

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Petroglyph Hill

Other names/site number: LA 148959

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: [REDACTED]

City or town: Galisteo State: NM County: Santa Fe

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C X D

<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>Dr. Jeff Pappas, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture: work of art

Religion: ceremonial site

Agricultural Subsistence: animal facility

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape: conservation area

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: rock art site

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Petroglyph Hill/LA 148959 refers to a major rock art site in the western Galisteo Basin that is an excellent example of the associated property type “ethnographic landscape” as identified in the *Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes of the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico* Multiple Property Documentation Form (Figures 1-3) (Stewart 2013). Covering two prominent volcanic summits that overlook the western Galisteo Basin, the site contains some 2,000 petroglyphs, a light pre-contact ceramic and lithic artifact scatter (Photo 1), and post-contact period petroglyphs and livestock-related structures. Many of the site’s petroglyphs date to the Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325), and late Territorial to early Statehood period (post 1886- to 1940). Some images, located primarily in one part of the site, are much earlier in age and are classifiable as Archaic (5,500 B.C. to A.D. 200), while other pre-contact pueblo images are consistent with the Classic period (A.D. 1325 to 1600) styles (Photos 2-13). Later, historic features include 40-percent of the total petroglyphs recorded, two hearths, likely corral fragments, a rock pile, and a depression that may have served as a watering tank for livestock (Photo 14) (Munson 2008). Evidence of human use of the site began sometime during the Archaic period, but the site principally represents Coalition through Classic period ancestral

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Puebloan ceremonial use of the landscape, likely by neighboring Burnt Corn Pueblo inhabitants and others of the greater Galisteo Basin (Munson 2011:121). Subsequently the Jicarilla Apache and later Hispanics and Euro-Americans used the area for sheep herding and cattle ranching (Head 2008; Head and Munson 2007; Munson 2005a, 2005c, 2008). The site's location on private land until recently, now owned by Santa Fe County with restricted access, has resulted in its well-preserved condition (Munson 2008). Descendant groups continue to maintain traditional ties with Petroglyph Hill (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-9).

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### Narrative Description

Perched on a prominent volcanic outcrop, Petroglyph Hill/LA 148959 has some 2,000 pecked images that may span thousands of years, but most were made during the Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325) by ancestral Puebloan peoples when the nearby settlement of Burnt Corn Pueblo was occupied, and from the late 19<sup>th</sup> through early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries by ranchers and homesteaders (Head and Munson 2007; Munson 2005c; Snead and Allen 2010). The site sits at an elevation of 1,914 m (6,280 ft) and contains 1,865 recorded petroglyphs scattered across two summits of gray rhyolite joined by a low saddle, with steeper slopes to the south (Photo 1). The hill tops are divided by natural joints into squared-off blocks, surrounded by a sparse piñon and juniper woodland with adjacent grassland. Expansive views from the summit of Petroglyph Hill include Burnt Corn Pueblo, the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Cerrillos Hills, and the Ortiz Mountains (Head 2008).

The petroglyphs are largely located on exposed bedrock faces immediately below the summits on the steep west/southwest slopes. Some 80-percent of the petroglyphs are concentrated on the western summit, with its larger boulders and more exposed faces. The smaller, eastern summit contains fewer and smaller petroglyphs (Munson 2005a, 2005c). The petroglyphs are found on the crests and southern faces of both summits, and on the western faces of the west summit, generally on all suitable locations with broad views. Boulders along the southern and western talus slopes contain a scattering of pre-contact petroglyph panels (Head 2008). Based on analysis of subject, style, degree of re-patination, and super positioning, the majority of petroglyphs at Petroglyph Hill are pre-contact and were made by pecking with a stone tool (Photos 2-13). Post-contact examples constitute 40-percent of the images and were made by pecking, gouging, or scratching with a metal tool (Photo 14) (Munson 2008). Almost all of the petroglyph panels (93-percent) are smaller than 1 sq m (3.3 sq ft), and nearly all have five or less elements per panel. Unlike the petroglyphs of El Crestón/Comanche Gap in the southeastern Galisteo Basin, which are very large and visible from a distance, those at Petroglyph Hill are only visible up-close, though the hills are generally visible across the western basin (Photo 4). The Archaic period panel is located on the western summit (Head 2008:225; Snead 2008).

