

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: Lamy Junction Archaeological District

Other names/site number: LA 27 [Lamy site, Lamy No. 5 (LA 362-368, LA 31774-31779, LA 112329)]

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: Lamy State: New Mexico 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C X D

<p>_____ Dr. Jeff Pappas, New Mexico States Historic Preservation Officer Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>20</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence

Industry/Processing/Extraction: quarry

Transportation: road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape: unoccupied land

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Adobe, 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.)

Summary Paragraph

Lamy Junction Archaeological District is a complex of nineteen Coalition-period (A.D. 1200-1325) puebloan residential sites and associated features. The district is located near the town of Lamy, fifteen miles south of the city of Santa Fe in Santa Fe County, New Mexico. Lamy Junction includes excellent examples of the associated property types “aggregated village site,” “residential site,” “agricultural site,” “non-structural site,” and “rural historic landscape” as identified in the *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico* Multiple Property Documentation Form (Stewart 2013). This large Coalition-period community consists of a series of ten-to-twenty room adobe-and-stone structures and a larger, multi-story structure with up to sixty rooms. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Associated features include a clay quarry, boulders with cupules (ground indentations) that may have served as shrines, and two earthen berms likely used to hold water for domestic and agricultural use. As many as four roads cross the site roughly north to south and east to west that represent roads between Lamy and Galisteo and Lamy and Clines Corners. This suggests that the area has served as a crossroads since at least the 19th century and possibly longer (Head 2008a, 2008b). Overall, the site is in fair to good condition, with predominantly low mounds and those of the largest structure rising to 2.5 m (8.2

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

ft) high. Based on past excavations and current observations, it is likely that intact, buried cultural deposits exist to a depth of at least 1.0 m (3.3 ft) (Head 2008b; Nelson 1915).

Narrative Description

Lamy Junction is a multi-structural adobe-and-stone settlement

[REDACTED]

Juniper woodland covers the area, with an understory of cholla, sage, and various grasses that include western wheatgrass and sideoat grama, coyote melon, prickly pear cactus, kochia, and broom snakeweed. The railroad grade is at least 2.4 m (8 ft) above the surrounding landscape. The current Galisteo Creek floodplain is located on the far side of the railroad grade. Soils consist of sandy and gravelly clay loams (Head 2008b; Legare 1995).

The nineteen structural units that comprise the Lamy Junction Archaeological District (LA 27, LA 362-368, LA 31774-31779, and the five adobe structural mounds (LA 112329) are constructed of adobe with some stone and, except for the largest structure (LA 27), average fewer than ten rooms and have no more than twenty rooms (figure 1, table 1). The largest residential structure, LA 27, stood two or three stories high and could have held sixty or more rooms (Head 2008a:13). Since Lamy Junction's early recording in the 1930s, these structural units have been assigned separate Laboratory of Anthropology (LA) numbers with the understanding that these individual "sites" constitute the larger Lamy Junction community.

LA 27 lies roughly in the center of the complex. This structure has been referred to as "Lamy Pueblo" (Nelson 1915), a name erroneously applied to nearby Manzanares Pueblo/LA 1104, LA 10607), a contemporary pueblo included in the Galisteo Basin Multiple Property Documentation Form (Stewart 2013). A clustering of smaller residential features (LA 363-366, LA 31776-31777) is located southwest of LA 27, with LA 367 and LA 368 to the south and LA 362 to the far south of LA 27. Southeast of LA 27 are residential sites LA 31778 and LA 31779. Directly to the northeast of LA 27 is LA 31774, and to the northwest is LA 31775. Northeast of these sites is LA 112329.

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

TABLE 1. Structural Units of the Lamy Junction Archaeological District

SITE	PROPERTY TYPE	DESCRIPTION/CONDITION	DATE
LA 27	Residential site	L-shaped residential adobe mound with 40-60 rooms–Good condition	A.D. 1200-1315
LA 362	Residential site	Adobe residence with 20-30 rooms, 1-2 kivas–Fair condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 363	Residential site	Small adobe residence with 4-6 rooms–Fair condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 364	Residential site	Two small adobe residences with 3-5 and 2-4 rooms–Fair condition	A.D. 1175-1325
LA 365	Residential site	Artifact scatter (former roomblock)–Poor condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 366	Residential site	Adobe residence with 10-15 rooms–Good condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 367	Residential site	Structural mound–Good condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 368	Residential site	Remains of adobe pueblo with kiva–Poor condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 31774	Residential site	Small adobe residence with features–Good condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 31775	Residential site	Artifact scatter with possible structure –Fair-to-poor condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 31776	Residential site	Multiple adobe residence w/ up to 6 rooms–Fair-to-good condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 31777	Residential site	Poss. kiva depression and associated features–Fair condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 31778	Residential site	Three-room adobe residence with features –Fair condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 31779	Residential site	Artifact scatter with possible structure–Poor condition	A.D. 1175-1300
LA 112329	Agricultural site, residential site, resource procurement &/or processing site	Five-room adobe with stone roomblocks; clay quarry; ash stain/midden; water catchment feature–Good-to-excellent condition	A.D. 1175-1300

