

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE <b>Colorado</b>		2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. <b>Theme III - Indian Villages and Communities</b>	
3. NAME(S) OF SITE <b>Lowry Pueblo</b>			4. APPROX. ACREAGE <b>3</b>
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) <b>T38N, R19W, Sec. 2, NW-1/4, New Mexico Principal Meridian</b>			
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) <b>Private, Fed (BLM)</b>			
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)			

Lowry Pueblo, located about 45 miles northwest of Cortez, Colorado, is a masonry pueblo of about 50 rooms that was occupied during the late 1000s and the early 1100s. It represents the northernmost influence of southern ideas which involved community projects, such as the great kiva situated to the southeast of the pueblo proper.

The pueblo originally was a small unit of a few rooms like many others in the vicinity, but differed in having a great kiva (large ceremonial structure) associated. This feature, a southern trait, is present at only a few sites in the general region, suggesting that each such site acted as a ceremonial center for a scattered population unit. Like other pueblos farther south, Lowry Pueblo increased in size due to periodic population accretions from other small pueblo units which began to concentrate in the villages with the great kivas.

Construction of the earliest unit exhibits a grade of masonry walls that differs from later additions, and associated pottery has close affinities to that of the Chaco Canyon country. As the pueblo increased in size, masonry work changed. Individual stones were dressed on the outer face and less mortar was used, however, there seemed to be less stress on coursing the stones. This increased attention to laborious details suggests that a sizable labor pool was available for work of this type and other community projects.

This site was excavated by Dr. Paul S. Martin of the Chicago Natural History Museum in 1930-34.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscripts and rare works)

**Paul S. Martin, Lowry Ruin in Southwestern Colorado, Anthropological Series, Field Museum of Natural History, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Chicago, 1936).**

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION <b>Excavated</b>	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) <b>Farm</b>	13. DATE OF VISIT <b>-</b>
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <b>ALBERT H. SCHROEDER, ARCHEOLOGIST</b>	15. TITLE <b>Archeologist</b>	16. DATE <b>9/24/62</b>	

\* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

LOWRY PUEBLO RUIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMRK

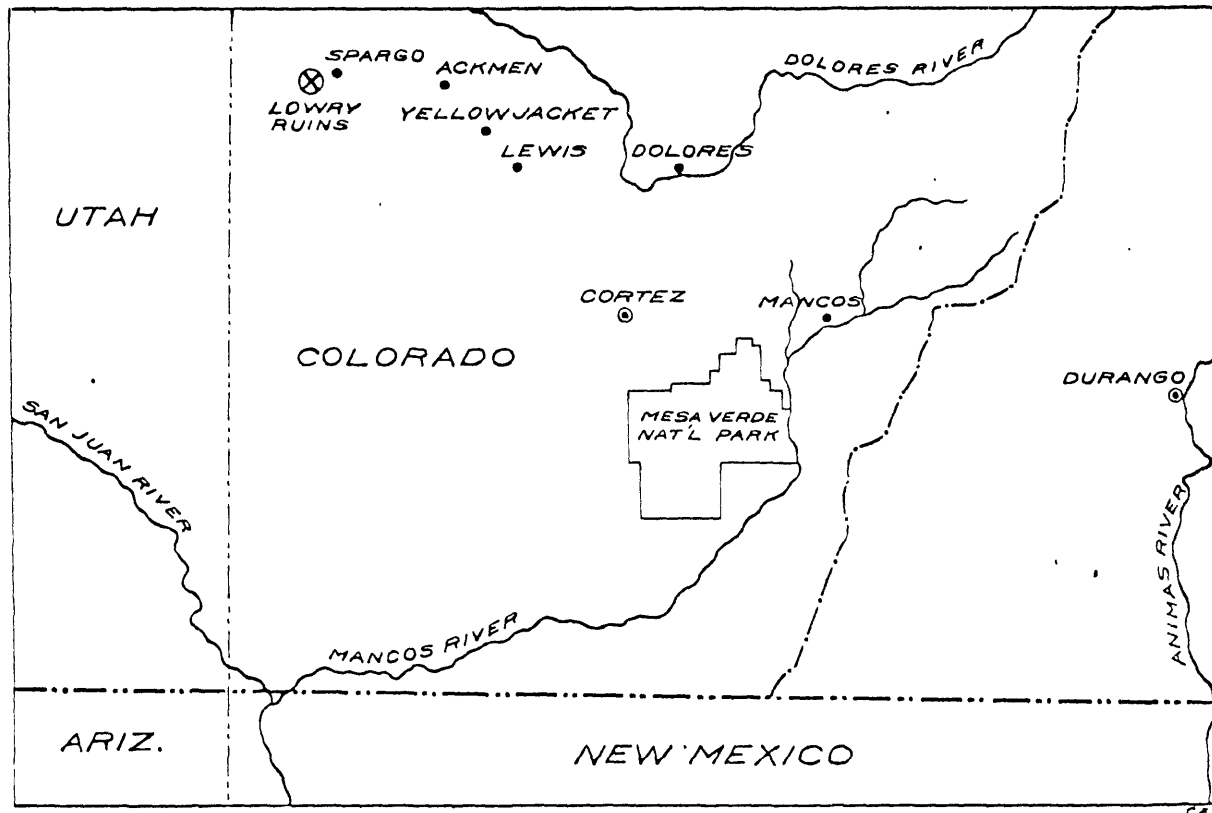


Fig. 1. Lowry District.