Only three-percent of the rock art recorded at Petroglyph Hill, a total of ten petroglyphs, are classified as Archaic (Photo 3). These elements are heavily repatinated to a dark brown, or are nearly completely repatinated (Dorn 1990; Munson 2008; Schaafsma 1992). They are primarily located on one rock panel and most of these elements are moderately to deeply pecked with thick

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lines and are primarily geometric, including circles, zigzags, and curvilinear lines characteristic of the Archaic period (Munson 2008; Turpin 2001).

Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325) petroglyphs are well represented by images of deer, deer tracks, and hunters, but at times can be difficult to distinguish from the later Classic period Rio Grande Style (Schaafsma 1989). In general, petroglyphs from the Coalition period are less stylized, less decorative, and at Petroglyph Hill include images of deer, mountain sheep, lizards, birds, fish, stick figures and flute players, human and animal tracks, and abstract designs (Photos 3, 6-7, 10-13). Petroglyphs in the more richly detailed Rio Grande Style (A.D. 1300-1600) include macaws and horned serpents, but at Petroglyph Hill are generally less complex than elsewhere in the region (Photo 8). The characteristic four-pointed stars, shields, shield-bearers, and masked figures that are recorded at other Classic period sites in the basin such as Comanche Gap/El Crestón are largely absent at Petroglyph Hill (Brody 2007; Munson 2011; Schaafsma 1992). An unusual feature of some of the petroglyphs at the site is a sparse pattern of pecking used to produce a dotted pattern, as if the images were laid out but not completed, suggesting the elements may have been made during repeated visits to the site (Head 2008; Munson 2008). A large-scale, labor-intensive image of a bear is located on the cliffs of the west hill (Photo 13) (Munson 2008).

Petroglyph Hill appears to have been most heavily utilized during the Coalition period (ca. A.D. 1200-1325), with minor use of the site in the following Classic period (ca. A.D. 1325-1550) compared to other prominent petroglyph sites in the Galisteo Basin (Head and Munson 2007). About 3 km (1.9 mi) to the northwest is a Coalition period (13<sup>th</sup> century) settlement known as Burnt Corn Pueblo (LA 359), for which Petroglyph Hill was surely an important ceremonial site (Head and Munson 2007; Munson 2011; Snead 2008; Snead and Allen 2010). The site is comparable to La Cienega and La Cieneguilla Petroglyph sites to the north overlooking the Santa Fe River, although Petroglyph Hill is unique in its predominant pre-Classic use.

A light ceramic and lithic artifact scatter was identified on the smaller, eastern hill, including Santa Fe and Wiyo Black-on-white ceramic types, as well as Rio Grande Glazewares A through C (Munson 2005a). Lithic artifacts recorded on the eastern hill include five projectile points, biface fragments, two turquoise chips, a core, and a variety of flakes, flake fragments, and debitage in a range of material types. A single mano fragment, five boulder and three bedrock grinding slicks were recorded ranging from 20 by 20 cm (8 by 8 in) to 70 by 130 cm (28 by 51 in) in size, which likely date to the pre-contact period (Munson 2005a, 2008).

Post-contact period petroglyphs constitute forty-percent of all those recorded at Petroglyph Hill, and show evidence of having been made with at least two different metal tools. The most common tool used appears to have been a type of chisel, which left a series of short, heavy lines, usually parallel, with a choppy appearance. Engraving was a technique that predominated in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, whereby a sharp knife or other metal tool was drawn along the stone using a small zigzag motion (Munson 2008). Scratching was an equally common technique, made with either a sharp stone or metal tool. From 1886 to the 1950s, repeated visitors produced a variety of images such as Spanish and English inscriptions, a windmill, brands, five-pointed stars, hearts,

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a house, potted plants, and horses, among others (Photo 14). Written inscriptions include signatures, phrases, and dates from 1886 to 1998, with repeated visits by named individuals from the late 1920s to the late 1930s when local ranchers and homesteaders frequently visited the site. From the 1960s on, inscriptions are more expediently made and tend to cover older rock art, recently recorded as graffiti (Munson 2008).