LA 27, located on a low ridge near the north end of the property, consists of an L-shaped mound that stands about 2.5 m (8.2 ft) tall, 55 m (180 ft) long, by 30 m (98 ft) wide, with the long axis oriented north to south (photo 1) (Head 2008b). LA 27 contains an estimated forty-to-sixty rooms and appears to have stood two to three-stories high. At least one kiva of about 8 m (26 ft) diameter may be located within the roomblocks and one may be located to the south, but neither

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

are clearly discernable (Head 2008b). A low-density artifact scatter is tightly clustered around the structure and a semi-circle of surface rocks that surrounds two boulders with ground facets and a groundstone tool at the southern end of the structure. A boulder with cupules is located on a low ridge roughly 60 m (197 ft) southwest of LA 27. The lower portion of the boulder has lichen-covered cultural markings that appear to be older than the cupules. Surface ceramics are dominated by Galisteo and Santa Fe Black-on-white types, with some Chupadero, Wiyo, Arenal, and St. Johns Polychrome (Head 2008b; Mera 1935).

LA 362 [REDACTED] It is the southernmost in a series of four structural units (LA 362-365) located along this low ridge. The feature consists of a multiple residence of twenty-to-thirty rooms, with at least one kiva at the northwest corner of the mound (Head 2008b). The mound stands 30 to 40 cm (12 to 16 in) high and the overall structure is 40 by 26 m (131 by 85 ft) and built of adobe with some stone. One cobble concentration and two cobble scatters are associated with the site (Head 2008a). A roadbed passes east of the structures through the artifact scatter (Head 2008b).

LA 363 is a small, four-to-six-room adobe-and-stone structure [REDACTED] The 24-by-14-m (79-by-46-ft) structure rises to 40 cm high in areas. Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics appear across the surface at this unit.

LA 364 is [REDACTED] It consists of two low mounds that represent the remains of two adobe-and-stone structures (photo 2). This site includes a 19-by-7-m (62.3-by-23-ft) roomblock of three to five rooms and a 15-by-14-m (49-by-46-ft) roomblock of two-to-four rooms that rises to 30 cm (12 in). Santa Fe and Galisteo Black-on-white ceramic types were noted, as well as one possible Glaze-on-red sherd (Head 2008a).

LA 365 [REDACTED], consisting of the remains of an adobe-and-stone roomblock mound that was observed in 1981, but by 2008 had been reduced to an artifact scatter (photo 3) (Head 2008a). Ceramics observed across the unit include Santa Fe and possibly Kwahe'e Black-on-white types (Head 2008a).

LA 366, one of the larger structures within the Lamy Junction Archaeological District, [REDACTED] consisting of a 28-by-14-m (92-by-46-ft) adobe-and-stone mound of ten-to-fifteen rooms (photo 4). The mound rises to 1 m (3.3 ft) high and was probably L-shaped with the base at the north end of the structure and a possible kiva depression at the south end. A pink-granite boulder with ground cupules, two rock concentrations, and a second ground sandstone boulder are associated with the structure. Santa Fe and Galisteo Black-on-white sherds are scattered around the structure, as well as chert and obsidian lithic flakes (Head 2008a). [REDACTED] an associated rock pile and historic artifacts that include cans with sanitary seams, clear glass, green/blue-glass insulator fragments, and a wooden broom handle (Head 2008b).

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

LA 367, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] A granite trough metate (grinding bin) fragment was found associated with the mound in 2008 (Head 2008a). Ceramics include Santa Fe and Black-on-white types (Head 2008a).

LA 368 is a small pueblo with a possible kiva e [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The structural component is highly eroded and consists of a structural mound and the remains of a possible 6-by-8-m kiva (Head 2008a). A 1930s artifact scatter consisting of food cans, some with sanitary seams and some hole-in-top; clear glass fragments; and scattered wire is located adjacent to the mound and may be associated with the railroad (Head 2008b).

