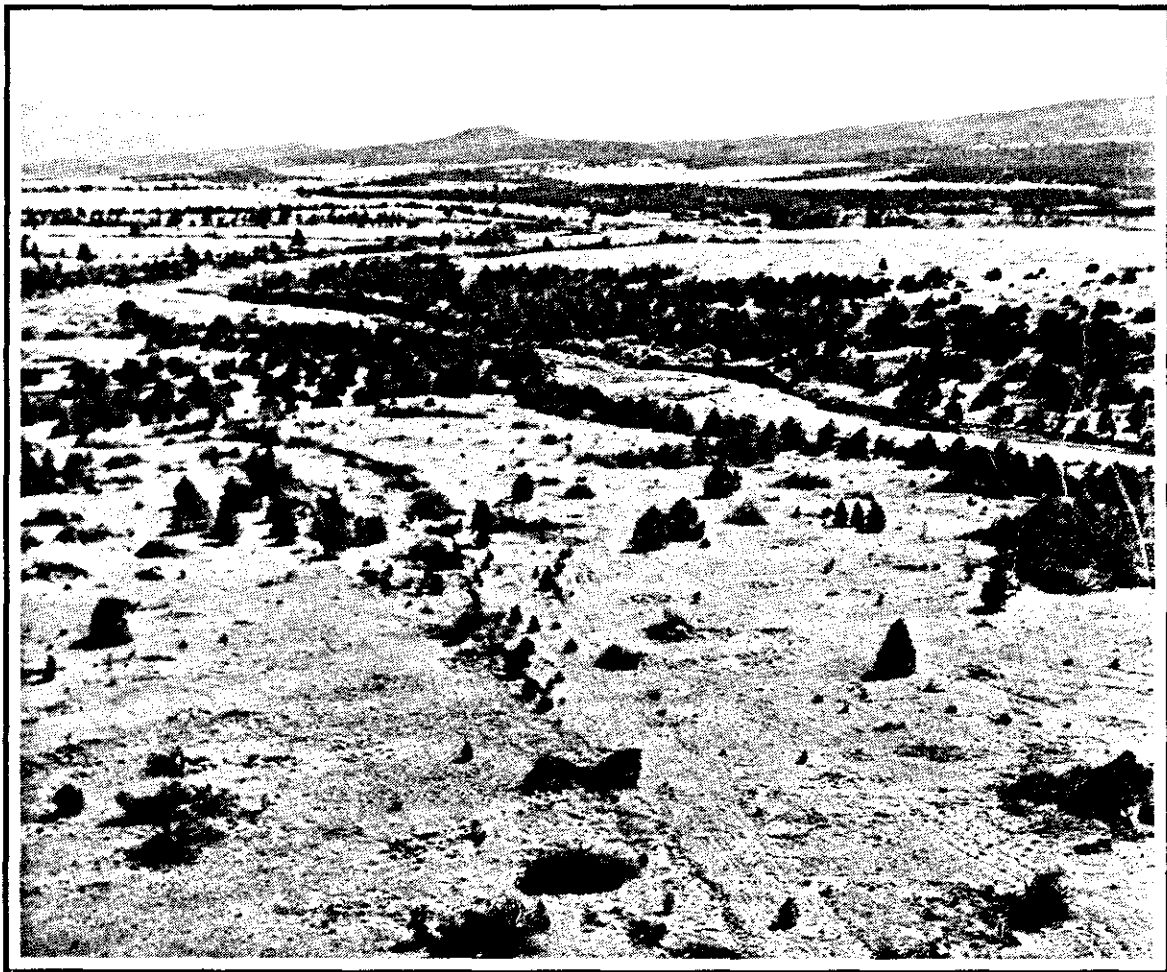


D-30

# PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

## SPECIAL SITES STUDY

July 1992



Southwest Region  
National Park Service



ON MICROFILM

**B&W Scans**  
1947-1992

PLEASE RETURN TO:

TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER  
DENVER SERVICE CENTER  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SPECIAL SITES STUDY

July 1992

Prepared by:

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE  
Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Planning  
P.O. Box 728  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728  
505-988-6886

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## CONTENTS

I.	SUMMARY	1
II.	INTRODUCTION	2
III.	THE SITES	
	Introduction	4
	Hobson-Dressler	4
	Rowe	4
	Las Ruedas	5
IV.	EVALUATION	
	Significance	7
	Integrity	13
	Suitability	14
	Feasibility	14
V.	OPTIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT	18
VI.	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF OPTIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT	20
VII.	APPENDIXES	25

## I. SUMMARY

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the significance of three cultural sites outside the present Pecos National Historical Park boundary, and to determine their suitability and feasibility for inclusion within the park. The study also identifies a range of options for future management of the sites.

The sites were found to have potential for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and for consideration as national historic landmarks. All three sites were found to possess sufficient significance and direct relationship to existing park resources to be suitable for addition to the park boundary for research purposes. However, the sites do not have high potential for visitor use, or outstanding interpretive values. Two of the sites are not considered to be feasible for acquisition by the National Park Service due to landowner opposition. Although most of the Hobson-Dressler Site would be feasible for addition to the park, private-sector protection alternatives for this and the other two sites are reasonable alternatives to National Park Service acquisition and management as part of Pecos National Historical Park.

## II. INTRODUCTION

### STUDY PURPOSE

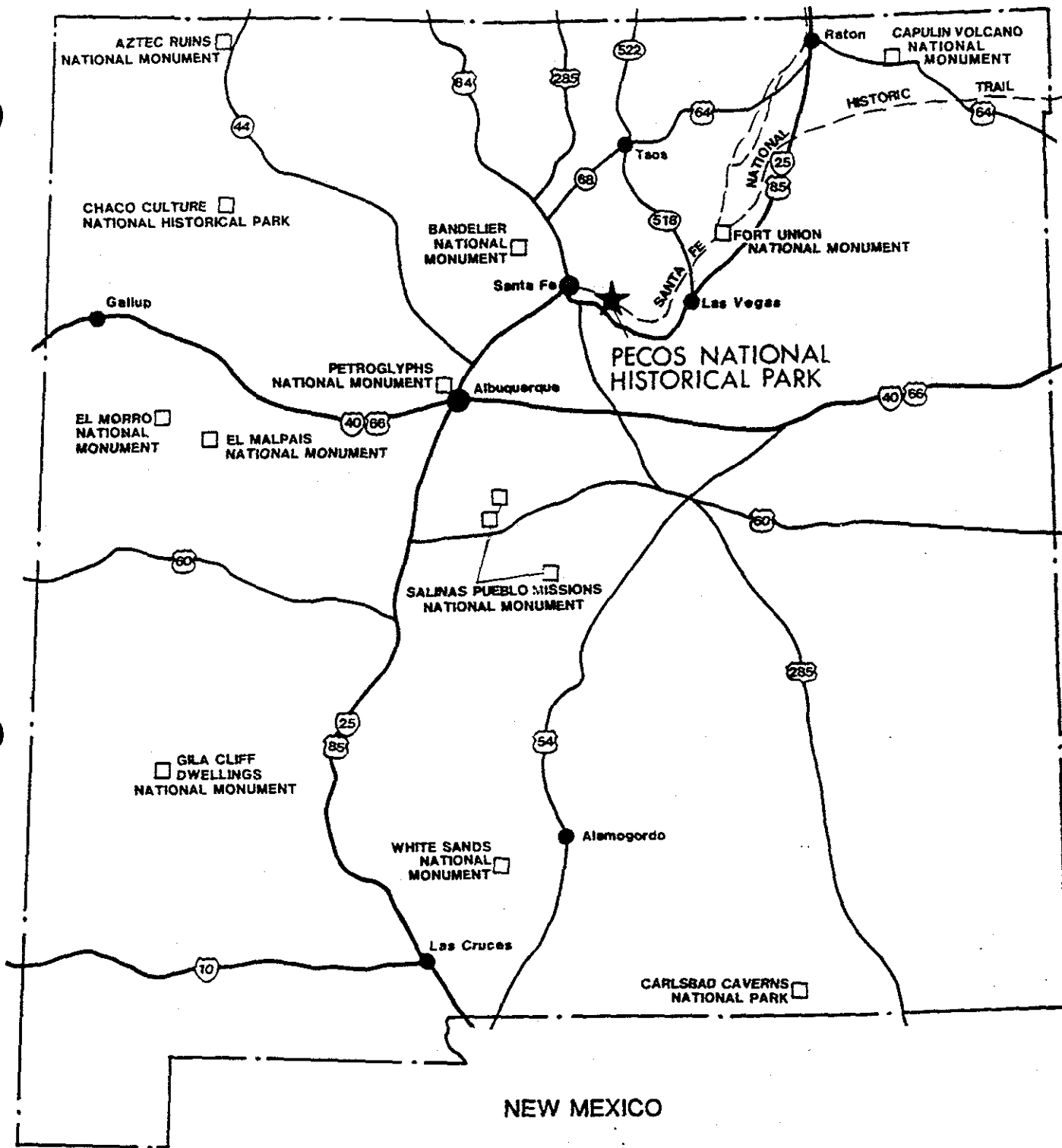
Public Law 101-313 recognizes the multi-theme history and cultural interaction among diverse groups of the Pecos Valley area and the "gateway" role of Pecos between the Great Plains and the Rio Grande Valley by changing the name of Pecos National Monument to Pecos National Historical Park (figure 1). It also provides for the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural resources of the Forked Lightning Ranch by expanding the park to add 5,500 acres of the ranch to the existing 365 acres. In the same piece of legislation, Congress required that:

"The Secretary, acting through the National Park Service, shall undertake a study of the Rowe Ruin, Arrowhead Pueblo, Hobson-Dressler Ruin, and Las Ruedas site for the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion in the park" (Title II, Sec. 106, P.L. 101-313).

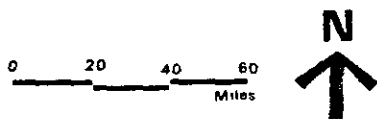
The 5,500 acres of the Forked Lightning Ranch are presently being leased from the Conservation Fund by the National Park Service, and are scheduled for donation by the Conservation Fund and transfer of title to the park by January 1993.

Subsequent to the passage of P.L. 101-313, P.L. 101-536 was passed, establishing the 682-acre Glorieta Unit of Pecos National Historical Park (figure 2). Because this new unit includes Arrowhead Ruin, and inclusion within the park boundary is therefore no longer a question for this site, Arrowhead will be dealt with only briefly in this study (see appendix D).

The purpose of this study is therefore to: (1) determine the significance of the two prehistoric sites (Hobson-Dressler and Rowe) and one historic site (Las Ruedas); (2) determine their suitability and feasibility for inclusion within the park; and (3) offer alternatives for both National Park Service and non-National Park Service management. Guidelines used in this study are outlined in the 1988 Management Policies for boundary studies, and National Historic Landmark criteria for national significance (see appendix C). Because this study concerns potential boundary additions rather than establishing a new park system area, emphasis is placed on comparing and contrasting the study sites with resource types and interpretive opportunities



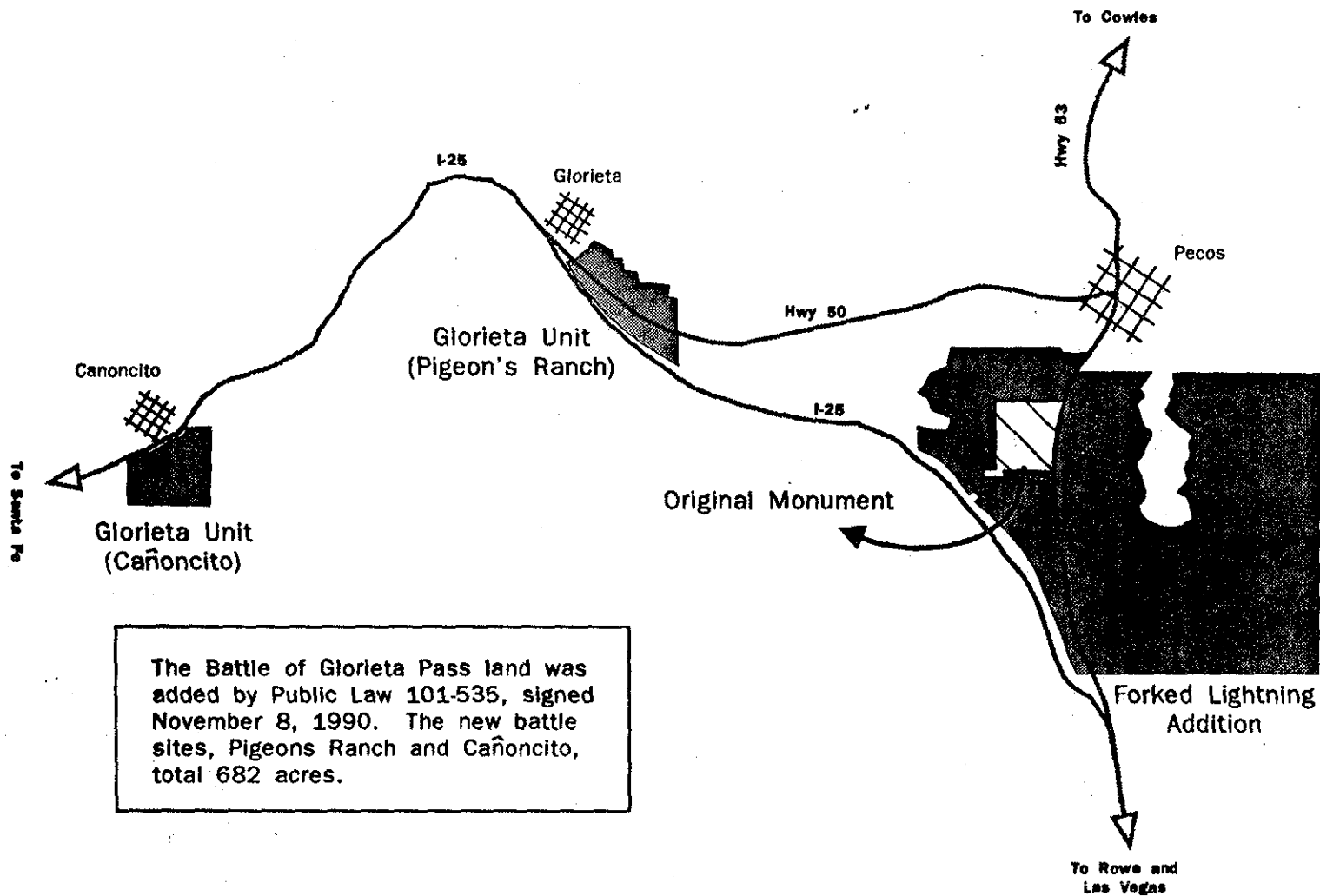
**Pecos National Historical Park  
REGION**



**FIGURE 1**

**Pecos National Historical Park  
Boundary Map**

**FIGURE 2**



The Battle of Glorieta Pass land was added by Public Law 101-535, signed November 8, 1990. The new battle sites, Pigeons Ranch and Cañoncito, total 682 acres.

The Forked Lightning addition was created by Public Law 101-313, signed by President Bush June 27, 1990. It added 5,500 acres to the old 365 acre monument.

currently available within Pecos National Historical Park and other National Park Service units in the area.

## **BACKGROUND**

Pecos National Historical Park encompasses a total of 6,547 acres in three non-contiguous sections in the Upper Pecos Valley of north-central New Mexico. The primary resources of the original monument are the ruins of Pecos Pueblo and two associated Spanish Colonial missions. The addition of the Glorieta Unit and the Forked Lightning Ranch property will expand the resources to include a Civil War battlefield, remnants of the Old Santa Fe Trail, additional archeological and historic sites, and several miles of prime riparian habitat along the Pecos River.

