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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

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

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Lincoln Phase Sites in the Lincoln National Forest, Sierra Blanca Region,  
New Mexico.

B. Associated Historic Contexts

The Lincoln Phase - the final period of sedentism and agricultural development in the cultural history of the Sierra Blanca region of southern New Mexico.

C. Geographical Data

The Sierra Blanca Region (Figure 1) of south-central New Mexico is defined as the upper reaches of the Rio Hondo, Rio Bonito, Rio Ruidoso, Gallo and Macho drainages in Lincoln County, and encompasses the Capitan Mountain Range and the eastern flanks of the Sierra Blanca, northern Sacramento and Jicarilla mountains. It should be noted that this geographical area includes most of the area in which Lincoln Phase sites are found. This Multiple Property Nomination is concerned only with the National Forest lands in this area: the Smokey Bear Ranger District of the Lincoln National Forest. This nomination is intended to provide a bounded area within which to study aspects of Lincoln Phase adaptation, not to be a catalog of every known Lincoln Phase site.

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D. Certification

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

*Erwin D. DeBlois*

Signature of certifying official

8-17-90

Date

*Federal Preservation Officer*

USDA - Forest Service

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

*John J. Knoel*

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

10/22/90  
Date

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## E. Statement of Historic Contexts

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Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

Name of Context: Lincoln Phase occupation of the Sierra Blanca region, New Mexico.

Introduction: The Lincoln Phase (AD 1,200 - 1,400) represents the culmination of the cultural development of the Jornada Mogollon peoples occupying the Sierra Blanca region of south-central New Mexico. This is the only period with examples of masonry and adobe multi-room pueblos in the area. Adaptations during the time period consisted of groups living in multi-room pueblos, subsisting on agriculture combined with a continued reliance on hunting and gathering. Populations increased over previous periods, and trade took on a greater importance than ever before. The prosperity did not last, however, and the villages were soon abandoned as the inhabitants took on a more mobile form of subsistence or left the area altogether.

This area is transitional in a geographic sense, lying on the boundary of several physiographic provinces. In addition, the Sierra Blanca region lies near the eastern and northern edges of the Jornada Mogollon culture area, and was therefore probably open to influences from several other cultures, including Anasazi, Plains and Athabaskan, as well as cultures to the south. Examination of the adaptations made during the Lincoln Phase within a well-defined area can add to an understanding of culture process not just in this particular area, but throughout the region.

Sierra Blanca Region Physical Environment: The Sierra Blanca region lies on the boundary of the Basin and Range physiographic province to the west, the Great Plains to the east, and the Plateau and Southern Rocky Mountain province to the north. The area includes the Sacramento, Sierra Blanca, Jicarilla and Capitan mountains. Terrain is hilly to mountainous, with tree-covered slopes and steep-sided canyons and washes. Several small perennial streams and springs are located within the nomination area. On the west and east sides of the mountains, several of the larger drainages open out into broad, flat valleys. Geologic features are varied, with surface outcrops including igneous intrusive stones such as rhyolite, monzonite, and basalt, as well as sandstones, shales, siltstones and limestone. Vegetation includes spruce fir and aspen at the higher elevations, with pinyon, juniper, scrub oak, and pine on the lower slopes. Pinyon, juniper, cholla, prickly pear, yucca and grasses are at the lower elevations and in the broad valley bottoms. Game available in the area includes elk, deer, antelope, rabbit and turkey.

Elevation ranges from 5,500 to 12,000 feet. There is generally sufficient water, with the Rio Hondo being the major year-round stream in the region. Rainfall in the area averages between 14 and 20 inches a year, with higher elevations receiving the most rainfall. It is unknown how or whether rainfall varied from this pattern in the past.

Lincoln Phase Cultural Development: The Sierra Blanca Region has been a locus of human activity at least as far back as Archaic times. No Paleo-Indian remains have been found in the area of this nomination. Although no sites thus far located in the area can be definitely placed within the Archaic time period (ca. 3,000 BC to AD 900) the region was undoubtedly exploited for its game and plant resources during the Archaic period.