LA 31774 [REDACTED]. It is a single residence consisting of a small structure mound with a rock concentration and associated artifact scatter (photo 6). Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics were noted on the surface in 1981 (Head 2008a).

LA 31775 is a dispersed artifact scatter and a possible structure [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Ceramics include Santa Fe and Chupadero Black-on-white types (Head 2008b).

LA 31776 is a low structural roomblock with up to six rooms and an associated artifact scatter [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Ceramic types include indented and flattened-indented corrugated, Santa Fe Black-on-white, and possibly Lino gray (Head 2008b). A historic roadbed passes by the possible structure, with scattered lumber and several cans with sanitary seams.

LA 31777, [REDACTED], is a possible kiva depression with associated features that include two rock concentrations, a rock alignment, and a gravelly mound (photo 8). Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics were noted. (Head 2008a).

LA 31778 [REDACTED] consists of a three-room structure with two rock concentrations. Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics were noted (Head 2008a).

LA 31779 is an artifact scatter with the remnants of a small structure exposed in an old meander of Galisteo Creek. Santa Fe and Socorro Black-on-white ceramic types were noted (Head 2008b).

LA 112329 [REDACTED] includes five adobe structural mounds, an ash stain/possible midden area, and two earthen berms likely used for water catchment. The large, dark gray ash stain on the ridgeline north of LA 31774 may represent part of the midden associated with that structural unit (Legare 1995).

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

A clay quarry located northeast of LA 31774 was identified in 1995 (Legare 1995:11): “The [clay source] is located on a ridgeline. The source had been so extensively used that the entire ridgeline within the project area has been removed and flattened to a 10 by 15-m (33 by 49-ft) area. The source is far from exhausted.” Despite apparent extensive use of the quarry, much material remains. Two earthen berms extend across an arroyo west of LA 27, forming a possible reservoir likely built in the pre-contact era to retain runoff. Its configuration appears similar to others of the northern Rio Grande Valley (Legare 1995; Snead 2006).

Lamy Junction Archaeological District is comparable to La Cienega Pueblo/LA 3, located to the north above the Santa Fe River. Both archaeological districts represent the “residential site”, and “agricultural site” property types associated with the late Developmental and Coalition periods (ca. A.D. 1175-1300).

Artifacts observed in 2008 (Head 2008a:13-28) include groundstone and flaked-stone artifacts and lithic raw materials, including chert, chalcedony, obsidian, and basalt. Ceramic types identified across the site include Santa Fe Black-on-white, some Galisteo Black-on-white, corrugated, and gray wares (Head 2008a). Legare (1995) additionally noted the presence of Socorro Black-on-white, Glaze-on-red, Biscuit A, and Glaze-on-yellow wares of the early Classic period (A.D. 1325-1400). Historic-period artifacts include cans with sanitary seams, hole-in-top cans, clear-glass fragments, blue/green-glass insulator fragments, and other items that date from the late 19th through the early 20th centuries and are likely associated with later use of the land as a crossroads (Head 2008b).



Period of Occupation and Archaeological Culture

Tree-ring dates and ceramic types identified across the surface indicate that the Lamy Junction Archaeological District was occupied between A.D. 1190 and 1315 during the Coalition period. Several cutting dates are between 1267 and 1299, though locational context for the tree-ring samples is poor (Legare 1995; Robinson 1990). Legare (1995) additionally noted the presence of Glaze-on-red and Glaze-on-yellow wares of the early Classic period (A.D. 1325-1350), suggesting that occupation could have extended into the early Classic period (c.A.D. 1350). Based on tree-ring dates obtained from the site, Legare (1995) speculates that the settlement grew from the center outward, with some reconstruction near the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th centuries, and that the site was continuously occupied through the Coalition period.

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

The inhabitants of the Galisteo Basin were Southern Tewa (Tano) and Keres-speaking peoples (Barrett 2002:40; Kelley and O'Meara 2011). Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo (Tewa) maintains traditional connections with sites in the Lamy area (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-11).

Natural and Cultural Disturbance and Site Integrity

The Lamy Junction Archaeological District is in fair-to-good condition, with individual loci within the settlement ranging from poor-to-excellent condition (table 1) (Head 2008a, 2008b). The archaeological district has moderate integrity in terms of setting, with development of the surrounding area resulting in moderate-to-low integrity of feeling and association. The district retains a high level of design, building materials, and workmanship as evidenced by numerous archaeological investigations. Extensive cultural deposits remain on the surface and are preserved beneath the ground.