Features dating from the post-contact period include numerous undefined rock alignments and rock piles with adjacent cleared areas and stacked wall segments, presumably used to pen livestock; wood and wire fencing; a water tank; and two hearths (Munson 2008). The stacked-stone features take the form of flat, cleared areas encircled but not completely enclosed by roughly laid stone walls. One area is approximately 3.5 m (11.5 ft) in diameter, another is about 3.2 by 2.7 m (10.5 by 9 ft), and a third consists of a rough wall about 1.6 m (5.2 ft) long and 65 cm (25.6 in) high (Munson 2008). Wooden fencing consists of a machine-sawn post wrapped in 2 mm diameter wire with an adjacent wire-wrapped boulder that is currently propped up in a rock pile at the top of the western summit. A shallow depression has been excavated into the northwest slope of the larger hill, with rocks placed to the side, creating a shallow basin or possible water tank for livestock (Munson 2008). Two hearths of local cobbles were identified, one with evidence of recent use (Head 2008; Munson 2008).

#### Period of Occupation and Archaeological Culture

The petroglyphs that constitute Petroglyph Hill are all dated with relative methods based on style, superposition, subject matter, technique, and degree of relative patination (Head 2008; Munson 2008, 2011). They are all produced on a pale gray rhyolite that over time is covered with a semi-glossy, dark brownish-black desert varnish (Dorn 1990). Images are created by pecking into the varnish, which grows back at a relatively constant rate (that also depends on weather conditions, exposure, and other factors). Archaic period (5,500 B.C. to 200 A.D.) images are characteristically geometric and non-representational, and are heavily repatinated (Dorn 1990; Munson 2008; Turpin 2001). Most of the site's petroglyphs are lightly or moderately repatinated (Munson 2008).

A relatively high density of Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325) petroglyphs and a lesser number of the distinctive Rio Grande Style petroglyphs of the Classic period (A.D. 1325-1600) have been documented across the site, as well as post-contact period elements, which make up 40-percent of the images recorded, identified based on their content, lack of repatination, and by their having been made with a metal tool (Munson 2008). Based on petroglyph analysis, the site saw the heaviest use during the Coalition period when neighboring Burnt Corn Pueblo was occupied, with less but continued use through the Classic and the early post-contact periods, with continued visitation by local residents and native peoples (Munson 2005c). The presence of Santa Fe Black-on-white and probably Wiyo Black-on-white ceramic sherds indicate use between the A.D. 1200s and 1350, and Classic period sherds of Rio Grande Glazeware Types A through C suggest Classic period use from A.D. 1325 to 1600 (Munson 2008).

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Ohkay Owingeh (Tewa) and Jicarilla Apache tribal representatives have indicated traditional connections to the site (Kelley and O'Meara 2011). Ohkay Owingeh maintains oral history about how their people periodically passed through the area on religious pilgrimages and on plant-collecting, trading, and hunting expeditions for centuries. The Winter Clan in particular passed through the area on buffalo and antelope hunting trips, as this clan is traditionally responsible for hunting. They note that similar petroglyph images are found at Black Mesa near their pueblo (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-9).

Jicarilla Apache state that small bands of Apaches would travel through the area on hunting, trading, and warfare expeditions – particularly against the Comanche (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-54): "...The Jicarillas hunted and traded here, especially because of all the Pueblo people here. We came to fight the Comanche most of all. There might be songs. But stories are all that is left. Mostly war stories about confrontations with other tribes."

Hispanic and Euro-American use of the site appears to date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> through early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (ca. 1886-1940) for ranching (Head and Munson 2007).

#### Natural and Cultural Disturbance and Site Integrity

The site is in stable condition and an estimated 85-percent intact, although it faces increasing threats from public visitation and resultant erosion that can damage rock art (Munson 2005a, 2008). Erosion has resulted in 16-percent of the rock art panels with moderate or severe breakage, 14-percent showing spalling of the surface, and 22-percent with moderate or heavy damage from abrasion. Defacement of several rock art panels is apparent in some areas, as well as an attempted theft resulting in panel breakage. Most of the site's vandalism is concentrated along the informal visitor's trail and on the most prominent outcrops directly below (Munson 2008).