The Sierra Blanca Region lies near the northeastern corner of the Jornada Mogollon culture area as defined by Lehmer in 1948 as a subsection of the larger Mogollon culture area. In prehistory, the Mogollon occupied a large area from southeastern Arizona to south-central New Mexico, extending south into Mexico. Because the Mogollon area is so large, traits and developmental sequences vary greatly within the region. The Jornada area was, throughout its development, truly peripheral to the main Mogollon core in timing of development and in traits. Because of its peripheral location, many traits from other groups, such as the Anasazi to the north and Plains

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groups to the east, may have been incorporated into Jornada culture. However, much of its developmental sequence and many of its traits are similar to those for Mogollon culture as a whole.

Mogollon culture and adaptations are best understood in the western portion of the culture area. Early Mogollon culture (AD 500 - 700) was characterized by pithouse villages (often situated in high places), and brownware pottery, sometimes with a red slip. By AD 700 - 900, many villages were situated in secondary drainages. By AD 1,000 - 1,100 surveys show an increase in the number of villages, construction of above ground multi-room pueblos, and black-on-white ceramics. The Mogollon area was never homogeneous. Stages of development were timed differently in different areas, and many areas had unique traits. After AD 1,100, regional diversity within the culture area increased greatly. Even so, several observations seem to be valid for the Mogollon area as a whole: villages were initially located in higher areas, gradually moving down to center along secondary drainages, and while Mogollon peoples practiced agriculture at an early date (before AD 500 in some places) hunting and gathering retained its importance as a mainstay of subsistence for quite some time. Cordell suggests that:

The mountainous setting of the Mogollon region is one that is favorable for hunting (and hunting continued to be an important aspect of Mogollon economy throughout their prehistoric sequence). It is reasonable to suggest that early Mogollon villages were established within the same general areas as were groups of people who continued a hunting and gathering way of life. It is unlikely that everyone in the Southwest adopted agriculture at the same time (1984: 224).

Upham (1984) also suggests that a dual subsistence pattern existed, especially in the Jornada area. This may help to explain the observation that over 95% of the sites located so far within the Jornada Mogollon area are sherd and lithic scatters instead of habitation sites.

The Jornada Mogollon culture area is quite large, encompassing south-central New Mexico south to Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua. Within this large area, regional variants of Jornada culture have been defined. Lehmer (1948) first defined the Jornada branch of the Mogollon culture, and came up with the first phase designations for the area. Lehmer's developmental sequence begins with the Hueco, an Archaic culture particular to the Jornada area and from which the later culture developed. Hueco is followed in the northern portion of the Jornada area by the Capitan, Three Rivers, and San Andres phases. Lehmer gave these phases different names, but they are essentially analogous to the three phases he defined for the southern area; the Mesilla, the Dona Ana, and El Paso phases. This system follows the same general sequence as much of the Mogollon area. First there are small villages of scattered pithouses utilized by people who practice agriculture but continue to rely on hunting and gathering. Then there are larger villages, a shift from pithouses to above-ground structures (in the case of the Jornada, usually constructed of adobe or jacal), and an increasing dependence on agriculture. Finally, there is abandonment around AD 1,350 - 1,400. In the Jornada area, pottery types change from brownwares to El Paso Polychrome, later including many intrusive types.

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Lehmer defined the southern phases using very little excavation data. He excavated no sites in the northern area. At the time of his publication, in 1948, very few Dona Ana or Three Rivers phase sites had been excavated, most characteristics of the phase being determined from surface examinations of sites [REDACTED] New Mexico. Lehmer's phase designations were based largely on data collected from sites in the southern portion of the Jornada Mogollon area he defined, [REDACTED]. His data included very few sites from the Sierra Blanca region as later defined by Jane Kelley, who has performed research in the northern Jornada Mogollon area since the 1950s.

Jane Kelley and a crew from the Texas Technological College excavated a number of sites in the Sierra Blanca area in the 1950s, and observed and recorded many more. Based on her work in the area, Kelley refined Lehmer's Jornada Mogollon phase system to reflect local variation, defining three post-Archaic phases. Her phases from the Sierra Blanca region, are as follows.

