

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APRIL 2013 CPRC REVIEW PUBLIC DRAFT

Locational Information redacted IAW State and National regulations for the protection of sensitive cultural resources.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

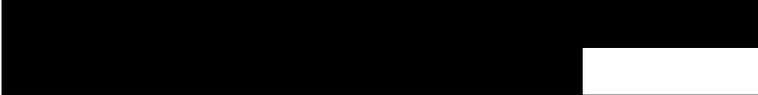
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number  not for publication

city or town Santa Fe vicinity _____

state New Mexico code NM county Santa Fe code 049 zip code 87507

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this ___ 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 ___ 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 local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

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 _____

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
 Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Camino Real in New Mexico AD 1598-1881

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION/road- and pedestrian-related

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

foundation: N/A

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: N/A

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph:

The trail section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro at El Rancho de las Golondrinas is approximately 0.5 km long [REDACTED]. The setting along this section of the trail is the La Ciénega valley, an area defined by springs, seeps and stands of cottonwood trees. The Caja del Río Mesa rises to the [REDACTED] of the valley, and the Sangre de Cristo and Jemez Mountains are visible in the distance [REDACTED]. A permanent stream flows through the Ciénega Arroyo, which meets up with Cañadita de los Bocas and the Santa Fe River on its way to the Majada Mesa at the foot of La Bajada escarpment. This section of the trail fits the registration requirements for Property Type F2: Trail/Wagon Section of the Multiple Properties Documentation Form *Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1599-1881* (MPDF). The trail section at El Rancho de las Golondrinas appears to have been a connection route between the Juana López-San Felipe Road and Las Bocas Roads of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, two main branches approaching and leaving Santa Fe. The trail continued through an area of Spanish settlement that contained several ranchos, one of which is now El Rancho de las Golondrinas Living History Museum. Located on private land with restricted access, this section of the trail has been relatively undisturbed and exhibits a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The trail trace is clearly visible in aerial imagery as well as on the ground where it is defined by a broad swale that splinters into at least two swales [REDACTED]. Distinctive vegetation patterns also signify the presence of the trail.

Narrative Description

Environmental Setting:

El Rancho de las Golondrinas is located in the upper Ciénega Arroyo valley, which is in the “narrow Río Grande subsection of the Basin and Range physiographic province” (Anschuetz 1999). To the [REDACTED] rises the Caja del Río Mesa, defined by a basaltic escarpment, a strong contrast to the wet, fertile lands of the Ciénega Arroyo valley. The Santa Fe River flows approximately 4 km [REDACTED] of the trail section before it enters Cañon de las Bocas. Approximately [REDACTED] of the trail section, the Santa Fe River meets the Rio Grande on the floor of La Majada Mesa. The trail is situated on a “rolling, gently sloping plain dissected by [REDACTED] tributary drainages” (Anschuetz 1999). The trail section is relatively flat and is located at approximately 6,000 feet above sea level.

Located in [REDACTED], El Rancho de las Golondrinas, receives its water supply from a cienega (Spanish for marsh with an associated spring) at the foot of the Caja del Río. This water source was crucial to agricultural development in the area by pueblo groups, travelers on El Camino Real and later to the Spanish establishment of ranching communities. Just beyond [REDACTED] El Rancho de las Golondrinas is the Lenora Curtin Wetland Preserve, a lush area of cottonwoods and willows supported by a spring. The [REDACTED] end of the trail section is located in a dry area defined by lower elevations of piñon-juniper woodland. Plant species found along the trail include single-seed juniper, grama grasses, ring muhly, sand dropseed, rabbitbrush, snakeweed, cholla and infrequent occurrences of miscellaneous forbs.

Period of Time:

The Ciénega Valley saw human habitation long before the first Spanish expedition led by Oñate came through in 1598. A natural site for settlements due to the ready availability of water, arable lands and a diverse ecosystem, evidence of human use in the area of the trail dates back as far as the Middle and late Archaic period (3,200-1,800 BC) and through the Classic period (AD 1300-1600) (Anschuetz 1999).