Rodent disturbance is evident and ongoing at nearly every structure within the complex (Head 2008b). Past un-filled excavations are visible at LA 27 and LA 362, the result of Nels Nelson's investigations in 1915 and possibly Stallings' sample collection in the early 1930s (Head 2008a:18, Legare 1995). These excavations appear to have stabilized. Santa Fe County acquired the property through their Open Space program in 2002, and have fenced and posted it for protection. [REDACTED]

In the late 1900s, and early 2000s, several manufactured homes were located on the northern portion of the property. Sites LA 365 and LA 31775, pre-contact structures previously recorded by Mera in the 1930s and re-visited by Wiseman in 1981, were no longer visible in 2008 (Head 2008a), probably a result of activity associated with the houses, which have since been removed (Head 2008b). [REDACTED]

In the southern portion of the district, LA 368 and LA 31779 are in poor condition, having been severely impacted by the eroding cutbank of an earlier meander of Galisteo Creek (photo 9). Both structures appear to have lost up to two-thirds of their structure and artifact scatter and, although Galisteo Creek is now on the far side of the railroad grade and no longer actively eroding the site, previous exposure has left these structures highly vulnerable (Head 2008a:18).

[REDACTED] A road has obliterated a portion of LA 364 and its associated midden and artifact scatters at LA 362 and LA 363. A road has exposed LA 31777 and another road cuts the edge of LA 31776 and the artifact scatter at LA 31775 (Head 2008a:18). Mounds 3 and 5, which are included in LA 112329, were both truncated by the same road (Legare 1995: 21). These roads, which are no longer in use, continue to erode the site. Evidence of vandalism is apparent at LA 366, where a small hole was observed in the artifact scatter adjacent to the structure. Additionally, the depression at LA 31777 may be the partial result of vandalism or previous excavation (Head 2008a:18).

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

The fifteen archaeological sites are each counted as one contributing site.
The five mounds are each counted as one site.



Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

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

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Archaeology: prehistoric—aboriginal

Religion

Agriculture

Social History

Period of Significance

c.A.D. 1175 – 1315

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Ancestral Puebloan

Puebloan

Architect/Builder

N/A

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

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.)

The Lamy Junction Archaeological District is an expansive settlement of adobe-and-stone units built on a remnant terrace above Galisteo Creek in the northeastern Galisteo Basin in Lamy in Santa Fe County, New Mexico. Lamy Junction district is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under National Register Criterion D in the area of archaeology prehistoric—aboriginal because the archaeological district represents excellent examples of the associated property types “aggregated village site,” “residential site,” “agricultural site,” “non-structural site,” and “rural historic landscape” as identified in the *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico* Multiple Property Documentation Form (Stewart 2013). The Lamy Junction district is eligible for listing in the National Register under National Register Criterion D in the area of religion because the district contains a kiva and numerous 'cupuled' boulders within the settlement, which likely served ceremonial purposes. Lamy Junction is eligible for listing in the National Register under National Register Criterion D in the area of agriculture because the district includes two earthen berms, which were likely used for water catchment for domestic procurement and agricultural purposes during Coalition period. Lamy Junction is eligible for listing in the National Register under National Register Criterion D in the area of social history because the district was settled during a time of population growth, possible conflict, and changing sociopolitical organization that preceded the area’s Classic period florescence (Snead 2011:7). The large, Coalition-period complex comprised numerous individual units, one of the first large sites established in the Galisteo Basin (Snead 2011:7). The settlement’s long Coalition-through-early Classic-period occupation makes it important for understanding the origins of the Tano people, early settlement patterns, possible Coalition period conflict in the region, and the important changes that marked this period.

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

Lamy Junction Archaeological District contains one of the few large, Coalition-period pueblos in the Galisteo Basin in the northern Rio Grande Valley. The pueblo includes numerous individual units, and was one of the first large sites established in the basin (Snead 2011:7).

The pueblo was occupied during a period of early settlement, population growth, and changing socio-political organization from the mid-13th through the early 14th centuries, which led to the establishment of the large, plaza-oriented, Classic-period pueblos of the Galisteo Basin (Snead 2011:7). Current understanding of this period and the dynamics of small-scale social groups remains poor, underscoring the importance of acquiring a greater understanding of spatial organization and population density in the late 13th century (Snead 2008:40). The site’s early establishment in the basin and long occupation throughout the Coalition period provide insights into population movements and migration following the large depopulation of the Four Corners

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

region at the end of the 13th century. Early village formation accelerated in the region, along with population growth, aggregation, and the build-up to the cultural florescence of the subsequent Classic period.