The Glencoe Phase, which arose from a local variant of Archaic culture (centered in an area south of the nomination area) lasted from AD 900 to 1,100. The Glencoe Phase was characterized by open villages of scattered pithouses, and by brownware pottery. This phase was the first sedentary phase in the area, but although agriculture was practiced, gathering and hunting were also relied upon to a great extent.

The Corona Phase, which probably lasted from about AD 1,100 until 1,200 (Kelley placed this phase in early Pueblo III, but gave no specific dates), is roughly analogous to Lehmer's Three Rivers and Dona Ana phases, and is characterized by an "open scattered arrangement" of three to 50 small house units of one to nine rooms each. Houses were shallow slab-lined pits, probably with a jacal superstructure. Villages had no apparent plazas and no formal plan. Very little trash is found at most Corona Phase sites, which probably indicates a short occupation. Brownwares and Chupadero Black-on-White pottery are the most common types found on sites of this phase. Some Corona sites in the Jicarilla Mountains have small quantities of Red Mesa Black-on-White, which may indicate a slightly earlier occupation than Kelley suggests for the phase. This pottery type is generally reported to date between AD 850 and 1,000 (Wood 1987). Agriculture was practiced, but it is unknown what proportion of subsistence relied on it. Water and/or soil control features, constructed of lines of stones perpendicular to the direction of water flow, have been noted at some sites in the Jicarilla Mountains. This may indicate a greater emphasis on agriculture than in the Glencoe Phase, which would justify the energy expended to construct the features. Most villages are located in valley bottoms on tributaries of major drainages.

Previous research on the Corona Phase is limited. Kelley defined the Corona area as extending from the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (see map on Continuation Sheet E 10). She and her crew identified Corona Phase sites [REDACTED]

Kelley and the Texas Technological College crew excavated a portion of one Corona

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Phase site in [REDACTED] and performed surface inspections of ten other sites within the Corona area. More recently, Ravesloot, Spoerl, and a crew of Forest Service volunteers performed a sample survey [REDACTED] in the Jicarilla Mountains in order to determine the nature and extent of Corona Phase occupation of the Jicarilla Mountain area. Their survey resulted in the discovery of five Corona Phase sites; three with architectural features, and two sherd and lithic scatters.

The Lincoln Phase follows the Corona in Kelley's scheme, dating from approximately AD 1,200 to about AD 1,400 and corresponding roughly to Lehmer's San Andres and El Paso phases. A few tree ring dates have been taken, all dating from between AD 1225 and 1366. The Lincoln Phase is characterized by above-ground adobe or masonry multi-room pueblos. Pottery includes corrugated utility ware, Chupadero Black-on-White and Lincoln Black-on-Red pottery, as well as a variety of trade wares. Stone tools include slab and trough metates, full grooved axes and both corner notched and side notched arrow points. Villages were generally located in [REDACTED] were the Corona Phase villages. Agriculture was practiced, and hunting and gathering continued to be important subsistence activities.

The most extensive investigation of Lincoln Phase sites was undertaken by Kelly (1984). She discusses excavations at eight sites in the area. A restudy of the area undertaken in the 1980s has yet to be published. According to Kelly, Lincoln phase villages consisted of either linear room blocks with plazas and a depression to the east, or square enclosures with a plaza in the center. The linear arrangement was most common in the smaller sites. The villages ranged from 10 to 12 rooms at the smaller sites to more than 120 rooms at one of three mounds at the Hiner Site #1. Occasionally, as at the Phillips site, villages consisted of numerous individual rooms of stone or adobe used in conjunction with pithouses. Trash disposal was in the rooms and in sheet fashion across the sites. No trash middens have been identified. Some of the villages appear to be built on deep cultural fill. Burials are generally found beneath the floors, in the fill and between houses. Grave offerings are rare.