Although there is evidence for Spanish habitation in and transportation use of the immediate area as early as the 1630s, the primary period of significance likely begins around 1821 with the start of the Mexican period and the opening of the Juana López-San Felipe branch of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. The Juana López-San Felipe branch brought people

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

who were traveling along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro through the Ciénega Valley from the south, occasioning the use of the nominated trail section. The trail section at El Rancho de las Golondrinas was most likely a connector trail or "shortcut" between two of the main branches of the trail, Las Bocas and the Juana López-San Felipe roads. Kurt Anschuetz conducted a survey along the Cañadita de los Bacas, the arroyo [REDACTED], and examined a multi-component archaeological site previously recorded in 1972 as LA 10661. Artifacts were found in the survey area relating to the period of significance of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, including Hispano (post-1598), Anglo-Mexican (AD 1821-1846), and U.S. Territorial (1846-1916) periods.

Identity of Persons, Ethnic Groups, or Archaeological Cultures:

Priests, traders, settlers, soldiers and local traffic used the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro trail section at El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section during the Mexican period. Prior to the Mexican period, the trail was likely a local road used by Spanish settlers during the Colonial period.

Physical Characteristics:

The trial segment of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro through El Rancho de las Golondrinas appears to be part of a "short-cut" or alternative route between two of the main branches of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro – the Juana López-San Felipe and the Las Bocas roads. The nominated section is a well-defined swale, visible on the ground for a length of approximately 0.5km [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] The parallel swales indicate that erosion caused the abandonment of one route and the forging of an adjacent route or routes to navigate the steeper, easily erodible slope. This pattern is seen throughout historic western trails and throughout the Camino Real. The same pattern was found [REDACTED] along the La Bajada Mesa Section of the Camino Real (Merlan at al. 2010).

As the trail reaches the top of the embankment it levels out for the remainder of the section. A broad swale composed of clay soils with a decomposed granite overlay is clearly visible in the aerial imagery as well as on the ground. The growth pattern of plants in the swale and immediately adjacent to it indicate the presence of wagon and livestock traffic. There are several obvious "carpet patches" of sand dropseed grass (see photo 2 of 4), which are signs of increased nutrients in the soil. These "carpet patches" may be a result of a collapsed structure, defunct wagon, or simple animal manure from grazing livestock decomposing into the soil over time. [REDACTED] The swale is still visible on the ground [REDACTED], but quickly becomes difficult to track. The trace is evident for a longer stretch in aerial imagery, especially historic aerial photographs from 1935 (see Fig. 1) and 1941 (see Fig. 2), as it heads north towards the former site of El Álamo, which was used as a *paraje* (stopping place) by De Vargas in 1692 [REDACTED] (Padilla 2009). However, El Álamo has a more complex history: Antonio Jorge was born at the "Estancia of El Alamo" in 1652, (By force of Arms, page 146), and Alamo was referred to as a hacienda in the will of Jose Riano Tagle who owned Alamo from 1738 until his death in 1743 (Twitchell #764). Vargas established it as commons in 1693 not only for horses but also for the soldiers of the presidio, until the person who has the rights to the lands comes forward (To The Royal Crown Restored. Page 111).

Plant species noted along the trail section are: buffalo grass, white daisy, prickly pear, snakeweed, chamisa, single-seed juniper, cholla, sand dropseed, ring muhly, locoweed, yucca and wolfberry. With the exception of the [REDACTED] end of the trail, there is little erosion visible along the clay and decomposed granite trail.

Views from the site are mostly uninterrupted. To the [REDACTED] the view is of Cerro de la Cruz and Bonanza Peak with the Sandia Mountains in the distance. To the [REDACTED], the escarpment of the Caja del Rio Plateau is just visible over the rise of the near ground. To the [REDACTED] the peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains are visible. To the [REDACTED] the view of Interstate 25 is often obscured by low hills and junipers.