The primary interpretive theme of the park is its role as a "gateway" through time, starting with prehistoric settlement, and continuing with the Spanish missions and settlements, the Santa Fe Trail, the Civil War, the Santa Fe Railroad, and commerce and trade that occurred between the different groups over the years.



### III. THE SITES

#### INTRODUCTION

The two prehistoric sites--Hobson-Dressler and Rowe--are both examples of large, clustered pueblos in the Upper Pecos Valley. Seven of these are known to exist. The other five (Pecos Pueblo, Arrowhead Pueblo, Loma Lothrop Site, Forked Lightning Ruin, and Dick's Ruin) are within the new park boundary. Figure 3 illustrates how these sites are related in terms of time sequence and architecture. The Pecos Quadrangle refers to the extant remains of the most recent pueblo development at that location.

#### HOBSON-DRESSLER

Hobson-Dressler Ruin sits atop a high ridge overlooking Glorieta Creek. The site and the surrounding area are in private ownership. With Arrowhead Ruin to the west and Pecos Pueblo to the southeast, there is a visual link between these three sites. The ridge is heavily wooded with piñon trees, and the area slopes gently to the south once one leaves the room block.

The site consists of a compact village with a D-shaped plan. Approximately 70 rooms made of stone are arranged in groups about 3 or 4 rooms thick, radiating outwards from a core area. It is unlike most contemporaneous ruins; despite its obviously planned construction, it has no open plaza area, or any evidence of kivas. Based upon the amount of rock rubble present, this block of rooms is believed to be no more than one story high. The mound now containing the room remnants protrudes about 1 meter above the surrounding landscape. A scatter of light trash trails off to the southeast. The entire area measures about 50 meters east-west by 50 meters north-south.

#### ROWE

Rowe Ruin is located in a largely treeless, grassy drainage tributary to the Pecos River, in the community of Rowe, New Mexico. The site and the adjacent area is in private ownership.

It is the southernmost known large pueblo in what might be termed the Pecos Pueblo prehistoric trade/communication network, but the site is not visible from Pecos Pueblo. Three plazas are defined by surrounding room blocks on all four sides. Up to 200 ground floor rooms are present, but at least parts of the pueblo probably were once two stories high. Of planned construction, this pueblo is predominantly composed of stonemasonry. Although earlier architecture or kivas may be present, they are largely obscured by the rubble mound.

The area surrounding the architecture contains trash deposits, some of which are quite thick. Arroyo cutting is occurring on one side of the site. Including the architectural component and the trash deposit, the site measures about 200 meters northeast-southwest by 100 meters southeast-northwest.

### **LAS RUEDAS**

Las Ruedas is located on the west terrace of the Pecos River, east of Rowe, and is also in private ownership. The site is a level area about 1,000 feet across, sloping steeply down to the river on its north and east sides, and up the side of the canyon to steep hills on the west and south. A small stream that flows past the modern settlement of Rowe enters the Pecos River from the west about 2,000 feet north of the site.

The townsite contains the ruins of the settlement of Las Ruedas, one of the small villages established by the Los Trigos Grant of 1814. Las Ruedas today consists of the low ruins of a church and camposanto, with the low mounds of house ruins scattered around it. Several old wagon-road traces cross the site. They are considered to be connected with the Santa Fe Trail, and are probably contemporaneous with the village. A more recent dirt road provides access to the area.

#### IV. EVALUATION

The questions relevant to evaluation are: Should these sites be added to the park? Are the sites of sufficient significance, in relation to existing primary park resources, to be added to the boundary--and are they suitable and feasible for addition? The following evaluation section will answer these questions.

Boundary additions are made

- . " . . . To include significant resources or opportunities for public enjoyment related to the purposes of the park; to address operational and management issues such as access and boundary identification by topographic or other natural features or roads; and to protect park resources critical to fulfilling the park's purposes. Recommendations to expand park boundaries will be preceded by determinations that: the added lands will be feasible to administer considering size, configuration, ownership, costs, and other factors; and that other alternatives for management and resource protection are not adequate" (National Park Service Management Policies, 1988, Chapter 2, page 8).

Although the sites do not have to be individually nationally significant--and therefore potentially eligible for National Historic Landmark status--to be considered for inclusion within the park, potential National Historic Landmark status does relate to site protection and management options. The present study uses criteria for National Historic Landmark status to determine whether or not the sites have potential for National Historic Landmark designation.

According to National Historic Landmark criteria (see appendix C), sites considered for eligibility are those

" . . . That possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States . . . and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association . . ."

and meet one or more of six additional criteria relating to the source of significance.

The following six criteria, which represent a combination of the National Historic Landmark and boundary addition criteria, are used in the evaluation of the study sites:

1. It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.

2. It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our Nation's heritage.

3. It offers superlative opportunities for public use and enjoyment, or for scientific study.

4. It retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

5. It includes a significant resource or opportunity for public enjoyment related to the purposes of the park.

6. Resources considered for addition to the park are feasible to administer in terms of ownership, access, threats to the resources, special interest concerns, size/configuration, operations/costs, and development. Other management alternatives are inadequate.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE**

**Criterion 1:** It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.

**Prehistoric Sites:** Archeology of the Upper Pecos Valley is similar to that of the Rio Grande Valley in that the prehistory basically chronicles the growth of aboriginal populations from hunting and gathering groups up through the beginnings of agriculture. Eventually, this evolution culminated in the formation of large towns where the population aggregated, participating in complex agricultural pursuits and complex exchange networks.

Although the mechanics of this development are incompletely understood, the architectural representations of the process are generally well documented. As population grew, people concentrated in optimal farming zones, where agricultural land and water were available. At these locations, forms of water control were practiced. Archeologically, these activities may

take the form of small check-dams, or more ambitious and substantial irrigation ditches or reservoirs. Alternatively, individuals may have traveled to small field houses of only one or two rooms. The need to effectively organize the land-tenure system and maintain communal water-control features was one factor contributing to aggregation.

Another important aspect of late prehistoric activity was the development of a complex trade network that involved ceramic vessels, obsidian and other specialized stone materials, bison products, and other items. Larger pueblos became the nodes of exchange. Whereas in earlier times, larger pueblos merely grew by adding individual rooms or room suites, succeeding ones tended towards a pre-planned mental template, suggesting an increased emphasis on control of the network, perhaps coupled with defensive measures. These are hallmarks of an increasingly complex society.