Ceremonial structures have not been adequately studied, but evidence from Bloom Mound and the Block Lookout Site suggest that these structures are roughly square and deep with central fire pits, located east of the room blocks. The kiva at the Block Lookout Site also had a bench, ventilator with a deflector and a substitute sipapu.

Corn has been recovered from a number of the sites. At the Block Lookout Site, the corn was a small primitive type, even though larger varieties were recovered at other sites in the region. It is possible that this variety was more drought resistant than the others. The use of several varieties of corn demonstrates some knowledge of agriculture and the use of different varieties in order to maximize the potential for a successful harvest.

Abandonment of the Sierra Blanca region's villages was complete by the end of the Lincoln Phase. It is unknown whether the indigenous peoples remained in the area,

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resuming a transient lifestyle, or whether the area was completely abandoned.

Cordell's (1984) and Upham's (1984) statements about the probability of agricultural and hunting and gathering groups coexisting seem particularly apropos when applied to the Jornada area, and the Sierra Blanca region in particular. Kelley asserts that during the Glencoe Phase, hunting and gathering (especially gathering) retained their important place in the subsistence strategy even though agriculture was being practiced. Agriculture was practiced more intensively during the Lincoln Phase, but little is known about Corona Phase subsistence strategies. It is possible that people in the Sierra Blanca region were employing a seasonally mobile adaptive strategy during the time period covered by the Corona Phase. This strategy may have carried over into Lincoln Phase times. If so, the so-called "abandonment" of the area at the end of the Lincoln Phase may have simply been a permanent shift to a more "efficient", less intensive, more areally extensive adaptation. An early influx of Athabaskan people could have accelerated and cemented such a shift.

Apache utilization of the Sierra Blanca area is known by the seventeenth century. It is possible that Apaches were in the area as early as AD 1,300, perhaps incorporating indigenous peoples. Apache sites are often difficult to distinguish from sites of other time periods. It is probable that Apache sites exist in the Sierra Blanca region that we are not aware of. The Apache presence inhibited European development of the area until the late 1.800s when most of the Apaches had settled on their reservation.

European settlement began slowly in the nomination area. With the discovery of gold in the 1870s, however, the Jicarillas saw the rapid development of the towns of White Oaks, Jicarilla and Ancho. During the mining boom in the late nineteenth century, these towns supported populations of up to 2,500 people. When the boom ended, around the turn of the century, these towns were largely abandoned (Jicarilla today has a population of four). A number of historic sites relating to this activity and to the towns in the area have been recorded within the nomination area. They are not covered by this nomination.

Currently, most of the upland areas of the Sierra Blanca Region, the area of this nomination, is managed by the USDA Forest Service for recreation, grazing, fuelwood and small mining activities.

Property Types: Types of archeological properties represented in the historic context and known to exist within the nomination area are habitation, agricultural, and limited activity sites of the Lincoln Phase. Other types of sites of this Phase which may exist within the property area are religious, ceremonial, rock art, food processing, resource procurement, and other limited activity sites. Sites are regarded as significant at the state level.

Research Questions: The research value of the Lincoln Phase sites is great. Little is known about this time period in this area, so an answer to almost any question would be an advance over what is now known. Because most of the information about

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the Lincoln Phase has been obtained from surface investigations and excavations at a few of the larger habitation sites, there are categories of information assumed to exist at the other site types about which almost nothing is known. Also, the fact that few recent investigations have been carried out on any of the site types, demonstrates that the information potential is still great even at the larger habitation sites.

Important categories of information available or likely to be available within the nomination area include information on seasonality of habitation and resource utilization (which may be obtained from pollen, flotation, and fecal samples, and from faunal remains), settlement patterns (which may be obtained from further survey in the area), material culture and trade patterns (which may be obtained from artifacts recovered by excavation), and chronology.

The information likely to be available at the sites of the Lincoln time period in the Sierra Blanca Region may be used to answer a variety of questions. We have chosen to emphasize two areas of inquiry in the research questions outlined below.