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

The area that the Rancho de las Golondrinas Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro travels through is a rich cultural landscape that has seen multiple layers of human use for centuries. The processes that influenced the cultural landscape in this area are land uses and activities, patterns of spatial organization, and response to the natural environment. The natural environment of the area made the La Ciénega Valley a natural choice for settling. Its abundant waters, diverse ecosystem and arable soils offered a rich environment for people to settle in. Habitation and farming settlements were organized along the water routes below the protection of the Caja del Río escarpment. La Ciénega became an oasis for travelers and as a result many roads and trails from multiple directions converged in this area.

Most of the scattered artifacts found along the El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro were located in a previously recorded site, LA 10661. The artifacts included lithic debitage, lithic diagnostic projectile points, ground stone tools, diagnostic prehistoric ceramics and historic ceramics. Some of the artifacts date back to the Archaic (3000BC to 200AD) and Ancestral Puebloan (900 AD to 1600 AD), while other artifacts were classified as Hispanic from 1821 AD to 1916 AD. Features recorded at LA 10661 included ash stains, charcoal stains, fire-cracked rock, evidence of several hearths and an undefined pit filled with ash and stacked metates. Additional artifacts noted along the trail as it headed [REDACTED] from LA 10661 were tin cans, a baking soda can top, lithic materials, and glass.

Current and Past Impacts:

As a result of its natural benefits and popularity among human populations, the La Ciénega valley has seen many impacts since it was first settled by the Spanish. These include grazing, the maze of wagon routes, which cut arroyos and continue to cause erosion, and more recently the construction of Interstate 25 [REDACTED]. Despite these impacts, the site is in generally good condition. Erosion along this section of the trail is limited to the steep embankment climbing out of the arroyo. There are signs of modern use including trash and the collection of artifacts into a pile [REDACTED]. The trail section is located on the private property of El Rancho de Las Golondrinas Living History Museum. This section of the museum's property is not open to the public and thus sees relatively little use.

Previous Investigations:

Kurt Anschuetz and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes and the School of American Research conducted a site investigation (LA10661) of an arroyo [REDACTED]. LA 10661 is just one site recorded as a part a larger survey that resulted in the report, *An Archaeological and Historical Cultural Landscape Study of El Rancho de Las Golondrinas Living History Museum* by Kurt Anschuetz.

There is a series of other well-defined El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro sections that have either previously been nominated or are currently being nominated under the MPDF in the general area of this nominated segment. These include: Cañon de las Bocas Section (Merlan et al. 2010), La Bajada Mesa Section (Merlan et al. 2010) and La Cieneguilla South Section (Morrow and Guist 2011).

Integrity:

The section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro at El Rancho de las Golondrinas retains many of the physical features that made up its character during the period of significance, which supports its significance under criteria A and D. The trail was significant because of its role as a transportation corridor between Mexico City and Santa Fe, New Mexico. The trail section at El Rancho de las Golondrinas retains integrity of *location, setting, feeling* and *association*. The remaining physical features of this section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro are enough to locate it in relationship to other El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro branches as well as ranchos and villages that it connected. The physical features that indicate its significance as a trail are road traces across the property of El Rancho de las Golondrinas Living History Museum, visible in historic and modern aerial photographs and on the ground as well.

The *location* of the trail has clear relationships to other segments of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, particularly the Juana López-San Felipe and Las Bocas branches. There are natural and cultural features in the landscape that indicate a reason that an alternate route of the trail would have been developed in this location. The location of the spring at the

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

present Lenora Curtin Wetland Preserve and the location of the former *paraje* of El Álamo are two anchors for this section of trail that show its route to be clear and intentional.

The *setting* of this trail section is primarily intact. The juniper woodland-covered landscape remains, as well as clear views to important landmarks and to the end destination of Santa Fe. The view of the top of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains would have been a visible landmark from this section of the trail and has not been obscured by modern intrusions. Views from the site remain mostly uninterrupted. To the [REDACTED] the view is of Cerro de la Cruz and Bonanza Peak with the Sandia Mountains in the distance. To the [REDACTED], the escarpment of the Caja del Río Plateau is just visible over the rise of the near ground. To the [REDACTED] the peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains are visible.