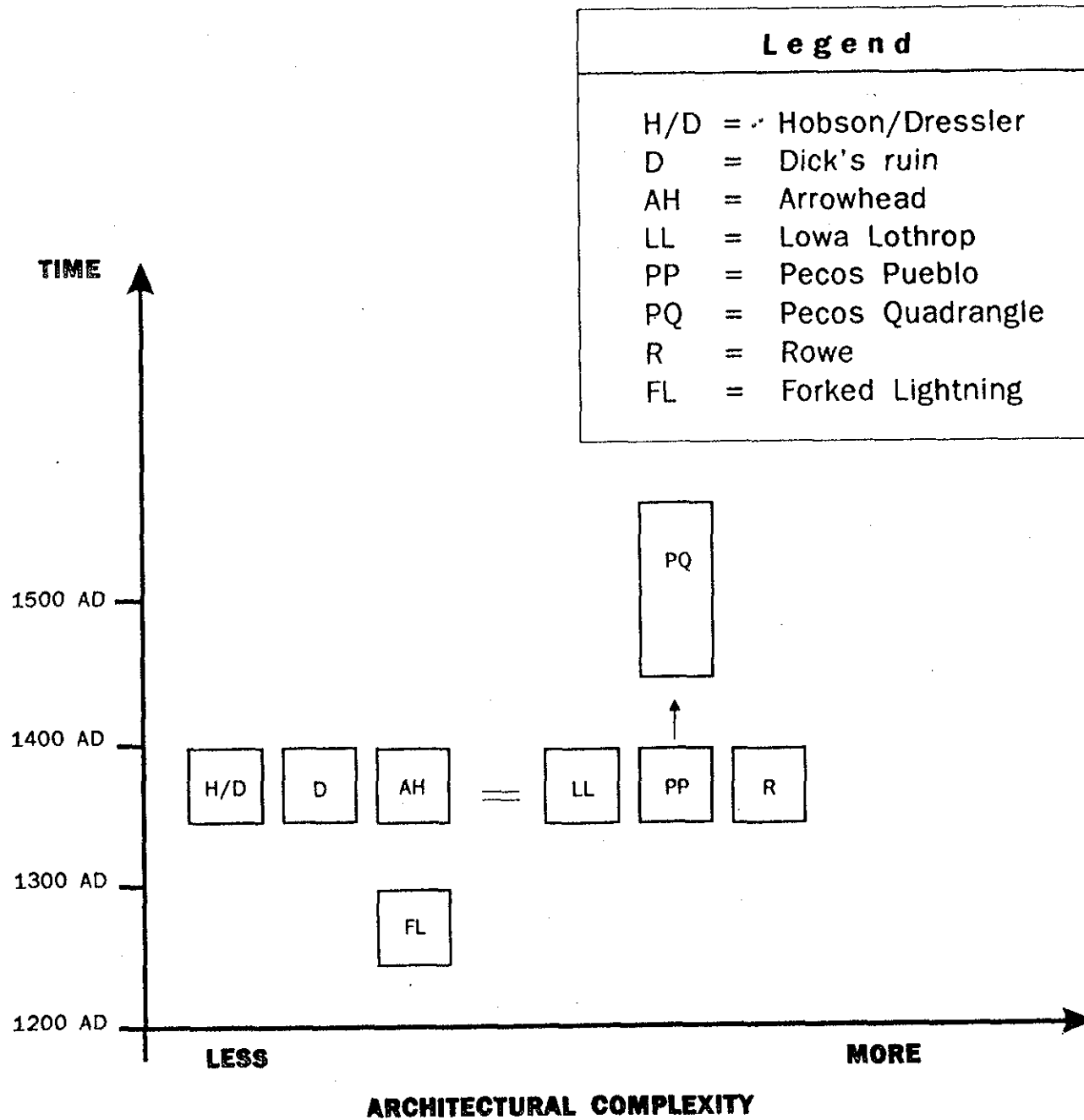
By the time that the Spaniards arrived, the only site that still remained functional in the upper Pecos Valley was Pecos Pueblo. However, only six sites relating to the tradition noted above are known for this area: Four are now within the boundary of Pecos National Historical Park. Rowe Ruin and Hobson-Dressler Ruin are the other two, and as far as is now known they represent the southern and northern geographical extents of the immediate Pecos interaction sphere--a major component of Southwestern culture. In addition, Hobson-Dressler and Rowe represent the extremes of the architectural continuum within the system, with Hobson-Dressler being the least complex and Rowe the most complex (see figure 3).

This system began to develop about A.D. 1200, lasting through the arrival of the Spaniards in A.D. 1540 and ending during the period of Comanche depredations in the 1700s. The two sites in the study all fit into the evolutionary scheme between A.D. 1300 and 1370; only Pecos Pueblo continued in use after A.D. 1400.

Understanding the ethnographic context of the sites--that is, how contemporary people who have traditional ties with the area use and value the sites--is also important to the evaluation of significance, and it also influences feasibility and future management options. Descendants of Pecos Pueblo are known to live at Jemez and Cochiti Pueblos, and may also live at other pueblos in the area. Pecos Pueblo is still valued and visited by members of these communities. Hobson-Dressler and Rowe Sites may also be of value and significance to these communities, and an ongoing consultation process designed to determine this is underway.

Architectural Complexity  
of Pecos Area Pueblos

FIGURE 3



These two prehistoric sites are outstanding examples of large pueblos of the 14th century, essentially made up of many rooms surrounding communal living spaces. Among these sites, Hobson-Dressler is unique because it lacks a plaza; and Rowe is unique because it contains three aligned plazas. Both sites played critical yet poorly understood roles in the development of the Pecos trade and agricultural networks--a nationally significant component of national heritage.

No National Register or National Historic Landmark nominations currently exist or are pending for these two sites. If the concepts above are applied, these two sites may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and may also be eligible as National Historic Landmarks as individually nationally significant sites, because they: (1) are associated with events making a significant contribution to the broad national patterns of United States history; (2) embody distinctive characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a type, period, or method of construction; and (3) are likely to yield significant information important to prehistory (National Historic Landmark criteria 1, 4, 6).

If nomination to the National Register or National Historic Landmark designation were pursued (see option 2, page 18), a nomination would be prepared that describes the site in relation to others of its kind by means of a theme study. The nomination would be evaluated by the Secretary of the Interior's National Park System Advisory Board, and, if found to be eligible, passed on to the Secretary of the Interior for designation consideration. Sites would not be designated as National Landmarks if private landowners objected; however, the sites could be evaluated and found eligible.

**Las Ruedas:** The Los Trigos settlements, of which Las Ruedas is one, are of great significance to the history of the Pecos River Valley, because they are among the first incursions onto land that traditionally belonged to Pecos Pueblo. The settlements are also of significance to the history of Spanish colonization in the Southwest because they are part of only a small number of sites built by Hispanic settlers making a second attempt to spread from the Rio Grande Valley. (The first expansion was stopped by the Pueblo Revolt of 1680.) The site is suitable for inclusion in the National Park Service's Spanish Colonization Commemoration Study, but was overlooked.

The Los Trigos settlement extended onto the Pecos Grant. Las Ruedas was one of the two principal villages; Los Trigos itself was the other. Outside the two villages, smaller settlements were scattered up and down the river. Perhaps the northernmost

settlement was that of Diego Padilla, one of the original petitioners for the Los Trigos Grant. The ruins of Padilla's house are believed to be near the suspected ruins of Los Trigos within Pecos National Historical Park.

It is likely that descendants of the Los Trigos settlers still live in the Rowe area. An ongoing consultation process is underway to determine the significance of the Los Ruedas site to Los Trigos descendants and Pecos Valley communities.

Las Ruedas is an important archeological site, which offers much potential information about Spanish frontier villages of the 19th century. Apparently, no National Register nomination has been submitted. The presence of the Padilla and probable Los Trigos ruins within the park boundary diminishes the uniqueness of the Las Ruedas Site, and makes it nationally significant only as part of the whole Los Trigos settlement complex.

The Los Trigos group of settlements has potential to meet the criteria for nomination as a National Historical Landmark. It possesses exceptional value for illustrating the heritage of the United States in the history of the settlement of the Southwest; for illustrating the development of Southwestern culture; and for preserving an archeological record of that culture. In addition, most of the sites possess a high degree of integrity because the majority of the historic site remains intact, and no major incompatible modifications to the setting have occurred. Finally, the settlements are associated with the events that were part of the reestablishment of Hispanic culture in the Southwest after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and contain archeological information about a previously unexamined period of settlement and cultural development in the Southwest. This complex may be eligible for the National Register, and may also be eligible for nomination to National Historic Landmark status under criteria 1, 4, and 6--the same that apply to the two prehistoric sites. The process for nomination for National Historic Landmark designation would be the same for this site as for the two prehistoric sites.

**Criterion 2:** It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our Nation's heritage.

**Prehistoric Sites:** The prehistoric sites in the study relate to the following themes identified in the 1987 "History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program" (page I-3):



I. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS: INDIGENOUS AMERICAN POPULATIONS

B. Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments

8. Southwestern Farmers

18. Post-Archaic Adaptations in Montane  
(high-altitude) Regions

C. PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY: TOPICAL FACETS

All facets except 20 (submerged prehistoric resources) and 22 (resources making a major contribution to the development of the science of archeology).

Although the prehistoric study sites were abandoned prior to European contact, they contributed to the foundation of the phenomena observed when the Spaniards arrived in the Upper Pecos. This is reflected in theme II. A. 3., Spanish Exploration and Settlement in the Southwest (National Park Service 1987, pages I-7).