Despite some erosion and site vandalism, overall Petroglyph Hill has high integrity of setting, feeling, and association, surrounded by relatively undeveloped land and a nearly pristine view shed toward Burnt Corn Pueblo, with little modern intrusion. The site retains its original design and very strong sense of workmanship. Recognizing the site's significance and potential threats to it from residential development and vandalism, in 2000 Santa Fe County's Open Space and Trails Division purchased the site and more than 486 ha (1,200 ac) of surrounding countryside (Munson 2008). The county is creating a long-term management plan for the property to address site security, erosion control, public/professional/Native American access, professional research, and public education.

#### Previous Research

Petroglyph Hill was systematically recorded between 2004 and 2006 when George Mason University undertook a survey of the site and approximately 486 ha (1200 ac) of surrounding land, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and conducted for Santa Fe County (Snead 2010). Recording of the Petroglyph Hill site was directed by Marit Munson of Trent University,



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Peterborough, Ontario. Munson and a small crew of archaeologists and trained volunteers recorded the site using standard recording procedures that emphasize dating and context-related information (Munson 2002, 2005a). The site was mapped using a hand-held GPS unit to pinpoint each locale and isolated panel, with detailed tape and compass maps of each locale to show panel locations and features (Munson 2005a). Ninety-percent of the images were drawn, and other detailed information pertinent to relative dating methods was also recorded, such as overlap of images (super positioning), degree of patination, subject matter, and technique used (Munson 2002, 2005a, 2011).

Between 2007 and 2008, as part of the Office of Archaeological Studies/NM Department of Cultural Affairs' Galisteo Basin Sites Assessments project, Petroglyph Hill was assessed and boundaries re-drawn based on the extent of cultural features and artifacts (Head 2008:211-234; Munson 2008; Toll and Badner 2008). Kelley and O'Meara of Parametrix conducted an ethnographic study of the greater Galisteo Basin for the Bureau of Land Management between 2009 and 2010 (Kelley and O'Meara 2011).

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Archaeology: Prehistoric, Historic

Ethnic Heritage: Native American, Hispanic

Religion

Agriculture

Art

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

5,500 B.C.-A.D. 200

A.D. 1200-1325

A.D. 1886-1940

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

Ancestral Puebloan

Puebloan

Jicarilla Apache

Hispanic

Euro-American

**Architect/Builder**

NA

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### **Period of Significance (justification)**

Petroglyph Hill includes three periods of significance that represent distinct periods of occupation. Evidence of human use of the site began during the Archaic period (5,500 B.C.-A.D. 200), but the site principally represents Coalition through Classic period (A.D. 1200-1550) ancestral Puebloan ceremonial use of the landscape, likely by neighboring Burnt Corn Pueblo inhabitants and others of the greater Galisteo Basin. A small percentage of Archaic (5,500 B.C.-A.D. 200) and Classic period (A.D. 1325-1550) petroglyphs are identified across the site. Ceramic and lithic artifacts indicate a Coalition through post-contact period use of the site by native peoples (Munson 2008). Subsequently, Jicarilla Apache and later Hispanics and Euro-Americans used the area for sheep herding and cattle ranching, creating a large quantity of post-contact inscriptions and ranching-related features (1886 to 1940) (Head 2008; Head and Munson 2007; Munson 2005a, 2005c, 2008). The descendants of the ancestral Puebloans, Hispanics, and Euro-Americans that created the site's petroglyphs reside in the surrounding region and, where possible, continue their traditional visitation of Petroglyph Hill today (Head and Munson 2007; Munson 2008; Kelley and O'Meara 2011).