The *feeling* of the trail remains as the views are largely undisturbed and the stark, open feel of the desert remains for those passing through on foot, wagon, cart or mule. Though Interstate 25 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] it is mostly obscured from sight by low hills. And finally, the *association* aspect of the trail has integrity as evidence supports use of this precise section of trail for travel between Mexico and Santa Fe.

The trail segment, in association with other El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro sites listed to the National Register or eligible for listing in the La Cienega and La Cieneguilla area, yields important information that contributes to further understanding of the use of the trail and the surrounding landscape by Pueblo tribes and Spanish explorers and settlers. Further investigation of additional sections of the trail may be discovered between the property of El Rancho de las Golondrinas and the former *paraje* of El Álamo. Archaeological prospection, geophysical survey, and metal detector survey of similar trail segments have been shown to reveal associated artifact assemblages, sometimes buried and sometimes not, that can inform on the use of the trail during its period of significance. Though no such surveys have been undertaken on the trail segment under consideration, there is every reason to believe that such an assemblage is present along its course. Therefore, this segment is considered eligible under Criterion D.

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
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.)

Property is: N/A

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement

Criterion A: Transportation

Criterion D: Archaeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Criterion D: Transportation

Period of Significance

AD 1821 to 1881

Significant Dates

1821 Opening of Juana Lopez-San Felipe Branch

1881 Completion of AT&SF Railroad

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

European, Hispanic, Native American

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The earliest evidence of historic period use of this section is represented by artifacts dating to the Mexican Period up to early New Mexico statehood (AD 1821-1916) discovered in an archaeological site (LA 10661) that crosses the trail (Anschuetz 1999). The Juana López-San Felipe Road likely opened during the Mexican period and was well established by 1846 (Myers and Schlanger 2004). As the section of the trail at El Rancho de las Golondrinas may be a shortcut from that road to the Las Bocas Road, the primary period of significance likely begins around 1821. There is archaeological evidence that the area was inhabited or traversed much earlier, which may indicate that this section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro was forged over existing local roads.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Nationally significant under Criteria A and D, the section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro at El Rancho de las Golondrinas is still a clearly visible roadway important within El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro trail system because of its proximity to several important associated properties. These properties include the Hispanic settlements of La Ciénega, El Rancho de las Golondrinas, the Delgado Ranch and the paraje of El Álamo. La Ciénega was one of the closest *parajes* to Santa Fe; it has been continuously inhabited since before the Spanish arrived (Myers and Schlanger 2004). El Rancho de las Golondrinas, now a living history museum celebrating the Spanish-Colonial way of life, was a rancho known as the Baca y Terrus hacienda (Myers and Schlanger 2004). El Álamo was a resting stop on the way into or out of Santa Fe (Myers and Schlanger 2004). T [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Evidence of human occupation along this section of the trail can be seen in an artifact scatter (LA 10661) associated [REDACTED] the trail segment. Artifacts date from pre-Spanish settlement all the way up to World War I, implying the presence of Native American, local Hispanic and European cultures in the area. Because of the transportation system that the establishment of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro enabled, people passed over the trail for a variety of reasons including commerce and trade, communication, exploration, military, religious, and social.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

When Spanish settlers returned to New Mexico in the 1690s after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, many Spanish families began to settle the Ciénega Valley, including the family of Miguel de la Vega y Coca. The establishment of the *paraje*, El Álamo, is important to the orientation of the El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. Located [REDACTED] El Rancho de las Golondrinas, it is possible that the El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section met up with the Las Bocas Road at El Álamo. El Álamo was established as a paraje by De Vargas in 1692 at the site of an abandoned ranch, El Álamo de San José (Padilla 2009).