The themes previously listed are well represented within the current park system; however, the resources of the Upper Pecos valley do not merely duplicate the events of the Rio Grande that one sees in the prehistoric and historic development of Rio Grande pueblo culture. The latter is the message provided by Bandelier National Monument. Although a participant in the Rio Grande interaction sphere, Pecos was situated in a much more marginal environment, and was the major conduit through which bison products flowed into the Southwest and Southwestern products traveled out onto the Plains. It is this special role that makes the Pecos area so valuable, but not unique.

Within the Upper Pecos Valley, only six known large sites were active at this time. Four are within the park boundary, including Arrowhead Ruin. The remaining two are Hobson-Dressler Ruin and Rowe Ruin. These sites complete the set of what was a unique trade and agricultural network, while simultaneously defining its known geographical limits.

Hobson-Dressler and Rowe provide a temporal link within the set of six contemporaneous sites, and add meaning to the set in terms of architectural features and their possible implications. They provide two more examples of sites occupied after Forked Lightning (A.D. 1200-1300) and the Pecos Quadrangle (post-A.D. 1400). They are also architecturally different from the other contemporaneous sites (Loma Lothrop, Arrowhead, and Dick's Ruin); and their architectural features are clearer than at the contemporaneous part of Pecos Pueblo, which is overlain by later deposits and complicated architecture that obscure the evolutionary picture. Hobson-Dressler is architecturally unique because it lacks any sort of plaza even though it is representative of a pre-planned community. Rowe Ruin is unique because of its architectural layout of three plazas and its non-elevated

setting. More work needs to be done at these sites, to reveal possible other ways in which they might be unique.

The Rowe Pueblo ruin itself is easier to envision because of a lack of vegetation; however, nearby adjacent residential development makes the historic setting more difficult to envision. The Hobson-Dressler Pueblo ruin is more difficult to envision because of heavier vegetation cover.

Both sites have the potential for contributing to and enriching ongoing park interpretation of prehistoric occupation in the Upper Pecos Valley, especially in terms of adding understanding of architectural characteristics and time sequence.

**Las Ruedas:** The interpretive value of Las Ruedas lies in the period it represents, characterized by early European expansion from the Rio Grande Valley and civil encroachment onto Pueblo lands (Theme II. A. 3., Spanish Exploration and Settlement in the Southwest). However, interpretively, this material will be available to the park at other Hispanic settlement sites inside the boundary (for example, Padilla's Site). One possible exception may be that Las Ruedas may be the only site with extant ruins of a church and camposanto. The condition of the ruined buildings of Las Ruedas would make it difficult to interpret the village. However, the presence of the chapel ruin would make this easier, even though the surviving walls reach no more than 4 feet in height.

**Criterion 3:** It offers superlative opportunities for public use and enjoyment, or for scientific study.

**Hobson-Dressler:** Hobson-Dressler has much value for further research that could enrich the total story told within the park, but it offers limited potential for public use. It holds interpretive/scientific value because it is one of the clustered sites in the Pecos Valley that does not have the overlay of later centuries, such as at Pecos; it is a pre-planned village without a plaza; and it is situated on a ridge-top that has visual connections to Arrowhead and Pecos Pueblo. Visitors to this site would have the opportunity to experience the impressive view and the visual connections, from what would seem like a newly discovered ruin in a more enclosed, intimate setting than at Pecos Pueblo. However, the additional understanding of the prehistoric settlement complex in the valley gained at the site could be interpreted to the public effectively at other sites already within the boundary, and there are several factors that make it less feasible. From a public-use point of view, the Hobson-Dressler Site is not a necessary addition to the park.

**Rowe:** The Rowe Site also has greater value in terms of scientific potential than in terms of public use. Previous excavations (Cordell 1987) provide preliminary information that indicates that future research would be valuable because it might clarify the reasons for and the role of the series of large plazas. Mound height is substantial, and the depth of the trash deposit is known, because, under current conditions, it is exposed by erosion.

As with Hobson-Dressler, most interpretive material gained from this site could be interpreted to the public effectively at other sites already within the park boundary.

**Las Ruedas:** As with the other two sites, Las Ruedas has considerable scientific value, but limited public-use value. From what is known at this point, Las Ruedas would not provide the opportunity for substantially different experiences than those at sites within the boundary. The Padilla Site within the boundary also has a relatively isolated, river-bank setting, which also would be attractive to visitors for recreation such as picnicking and fishing. The one possible difference may be the presence of the church and camposanto at Las Ruedas, which may make a difference in the experience of some visitors. The site is not a necessary addition to the public-use area because its story can be interpreted elsewhere within the boundary.

**Summary:** All three sites have a sufficiently close and important relationship to existing primary park resources to be considered for addition to the park boundary as research sites. They may also be eligible for nomination to the National Register or for National Historic Landmark designation.

## **INTEGRITY**

**Criterion 4:** It retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Hobson-Dressler and Rowe retain most of their integrity, because the proportion of each site that has been excavated remains small. Hobson-Dressler is about 95 percent intact; and Rowe is about 85 percent intact. These sites are essentially banks of scientific data, with much to contribute in the areas of evolutionary and exchange networks. However, the very close proximity of the road and residence to the Hobson-Dressler Site substantially impacts the cultural landscape. At Rowe, the site retains its integrity for study as an archeological resource,

but the cultural landscape has been substantially impacted by the recent residential developments adjacent to the site. This development would be a visual intrusion for visitors, and reduce the sense of the prehistoric landscape.

At this time, it is not possible to state definitively what the integrity of the Las Ruedas Site is. Aerial photography from 1978 shows the remains of the church and camposanto. However, an on-site inspection is necessary to fully evaluate the site's integrity, and, as yet, the National Park Service has not received permission from the landowner to visit the site.

## **SUITABILITY**

**Criterion 5:** It includes a significant resource or opportunity for public enjoyment related to the purposes of the park.

As discussed above, all three sites relate directly to primary park resources, while not duplicating existing resources. Hobson-Dressler and Rowe are similar to pueblo ruins within the park, because they are also part of the Pecos pueblo system; but they are also different, due to the uniqueness of their architectural features and location. Las Ruedas is one of several villages of the overall Los Trigos settlement. When compared to the Padilla Site--another Los Trigos settlement site presently within the boundary--Las Ruedas is a similar type of settlement, also situated by the Pecos River, but it is different because it contains the remains of a church and camposanto. No National Park Service units other than Pecos National Historical Park encompass examples of prehistoric Pecos Valley communities or examples of the Los Trigos settlement.

## **FEASIBILITY**

**Criterion 6:** Resources considered for addition to the park must be feasible to administer in terms of ownership, access, threats to the resources, special-interest concerns, size/configuration, operations/costs, and development. Also, other management alternatives for resource protection must be found to be inadequate.

## **Landownership**

The four directly-affected landowners on whose property the sites are located were contacted in writing, and several preservation options were offered for their consideration. The owner of the Las Ruedas Site is not interested in outside agency involvement. The owner of the Rowe Site did not respond. One of the two owners of the Hobson-Dressler Site did not respond (this parcel is on the market. The other expressed interest in outside agency involvement, and this landowner is willing to consider sale of that part of the property on which the site is located.

## **Access**

Although vehicular and pedestrian access to the Rowe and Las Ruedas Sites would be physically feasible, present landowners at these sites are not interested in selling the property or allowing public or agency access to their property. If the landowner position changed, both of these sites would be accessible without requiring access through other landowners' properties.

Vehicular access to the Hobson-Dressler Site would be feasible, but difficult. The only existing access is a steep, private road, impassable under wet conditions, which runs through the portion of the site that is presently up for sale. If this road were not available, access from the other direction would have to be developed, requiring an agreement or access easement through at least four other landowners' properties.

## **Threats to the Resources**

**Hobson-Dressler:** As mentioned above under "Integrity," approximately 95 percent of this site remains intact. Construction and use of the existing road has impacted trash deposits. Although the large residence very close to the ruin itself has not directly impacted the ruin, the residence has substantially impacted the historic setting. There is some evidence of amateur digging at the ruin, and the potential exists for more digging in the future. The only natural threat to the ruin is continued tree growth, which has the potential for roots displacing masonry and the mixing of deposits.