The Lamy Junction Archeological District is evaluated under the *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico* Multiple Property Documentation Form (Stewart 2013) under the contexts: “Ancestral Puebloan Settlement: Developmental Period, A.D. 600-1200,” “Ancestral Puebloan Coalescent Farming Communities: Coalition Period, A.D. 1200-1325,” “Ancestral Puebloan Expansion, Aggregation, and Florescence: Classic Period, A.D. 1325-1550.” Associated property types include “aggregated village site,” “residential site,” “agricultural site,” “non-structural site,” and “rural historic landscape.”

The site's 'cupuled' boulders and possible water catchment feature likely served as important ceremonial features for the settlement (Head 2008a; Snead 2006, 2008). A location of pecked stones at another Coalition-period site in the basin was pointed to by a tribal representative from Ohkay Owingeh as “a place for making offerings to spiritual beings for the protection of the village” (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-5). Snead (2006) proposes that water catchment features may also have served a ceremonial role for ancestral Pueblos, as bodies of water and springs are considered sacred places by Pueblo peoples today. Research regarding these features has the potential to provide information regarding Puebloan heritage, world view, religion, and ceremonial practices and beliefs during the region's early settlement and the important Coalition to Classic period transition that followed. Shrines and other ceremonial features are considered sacred to native peoples, who maintain connections with them (Ortiz 1969). A recent ethnographic study of the greater Galisteo Basin determined that Ohkay Owingeh maintains traditional connections with the site and the Lamy area (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-11).

Coalition period inhabitants from the Lamy Junction village complex had frequent relations with those living at the nearby contemporaneous Manzanares Pueblo/LA 1104 & 10607, with which the village may have formed an alliance network. The presence of carbonized wood at the site suggests past episode(s) of burning, similarly seen at other Coalition-period Galisteo Basin sites, such as Manzanares and Burnt Corn Pueblo (Steen 1981; Snead 2008, 2011). Future research at the Lamy Junction Archaeological District can help address the nature of Coalition period interactions in the Galisteo Basin, boundary maintenance, possible conflict and/or alliance formation, and changing Coalition-through-Classic-period land use.

Questions for Future Research

Little is known of the origins of the Galisteo Basin settlements. Future research at sites, such as Lamy Junction, can greatly contribute to our understanding of the chronology and nature of early settlement in the area and the transition to the early Classic period with its many socio-religious changes. Tree-ring dates exist for the site and can provide additional insight into its chronology (Legare 1995; Robinson 1991; Snead and Thibodeau 2011). Stratified deposits are likely intact

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

and have the potential to help refine ceramic chronologies for the area. Additional investigations at the site will provide important information regarding Ancestral Puebloan social history, including Ancestral Puebloan heritage, population movement and migration, possible conflict, and the Coalition period establishment of settlements in the area, and central themes in American archaeology.

The earthen water catchment feature can provide important information about Coalition-through-early Classic-period environmental conditions and past subsistence strategies, in particular, Coalition-period agricultural strategies and water-conservation practices, how these supported the occupation of the Lamy Junction Archaeological District for roughly 150 years, and how they compare with later Classic-period subsistence strategies in the basin. Future research of the clay quarry area can inform on Coalition through Classic period extraction and use of this resource. In addition, the settlement's long Coalition through early Classic period occupation makes it important for understanding the origins of the Tano people, early settlement patterns, possible Coalition period conflict in the region, and the important changes that marked this period.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, on file at the New Mexico, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Previous Research

Swiss explorer Adolph Bandelier first noted the Lamy Junction site in his 1882 journal entry, where he mentions "a group of small house ruins" west of the train depot at Lamy (Lange and Riley 1966:329). In 1915, Nels C. Nelson of the American Museum of Natural History mapped and excavated nine rooms in the LA 27 portion of the Lamy Junction Archaeological District as part of his investigation of northern Rio Grande site chronology (Nelson 1915, 1916).

In the early 1930s, H.P. Mera mapped and assigned Laboratory of Anthropology site numbers to eight structures located within the Lamy Junction Archaeological District: LA 27 and LA 362-LA 368. Mera collected artifacts at each of these structural units and compared ceramics at LA 366 to Lincoln Black-on-red wares from southern New Mexico (Mera 1931). In 1935 and 1940, Mera used ceramics from LA 27 and LA 10, to the northeast, to propose a model for population change among glaze-paint ceramic-using pueblos (Mera 1935, 1940).