In 1720, La Ciénega was first noted on a map by French cartographer and publisher Nicholas de Fer. The Urrutia Map of 1769 lists the area as Alamo as does the La For a map of 1771. (Historic Maps of NM pg. 43-45). The establishment of the village of La Ciénega is important to the development of El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section. As ranches were built, local roads also developed. The section at El Rancho de las Golondrinas was most likely one of the roads connecting this and other ranches during the Spanish colonial period. Francisco Baca Y Terrus, born in 1781, was the great grandson of Miguel de la Vega y Coca. His father Juan Esteban had property to the south of Las Golondrinas in Canada del Guicu. He married Manuela Delgado who inherited the Golondrinas property after her father, Manuel F. Delgado's death in 1815. Delgado bought Golondrinas in the early 1790s from Isidro Sandoval, son of Antonio Sandoval who inherited it from Jose Riano Tagle in 1743. The 1761 property disposition of Miguel de la Vega y Coca names his ranch as Rancho de la Cienega, which is believed to lay immediately to the west and south of the Sandoval Golondrinas property and is mentioned as such in several documents. Modern day Golondrinas may incorporate a portion of the Vega y Coca lands.

The most significant impact on the trail section at El Rancho de las Golondrinas was the opening of the Juana López-San Felipe branch of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in 1821. This branch of the trail was formed by travelers wishing to avoid the steep ascent of La Bajada. Leaving the main El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro just north of San Felipe, the new branch followed a northeasterly route in the Galisteo Basin and along the Río Galisteo. A gentle series of hills and inclines traversed La Bajada escarpment, which is much lower and more gentle here, putting travelers onto a level mesa top leading towards La Ciénega (Padilla 2009). La Ciénega, with a dependable water source, was an appealing destination and stopping place to water livestock for travelers heading north towards Santa Fe. Located about a day's journey from

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

Santa Fe, the settlement would have also served as a common first stopping place for travelers leaving Santa Fe and heading south. This new route of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro brought more travelers to La Ciénega, El Rancho de las Golondrinas and El Álamo than ever before. Local roads in the La Ciénega area would have quickly developed into well traveled routes of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as the Juana López-San Felipe branch was more frequently used.

The section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro at El Rancho de las Golondrinas is a well-preserved segment that forged new links between established branches of the trail. It is located in an area richly linked to the trail through settlements, ranchos and *parajes*. The ready water sources resulted in a number of ranchos and pueblos connected by local roads that served as resting places for travelers along the trail. For these reasons, this section has significance under criterion A.

Under criterion D, a property retains integrity if there is potential for the site to yield data relating to important historic questions. There is significant archaeological evidence of human occupation during the period of significance along the trail. Archaeological reconnaissance documents a scatter of historic artifacts along this section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro including lithic materials, projectile points, ceramic sherds and tin cans. More extensive archaeological work would result in discovery of additional artifacts, which would provide important information about the use of the trail in this area, and the people that traversed it. Archaeological prospection, geophysical survey, and metal detector survey of similar trail segments have been shown to reveal associated artifact assemblages, sometimes buried and sometimes not, that can inform on the use of the trail during its period of significance. Though no such surveys have been undertaken on the trail segment under consideration, there is every reason to believe that such an assemblage is present along its course. Therefore, this segment is considered eligible under criterion D.

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information (if appropriate)

From *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* by Harry Myers and Sarah Schlanger, 2004:

La Ciénega was a seventeenth-century pueblo that was resettled by Spaniards in the early eighteenth century. Schackel notes that it was also called El Guicú, San José del Guicú, and La Cañada del Guicú in the eighteenth century (Schackel 1979).

Juan Candelaria's [1777] reminiscences included mention of the settlement of Ciénega in 1715. He added that it was four leagues from Santa Fe and was watered by Los Ojos del Álamo (Armijo 1929 in Myers and Schlanger 2004).

In 1776 Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez identified Ciénega Grande as the settlement below Cieneguilla and five leagues from Santa Fe. He wrote that it lay in a kind of nook between two cañadas, and that the outlines of ancient ruins were visible at the site of this settlement, which might have been "pagan" pueblos (Adams and Chavez 1956).

According to Padilla, the name Las Golondrinas was popularly used to refer to the Baca y Terrus ranch as early as the 1770s (Padilla 2009). The rancho was also known as El Rancho de los Bacas and the Sándoval ranch.