**Rowe:** Field school excavation has disturbed approximately 15 percent of the site. Several rooms were left unfilled by the field school at the request of the landowner, and walls may have deteriorated due to the lack of support and cover. Because the

site is on private land and is well-known locally, there is the potential for amateur excavation. Potential natural impacts are burrowing by rodents and erosion from an adjacent arroyo.

**Las Ruedas:** The present condition of the site is not known; however, as with the other sites, there is potential for landowner modification of the site, and amateur excavation.

### **Special-Interest Concerns**

The Pueblo of Jemez is the only traditionally-associated group that submitted comments (see Appendix B). No other special-interest concerns are known at this time; concerns may surface as the ongoing consultation process that has been initiated with these groups continues.

### **Size/Configuration**

In the case of the two archeological sites, more research is needed to determine the presence or absence of significant related cultural remains in the vicinity of the pueblo ruins. If such remains are present, protection of a larger area than the ruin itself may be necessary for long-term preservation of all significant resources. At Hobson-Dressler, approximately 2.5 to 3 acres would be sufficient to encompass the site (ruins and any related material); and at Rowe, about 6 to 8 acres would be sufficient. The Las Ruedas Site is estimated to cover approximately 20 acres.

If added to the boundary, all three would be small, noncontiguous areas. Although managing non-contiguous sites is feasible, it is more difficult than managing adjacent additions, because immediately surrounding areas in private or public ownership may be managed under different priorities and principles.

### **Park Operations**

Although the sites are within manageable distance from the existing park headquarters (within approximately 5 miles), addition of any of these sites to the park would increase the existing strain on park staff and resources. The equivalent of one additional full-time ranger position would be necessary to provide staff time for daily patrols if all three were added to the park.

## **Development**

Although some on-site staff presence would be needed for protection, no on-site permanent developments would be necessary to enable these sites to be managed as research sites.

## **Summary**

At this time, most of the Hobson-Dressler Site is feasible for addition to the park, but the other two sites are not, given present landowner position. If ownership position changed, these two would also be feasible.

## V. OPTIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

### 1. NO ACTION.

Existing conditions would continue; that is, the sites would remain in private ownership, with no outside agency involvement.

### 2. DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, OR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

The sites would remain in private ownership, and be nominated for National Historic Landmark status or National Register listing. If the sites qualified, and if landowners concurred, the sites could be designated. If landowners did not concur, the sites could be evaluated and nominated, but not designated (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, 1990). If the sites were designated, landowners would be invited to install a plaque provided by the National Park Service. Nothing would be required of landowners except cooperation with annual monitoring of site condition.

### 3. PURCHASE, AND LONG-TERM OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, BY A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION OR NON-FEDERAL AGENCY (SUCH AS THE ARCHEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY).

#### Hobson-Dressler

Approximately 3 acres of one private parcel would be purchased; and part--the area where the site is located only, which amounts to approximately 2 acres--of the parcel that is presently on the market would be purchased.

#### Rowe

If the present landowner position changed, approximately 10 acres would be purchased.



## Las Ruedas

If the present landowner position changed, approximately 60 acres would be purchased.

In all three cases, the approximate acreages encompass the actual sites and the immediate setting. An acreage larger than the actual site would be needed in order to include the immediate setting; related resources unknown at this time; and space for access, circulation, and research activities.

4. **PURCHASE BY THE UNITED STATES FOR ADMINISTRATION BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AS RESEARCH SITE(S) WITHIN PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (PURCHASE FROM EITHER ORIGINAL LANDOWNERS OR FROM A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT PURCHASED FROM THE ORIGINAL LANDOWNERS).**

As in option 3, the landowner position on sale would need to change for this option to be feasible for Rowe and Las Ruedas. This option may require legislation to authorize National Park Service acquisition outside the established park boundary. Areas purchased would be the same as in option 3.

5. **A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT TO BE DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE LANDOWNER(S) AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.**

Under the agreement, the National Park Service would provide technical assistance (for example, stabilization), and the landowner(s) would agree to certain preservation standards (for example, professional involvement in any excavation). This option assumes nomination of the site(s) to the National Register or National Historic Landmark program.

## VI. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF OPTIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

### INTRODUCTION

The following questions will be used to evaluate the different options:

1. What are the impacts to cultural resources, and how well are resources protected for their scientific value?
2. What are the impacts to landowners and the local community?
3. What are the impacts to American Indian and Hispanic communities with traditional ties to the site(s)?
4. How much public-use benefit is likely?
5. How would the cultural landscape or viewshed directly around the sites be impacted?

The following apply to all options: No prime or unique farmlands, floodplains, threatened and endangered species, wetlands and riparian areas, wild and scenic rivers, or wilderness would be affected by any of the options. Air quality would not be affected. At this time, no hazardous wastes are known to be in the area of the sites. National Park Service policies require a potential hazardous substances survey as part of the site evaluation process if any sites were to be considered for acquisition. Some indirect impact to water quality is possible in all options if any road construction activities cause erosion of soil into drainages. No developments requiring access for the disabled would be involved, and specific arrangements would need to be made for any disabled persons involved in research. If any sites were added to the park, additional staff time would be required for year-round daily security patrols (approximately one additional full-time ranger position if all three sites were added).

## OPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES

### Option 1: No action.

- A. The possibility of development (for example, residential-construction-related) activities and amateur excavation may result in impact to resources.
- B. No impacts to landowners or local communities are foreseen.
- C. The Pueblo of Jemez, one traditionally associated group, has expressed a preference for Option 4. Federal ownership would ensure American Indian access for religious purposes more than private or other non-federal ownership. To date, no other traditionally-associated groups have expressed a preference; however, an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Study, programmed to begin in the Fall of 1992, may uncover other ethnic groups who may need to be involved in consultation. Ongoing consultation with any such identified groups may surface additional concerns regarding the three sites addressed in this Special Sites Study.
- D. Since the sites would not be available for public use and enjoyment or research, there would be no benefit to the public through interpretive programs.
- E. The cultural landscape directly around the sites may be impacted by further residential or other developments.

### Option 2: National Register listing or National Historic Landmark designation.

- A. Increased recognition of the site(s), the monitoring program, and the possibility of federal assistance for preservation may increase long-term resource protection.
- B. The site(s) would not be designated without landowner consent (although they could be evaluated and nominated). Landowner(s) may benefit from federal preservation assistance, and would

be required to coordinate with the National Park Service on site monitoring.

- C. The Pueblo of Jemez, one traditionally associated group, has expressed a preference for Option 4. Federal ownership would ensure American Indian access for religious purposes more than private or other non-federal ownership. To date, no other traditionally-associated groups have expressed a preference; however, an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Study, programmed to begin in the Fall of 1992, may uncover other ethnic groups who may need to be involved in consultation. Ongoing consultation with any such identified groups may surface additional concerns regarding the three sites addressed in this Special Sites Study.
- D. Since the site would not necessarily be available for public use and enjoyment or research, there would be no benefit to the public through interpretive programs.
- E. The cultural landscape around the site(s) would be better protected in the long term due to monitoring requirements.

**Option 3: Purchase and long-term management of site(s) by a non-profit organization or non-federal agency.**

- A. These sites would be better preserved in the long term because they would be owned by an organization or agency specifically charged with public land management and resource protection.
- B. Landowner(s) would be affected by the sale, and the local community may be affected by the change in the area tax-base.
- C. The Pueblo of Jemez, one traditionally associated group, has expressed a preference for Option 4. Federal ownership would ensure American Indian access for religious purposes more than private or other non-federal ownership. To date, no other traditionally-associated groups have expressed a preference; however, an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Study, programmed to begin in the Fall of 1992, may uncover other ethnic groups who may need to be involved in

consultation. Ongoing consultation with any such identified groups may surface additional concerns regarding the three sites addressed in this Special Sites Study.