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Petroglyph Hill, a major petroglyph site overlooking the western Galisteo Basin, comprises two prominent rocky summits on which nearly two-thousand petroglyphs are pecked, with use predominantly dated to the Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325) by ancestral Puebloans and during the post-contact period from the late Territorial through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (1886-1940) by Jicarilla Apache, Pueblo, Hispanic, and Euro-American groups. A small percentage of the petroglyphs date as early as the Archaic (5,500 B.C.-A.D. 200), and some appear to have been made during the Classic period (A.D. 1325-1600) (Head and Munson 2007; Snead 2001, 2008). The greatest density of petroglyphs appear to date to the Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325) during an important time of migration and transformation when nearby Burnt Corn Pueblo was established and other settlements began appearing in the region (Munson 2011; Snead and Allen 2010). Together with post-contact Hispanic and Euro-American ranching features, Petroglyph Hill represents the "ethnographic landscape" associated property type as identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes of the Greater Basin, North-Central NM*; and the historic contexts Ancestral Puebloan Coalescent Farming Communities: Coalition Period (A.D. 1200-1325) and Descendent Native American, Hispanic, and Euro-American Communities, A.D. 1800-1940 (1880-1940) (Stewart 2013). This ceremonial site represents millennia of native, and later Hispanic and Euro-American use, and is visible across the greater Galisteo Basin, highlighting its importance as a topographic and religious landmark for local and regional Puebloan and Jicarilla Apache communities, who maintain traditional ties with the site today (Kelley and O'Meara 2011; Snead 2008). Petroglyph Hill is eligible for listing at the national level under National Register Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of archaeology (prehistoric and historic archaeology), Native American and Hispanic ethnic heritage, religion, agriculture, and art.

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

Overlooking the western Galisteo Basin of north-central New Mexico, Petroglyph Hill contains nearly 2,000 petroglyphs in Archaic through recent period styles that span thousands of years, representing millennia of use as a ceremonial and topographic shrine (Munson 2008, 2011). The two prominent volcanic summits that make up the site contain a wide variety of images, etched in the gray south- and west-facing boulders with a broad view of the region's landforms and settlements. A particularly high density of petroglyphs are rendered in a Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325) petroglyph style that is less common in the greater Galisteo Basin and includes animal figures, tracks, and hunting scenes that precede the more prevalent and elaborate Rio Grande Style of the Classic period (Munson 2011). This earlier Coalition period style predominated during a time of settlement formation in the Galisteo Basin, when nearby Burnt Corn Pueblo was established and occupied, prior to the florescence of the following Classic period (Snead 2008; Snead and Allen 2010). Petroglyph research undertaken in the Galisteo Basin has primarily focused on the Classic period with its bold style, leaving Petroglyph Hill with great potential to provide further important insight into the little-studied earlier Archaic and Coalition periods; the nature of landscape use by ancestral Puebloan peoples during this critical time of migration and transformation; ancestral Puebloan origins; and Coalition period migration, colonization, settlement, and religion/worldview (Schaafsma 1992; Munson 2005c, 2011; Snead 2008).

The use of Petroglyph Hill appears to have increased during the establishment and occupation of nearby Burnt Corn Pueblo in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, and to decrease after the pueblo appears to have been destroyed in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, providing the potential to inform on changing landscape use by ancestral Puebloan peoples and on Coalition period worldview/religion, ceremonial traditions, and conflict in the area that may have occurred at this time (Snead 2008; Snead and Allen 2010). The imagery of the petroglyphs themselves, in combination with archaeological and ethnographic data, can inform about ancestral Puebloan belief systems, subsistence strategies, social relations and changes, and ceremonial practices (Harrington 1916; Lippard 2010; Munson 2011; Schaafsma 1992). Petroglyph Hill was clearly an important part of the pre-contact Burnt Corn Pueblo/ ceremonial landscape, with the pueblo's inhabitants and those of contemporaneous settlements nearby likely creating many of the images during the Coalition through Classic periods (A.D. 1200s to 1600) (Munson 2011; Snead and Allen 2010). Research regarding these images has great potential to inform on ancestral Puebloan colonization and settlement of the greater Galisteo Basin, Coalition and Classic period migration, social organization, worldview/religion, and interactions with contemporaneous groups (Munson 2008, 2011; Kelley and O'Meara 2011; Schaafsma 1992). Pre-contact grinding slicks found along the slopes of the landform were likely made by nearby Burnt Corn inhabitants, and have the potential to inform on Coalition through early Classic period ancestral Puebloan land use, subsistence, and ceremonial practices (Munson 2008).

