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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

Corona Phase Sites in the Jicarilla Mountains, New Mexico

B. Associated Historic Contexts

The Corona Phase - a transitional period in the prehistoric cultural development of the Sierra Blanca region of southern New Mexico.

C. Geographical Data

The Jicarilla Mountains (Figure 1) are located north of Carrizozo in south-central New Mexico. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It should be noted that this geographical area is only a portion of the area in which Corona Phase sites are found. This multiple property nomination is intended to provide a bounded area within which to study aspects of Corona Phase adaptation. It is not to be a catalog of every known Corona 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.

Luan J. O'Brien
Signature of certifying official

7-2-90
Date

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 D. Clegg
Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

8/28/90
Date

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

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

Introduction: The Corona Phase (AD 1100 - 1200) represents one period in the development of the Jornada Mogollon peoples occupying the Sierra Blanca region of south-central New Mexico about which little is known. Adaptations during the time period were transitional from the pithouse-dwelling and conservative Glencoe Phase to the multi-room pueblo-dwelling Lincoln Phase agriculturalists. The area is also transitional in a geographic sense, lying as it does 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 Corona Phase within a well-defined area can add to an understanding of culture process not just in this particular area, but throughout the region.

Jicarilla Mountains Physical Environment: The mountains of the Sierra Blanca region lie on the boundary of the Basin and Range physiographic province to the west, the Plains to the east, and the Plateau and Southern Rocky Mountain province to the north. The Jicarilla Mountains are situated to the north of the White Mountains and Sierra Blanca peak, to the northwest of the Capitan Mountains, and to the northeast of the Tularosa Basin. Terrain is hilly, with tree-covered slopes and steep-sided canyons and washes. On the west and east sides of the mountains, several of the larger washes open out into broad, flat valleys. Geologic features of the Jicarilla Mountains are varied, with surface outcrops including igneous intrusives such as rhyolite, monzonite, and basalt, as well as sandstones, shales, siltstones and limestone. Vegetation includes pinyon, juniper, scrub oak, spruce and pine on 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 deer, rabbit and turkey.

Elevation ranges from 6000 to 8000 feet. There is very little water. 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. No perennial streams flow out of or through the Jicarilla Mountains. The nearest year-round stream is Patos Creek, which flows east from the Patos Mountains about 8 miles southeast of the Jicarillas. Few permanent springs are located in the area. Hog Spring (section 3, T. 6 S., R. 13 E.) is located about two miles east of Coyote Canyon near the center of the Jicarillas. A spring is located one mile northeast of White Oaks, south of the property area. Another is located at the north end of the Patos Mountains.

Corona Phase Cultural Development: The Jicarilla Mountains have been a locus of human activity probably at least as far back as Archaic times. No Paleoindian remains have been found in the area of this nomination. Although no sites thus far located in the Jicarilla Mountains can be definitely placed within the Archaic time period (ca. 3000 BC to AD 900) the area was undoubtedly exploited during the Archaic period for its game and plant resources.

The Jicarilla Mountains lie 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. The Mogollon prehistorically 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

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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 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 1000 - 1100, 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 1100, 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 sites so far located 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. This 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: small villages of scattered pithouses utilized by people who practice agriculture but continue to rely on hunting and gathering; followed by larger villages, a shift from pithouses to above-ground structures (in the case of the

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Jornada, usually constructed of adobe or jacal), an increasing dependence on agriculture; and finally abandonment around AD 1350 - 1400. In the Jornada area, pottery types change from brownwares to El Paso Polychrome, later including many intrusive types.

Lehmer defined the southern phases using very little excavation data. He excavated no sites in the northern area. At the time of his publication, 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]. 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 [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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 northern part of [REDACTED], of which the Jicarilla mountains are a part, are as follows. The Glencoe Phase, which arose from a local variant of Archaic culture, centered in an area south of the Jicarilla property area and lasted from AD 900 to 1100.

The Glencoe Phase was characterized by open villages of scattered pithouses, and by brownware pottery. The Glencoe 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. No Glencoe Phase sites have been identified within the Jicarilla Mountain area. Most are located south of the Jicarillas, in the Hondo and Peñasco valleys.