1) Chronology, material traits, and subsistence:

- 1a) What are the dates of occupation for Lincoln Phase villages in the Sierra Blanca Region? Kelley (1984) felt that the Lincoln Phase dated to Pueblo III times, which would place it roughly between AD 1,200 and 1,400. These are the dates Lehmer (1948) assigned to the San Andres Phase, to which the Lincoln Phase is somewhat of an analog. However, very few of the dates are based on tree rings, C14 or other absolute dating techniques. Such a lack of hard dates is a common problem throughout the Jornada Mogollon Region. Were all of the Lincoln Phase habitation sites occupied at the same time? How long were they occupied? Will limited activity sites found in the nomination area date to the same time span (if they can be dated) as the habitation sites?
- 1b) How dependent were Lincoln Phase peoples on agriculture? According to Kelley, Glencoe Phase people retained a dependence on hunting and gathering while practicing agriculture. By the Lincoln Phase, people (also according to Kelley) were still supplementing their diet with a great deal of game and gathered foods. This seems to have been true, at least early on, of most Mogollon groups. On the other hand, the existence of water and soil control features, however crude, indicates an investment of energy that suggests that agriculture was not undertaken lightheartedly. Agriculture, particularly farming corn, was probably a risky proposition.
- 1c) Were Lincoln Phase villages used seasonally, or were they occupied year round? If hunting and gathering were as important a part of subsistence as they were in preceding phases, perhaps villages were only used seasonally.
- 1d) What types of resources were being exploited during the Lincoln Phase? Were these different from those being exploited at other times? Answers to this question may help to clarify the larger question about why Lincoln Phase people built structures and developed agriculture in the first place.

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- 1e) Is there evidence of change in population size and/or structure during the Lincoln Phase? Kelley indicates that there was an increase in population during the Lincoln Phase, and points out differences and similarities with both the Glencoe and Corona Phase peoples.
- 1f) What more can found out about Lincoln Phase material culture? Kelley (1984) excavated a few Lincoln Phase sites and recovered a number of artifacts. However, a more complete knowledge of Lincoln Phase material culture can add to our understanding of trade relationships in the area.

2) Identity of Lincoln Phase inhabitants of the Sierra Blanca Region, relations with other groups, and reasons for abandonment:

- 2a) Who were the Lincoln period inhabitants of the Sierra Blanca Region? Were they native Jornada Mogollon people who came up from the Glencoe Phase area to the south? Were they part of a group that had been in the Sierra Blanca region for some time previous to the Corona and Lincoln phases? Did they come down from the Anasazi Gran Quivira area, or from an area even further away? Kelley suggests that many Lincoln Phase traits were similar to those of Anasazi populations in the Chupadero Region, such as pueblo construction and plan, pottery complexes, food processing tools, and other artifacts, yet there were a number of differences as well.
- 2b) What kinds of relationships did the Lincoln Phase people establish with people from other areas? Evidence of trade with people elsewhere is probably the best indicator of outside contacts. Trade wares (glazewares, Gila Polychrome and other polychrome wares) have been found at Lincoln Phase sites. Contacts were probable with residents of the Gran Quivira area, Glencoe Phase inhabitants of the southern Sierra Blanca area, and Plains groups to the east. Until more research is done on the Lincoln Phase, the full extent of the trade and other relationships cannot be adequately understood.
- 2c) Why were the villages in the region apparently not occupied after about AD 1,400? Was there a change in growing conditions that made agriculture less feasible? Did other people come in and displace the Lincoln Phase inhabitants?
- 2d) What happened to inhabitants of the Lincoln Phase villages in the region after their villages were abandoned? Did they move elsewhere, perhaps north to the Gran Quivira area? Did they stay on in the Sierra Blanca Region, shifting to a different adaptation? If the villages were seasonal habitations, did people continue to use the area for wild plant and game resources? Could the population have been absorbed by a hunting and gathering group (such as early-arriving Athabaskans)?

Answers to the research questions posed in section 2 above have the potential to vastly enhance our understanding of adaptations not only in the Sierra Blanca area, but in the whole of southeastern New Mexico.

