos and metates used to grind corn), bone, charcoal, and traded objects, such as obsidian and redware pottery, are also visible.

Likely Historic Appearance of the Site

The early occupation of the Haynie site occurred during the eighth century A.D., although plain gray and Chapin Black-on-white pottery indicates the site could have been founded in the A.D. 600s. Comprehensive excavation could provide additional information regarding how the site appeared during this initial period of occupation; however, the presence of abundant domestic refuse indicates it was likely a habitation site with dwellings that included above-ground rooms and subterranean pithouses.

With the construction of the west and east great houses in either the late A.D. 1000s or early 1100s, the site would have been highly visible from a great distance. This is due to its location on top of a knoll that rises over 55' above the surrounding terrain and the two-, or perhaps three-, story construction of the great houses. The west and east great houses would have contrasted sharply with the smaller and more modest dwellings that were occupied by households living in the surrounding community. Great houses of the Chaco era were often associated with constructed roads that appeared as earthen swales; there may have been constructed roads that linked the Haynie site, Wallace Ruin, and Ida Jean sites. Chacoan buildings sometimes have surrounding earthworks or berms as well. Agricultural development during the last century makes earthen features like roads and berms difficult to see today.

The great houses were constructed with sandstone masonry. Some of this masonry may have been visible, although the sandstone walls may have been covered with earthen plaster (Ryan 2013). In some cases this plaster was painted with murals or solid bands of color, typically red, white, black, green, and yellow. The great houses had flat roofs. The tops of the west and east great houses likely had different levels, with the north side of the building having at least two and possibly three stories while the rooms on the south side only stood a single story, albeit a very tall story. The exterior walls of the great houses likely had doors, some T-shaped in the Chaco tradition that provided access into interior first-floor rooms; doorways were probably most common on the south side of the building. In contrast to the rooms, the kivas would have been entered through a roof opening using ladders, and these ladders would have been visible, extending above the level of the roof. The flat roofs of both rooms and kivas would have served as elevated courtyard-like surfaces and would have been the location of outdoor work areas.

Without systematic excavation, it is hard to know how the great houses were used. The concentrations of abundant discarded artifacts on the site suggest people were living there, and it is possible that the great houses served as residences for community leaders. It is also possible that these leaders sponsored ceremonies and rituals that took place at the site and inside the great houses. Use of the great houses may have changed over time; for example, Bradley (1983, 1993) argues that the last use of the Wallace Ruin great house was as a cemetery.

The area surrounding the Haynie site would have included a mix of natural vegetation, agricultural fields, modified landscape features (for example, roads and berms), and public architecture (for example, the great house and reservoir at Wallace, and the great house and great kiva at Ida Jean). Agricultural fields likely were under cultivation as the residents of the Haynie site were sedentary farmers producing corn, beans, and squash, and there were likely also fields nearby that were temporarily fallow. The areas between the Haynie site, Wallace Ruin, and Ida Jean may have included constructed landscape features that linked these buildings together into a coherent community.

Current and Past Impacts

The Haynie site includes three modern buildings near the south boundary of the site: a manufactured home that serves as a residence, a wood storage shed, and a metal building. These three buildings are listed as non-contributing properties. The south boundary of the Haynie site is County Road L.

Manufactured Home, 1998 (non-contributing), Photo 10
This 1998 single-story home is 1,500 square feet in size and located 14 m south of the original extent of the west great house. It is located 9 m west of the small shed also to the south of the west great house. The home is situated 50 m north of County Road L (see Figure 2).

Shed, ca. 1980s (non-contributing), Photo 11
This 765 square foot, timber-framed, single-story outbuilding was built sometime in 1980s. It is located 9 m east of the manufactured home and 30 m west of the metal building. It also rests about 22 m south of the west great house. The shed is located 61 m north of County Road L (see Figure 2).

Metal Building, ca. 1980s (non-contributing), Photo 12
This 1,900 square foot, single-story, metal building was built sometime in the 1980s. It is located 30 m east of the shed and 49 m east of the manufacture home. It is also located about 55 m southwest of the east great house, and 24 m southeast of the west great house . It is 51 m north of County Road L (see Figure 2).

Previous landowners conducted nonprofessional excavations during the 1980s and 1990s. These landowners focused their excavations in the west and east great houses. Most of the west great house was razed by this excavation. Much of the east great house has been excavated, but most of this building remains intact. Because the Haynie site sits on a knoll, it has never been plowed. Midden deposits have been disturbed in places but are largely intact. These midden deposits likely cover and protect features that date to earlier episodes in the occupation of the site. It is also likely that there are other buildings that have never been discovered that are located in the area outside of the two great houses.

In 2016, a group of conservation-minded individuals bought the majority (five acres) of the Haynie site in order to preserve it in perpetuity. In spite of the non-professional excavations, the majority of the deposits across the entire site remain intact. There is a great deal to be learned from future investigations at the

site, and it remains the stellar example of a Chaco outlier in the Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah.