Between 1931 and 1933, W.S. Stallings collected carbonized-wood specimens for tree-ring dating at the site, which were later analyzed at the University of Arizona's Tree-Ring Laboratory (Robinson et al. 1973; Robinson 1991). Twenty-eight carbonized fragments collected from the southeast side of LA 27 dated from between A.D. 1192 and 1310. Another series of eighty-nine

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

fragments collected from the center group of structures resulted in dates ranging from A.D. 1123 to 1307 (Robinson 1991). A third set of sixty-eight fragments was obtained from "Room 8," though no map accompanied the samples, so the location is indeterminate. This series ranged from A.D. 1181 to 1313. A final set of twenty-eight fragments from "Rooms 4, 5, and 6" yielded dates between A.D. 1228 and 1312 (Robinson 1991).

In 1981, Regge Wiseman of the Museum of New Mexico revisited the site and recorded six additional structures, designated LA 31774-31779 (see LA forms on file at the Laboratory of Anthropology/Archeological Records Management Section, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico). In 1995, David Legare of DSS Consulting examined the site's structures and recorded five additional adobe structural units and four associated features, all included within LA 112329 as part of the larger Lamy Junction Archaeological District.

In 2004, the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Act was passed by Congress to protect more than 1,821.2 ha (4,500 ac) containing important archaeological sites in the greater Galisteo Basin, including the Lamy Junction site. Between 2007 and 2008, as part of the Office of Archaeological Studies/Museum of New Mexico Galisteo Basin Sites Assessments project, Lamy Junction and the surrounding area was assessed and boundaries were redrawn based on the extent of cultural features and artifacts (Head 2008a:13-28; Head 2008b; Toll and Badner 2008). The Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico*, includes the individual sites named in the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act (Stewart 2013), including Lamy Junction Archaeological District. Toll and Badner (2008) and Head and Cohen (2008) provide the basis for much of the narrative description included in this nomination. An ethnographic study of the greater Galisteo Basin also provided important information on traditional native use of the site and the surrounding area (Kelley and O'Meara 2011).

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

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Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

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Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

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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
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property [REDACTED] _____

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)

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

[REDACTED]

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

[REDACTED]

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all cultural materials associated with the archaeological district, as determined by fieldwork conducted in 2007 and 2008 and reported in the 2008 *Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act Site Assessment Project* (Toll and Badner 2008), which was mandated by the 2004 Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act. The boundary was determined by archaeologists, who surveyed the site and recommended boundaries based on the extent of cultural material (Toll and Badner 2008).

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

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telephone: 505.476.04444
date: February 1, 2016

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.

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Photo Log

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

Name of Property:	Lamy Junction Archaeological District
City or Vicinity:	Lamy
County:	Santa Fe
State:	New Mexico
Photographer:	Cabazon Consultants
Date of Photographs	November 2007 and January 2008

1 of 9. Axis of main architectural unit at LA 27 (Head 2008a), photographer facing southwest.

2 of 9. Northern architectural unit at LA 364. Note abandoned trail road running from foreground to juniper tree in right background (Head 2008a), photographer facing northwest.

3 of 9. Architectural unit at LA 365 (Head 2008a), photographer facing north.

4 of 9. Architectural unit LA 33 in background (Head 2008a), photographer facing northeast.

5 of 9. Eroded area and possible kiva at LA 368 (Head 2008a), photographer facing west.

6 of 9. LA 31774 rock concentration (Head 2008a), photographer facing southeast.

7 of 9. LA 31775 architectural unit (Head 2008a), photographer facing east.

8 of 9. Depression at LA 31777 (Head 2008a), photographer facing south-southwest.

9 of 9. Cutbank at LA 31779 (Head 2008a), photographer facing southeast.

Map Log:

Map 1. Location Map.

Map 2. National Register Boundary Map. Lamy Junction Archaeological District USGS 7.5 minute map.

Map 3. Northern Rio Grande Valley with Location of Sites and Tribal Lands in the Galisteo Basin MPS (Adapted from Parametrix and Bureau of Land Management).

Lamy Junction Archaeological District
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Figure Log:

Figure 1. Lamy Junction Archaeological District aerial photograph, boundary, and site location map (adapted from Head 2008a).

Figure 2. Sketch map of Lamy Junction Archaeological District and key to photograph locations (adapted from Head 2008a).

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.