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As the Forest Service lands within the nomination area cover a large area, it will be possible to look at Lincoln Phase utilization of a variety of topographic zones within the same geographic area. Most surveys in the area were undertaken in support of such undertakings as roads, fuelwood areas and small mines, and these are not necessarily randomly placed in the landscape. Therefore, a representative sample of the area has not been surveyed. It is likely that many Lincoln Phase sites have not yet been located.

The sites in the study area are currently exposed to some erosion, and most are in areas grazed by cattle. It is unknown how much depth the sites may have. It is probable that portions of the sites in the canyon bottoms have been covered by alluvium. Vandalism and pot-hunting are major problems on many of these sites. Sites on private lands are particularly in danger of vandalism and destruction through land use.

To date, there have been 22 Lincoln Phase sites recorded on the Lincoln National Forest. It is not known how many sites from this time period exist on other lands. Six of the sites recorded on the Lincoln are village sites. The three nominated here are among the best preserved examples of this site type and are typical examples of Lincoln Phase pueblos. The other 16 Lincoln Phase sites are limited activity or agricultural sites. They will be evaluated and scheduled for nomination to the Register a later date.

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## F. Associated Property Types

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[Four Property Types Are Identified]

### I. Name of Property Type: Lincoln Phase Village

II. Description: Lincoln Phase village sites are characterized by pueblos constructed of stone masonry and coursed adobe. These pueblos were usually arranged in linear room blocks or square room blocks enclosing a central plaza, although there is a considerably amount of variability in architectural forms. Subterranean ceremonial structures were usually present. Villages ranged from as few as 10 to over 100 rooms. These sites tend to be located in optimum farming areas. Some, especially those with easy access and/or those situated near ranches, may have suffered some damage from vandals or pothunters. It is expected that most such sites on the National Forest have received some degree of damage due to vandalism, but that much of their integrity remains. Ceramics include Chupadero Black-on-White, Lincoln Black-on-Red and numerous intrusive ceramics (Three Rivers Red-on-Terracotta, El Paso Polychrome, St. John's Polychrome, Heshotauthla Polychrome, Gila Polychrome, early Rio Grande glaze wares and Chihuahuan Polychromes). Corrugated wares replaced Jornada Brown as the basic utility ware. Lincoln Phase villages are thought to date to sometime between AD 1,200 and 1,400.

III. Significance: Lincoln Phase village sites are significant examples of communities formed during the culmination of cultural development in the Sierra Blanca Region of the Jornada Mogollon. Habitation sites can potentially provide a vast array of information concerning architecture, community development, village activities and trade relationships. It is also likely that burials, midden deposits and trash-filled rooms are present, so the potential of finding a variety of artifacts reflecting the development of their material culture and treatment of the dead is high. Research topics particular to these Lincoln Phase sites include obtaining more accurate dates for the Lincoln Phase occupation in the area, gaining a better understanding of the ways in which the inhabitants of Lincoln Phase villages utilized their environment (technology and subsistence), and evidence of relations with other groups both within and outside the Sierra Blanca Region. Lincoln Phase habitation sites contain the widest range of cultural items of any site type in the area, and will provide a body of information with which to compare other site types. Such research can help to build on the data already collected on the Lincoln Phase and be related to research in other parts of the Jornada Mogollon area as well.

IV. Registration Requirements: Evaluation may take place at the local, state or national level to determine significance under criterion D. To qualify for the National Register, a Lincoln Phase village must possess characteristics of such a site (above-ground architecture of stone or coursed adobe construction, and Lincoln Black-on-Red, trade wares and/or corrugated pottery), such that the site clearly fits into the Lincoln Phase as defined by Kelley. All such sites will be nominated under criterion D and must therefore be sufficiently intact and promise sufficient depth of cultural deposits to be of value in answering the types of research questions posed in Section E of the Multiple Property Documentation Form.