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The Rio Grande Style petroglyph tradition of the northern Rio Grande and the associated Katsina religion have been the subject of increased research, providing greater insight into the ideological and religious practices of the pueblos (Lippard 2010; Munson 2011; Schaafsma 1992:2). The evolution of petroglyph style through time is especially apparent along Petroglyph Hill, making the site particularly relevant for understanding the development and nature of the Coalition period and subsequent transformation and florescence of the Rio Grande Style petroglyph tradition during the Classic period. Petroglyph Hill is unique in the area for its relative lack of large, graphic Rio Grande Style petroglyphs and for its density of earlier Coalition period and later historic period inscriptions, giving the site unique insight into these periods.

Post-contact period images that include names, dates, cattle brands, hearts, and other images, can inform on the chronology and the nature of homesteading and ranching during the late 19<sup>th</sup> through 21<sup>st</sup> centuries by Hispanic and Euro-American peoples. The use of different metal tools in the creation of petroglyphs of this period is indicated at the site, providing the potential to better understand and identify these period markings (Munson 2008).

Petroglyphs are part of the living Puebloan culture, considered the “nerve center of Pueblo culture, religion, and tradition” (Lippard 2010:81; Schaafsma 1992). Ethnographic study undertaken of the greater Galisteo Basin indicates that Puebloan and Jicarilla Apache peoples maintain traditional ties with the site and the surrounding landscape (Kelley and O’Meara 2011:3-9): Traditional knowledge persists among the Jicarilla Apache regarding the rock art found at Petroglyph Hill, with recent tribal representatives identifying a petroglyph by its Apache name and stating that it resembles one of their ceremonies (Kelley and O’Meara 2011:3-54).

Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo) continues a tradition of oral history about how their people periodically passed through the greater Galisteo Basin on religious pilgrimages, and on plant collecting, trading, and hunting expeditions for centuries (Kelley and O’Meara 2011). Jicarilla Apache representatives state that Petroglyph Hill figures in their oral history as a place of passing through on warring, hunting, trading, and gathering expeditions. Modern Pueblo and Jicarilla Apache peoples consider Petroglyph Hill a highly sacred location, and maintain their connection to the site and the surrounding area through oral histories and seasonal visitation (Kelley and O’Meara 2011).

GPS coordinates and other critical information for the site’s 2,000 petroglyphs, including drawings of nearly all the images, provide abundant data for researchers interested in comparing this site to others in the area and beyond (Munson 2008; Schaafsma 1992). Additionally, major strides have been made in efforts to directly date rock art which may see application in the greater Galisteo Basin in the near future (Dorn 1990; Schaafsma 2000).

#### National Register Eligibility

Petroglyph Hill is eligible for listing at the national and local levels of significance under National Register Criterion D in the area of archaeology (prehistoric and historic archaeology) due to information already obtained and the site’s tremendous potential to yield additional

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important information about the origins of ancestral Puebloan groups, native land use from Archaic through post-contact periods, Coalition through Classic period strategies and beliefs, Puebloan worldview and religion, and historic Hispanic and Euro-American ranching and land use practices from the late 19<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Petroglyph Hill is eligible for listing at the national and local levels of significance under National Register Criteria A and D in the areas of Native American and Hispanic ethnic heritage because the petroglyphs are considered part of the living Puebloan culture, religion, and tradition. Hispanics set up homesteads and ranched in the area. Puebloan and Jicarilla Apache peoples maintain traditional ties with the site and the surrounding lands. Important information could be yielded by focusing on how features within the site relate to one another and how these may have changed through time. When did ethnographic patterns first develop in the area? And what descendant groups maintain traditional connections with the area today?

Petroglyph Hill is eligible for listing at the national and local level of significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of religion, because the nearly 2,000 petroglyphs rendered in Archaic through recent period styles span thousands of years, representing the site's use as a ceremonial and topographic shrine for millenia. Research regarding these images has provided and holds great potential to further provide important information regarding Puebloan ancestry; Coalition through Classic period migration and settlement, worldview/religion, and ceremonial practices; Coalition period settlement and interactions with contemporaneous villages and Plains peoples in the greater Galisteo Basin.

Petroglyph Hill is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of agriculture because the site contains numerous features associated with late 19<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Hispanic and Euro-American homesteading and ranching practices, including evidence of livestock pens, wood-and wire-fencing, a water tank, and two hearths.