The Corona Phase, which probably lasted from about AD 1100 until 1200 (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 3 to 50 small house units of one to nine rooms each. Houses were shallow slab-lined pits, probably with a jacal superstructure. Interior posts were used to support the roofs. Floors were either clay-lined for the domiciles, or flagstone-lined for the storage rooms. Villages had no apparent plazas and no formal plan. The sites are consistently located in the pinon-juniper belt of the Upper Sonoran Zone in broad valley bottoms or on flat areas close to water sources. 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 1000 (Wood 1987). Agriculture was

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practiced, but it is unknown to what extent the Corona Phase peoples 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, to justify the energy expended to construct the features.

Previous research on the Corona Phase is very limited. No single site has received any intensive investigations. In fact, the only work on Corona Phase sites to date was conducted by Kelley in the 1950s and again during a restudy of the area in the 1980s (Kelley 1984). The work conducted during the later restudy of the area has yet to be published. As a result of this lack of excavations on Corona Phase sites, the traits that can definitely be attributed to this phase are limited. Nevertheless, the distinctive house type, village layout and pottery complex are quite different from the more fully documented Lincoln Phase that later occupied the same territory.

Kelley defined the Corona area as extending from [REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED] Kelley and the Texas Technological College crew excavated a portion of one Corona Phase site [REDACTED] and performed surface inspections of ten other sites within the Corona area.

The following information was taken primarily from Kelley's description of the excavations at the Clint Sultemeier Site I, the most extensive excavation she conducted at a Corona Phase site. The site consisted of scattered isolated rooms and small house units containing two to three rooms outlined with upright stone slabs. The structures covered at least one acre, although the artifact scatter covered several acres. It is probable that additional structures were covered by sand. The rooms ranged from seven to eleven feet long and six to nine feet wide. Structures at other sites are up to nine by fourteen feet in size. The floors were less than one foot below the present ground surface. One of the rooms had a clay floor, fire pit and small storage pit, indicating that it was a domicile. Others had flagstone floors and no room features, suggesting that these were used for storage. Interior posts were present. Few artifacts were recovered from within the rooms.

More recently, Ravesloot, Spoerl, and a crew of Forest Service volunteers performed a sample survey [REDACTED] 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. Three of these sites are included in this nomination. No excavations were conducted at any of these sites.

The Lincoln Phase follows the Corona in Kelley's scheme, dating from approximately AD 1200 to about AD 1400 and corresponding roughly to Lehmer's San Andres and El Paso

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phases. The Lincoln Phase is characterized by multi-room above-ground adobe pueblos, corrugated utility ware, Chupadero Black-on-White and Lincoln Black-on-Red pottery, as well as a variety of trade wares. Villages were generally located along major drainages, but further from the stream itself than were the Corona Phase villages. Agriculture was practiced, and hunting and gathering continued to be important subsistence activities. 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, resuming a transient lifestyle, or whether the area was completely abandoned. No Lincoln Phase sites have been identified in the Jicarilla Mountains.

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 1300, 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 yet aware of. The Apache presence inhibited European development of the area until the late 1800s when most of the Apaches had settled on their reservation. No Apache sites have been identified within the nomination area.

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 2500 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 Jicarilla Mountain area is owned and managed by the USDA Forest Service for recreation, grazing, fuelwood and small mining activities.

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Property Types: Types of archeological properties represented in the historic context and known to exist within the property area are Corona Phase habitation, agricultural, and limited activity sites. Other types of sites 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 Corona Phase sites in Coyote Canyon and other such sites in the Jicarilla Mountains is great. So little is known about this time period in this area that an answer to almost any question would be an advance over what is known now. Because most of what is known about the Corona Phase has been obtained from surface investigations, there are categories of information assumed to exist, especially at habitation sites, about which almost nothing is known.

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 Corona time period in the Jicarilla Mountains 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 Corona Phase villages in the Jicarillas? Kelley (1984) felt that the Corona Phase dated to early Pueblo III times, which would place it roughly between AD 1100 and 1200. These are the dates Lehmer (1948) assigned to the Dona Ana Phase, to which the Corona Phase is somewhat of an analog. However, Ravesloot (1982) assigned early dates of around AD 1000 to several of the sites he recorded in Coyote Canyon, based on the presence of a late variety of Red Mesa Black-on-White, which dates to between AD 850 and 1000. Are the dates given by Ravesloot different from dates for the Corona Phase elsewhere? Were all of the Corona Phase habitation sites in the Jicarillas 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 upon agriculture were Corona Phase peoples? According to Kelley, Glencoe Phase people retained a dependence on hunting and gathering while practicing agriculture. Also according to Kelley, even by the Lincoln Phase people 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

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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. No perennial streams run through the Jicarillas, so agriculture, particularly farming corn, was probably a risky proposition.