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|X| See continuation sheet for additional property types

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**I. Name of Property Type:** Lincoln Phase Agricultural Sites

**II. Description:** Lincoln Phase agricultural sites include any type of area whose main function was agricultural during the Lincoln Phase. This will include areas with water and erosion control features and may include such areas as fields and structures directly associated with agricultural areas, where these structures are not villages or parts of villages. These property types may be found in conjunction with other property types, in which case the more substantial of the two will subsume the other. Such sites will most likely be found in flat areas in broad valleys, possibly near Lincoln Phase habitation sites. Such sites may be assigned to the Lincoln Phase based on the presence of Chupadero Black-on-White, Lincoln Black-on-Red, trade wares and/or corrugated pottery. Boundaries of such sites will include all associated features and artifactual debris. Where it is likely that features have been covered by alluvium, boundaries may be extended to include the entire landform on which the property is located. Many agricultural sites are subject to erosion in areas of down-cutting on slopes, and to alluviation in valleys near drainages. Other impacts to sites of this type are related to ranching and farming activities in the area. Grazing, plowing, juniper pushing and road construction may be a few such impacts. It is unlikely that such sites will have been impacted by vandalism or pot-hunting.

**III. Significance:** This property type relates directly to resource utilization and subsistence during the Lincoln Phase. Eligible properties may provide information on such areas of significance as prehistory, agriculture and prehistoric climate. It has already been noted that Lincoln Phase peoples utilized several varieties of corn, including a primitive form that may have been more drought resistant. Other crops raised during this period are not yet well documented. By examining the locations of these agricultural sites, their topographic situations, proximity to water and any changes in these locations over time, it may also be possible to infer changes in climatic conditions during the Lincoln Phase and strategies used to help insure a successful harvest. These sites could potentially address questions concerning the extent to which these people relied on agriculture, the types or agriculture practiced, the types of crops grown, and the level of sophistication of their agricultural practices. Several such sites have been tentatively identified within the nomination area, but no previous research has been conducted specific to this property type.

**IV. Registration Requirements:** To qualify for the National Register under criterion D, each Lincoln Phase agricultural site must possess characteristics such that it can be unequivocally assigned to the Lincoln Phase, such as association with Lincoln Black-on-Red, trade wares and/or corrugated pottery, or close proximity to a known Lincoln Phase site of another type. Each property must also be sufficiently intact that it can be used in answering research questions such as those posed in Section E.

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**I. Name of Property Type:** Lincoln Phase Ceremonial and Religious Sites

**II. Description:** This property type will include any Lincoln Phase site which had a primarily ceremonial or religious function. Such sites could include cairns, shrines, ceremonial caves, and other types of sites. No such sites have yet been located within the nomination area on Forest Service lands, although Feather Cave is an example of a shrine or ceremonial cave located on Bureau of Land Management Lands. Wizard's Roost (a National Register site), an aboriginal solstice marker or shrine, may date to the Lincoln Phase, but the lack of artifacts or datable materials makes such an association speculative. Therefore, the nature of these types of sites, their boundaries and their likely location on the landscape is unclear, as are questions of their likely condition. Religious or ceremonial sites must clearly have been utilized during the Lincoln Phase to fit this property type.

**III. Significance:** This property type is directly related to social and cultural aspects of the Lincoln Phase, and would be significant in such areas as prehistory and Native American ethnic heritage, spiritual and religious practices and beliefs, and cultural relations as reflected in similarities and differences in ceremonial sites, features and objects. The locations of these sites may aid in the identification of sacred areas as well. Research topics related to this property type include the nature of the belief system, influences from other areas, and possible similarities with other groups in the Jornada Mogollon area. This type of site will complement information derived from ceremonial structures located within Lincoln Phase habitation sites, and may provide information relating to prehistoric beliefs and ideas not obtainable from any other type of site. Very little research has been conducted on this particular property type.

**IV. Registration Requirements:** To qualify for the National Register under criterion D, each property of this type must possess characteristics that indicate utilization of the site during the Lincoln Phase. Indicators include Lincoln Black-on-Red, corrugated pottery and/or proximity to other known Lincoln Phase sites. Each site must also possess sufficient artifactual, structural, or decorative information to make it of use in answering research questions related to the topics outlined above.