Previous Investigations

The Haynie site was originally recorded by Paul Folse in 1968 for the Dolores Grazing District survey conducted by the University of Colorado. At that time the west and east great houses were recorded as two separate sites: the west great house was recorded as site 5MT.1905 and the east great house as 5MT.1904. Subsequently, the 5MT.1904 designation was voided and a single designation, 5MT.1905, was assigned for the entire site.

Non-professional excavations occurred at the site, predominantly during the 1980s and 1990s. Some of the materials recovered during these excavations have subsequently been analyzed by a number of archaeologists, including the collection and analysis of tree-ring samples to date construction episodes at the site. The tree-ring specimens are housed at the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona. Unfortunately, the other artifact collections were not housed in a curation facility and their current location is unknown.

Analysis of surface remains has recently been completed by archaeologists at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (CCAC). This includes pottery analysis of the private collections of a previous landowner by CCAC archaeologists working on the Village Ecodynamics Project (Kohler and Varien 2012; Glowacki and Ortman 2012). Crow Canyon archaeologist Susan Ryan conducted architectural analysis of the Haynie site kivas for her Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Arizona (Ryan 2013).

Crow Canyon archaeologists also began systematic study of the surface remains at the Haynie site in 2016. This includes the analysis of surface pottery from sampling units systematically placed across the site; this resulted in the classification of over 1,100 pottery sherds. In addition, almost 25,000 pottery sherds from collection piles made by a previous landowner were also analyzed by Crow Canyon. Finally, Crow Canyon archaeologists have partnered with specialists from PaleoWest Inc. to conduct detailed mapping of the Haynie site. This work includes using drones to create aerial maps and collect infrared imagery, and producing three-dimensional models of the site using high-resolution photogrammetry.

Integrity Analysis

The Haynie site has been impacted by modern intrusions; however, the site clearly still meets the registration requirements for the property type “habitation site with public architecture” as established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075-1300* (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991). As stated by Gleichman and Gleichman (1991; F-9) “[p]roperties of this type are nationally significant due to their rarity, and their importance to research about southwestern U.S. prehistoric political and social development, population aggregation, and regional abandonment.” The same document further notes that “[h]abitation sites with public architecture which have been completely excavated or vandalized may also remain eligible under Criterion D for the information they contain on architectural style, construction techniques, and site layout… [including] wood which can be used for tree-ring dating” and “eligible under Criteria A and C if they have standing architecture with at least partially intact masonry walls exhibiting well-shaped or pecked stones” (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991: F-12).

The three modern structures are visual impacts. All three buildings appear to have placed on the surface of the site with minimal excavation. It appears that the buildings and their foundations lie on top of archaeological deposits, and intact undisturbed midden deposits may exist below the level impacted by these buildings, but archaeological excavation would be needed to confirm the integrity of these deposits.

The greatest impact to the integrity of the site is the excavation of the two great houses by the previous landowners. The west great house has been impacted so that all that is visible today above the modern ground surface is a section of the north wall of the building and cross walls that abut the north wall and extend to the south. These walls, while damaged, are still excellent examples of Chaco architecture in the Mesa Verde region. The walls of the west great house that remain provide clear evidence that the building was at least two stories tall. It is possible that the foundations and lower walls of the west great house are still present below the modern ground surface but not visible on the modern ground surface. Archaeological excavation would be needed to determine if foundations and lower walls are present. Further, there may be subterranean pit structures or kivas associated with the west great house present below the modern ground surface, but again excavation would be needed to locate these potentially intact structures. Of critical importance, there is a high degree of integrity in the archaeological deposits that lie below the great house and high integrity in stratigraphic relationship between the existing great house walls and these earlier deposits upon which the walls are constructed. Archaeological investigation of this stratigraphic relationship and these earlier deposits would provide critical information for understanding the historic events related to the construction of the great house and the extension of Chaco-Aztec influence into the central Mesa Verde region. The fact that this stratigraphic interface has high integrity contributes to the significance of the Haynie site.

The east great house has also been excavated by the previous landowners, but the walls that have been exposed by this excavation are almost entirely intact. In addition, there are many unexcavated rooms that remain in the east great house. This includes the entire north side of the east great house and many rooms on the east side of the great house. There may be an intact second story kiva in the east great house, but this would need to be confirmed by archaeological excavation. The preserved walls and unexcavated structures make the east great house one of the best examples of Chaco-style architecture in the entire Mesa Verde region. It is likely that many floor features remain in the rooms exposed by the earlier excavations, so even in these rooms, important archaeological deposits remain. As with the west great house, there is excellent integrity at the stratigraphic interface between the great house and the earlier deposits upon which the great house was constructed. It appears that the east great house may be constructed on top of an earlier building as there are reports of an earlier masonry wall lying below the great house walls. As with the west great house, the earlier deposits that lie beneath the east great house are intact and have excellent integrity. These earlier deposits and the stratigraphic juncture between these deposits and the base of the great house walls is a critical context for understanding the historic events that led to the construction of the east great house and the establishment of Chaco-Aztec influence in the region.