- 1c) Were Corona Phase villages used seasonally, or were they occupied for the year-round? If hunting and gathering were as important a part of subsistence as they were in the preceding and following phases, perhaps villages were only used seasonally. This would help to explain why villages would be located in an area with so little permanent water. It might also explain the shift from true pithouses during the Glencoe Phase to very shallow slab-lined pits at Corona Phase sites. If they were only there part of the time, they may not have wanted to invest the energy required to dig deep pits. They may not have needed the insulation that deeper pits provide if they were not there in the winter.
- 1d) How did these people solve the water problem? Were they only there at rainy times of the year? Are there water sources in the Jicarillas that we aren't aware of? Was the climate more moist?
- 1e) What types of resources were being exploited during the Corona Phase? Were these different from those being exploited at other times? Answers to this question and to question (1d) may help to clarify the larger question about why Corona Phase people built structures and used the Jicarilla Mountain area for agriculture in the first place. The area may have been utilized before and after the Corona period, but no evidence has been found for agriculture or habitation.
- 1f) Is there evidence of change in population size and/or structure during the Corona Phase?
- 1g) What more can be found out about Corona Phase material culture? Very little is known of Corona Phase material culture except what has been observed on the surface (architecture and pottery types). Kelley (1984) excavated a few Corona Phase sites and recovered very few artifacts. This may prove to be the case with most Corona sites. However, a more complete knowledge of Corona Phase material culture can add to our understanding of trade relationships in the area.
- 2) Identity of Corona Phase inhabitants of the Jicarilla Mountains, relations with other groups, and reasons for abandonment:
- 2a) Who were the Corona period inhabitants of the Jicarilla Mountain sites? 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 northern part of the Sierra Blanca region for some time previous to the Corona Phase? Did they come down from the Anasazi Gran Quivira area, or from an area even further away? Kelley suggests that many Corona Phase traits were similar to those of Anasazi populations to the west and north. The practice of outlining shallow house pits with upright stone slabs is noted as an

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Anasazi trait. The Taylor Draw site, [REDACTED] of the Jicarilla Mountains, exhibited a number of Anasazi pottery types, as well as slab-outlined rooms (Peckham 1976). This site was tree-ring dated to sometime between AD 950 and 1050. Peckham felt that the people who inhabited the site exhibited more Middle Rio Grande and even Mimbres traits than traits of the contemporaneous Mesilla Phase to the south. He stated that Taylor Draw inhabitants may have migrated to the Sierra Blanca area.

- 2b) What kinds of relationships did the Corona Phase people establish with people from other areas? Evidence of trade with people elsewhere is probably the best indicator of outside contacts. A few trade wares (glazewares, Gila Polychrome and other polychrome wares, Red Mesa Black-on-White, and a few others) have been found at Corona 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 Corona Phase, trade and other relationships cannot be identified.
- 2c) Why were the villages in the Jicarilla Mountains apparently not occupied after about AD 1200? Was there a change in growing conditions that made agriculture less feasible? Did other people come and chase out the Corona Phase inhabitants? Did all of the people die?
- 2d) What happened to inhabitants of the Corona Phase villages in the Jicarilla Mountains after their villages were abandoned? Did they move elsewhere, perhaps south to where Lincoln Phase villages were located? Did they stay on in the Jicarilla Mountains, shifting to a different adaptation? If the Jicarilla Mountains villages were seasonal habitations, did people continue to use the area for wild plant and game resources? Could the Jicarilla Mountain 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 northern Sierra Blanca area, but in the whole of southeastern New Mexico.

As most of the land within the legal description given in Section C is currently administered by the Forest Service, it will be possible to look at Corona Phase utilization of a variety of topographic zones within the same geographic area. The [REDACTED] sites were located by means of a judgmental survey of a single topographic zone [REDACTED] with the stated purpose of finding such sites. Most surveys in the area are undertaken for such Forest undertakings as roads, fuelwood areas and small mines, and these are not necessarily randomly placed in the landscape. Therefore, many Corona sites have probably not been located yet.

[REDACTED] sites are currently exposed to some erosion, and are in an area 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 pothunting do not appear to be problems on a large scale at these sites. The few potholes that were noticed on the sites are grown-over and do not appear to be recent.