LOWRY PUEBLO RUIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

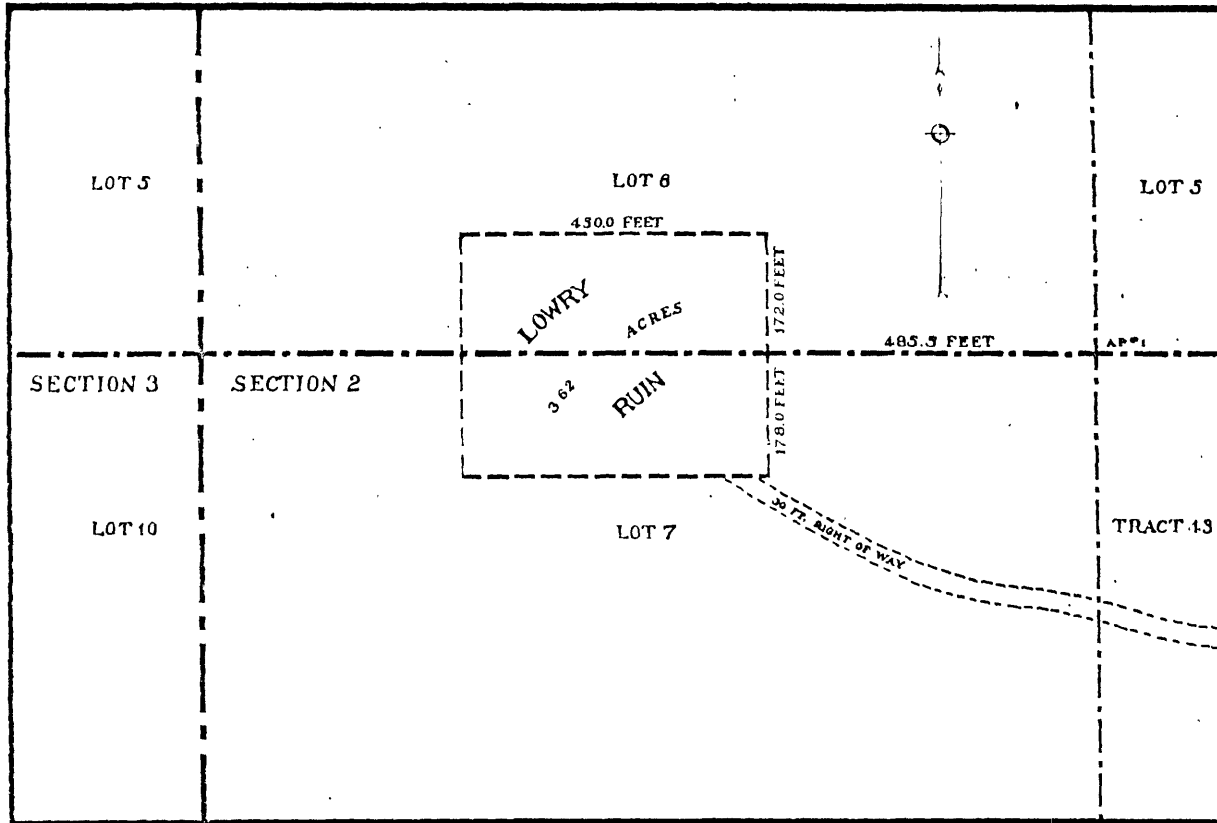
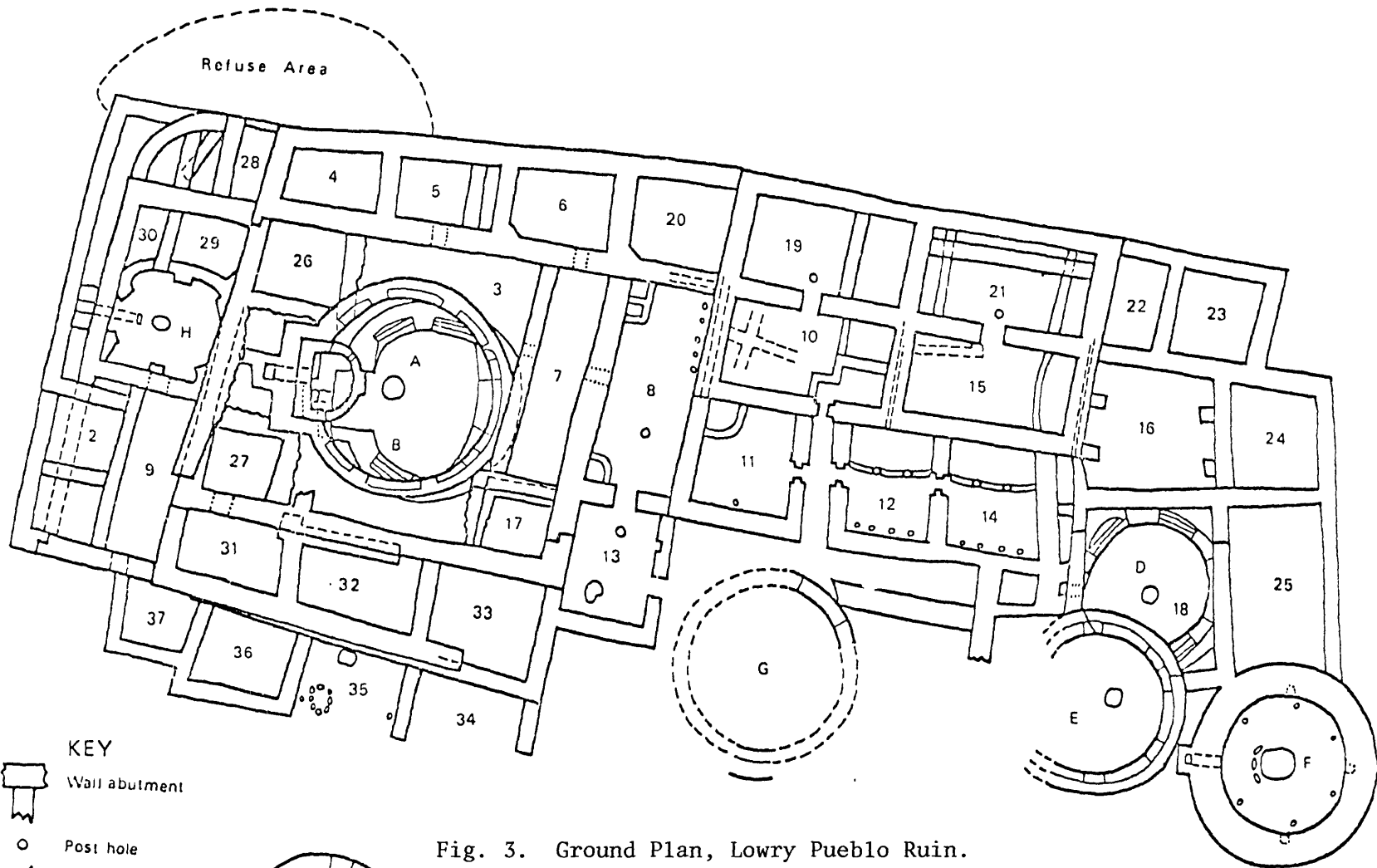




Fig. 2. Detail of township plat showing location of Lowry Pueblo.





Refuse Area


KEY

 Wall abutment

 Post hole

 Sealed doorway

 Bund of old and new walls

 Wall plate

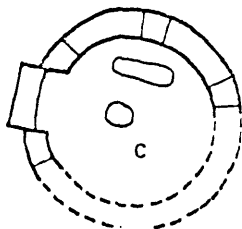
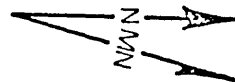
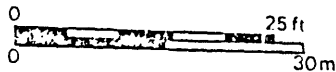


Fig. 3. Ground Plan, Lowry Pueblo Ruin.