Excavation by previous landowners was largely focused in the two great houses, but they also conducted smaller-scale excavations in the area between the two great houses, exposing portions of two earlier pit structures, a kiva, and the walls of a small roomblock. Documenting these structures will be critical to reconstructing the full history of the Haynie site, how it functioned, and how that use changed over time. It is likely that intact architecture and intact deposits remain in all of these buildings. Perhaps more important, it is highly likely that many more intact buildings are present at the site but not visible on the modern ground surface. These earlier, buried structures would have pristine, undisturbed deposits and would contribute to the integrity of the site.

As noted, the previous landowners focused their excavations on the two great houses. These great houses comprise only three percent of the total site area. The modern buildings also impact the site; the total area impacted by the three non-contributing buildings is one percent of the site area. The majority of the remaining 96 percent of the site would have intact deposits with excellent integrity. Areas outside of the great houses include extensive midden deposits where occupants of the Haynie site discarded broken artifacts, ash from hearths that contain botanical remains, the bones from animals that were hunted and consumed at the site, and other artifacts. Crow Canyon's analysis of pottery from the site indicates that these midden deposits began accumulating by A.D. 700 and perhaps as early as A.D. 600. The pottery analysis indicates that midden deposits continued to accumulate for the next six or seven centuries until the site was depopulated in the A.D. 1200s. These midden areas are also the most common location for human burials and the grave offerings that accompany these burials. The ubiquity and high integrity of much, probably most, of these midden deposits will allow for the reconstruction of the full history of the Haynie site.

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.)

- [ ] 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.)
ARCHAEOLOGY:PREHISTORIC, ABORIGINAL
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
A.D. 700–1225

Significant Dates
N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation
PUEBLO: Northern San Juan

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 Haynie site meets the registration requirements of the property type "habitation sites with public architecture" as described in the *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075-1300* MPDF (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991). The primary period of significance is A.D. 1075–1300; however there are archaeological remains that date earlier that would also meet criteria D. The Haynie site is located in the McElmo drainage unit (Eddy et al. 1984:34). As noted in the MPDF, habitation sites with public architecture are nationally significant due to their rarity and the importance of the research that can be conducted there. The Haynie site also has significant archaeological remains that date before the Great Pueblo Period (the Late Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods of the Pecos Classification), and its long history of use is one of the characteristics that set the Haynie site apart from many other habitation sites with public architecture in the Mesa Verde region. This long history of use allows for a better understanding of the development of habitation sites with public architecture, something that could not be accomplished at properties where this earlier occupation is absent. As detailed in the sections that follow, the Haynie site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, C, and D. The Haynie site is eligible under criterion A because it is associated with one of the most important events in ancestral Pueblo history: the establishment of Chaco Canyon as a political and religious center and the expansion of Chacoan influence throughout the northern Southwest. The Haynie site is eligible under criterion C because it exhibits the distinctive characteristics of Chaco architecture. The Haynie site is

eligible under criterion D because research at the site has the potential to contribute important information about prehistory.

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

The Haynie site is significant under criterion A, as its occupation was associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The expansion of Chaco influence into the Mesa Verde region was explicitly identified as an important event in the MPDF for the Great Pueblo Period in the McElmo Drainage Unit (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:59–62). The Haynie site exemplifies the expansion of the Chaco-Aztec regional political-ceremonial system into the McElmo Drainage Unit in particular and into the Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah more generally (Cameron 2009; Gleichman and Gleichman 1991; Glowacki and Ortman 2012; Lipe 2006; Varien et al. 1996). The establishment of a political and ceremonial center at Chaco and the subsequent expansion of Chaco influence is one of the iconic events in pre-Columbian history of the United States. As much as any Chaco outlier in the Mesa Verde region, the Haynie site has the potential to increase our understanding of how Chaco influence spread throughout the region due to its unique architectural details and long occupation span.

The Haynie site is also eligible under criterion C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. In the Mesa Verde region, the Haynie site is perhaps the single best example of an outlier great house that exhibits the architectural characteristics that first developed at great houses at Chaco Canyon. The Haynie site also shares architectural characteristics with great houses at Aztec National Monument where Aztec West, the largest great house outside of Chaco Canyon, is located. The Chaco architectural style produced a distinct type of building by using specific construction techniques that date to a particular period of time (Lekson 1984; Van Dyke 1999), and the example of this architectural style present at the Haynie site is therefore significant under criterion C.

Finally, the Haynie site is significant under criterion D, since archaeological investigation of the site is highly likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. As stated in the MPDF for the Great Pueblo Period in the McElmo Drainage Unit, properties with intact cultural deposits have the potential for making a contribution to the understanding of prehistory even when large portions of the site have been highly disturbed (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:84). This is especially true at the Haynie site, where both architectural remains and archaeological deposits remain to be studied. As an example of a Great Pueblo Period habitation site with public architecture, the Haynie site has great potential for yielding important information to our understanding of prehistory in a number of areas. The MPDF for the Great Pueblo Period in the McElmo Drainage Unit discusses three areas of significance for this property type: architecture, community planning and development, and the study of prehistoric culture through excavation and analysis of physical remains (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:81). Community planning and development further contribute to our understanding of social history during the Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, A.D. 1075–1300. The MPDF goes on to identify a dozen distinct research questions that need to be investigated at this property type (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:82–83). Research at the Haynie site would contribute to each area of significance and would address many of the research questions listed in the MPDF.