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: Corona Phase Village

II. Description: Corona Phase village sites are characterized by upright slab outlines of scattered one to three room structures. In areas where slabs of rock are not readily available, normal rocks may be observed outlining rooms. Few villages contain more than nine such structures. An associated light artifact scatter will usually include Jornada Brown and/or Chupadero Black-on-White pottery. Boundaries of such sites should include all possible structures and associated features, and all trash and artifacts. Boundaries will generally be coextensive with the landform on which the site is located. Most village sites are located in or near drainages in broad valleys. 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, due to their situation in valleys, may be partially eroded and/or substantially covered with alluvium. Corona Phase villages are thought to date to sometime between AD 1100 and 1200, but may date as early as AD 950, according to Ravesloot (1978).

III. Significance: Corona Phase village sites are significant examples of communities formed during a transitional phase in the 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 and trash pits 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 Corona Phase sites include obtaining more accurate dates for the Corona Phase occupation in the Jicarilla Mountains, gaining a better understanding of the ways in which the inhabitants of Corona Phase villages utilized their environment (technology and subsistence), and evidence of relations with other groups both within and outside the Jicarilla Mountains area. Corona 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 Corona 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 Corona Phase village must possess characteristics of such a site (slab-lined room or house outlines, Chupadero Black-on-White and Jornada Brown pottery), such that the site clearly fits into the Corona Phase as defined by Kelley. All such sites will be nominated under criterion D and must therefore be sufficiently intact and promise sufficient depth 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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I. Name of Property Type: Corona Phase Agricultural Sites

II. Description: Corona Phase agricultural sites include any type of area whose main function was agricultural during the Corona Phase. This will include areas with water and erosion control features and may include such areas as fields and habitations directly associated with agricultural areas, where these habitations 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 Corona Phase habitation sites. Such sites may be assigned to the Corona Phase based on the presence of Jornada Brown and Chupadero Black-on-White 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 downcutting on slopes, and to alluviation in valleys near drainages. Other impacts to sites of this type are related to ranching 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 pothunting.

III. Significance: This property type relates directly to resource utilization and subsistence during the Corona Phase. Eligible properties may provide information on such areas of significance as prehistory, agriculture and prehistoric climate. The types of crops raised during this period are not 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 Corona 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 of agriculture practiced, types of crops grown, and 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 Corona Phase agricultural site must possess characteristics such that it can be unequivocally assigned to the Corona Phase, i.e. association with Chupadero Black-on-white and Jornada Brown pottery, or close proximity to a known Corona 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: Corona Phase Ceremonial and Religious Sites

II. Description: This property type will include any Corona 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. Therefore, the nature of their boundaries and of the 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 Corona Phase to fit this property type.

III. Significance: This property type is directly related to social and cultural aspects of the Corona 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 Corona 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 Corona Phase. Indicators include Jornada Brown and Chupadero Black-on-White pottery and/or proximity to other known Corona 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: Corona Phase Limited Activity Sites

II. Description: This property type will consist of all Corona 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. No sites of this type that can be definitely assigned to the Corona Phase have been located within the nomination area. Therefore, it is unknown where such sites are likely to be located, or what form their boundaries may take.

III. Significance: Data from limited activity sites can be used to fill information gaps on 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 more individual-oriented tasks, 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 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 Corona 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 Corona Phase limited activity sites to date, although Kelley made note of several probable Corona Phase artifact scatters (Kelley 1984).

IV. Registration Requirements: To be qualified for the National Register under criterion D, properties related to this property type must be assignable to the Corona Phase time period, either by the presence of diagnostic artifacts such as Chupadero Black-on-White and Jornada Brown pottery or by proximity to another Corona 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 the Jicarilla Mountains survey, carried out [REDACTED] by Pat Spoerl, John Ravesloot and volunteers in 1982. This judgemental survey was conducted along the canyon bottom and low benches on either side of the canyon, and was undertaken for the purpose of finding Corona Phase sites which local ranchers had said could be found in the area. Forest Service site forms were filled out for each site, and a survey report (# 1982-08-040) was written. Several small clearance surveys have been undertaken in the area for Forest Service undertakings.

The historic context was determined by the fact that the Jicarilla Mountains have the highest concentration of Corona Phase sites so far found [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] These sites represent a large percentage of all known Corona Phase sites. No other Corona Phase sites have yet been nominated to the National Register, and it is felt that such a nomination is important, given that these represent a unique period in Jornada Mogollon cultural development.

|X| See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

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|X| See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency

Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository: Lincoln National Forest, Alamogordo, NM

I. Form Prepared By

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**United States Department of the Interior
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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 Coyote Canyon sites lie within the area which Kelley has assigned to the Corona 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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