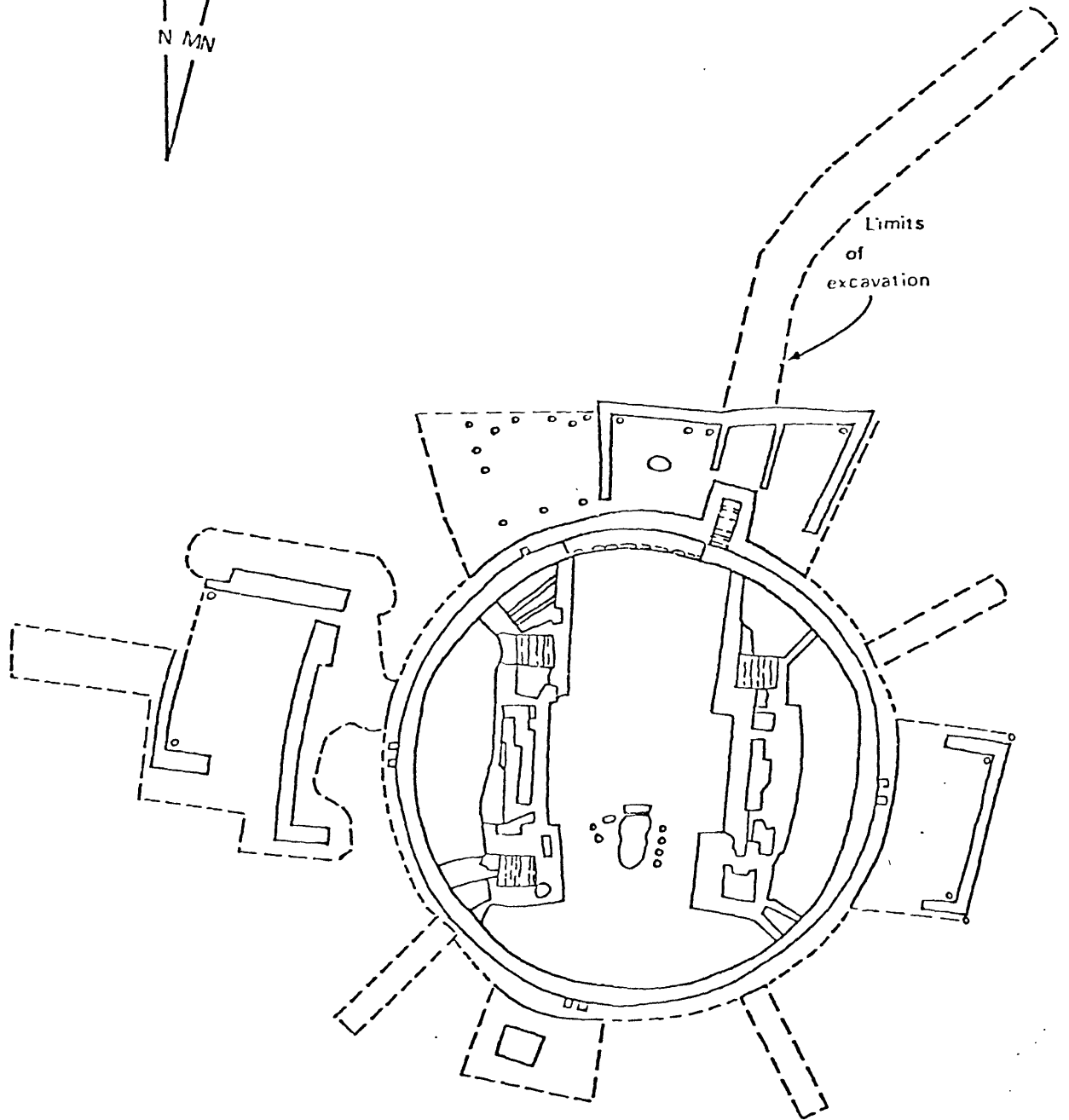
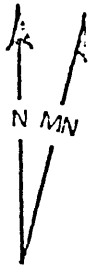


Fig. 4. Great Kiva, Lowry Pueblo Ruin