Criterion A: Social History and Community Planning and Development

The formation of Chaco as a preeminent center and the spread of its influence to much of the Southwest are two of the most important events in the social history of the United States (Lekson 2008:234–238) and

they are among the most important events in the history of ancestral Pueblo people (Kuwanwisiwma 2004). Related to these two major events is a third: the establishment of a new preeminent center at Aztec, a center Lekson (1999) argues was created by elites from Chaco Canyon to deliberately move the center of the Pueblo world from Chaco, due north to Aztec. The Haynie site is one of the best examples of the spread of Chaco influence north of the San Juan River and into the Mesa Verde region, and its construction coincides with the establishment of Aztec as a new center in the northern Southwest (Reed 2008).

Chaco Canyon is one of the richest archaeological zones in the United States. Theodore Roosevelt established Chaco Canyon National Monument in 1907; it was among the first 18 National Monuments created in the United States (Lister and Lister 1981:48). In 1980 this was changed to Chaco Culture National Historical Park (CCNHP). CCNHP, along with Aztec National Monument (established in 1923) and five other Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites owned and managed by the Bureau of Land Management were recognized by UNESCO in 1987 as the Chaco Culture World Heritage Site (http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/353).

The great houses of Chaco Canyon were among the earliest archaeological sites to be explored in the Southwest by Euro-American settlers, with the first definite description of the great houses dating to 1823 and the first maps of the great houses dating to 1849 (Lister and Lister 1981:4). Research at Chaco Canyon great houses began in earnest twenty-five years later, in the 1870s , followed by the first systematic excavations in 1896 (Lister and Lister 1981:11–47). Research at Chaco has continued almost without interruption since then (Lister and Lister 1981), with astonishing new details of its history continuing to unfold as new studies are conducted and published (Heitman and Plog 2015; Lekson 2006; Watson et al. 2015).

Details are debated with regard to how the Chaco regional system operated, but there is consensus on three points. First, the great houses of Chaco Canyon formed the preeminent center of the ancestral Pueblo world during the interval when they were constructed and most actively used. That interval spans about three centuries, from A.D. 840–1140 (Lekson 1984; Windes and Ford 1996; Lekson et al. 2006). Second, during this period the influence of Chaco Canyon spread across the northern Southwest, with the best evidence of this being the distribution of Chaco outlier great houses (Kantner and Kintigh 2006; Kantner and Mahoney 2000; Marshall et al. 1979; Powers et al. 1983). Third, as great house construction waned in Chaco Canyon itself, a new center emerged at Aztec and this became the preeminent center in the northern Southwest during the A.D. 1140–1285 post-Chaco era (Lekson 1999; Reed 2008).

Windes and Ford (1996) demonstrated that great house construction in Chaco Canyon began in the mid A.D. 800s (and possibly the early 800s). Recent studies have transformed our understanding of Chaco Canyon by demonstrating that social, political, and ritual complexity was present at Chaco during the initial phase of great house occupation (Kennett et al. 2017; Plog and Heitman 2010; Price et al. 2017; Watson et al. 2015).

Chaco influence first spread to the southern San Juan Basin, beginning in the early A.D. 900s, west into the Chuska slope by about A.D. 1000, and north to the middle San Juan River drainage by the middle 1000s (Kantner and Kintigh 2006:182). One of the last areas to witness the expansion of Chaco influence was the Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado. Lipe (2006:271) argues this occurred sometime after A.D. 1075. As noted, the spread of Chaco influence to the Mesa Verde region coincides with the establishment of a new center on the middle San Juan River, marked by the construction of the two largest great houses ever constructed outside of Chaco Canyon: Salmon and Aztec Ruins (Reed 2008).

The Haynie site is widely recognized as a Chaco outlier (Bradley 1974; Powers 1983) and one of the best examples of a site that exhibits evidence for Chaco expansion into the Mesa Verde region (Ryan 2013). This evidence includes architectural data that is summarized below in the section on criterion C. Research at the Haynie site will help clarify how Chaco influence expanded into the Mesa Verde region in ways that cannot be accomplished at most other outliers in the region. This is due to several factors. One is the fact that Haynie's outlier status is unambiguous. In fact, Haynie meets so many of the criteria for identifying it as an outlier that it may have been constructed by people from Chaco or Aztec. The same cannot be said for the other outliers in the region. Most of these were built in pre-existing communities (Varien et al. 1996:96), and their architecture is only generally similar to buildings at Chaco, so they may have been constructed by local residents who were emulating the Chaco architectural style (Hurst 2000).