- D. Benefit to the public would depend on the site management and research activity under the managing entity.
- E. The cultural landscape immediately around the site(s) would be better preserved in the long term.

**Option 4: Purchase of site(s) by the United States for administration by the National Park Service as (a) research site(s).**

- A. Due to ownership by an agency specifically charged with resource preservation, the site(s) would be better protected in the long term. As research-only sites, public visitation would be restricted, so minimal impact from public visitation would be expected.
- B. Effects on landowner(s) and the local community would be the same as in option 3, except that there may be some park visitors who try to access the site because they are not aware that it is a research-only site.
- C. The Pueblo of Jemez, one traditionally associated group, has expressed a preference for Option 4. Federal ownership would ensure American Indian access for religious purposes more than private or other non-federal ownership. To date, no other traditionally-associated groups have expressed a preference; however, an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Study, programmed to begin in the Fall of 1992, may uncover other ethnic groups who may need to be involved in consultation. Ongoing consultation with any such identified groups may surface additional concerns regarding the three sites addressed in this Special Sites Study.
- D. Due to management by the National Park Service--an agency mandated to provide opportunities for public use and enjoyment--research could contribute to the park's interpretive program. This

would be done in consultation with associated American Indian and Hispanic groups to ensure sensitivity to their concerns. Because the sites would be for research only, there would still be no general public access.

- E. The cultural landscape immediately around the site(s) would be protected.

**Option 5: Cooperative agreement.**

- A. Resources would be better protected than in options 1 and 2, but not as well protected as in options 3 and 4.
- B. Landowner(s) would retain title to the part of their property where the site is located, and would agree to certain conditions in accordance with the agreement. No impacts to the local community are foreseen.
- C. The Pueblo of Jemez, one traditionally associated group, has expressed a preference for Option 4. To date, no other traditionally-associated groups have expressed a preference; however, an Ethnographic Overview and Assessment Study, programmed to begin in the Fall of 1992, may uncover other ethnic groups who may need to be involved in consultation. Ongoing consultation with any such identified groups may surface additional concerns regarding the three sites addressed in this Special Sites Study
- D. Benefit to the public would depend on the amount of research conducted and integrated into interpretive programs.
- E. The cultural landscape immediately around the site(s) may be better protected than in options 1 and 2.

VII. APPENDIXES



Public Law 89-54  
89th Congress, H. R. 3165  
June 28, 1965

**An Act**

79 STAT. 195.

To authorize the establishment of the Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in order to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archeological importance, the Secretary of the Interior may accept on behalf of the United States the donation of approximately three hundred and forty-two acres of land, or interests therein, including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo near Pecos, New Mexico, for administration as the Pecos National Monument.

Pecos National Monument, N. Mex. Establishment.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall administer, protect, and develop the national monument in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$500,000, as are required for construction of facilities and excavation and stabilization of the ruins in the Pecos National Monument under this Act.

Appropriation.

Approved June 28, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 234 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).  
SENATE REPORT No. 321 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):  
Apr. 26: Considered and passed House.  
June 16: Considered and passed Senate.



time to time, meet with persons concerned with Indian history and historic preservation, and with other interested persons.

(f) The Commission may make such bylaws, rules, and regulations as it considers necessary to carry out its functions under this title. Section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(g) The Commission shall advise the Secretary on the management and development of the monument, and on the preparation of the general management plan referred to in section 103(a). The Secretary, or his or her designee, shall from time to time, but at least semiannually, meet and consult with the Commission on matters relating to the management and development of the monument.

Termination  
date.

(h) The Commission shall cease to exist 10 years after the date of its first meeting.

#### SEC. 111. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Reports.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this title. The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, concurrently with the submission to Congress of the President's proposed budget for the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this title, and every 5 years thereafter, a report on the status of the agreement referred to in section 104(a), its associated costs, and any proposed alterations to the agreement.

### TITLE II—PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Conservation.  
16 USC 410rr.

Sec. 201. The purpose of this title is—

(1) to recognize the multitheme history, including the cultural interaction among diverse groups of people, of the Pecos area and its "gateway" role between the Great Plains and the Rio Grande Valley, and

(2) to provide for the preservation and interpretation of the cultural and natural resources of the Forked Lightning Ranch by establishing the Pecos National Historical Park.

Establishment.  
16 USC 410rr-1.

Sec. 202. (a) In order to enhance and preserve the existing Pecos National Monument and related nationally significant resources for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations there is hereby established the Pecos National Historical Park (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "park").

(b) The park shall include the existing Pecos National Monument and the area known as the Forked Lightning Ranch which surrounds the Pecos National Monument and shall consist of approximately 5,865 acres of the lands and interests in lands as generally depicted on the map entitled "Pecos National Historical Park Boundary Concept", numbered 430/80028 and dated March 1990. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") may from time to time make minor revisions in the boundary of the park in accordance with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 and following).

(c) The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other

purposes" approved June 28, 1965 (79 Stat. 195), is hereby repealed, and any funds available for purposes of the Pecos National Monument shall be available for purposes of the park.

Sec. 203. The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary may not acquire lands within the Forked Lightning Ranch as depicted on the map from the owner of record of such lands as of May 1, 1990, without the consent of such owner unless the Secretary determines that the lands are being used, or that there is an imminent threat that the lands will be used, for any purpose that is incompatible with the purposes of this Act.

Gifts and  
property.  
16 USC 410rr-2.

Sec. 204. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of this title and the provisions of law generally applicable to the administration of units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-7).

16 USC 410rr-3.

Sec. 205. Within 3 full fiscal years from the date funding is made available for the purposes of preparing a general management plan, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, a general management plan for the park consistent with the purposes of this title, including (but not limited to)—

16 USC 410rr-4.

(1) a general visitor use and interpretive program that fully considers the prehistoric and historic aspects of the national historical park including the "gateway theme" and early Spanish settlement of New Mexico;

(2) a statement on the number of visitors and types of public uses within the park which can be reasonably accommodated in accordance with the protection of its resources; and

(3) a general development plan for the park, including the estimated cost thereof.

Sec. 206. The Secretary, acting through the National Park Service, shall undertake a study of the Rowe Ruin, Arrowhead Pueblo, Hobson-Dressler Ruin, and Las Ruedas site for the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion in the park. The Secretary shall submit the study to the Congress within one year after the date of enactment of this title.

16 USC 410rr-5.

Sec. 207. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

Appropriation  
authorization.  
16 USC 410rr-6.

6 USC 410pp.

6 USC 410pp-1.

Public Law 101-536  
101st Congress

An Act

Nov. 8, 1990  
[H.R. 4090]

To authorize the establishment of the Glorieta National Battlefield in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

Pecos National  
Historical Park  
Expansion Act of  
1990.  
Historic  
preservation.  
16 USC 410rr  
note.  
16 USC 410rr-7  
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) the Civil War battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, fought on March 26-28, 1862, was a decisive battle of the Civil War in the Far West;

(2) the battle was significant because the Confederate defeat at Glorieta Pass resulted in the collapse of the Confederacy's plan to capture the riches and support of the West, thus largely ending the Civil War in the West; and

(3) the campsite and headquarters of the Union forces during the Battle of Glorieta are currently within the boundary of Pecos National Historical Park.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta and to enhance visitor understanding of the Civil War and the Far West by establishing a new unit of Pecos National Historical Park.

16 USC 410rr-7.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GLORIETA UNIT OF THE PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, there is hereby established the Glorieta Unit of the Pecos National Historical Park (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Glorieta Unit"). The Glorieta Unit shall be comprised of approximately 682 acres as generally depicted on the maps entitled "Glorieta Unit—Pecos National Historical Park", numbered 430-80,031, and dated July 1990. The boundary of Pecos National Historical Park, established by title II of Public Law 101-313 (104 Stat. 278), is hereby modified to include the Glorieta Unit.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Glorieta Unit to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, applicable provisions of title II of Public Law 101-313, and provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 U.S.C. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-7).