Petroglyph Hill is eligible for listing at the national level of significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of art because of the significant concentration of petroglyphs, nearly 2,000, and because they represent thousands of years of work and commitment to this one site, from the Archaic period through Ancestral Puebloan periods, and including post-contact petroglyphs. The images, pecked into the volcanic rock, represent excellent examples of each period of use. The Archaic images are highly stylized and clearly differentiated from the ancestral Puebloan petroglyphs, which depict elements of the natural world, including a wide range of animals and, during the later Classic period, an emphasis on the human form. Later, post-contact images include a windmill, cattle brands, names, initials, and other motifs (Photo 14). Petroglyph Hill represents one of the most significant concentrations of petroglyphs in New Mexico and the nation.

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Registration Requirements:

Petroglyph Hill meets the registration requirements as the property type ethnographic landscape in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico* because it is a geographically-defined space that has cultural, social, or religious meaning for certain living people based on their traditional beliefs and practices. In the greater Galisteo Basin, home to Tewa (Tano) and Keres-speaking Pueblo peoples since the 14<sup>th</sup> century, such landscapes are extensive and well-preserved, and have been identified by modern Pueblo, Apache, and Comanche peoples as traditional locations for gathering resources, performing ceremonies, or for other traditional cultural purposes; with knowledge of them and their uses handed down through the generations (Kelley and O'Meara 2011). The Petroglyph Hill landscape incorporates many components that derive their significance from the interrelationships among various cultural and natural resources such as landforms, water sources, minerals, plants, and animals. These various elements give the landscape meaning through association with a group's history, cultural identity, and traditions (Evans et al. 2001). Petroglyph Hill meets the registration requirements for an ethnographic landscape because of its specific location on a hill above the Galisteo floodplain, the significant concentration of ancestral Puebloan pictographs, and because several Native American groups continue to use the site as a traditional place for gathering materials and for holding ceremonies.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

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Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 137.2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)



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

The nominated property is indicated by a heavy black line on an attached map drawn to scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire Petroglyph Hill and the 2,000 petroglyphs associated with the property. The boundary appears as a polygon.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Tamara Jager Stewart/Principal Investigator; Graphics by Steven A. Koczan

organization: TAMARCH CRM Services

street & number: 2845 State Road 14 N

city or town: Madrid state: New Mexico zip: 87010

e-mail tamjstewart@yahoo.com

telephone: N/A

date: May 15, 2013

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**State Historic Preservation Office**

name/title: Steven Moffson / State and National Register Coordinator

organization: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

street & number: 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236

city or town: Santa Fe state: New Mexico zip: 87501

e-mail steven.moffson@state.nm.us

telephone: 505.476.04444

date: June 18, 2015

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill  
City or Vicinity: Galisteo vicinity  
County: Santa Fe State: NM  
Photographer: Terry Moody  
Date Photographed: April 13, 2013

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- 1 of 15. Petroglyph Hill. The larger of the two hills seen from the smaller hill, photographer facing south. Photo by rockartoregon <http://rockartoregon.com/petroglyph-hill-new-mexico>
- 2 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northeast.
- 3 of 15. Petroglyph Hill with Archaic period petroglyph, photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 15. Petroglyph Hill with likely Coalition period petroglyphs (ca. A.D. 1200-1325), photographer facing west.
- 5 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 6 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 8 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 10 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 13 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 15. Petroglyph Hill, photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 15. Petroglyph Hill with likely historic (early 20<sup>th</sup>–century) image, photographer facing northwest.

**MAP LOG:**

Map 1. Greater Galisteo Basin Archeological Sites (in Santa Fe, Sandoval, and Bernalillo counties). Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act General Management Plan, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 2012

Map 2. Northern Rio Grande Valley with Location of Sites Included in the *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes of the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central NM*. MPS and Location of Tribal Lands (Adapted from Parametrix and Bureau of Land Management).

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Map 3. Petroglyph Hill general location map.

Map 4. Petroglyph Hill USGS 7.5 minute map with National Register boundary.

Map 5. Petroglyph Hill with National Register boundary (Toll and Badner 2008)

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.