A second reason why research at the Haynie site can contribute to our understanding of these important historical events—the expansion of Chaco influence and the establishment of Aztec as a new center in the Pueblo world—relates to the long and seemingly continuous occupation at Haynie. Pottery from the Haynie site indicates initial settlement at about A.D. 700 (and perhaps earlier), well before the construction of the west and east great houses. Early settlement includes occupation during the A.D. 900s. This is important because the A.D. 900s were a time of population decline in the Mesa Verde region as a whole (Schwindt et al. 2016). The A.D. 900s occupation is also important because this was the century when Chaco was distinguishing itself as a preeminent center in the ancestral Pueblo world. Most Chaco outliers in the Mesa Verde region do not have an occupation dating to this century, and work at the Haynie site can therefore examine the relationship between Chaco and the Mesa Verde region during this critical century.

In addition to occupation in the 900s, the pottery at the Haynie site indicates it was occupied throughout the A.D. 1000s, the century when Chaco influence continued to expand and when it reached its furthest extent. This century was the period immediately before the great houses were constructed at the Haynie site. The long history of use at the Haynie site enables study of the historical connections of the site to Chaco Canyon and the specific circumstances that resulted in great house construction there.

The tree-ring dates at the Haynie site present a third reason why research at the Haynie site is especially important for understanding historical events related to the expansion of Chaco influence and the establishment of Aztec as a new center. These dates indicate the east great house construction occurred in A.D. 1111. This date is important for two reasons: its connection to astronomical events known as lunar standstills and the establishment of Aztec as a new center in the Puebloan world.

First, A.D. 1111, the year when construction occurred at the east great house at the Haynie site, is also a year when a major lunar standstill occurred. A lunar standstill is when the rising moon reaches its northernmost position on eastern horizon during its 18.6 year cycle of movement from north to south. Some construction events at Chaco and at Chaco outliers may have been tied to rituals commemorating the lunar standstill (Malville 1993, 2004). Pauketat (2012) argues that commemorating lunar standstills was also important at Cahokia and in other North American indigenous cultures. The Haynie site provides important evidence for a potential link between great house construction and lunar standstills.

Second, the construction dates for the east great house at Haynie are almost the same as dates for the initial phase of building at Aztec West, which Brown and others (Brown et al. 2008:233–242) argue occurred during the period from A.D. 1100–1109. Aztec West Ruin is the largest Chaco building outside of Chaco Canyon. Lekson (1999) argues that political leaders at Chaco Canyon deliberately moved their

political capital from Chaco to Aztec in the early A.D. 1100s and that this move was sanctified by establishing Aztec due north of the Chaco Canyon center. This establishment of a new center at Aztec also represents one of the most important events in the deep history of ancestral Pueblo people, even more so if Aztec replaced Chaco as the new primary center of the Pueblo world. Research at the Haynie site can clarify whether its construction was a result of influence from Chaco itself, or whether it was related to establishment of Aztec as the new center of the Pueblo world. Research at the Haynie site, therefore, has the potential to help us understand both the demise of Chaco and the rise of Aztec as a new center.

Criterion C: Architecture

The section on criterion A establishes three events as being among the most important for ancestral Pueblo people and for the deep history of the United States. This includes the establishment of Chaco Canyon as a preeminent center in the Pueblo world, the expansion of Chaco influence throughout much of the southwestern United States, and the establishment of Aztec as a new center after Chaco's demise.

The creation of a distinct architectural style at Chaco is one of the most important ways that these historical events are recognized in the archaeological record. The details of Chaco architecture in Chaco Canyon are presented in Lekson's (1984:1–77) comprehensive work, *Great Pueblo Architecture of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.* This work focuses on methods of construction, site setting, and site layout that characterize the great houses of Chaco Canyon and it describes how these methods were used to build 12 great houses in the canyon (Lekson 1984:79–256). This work documents the distinct architectural style that characterizes the Chaco great house period.

Scholars have used the architectural style of houses in Chaco Canyon as a benchmark with which to identify and evaluate Chaco outliers located outside the canyon (Marshall et al. 1979:15–16; Powers et al. 1983:15–18; Van Dyke 1999:485–496). It was this style that was reproduced, to a greater or lesser degree, at Chaco outliers when Chaco influence spread throughout the northern Southwest.

A description of Chaco-style architectural characteristics was presented above in Section 7. A short list summarizing these characteristics includes the following: 1) great house architecture that is visually imposing; 2) buildings that are two or three stories high; 3) buildings with formal and pre-planned layout with large, above-ground kivas built into and enclosed by surrounding multi-story rooms; 4) exceptionally wide (more than 50 cm) core-and-veneer-style masonry walls; 5) masonry veneers with banded patterns; 6) great houses located near the center of a cluster of habitation sites that together form a community; and 7) great house architecture that stands in contrast to the more modest construction of the surrounding habitation sites.