(c) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the Glorieta

Unit by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands may not be acquired for purposes of the Glorieta Unit without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the Glorieta Unit or on the management of the Glorieta Unit.

(d) **TRANSFER.**—Lands identified on the maps referred to in subsection (a) as being within unit number 26 in the "Historic Zone" are hereby transferred from the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture to the administration of the Secretary of the Interior, to be managed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(e) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Secretary shall incorporate management direction for the Glorieta Unit into the general management plan for the Pecos National Historical Park, including the identification of routes of travel associated with the Battle of Glorieta.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved November 8, 1990.

---

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4090:**

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 101-828 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):

Oct. 10, considered and passed House.

Oct. 24, considered and passed Senate.

○

## B: CONSULTATIONS/PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

An ongoing consultation process was initiated with the individuals and groups listed below, and this process continued throughout the completion of the study. Landowners on whose property the sites are located were invited to meet with the study team to discuss future management options before the draft study was completed. Two meetings were held. These same landowners, and landowners with properties directly adjacent, received copies of the draft study for their review and comment.

Letters were sent to the American Indian and community groups listed below as the draft plan was being developed, informing them that the study was underway and inviting them to express any concerns they might have about possible future management options for the sites. No response to these initial letters was received. A general information notice on the study was posted in the communities of Pecos and Rowe. All the following groups received copies of the draft study for their review and comment.

Landowners  
New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office  
The Archeological Conservancy  
Jemez Pueblo  
Pueblo of Cochiti  
Jicarilla Apache Tribe  
Pueblo of Santo Domingo  
Mescalero Apache Tribe  
Comanche Tribal Business Committee  
Kiowa Business Committee  
All Indian Pueblo Council, Inc.  
Town of Pecos  
Town of Rowe

In addition, the general public was notified of the availability of the draft study for review through a press release.

Received were a total of one letter--from the Pueblo of Jemez-- and one phone inquiry. The Pueblo of Jemez supports Option 4, acquisition of sites by the federal government, because they feel that this option would provide the best protection for the two prehistoric sites, which are of high significance to the Pecos descendants living at the Pueblo of Jemez. The phone inquiry was from an adjacent landowner to the superintendent, requesting information on the study.

C: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK CRITERIA  
(REF. 36 CFR 65)

36 CFR Ch. I (7-1-90 Edition)  
National Park Service, Interior

PART 65—NATIONAL HISTORIC  
LANDMARKS PROGRAM

- Sec.  
65.1 Purpose and authority.  
65.2 Effects of designation.  
65.3 Definitions.  
65.4 National Historic Landmark Criteria.  
65.5 Designation of National Historic Landmarks.  
65.6 Recognition of National Historic Landmarks.  
Sec.  
65.7 Monitoring National Historic Landmarks.  
65.8 Alteration of National Historic Landmark Boundaries.  
65.9 Withdrawal of National Historic Landmark Designation.  
65.10 Appeals for designation.
- AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.  
SOURCE: 48 FR 4655, Feb. 2, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 65.4 National Historic Landmark Criteria.

The criteria applied to evaluate properties for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks or possible determination of eligibility for National Historic Landmark designation are listed below. These criteria shall be used by NPS in the preparation, review and evaluation of National Historic Landmark studies. They shall be used by the Advisory Board in reviewing National Historic Landmark studies and preparing recommendations to the Secretary. Properties shall be designated National Historic Landmarks only if they are nationally significant. Although assessments of national significance should reflect both public perceptions and professional judgments, the evaluations of properties being considered for landmark designation are undertaken by professionals, including historians, architectural historians, archeologists and anthropologists familiar with the broad range of the nation's resources and historical themes. The criteria applied by these specialists to potential landmarks do not define significance nor set a rigid standard for quality. Rather, the criteria establish the qualitative framework in which a comparative professional analysis of national significance can occur. The final decision on whether a property possesses national significance is made by the Secretary on the basis of documentation including the comments and recommendations of the public who participate in the designation process.

(a) Specific Criteria of National Significance: The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- (1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
- (2) That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
- (3) That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
- (4) That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that repre-

sent a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(5) That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

(6) That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

(b) Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not eligible for designation. Such properties, however, will qualify if they fall within the following categories:

(1) A religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(2) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or

(3) A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or

(4) A birthplace, grave or burial if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building or structure directly associated with the productive life of that person exists; or

(5) A cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or from an exceptionally significant event; or

(6) A reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or

(7) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or

(8) A property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

D:    **ARROWHEAD PUEBLO**

Arrowhead Ruin is situated on the southern end of a small mesa, overlooking Glorieta Creek. The area is covered by piñon trees, and is bounded on three sides by a rocky escarpment. It is likely that a number of rooms were built against this cliff. Up on top are the remains of a stone pueblo. About 100 rooms forming blocks define all four sides of a single plaza, but there are other wings comprised of additional rooms that may delineate other living areas or plazas. Trash deposits and piles of excavated soil are spread across the site area.

Much of the site has been excavated, starting in the 1930s. Exposed rooms have deteriorated, and resource integrity has been severely compromised. Only about a third remains untouched. This site is also well-known, and probably attracts visits by local residents; however, there is little evidence of recent amateur excavation. The site is within the boundary of the Glorieta Unit, but it is still in private ownership. Future management of the site will be addressed in the land protection plan and general management plan for the entire park.

E: REFERENCES

- Cordell, Linda S.  
1987. "Rowe Ruin Project: Preliminary Report." Manuscript submitted to the National Science Foundation. Includes appended reports.
- Guthe, Carl E.  
1917. "The Pueblo Ruin at Rowe, New Mexico." El Palacio 4:33-39.
- Hewett, Edgar L.  
1904. "Studies in the Extinct Pueblo of Pecos". American Anthropologist 6:426-439.
- Holden, Jane.  
1955. "A Preliminary Report on Arrowhead Ruin". El Palacio 62:102-119.
- Kessell, John.  
1987. Kiva, Cross and Crown. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- Kidder, Alfred V.  
1958. Pecos, New Mexico: Archaeological Notes. Papers of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology 5:49-51. Andover, Massachusetts: Phillips Academy.
- Lange, Charles H., and Carroll L. Riley.  
1966. The Southwestern Journals of Adolph F. Bandelier, 1880-1882. Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press and School of American Research.  
  
1970. The Southwestern Journals of Adolph F. Bandelier, 1883-1884. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press.
- Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology.  
Files.
- U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.  
1990. Code of Federal Regulations, 36, Part 65. Washington, D.C.: National Historic Landmark Program.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.  
1983. The National Register of Historic Places. Informational brochure. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.



**F: PREPARERS**

**Study Team**

**Jill Cowley** - Landscape Architect, Branch of Planning, Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Planning, Southwest Regional Office (SWRO); Team Coordinator

**Linda Stoll** - Superintendent, Pecos National Historical Park; park representative for study

**Ann Rasor** - Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, Pecos National Historical Park

**Larry Nordby** - Chief, Branch of Cultural Research, Division of Anthropology, SWRO

**Jake Ivey** - Historical Archeologist, Division of History, SWRO

**Ken Kasper** - Review Appraiser, Division of Land Resources, SWRO

**Dan Murphy** - Interpretive Specialist, Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services, SWRO (now retired)

**Jane Harvey** - Writer/Editor, Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Planning, SWRO

**Jan Garrett** - Visual Information Specialist, Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Planning, SWRO

**Consultants**

**Doug Faris** - Assistant Regional Director, Planning, SWRO

**Joan Mitchell** - Chief, Branch of Planning, Office of the Assistant Regional Director, Planning, SWRO

**Dr. Milford Fletcher** - Chief, Division of Natural Resources, SWRO

**Ed Natay** - Chief, American Indian Programs, SWRO

**Joe Sovick** - Chief, Division of Environmental Compliance, SWRO

**Virginia Salazar** - Chief, Division of Curation, SWRO

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering the wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources, and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all of our people. The Department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands, and by promoting citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. Administration.