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Adams, Eleanor B. and Fray Angélico Chavez (translated by)

1956 *The Missions of New Mexico, 1776: A Description by Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez*. Published for the Cultural Properties Review Committee in Cooperation with the State Planning Office, The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Anschuetz, Kurt F.

1999 *An Archaeological and Historical Cultural Landscape Study of El Rancho de Las Golondrinas Living History Museum*. The State of New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, OCA #98-300, Spanish Colonial Landscape Study, Santa Fe.

Beal, Lawrence

1999 *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro: National Historic Trail Feasibility Study*. El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Cultural Resources Series 13, Vol. 2. Chapter 24. Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe.

Jackson, Hal

2006 *Following the Royal Road: A Guide to the Historic Camino Real de Tierra Adentro*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Kessell, John L, Rick Hendricks and Meredith D Dodge, editors

1995 *To the royal crown restored: the journals of don Diego de Vargas, New Mexico, 1692-94* by Diego de Vargas, Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. 1995.

Kessell, John L, Rick Hendricks and Meredith D Dodge, editors

1992 *By Force of Arms: The Journals of don Diego de Vargas, New Mexico, 1691-93* by Diego de Vargas, Alison R. Freese and Gerald R. Mandell. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.

Merlan, Thomas and Michael P. Marshall and John Roney

2010 *Camino Real, La Bajada Mesa Section National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Santa Fe.

Morrow, Baker and Kristina Guist

2011 *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, La Cieneguilla South Section National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Santa Fe.

Myers, Harry, and Sarah Schlanger

2004 *El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*. National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office, and Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe.

Padilla, Carmella

2009 *El Rancho de las Golondrinas: Living History in New Mexico's La Ciénega Valley*, Museum of New Mexico Press, Santa Fe.

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: _____

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

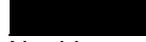
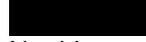
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.24
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

					
					
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2					
					
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

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



Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the nominated trail segment are based on field reconnaissance of the section.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Baker H. Morrow, Kristina Guist

organization Morrow Reardon Wilkinson Miller, Ltd. date August 15, 2011

street & number 210 La Veta NE telephone (505) 268-2266

city or town Albuquerque state NM zip code 87108

e-mail kguist@mrwnm.com

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form: **Locational documents redacted**

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro: Map 2 of 2, Sketch Map
- **Continuation Sheets**
Section 10, UTM References continuation
Section 11, Figure 1. Historic Aerial Image from 1935: 1935_Mosaic_132_crop
Section 11, Figure 2. Historic Aerial Image from 1947: 1947_GS_XA_3_123_crop
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro

City or Vicinity: Santa Fe

County: Santa Fe

State: NM

Photographer: Kristina Guist

Date Photographed: April 28, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 4: NM_Santa Fe County_El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section-Camino Real_0001.tif

View of swale [REDACTED]

2 of 4: NM_Santa Fe County_El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section-Camino Real_0002.tif

View of "carpet patch" of sand dropseed grass. [REDACTED]

3 of 4: NM_Santa Fe County_El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section-Camino Real_0003.tif

View of divergent swales ascending out of arroyo [REDACTED]

4 of 4: NM_Santa Fe County_El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section-Camino Real_0004.tif

View of ceramic remnant at artifact scatter [REDACTED]

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 18 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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property Santa Fe County, NM
County and State Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs Page 1

Locational information redacted IAW State and National Cultural Resource Protection Regulations



NM_Santa Fe County_El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section-Camino Real_0001.tif



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property Santa Fe County, NM
County and State Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs Page 1



NM_Santa Fe County_El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section-Camino Real_0002.tif

View of "carpet patch" of sand dropseed grass. [REDACTED]

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property Santa Fe County, NM
County and State Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs Page 1



NM_Santa Fe County_El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section-Camino Real_0003.tif

View of divergent swales ascending out of arroyo [REDACTED]

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
Name of Property Santa Fe County, NM
County and State Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs Page 1



NM_Santa Fe County_El Rancho de las Golondrinas Section-Camino Real_0004.tif

View of ceramic remnant at artifact scatter [REDACTED]