Powers and others (1983:15) note that diagnostic characteristics of Chaco outliers include some but not all of these character-defining features, an observation that is supported by the systematic analysis of these buildings (Hurst 2000; Ryan 2013; Van Dyke 1999). The Haynie site is striking and different from most other outliers because it exhibits so many of these Chacoan attributes. The great houses at Haynie are visually imposing due to their unusually tall rooms, multistory construction, and the site setting on a knoll that rises 55' above the valley floor. The Haynie great houses exhibit formally planned layouts, as evidenced by their symmetry, uniformly large rooms, the presence of footer trenches, the presence of blocked-in kivas, and high room-to-kiva ratios. The walls at the Haynie site are wide with core-and-veneer cross sections, and the veneers exhibit patterning that is achieved by using stones of uniform thickness or a particular color of stone for individual courses. The kivas at the Haynie site exhibit many of the architectural details of Chaco-style kivas, including subfloor ventilator systems, radial-beam pilasters,

cribbed roofs, timbers with sawed-off ends, shallow southern recesses, deep recesses elsewhere in the kiva, and western subfloor vaults. The Haynie site, along with the Wallace Ruin and Ida Jean, consist of four great houses and a great kiva that lie in the center of a larger community of smaller domestic habitation sites, and the massiveness of the great houses stand in stark contrast to the modest construction of the surrounding habitations. The close spacing of great houses at Haynie, Wallace, and Ida Jean is unique in the Mesa Verde region and most similar to the spacing of great houses at Aztec National Monument.

Clearly, Chaco great houses are a distinct architectural type built using set methods during a specific time period. The Haynie site is constructed during that period using those methods to produce buildings that clearly exhibit Chaco influence. As such, the Haynie site is significant under criterion C.

Criterion D: Pre-historic Aboriginal Archaeology

Criterion D states that properties are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. The Haynie site has already yielded important information about the past, and future research has the potential to yield much more information. The MPDF for the Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit highlights "the study of prehistoric culture through excavation and analysis of physical remains" as an area of significance for the property type "habitation sites with public architecture" (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:81). In particular, the MPDF identifies "community planning and development" as an area where study of the property type habitation sites with public architecture can contribute to our knowledge of the past. The MPDF also outlines specific questions that need further study (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:82–83). Those relevant to the Haynie site include population aggregation, community organization, the role of public architecture, and the emergence of elite leaders within communities.

Population aggregation refers to more people living in closer proximity to each other. This can be individual households clustering together into a single larger settlement, or it can be individual smaller sites clustering closer together to form a larger more densely settled community. The Haynie site clearly represents the first type of aggregation: it is a larger site that was likely occupied by many households. It is less clear if the Haynie site represents the second type of aggregation. There have been smaller sites identified and excavated in the area around the Haynie site, Wallace Ruin, and the Ida Jean site, but these small sites seem few in number. This may be due to the modern agricultural use of Simon Draw that began in the last decades of the 1800s and that has reduced the visibility of these small sites; however, it is also possible that the Haynie site, Wallace Ruin, and the Ida Jean site formed a concentration of public architecture that served a population larger than a surrounding residential community. New research that includes intensive archaeological survey and the examination of historic aerial photography is needed to resolve this question.

A recent study shows that population aggregation in the Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado occurred in two cycles, the first between about A.D 780–880 and the second between about A.D. 1080–1280 (Glowacki and Ortman 2012:233). There was a pronounced decline in aggregation and in regional population levels as a whole during the A.D. 880–1080 interval between the two episodes of aggregation (Schwindt et al. 2016). Glowacki and Ortman's study further shows that aggregation was more pronounced during the second cycle and that this cycle of aggregations begins with the construction of Chaco outliers (Glowacki and Ortman 2012: Figures 14.4 and 14.5). Research at the Haynie site can therefore help us understand the inception of population aggregation during the second cycle. This aggregation continued to intensify throughout the Mesa Verde region in the Great Pueblo Period

becoming one of its defining characteristics (Gleichman and Gleichman 1991:59–65). Research can clarify the scale of aggregation at the Haynie site itself by collecting data to determine how many people lived there during the time when the great houses were constructed and used, and it can clarify how the establishment of the Haynie site affected population levels in the community of small sites in the area surrounding the great houses.

Studies of population aggregation lay the groundwork for the further study of community organization. The Chaco period introduced a new type of community organization, where many, but not all, communities in the region consist of small habitation sites clustered around a larger habitation site with public architecture, in this case a Chaco outlier. Archaeological studies and cross cultural research indicate the geographic size of a residential community of subsistence agriculturalists covered an area with a 2 km radius (Adler and Varien 1994; Varien 1999:145–146, 153–155). This is the area within which community members interacted with each other on a regular basis. Research at the Haynie site can provide a better understanding of this new type of community organization. An important but unresolved question is how did community members living in the small sites interact with the larger habitation site with public architecture? A related question is whether the habitation site with public architecture only served the members of the local, residential community, or whether it served a larger area, for example, what Mahoney (2000) calls the sustainable community, which has a radius extending out about 7 km from the habitation with public architecture. As noted, the concentration of great houses and a great kiva at the Haynie, Ida Jean, and Wallace sites (that together form the Lake View Group) is unique among Chaco outliers in the Mesa Verde region, with its four great houses clustered so closely together. It is possible that the Lake View Group is unique among Chaco settlements in the Mesa Verde region and that rather than serving a local community, it served a larger population at a larger geographic scale. The Haynie site can help answer these important questions about community organization.