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**I. Name of Property Type:** Lincoln Phase Limited Activity Sites

**II. Description:** This property type will consist of all Lincoln Phase sites not included in the preceding three categories. This property type can encompass a wide variety of site types and may include food processing, rock art and raw material procurement sites. Sites of this type that can be definitely assigned to the Lincoln Phase include the silicified shale quarries and rock art sites located near the Phillips site, but few Lincoln Phase limited activity sites have positively been identified. Therefore, it is uncertain where such sites are likely to be located, or what form their boundaries may take. They are undoubtedly common throughout the area containing Lincoln Phase village sites.

**III. Significance:** Data from limited activity sites can be used to fill information gaps about subsistence, resource utilization and culture left by the other three property types. Their significance lies in the ability to address questions concerning non-agricultural plant resource utilization, hunting strategies, lithic resource procurement, and food processing, for example, and other types of activities not carried out at villages, ceremonial sites or agricultural sites. It may also be possible to examine the size of the groups involved in the various tasks and activities, look for evidence of seasonality of the sites and identify seasonal rounds subsistence strategies. At village sites, some of the tasks more oriented to individuals, or those involving small groups of people over short periods of time, such as flint knapping or pottery making, have been obscured by the magnitude of activities going on within the village. It is only at the briefly occupied sites, such as limited activity sites, that it is possible to sort them out. Once a variety of limited activity sites have been identified, it will be possible to discuss the settlement patterns of the Lincoln Phase. Sites of this type will be nominated to the National Register under criterion D. Several known related sites are located within the nomination area. These will be nominated at a later date. Little research has been conducted on Lincoln Phase limited activity sites to date, although Kelley made note of several probable Lincoln Phase quarry sites (Kelley 1984).

**IV. Registration Requirements:** To be qualified for the National Register, properties related to this property type must be assignable to the Lincoln Phase time period, either by the presence of diagnostic artifacts such as Lincoln Black-on-Red, trade wares and/or corrugated pottery, by proximity to another Lincoln Phase site or by chronometric dates. The sites must also show potential to provide useful information with regard to the research topics outlined in Section E.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

The sites being nominated at this time are all [redacted]. These sites were located by [redacted] carried out by Pat Spoerl, John Ravesloot and volunteers in 1980 and 1981. This judgemental survey was undertaken for the purpose of finding Lincoln Phase sites which were known to be present in the area. Forest Service site forms were filled out for each site, and survey reports (1980-08-040, 1980-08-041, 1981-08-046) were written. These sites represent only a small percentage of the known Lincoln Phase sites, and are located in a small portion of the overall Multiple Property Nomination area.

The historic context was determined by the fact that these sites exhibit characteristics of Lincoln Phase sites as defined by Kelley (1984). Many sites from this time period have been lost to development, farming, ranching and pot-hunting activities. This important period of Jornada Mogollon development in the Forest is disappearing. No other Lincoln Phase sites in the Lincoln National Forest have yet been nominated to the National Register, and it was felt that such a nomination is important. These sites represent a unique period in Jornada Mogollon cultural development, and this nomination area encompasses much of the remaining Lincoln Phase sites.

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Primary location of additional documentation:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State historic preservation office	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government
<input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency	<input type="checkbox"/> University
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Specify repository: Lincoln National Forest, Alamogordo, NM 88310

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The descriptions of the historic context were taken primarily from Kelley (1984), who has conducted the most extensive research in the area. Information was also gathered from Lehmer (1948) and Spoerl (1984).

The typology of significant property types is based on site morphology. Differences in the types of artifacts and features found on various sites help to differentiate them. Site morphology may help researchers infer site function. Thus, the typology for properties outlined above may also be used to categorize sites by function in some cases. The sites [REDACTED] lie within the area which Kelley has assigned to the Lincoln Phase, and they are located in the same types of topographic situations as are most of the sites Kelley describes.

Requirements of integrity for the listing of related properties were derived from a knowledge of the condition of existing properties.

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