One of the most important questions the Haynie site can help address is how was public architecture used? It is commonly assumed that Chaco outliers served as some type of public facility that was the focal site for social, political, and religious activities for people living in the surrounding area (Marshall et al. 1979:15). Specifics are missing from this general interpretation: what were the social, political, and religious activities that occurred at habitation sites with public architecture? What activities occurred at these sites with public architecture that did not occur at habitations without public buildings? Were habitation sites with public architecture also the locus of economic activities, for example the exchange of food or exotic, nonlocal goods? These questions and more can be addressed by future research at the Haynie site.

The Haynie site is characterized by deep middens. Crow Canyon archaeologists analyzed almost 25,000 pottery sherds left in piles on the surface of the site by a previous landowner, and this is a tiny fraction of the total number of artifacts present at the site, which likely total many hundreds of thousands of artifacts. Many of these artifacts appear to be the result of daily activities, for example, the sherds of broken cooking pots. Did the artifacts at the Haynie site accumulate during episodic ritual, or do they represent refuse from the daily activities of community leaders and their families, or both? Determining if the Haynie site was a residential site for community leaders and their families allows us to address another important question: did social and political inequality develop in ancestral Pueblo society? New studies from the Pueblo Bonito great house at Chaco Canyon show that leaders who had higher status did emerge there. Surprisingly, these studies also show that these elite leaders emerged almost from the inception of the site's occupation in the mid ninth century and that subsequent generations of leaders came from the lineages of these founding elites (Kennett et al. 2017; Plog and Heitman 2010; Watson et al. 2015). Was the Haynie site home to elite families too? Were these families from the Mesa Verde region or were they

from Chaco or Aztec? If there were elite leaders living at the Haynie site, what was the basis of their elite status? What was the role of the great houses themselves in promoting the status of leaders? These questions and more can be addressed by future research at the Haynie site. Importantly, answering these questions not only clarifies ancestral Pueblo history, but also helps us understand how all human societies change.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____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:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
__X__ Other
Name of repository: __Crow Canyon Archaeological Center_____

Historic Resources Survey (if assigned): __5MT.1905_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.72

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 12 Easting: 720971 Northing: 4139846

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Located within the southeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 16 Township 36 N, Range 15 W of the New Mexico Prime Meridian. The extent of the site is defined by the location of the architectural features and the surrounding areas that contain artifacts associated with buildings.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the architectural features and deposits containing artifacts.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mark D. Varien, Executive Vice President, Grant Coffey, GIS Archaeologist
organization: Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
street & number: 23390 County Road K
city or town: Cortez state: Colorado zip code: 81321
e-mail: mvarien@crowcanyon.org, gcoffey@crowcanyon.org
telephone: 970 564-4371
date: June 28, 2017

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

Photo Log

The following information applies to photographs 1-10, except where noted:

Name of Property:	**Haynie Site**
City or Vicinity:	**Cortez**
County:	**Montezuma**
State:	**Colorado**
Name of Photographer:	**Ben Hammer**
Date of Photograph:	**June 2016**
Location of Original Digital Files:	**23390 County Road K, Cortez, CO 81321**

Photo 1 East great house, camera facing northeast (Crow Canyon Staff)
Photo 2 West great house, camera facing north (Crow Canyon Staff)
Photo 3 West great house, close-up of standing architecture, camera facing north
Photo 4 East great house, close-up of standing architecture, camera facing north
Photo 5 East great house, close-up of kiva architecture, camera facing east
Photo 6 West great house, close-up of kiva architecture, camera facing north
Photo 7 East great house, close-up of kiva pilaster, camera facing south
Photo 8 East great house, close-up of kiva architecture, camera facing south
Photo 9 Haynie site, showing non-contributing buildings; west great house in the right of the frame, camera facing southwest
Photo 10 Manufactured Home, looking north
Photo 11 Shed, looking north
Photo 12 Metal Building, looking southeast

Historic Photo log

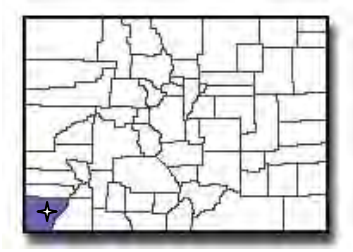
Historic Photo 1 Haynie site, east great house, close-up of kiva sub-floor ventilator, camera facing south (Ralph Haynie, 1989)
Historic Photo 2 Haynie site, east great house, close-up of kiva radial pilaster, camera facing northwest (Ralph Haynie, 1989)
Historic Photo 3 Haynie site, east great house, close-up of kiva radial pilaster, camera facing northwest (Ralph Haynie, 1989)

Historic Photos

Historic Photo 1 Haynie site, east great house, close-up of kiva sub-floor ventilator, camera facing south. (Ralph Haynie, 1989)

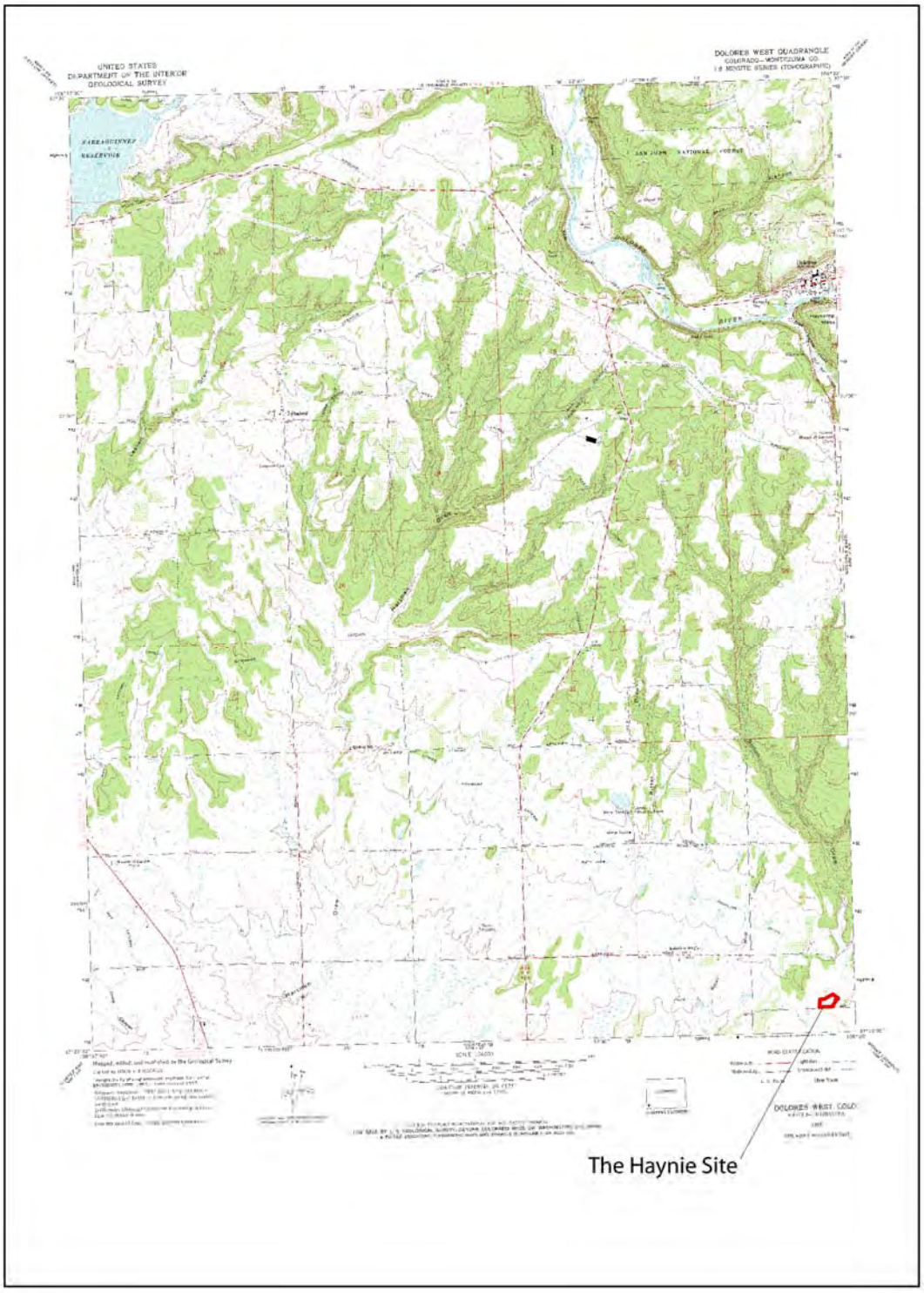
Historic Photo 2 Haynie site, east great house, close-up of kiva radial pilaster, camera facing northwest. (Ralph Haynie, 1989)

Historic Photo 3 Haynie site, east great house, close-up of kiva radial pilaster, camera facing northwest. (Ralph Haynie, 1989)



Location: Montezuma County

Haynie Site – aerial photo from Google Earth



Dolores West 7.5′ Quadrangle


PRIVATE PROPERTY
CROW CANYON
PARKING

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Haynie Site
Multiple Name:	Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS
State & County:	COLORADO, Montezuma

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
9/28/2017	10/26/2017	11/13/2017	11/13/2017	

Reference number:	MP100001792
Nominator:	State

Reason For Review:

__ Appeal	__ PDIL	__ Text/Data Issue
__ SHPO Request	__ Landscape	__ Photo
__ Waiver	X National	__ Map/Boundary
__ Resubmission	__ Mobile Resource	__ Period
__ Other	__ TCP	__ Less than 50 years
	__ CLG	

__X__ Accept _____ Return _____ Reject __11/13/2017__ Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	
Recommendation/ Criteria	

Reviewer Julie Ernstein Discipline Archeologist

Telephone (202)354-2217 Date 11/13/17

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

HISTORY Colorado

September 27, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief, NR and NHL Programs
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Haynie Site (5MT.1905) in Montezuma County, Colorado.

The Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on September 15, 2017. The board voted unanimously to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Haynie Site to the National Register of Historic Places.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at 303-866-4683 or by email at erika.warzel@state.co.us.

Sincerely,

Erika Warzel

Erika Warzel
National and State Register Historian
(303) 866-4683
erika.warzel@state.co.us

Enclosures
CDs (2)
Signature Page