

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC12

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 Petroglyph Hill
other names/site number LA 148959

2. Location

street & number _____

X
x

 not for publication
city or town Galisteo vicinity
state NM code 35 county Santa Fe code 049 zip code 87540

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

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

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 type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" 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
6		structures
1		objects
8	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

Cultural Landscape of the Greater Galisteo Basin,
North-Central New Mexico

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: ceremonial site/petroglyphs

LANDSCAPE: conservation area

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

RECREATION & CULTURE: rock art

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: _____

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

NOTE: Black bars indicate LOCATION OF SENSITIVE RESOURCE INFORMATION REDACTED IAW National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As amended through 2006, Section 304

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

Petroglyph Hill/LA 148959 refers to a major rock art site [REDACTED] that is an excellent example of the associated property types "petroglyph/pictograph/shrine" and "rural historic landscape" as identified in the *Cultural Landscape of the Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico* Multiple Property Documentation Form (Figures 1-3). [REDACTED], 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 from the Coalition through the Classic periods (A.D. 1200-1600), and from the Territorial to early Statehood period (post 1886 to present). 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 1-6). 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 (Photos 6-7) (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 Puebloan ceremonial use of the landscape, likely by neighboring Burnt Corn Pueblo inhabitants and later inhabitants of the greater Galisteo Basin. 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). Descendant groups maintain traditional ties with Petroglyph Hill (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-9).

Narrative Description

[REDACTED], Petroglyph Hill/LA 148959 has some 2,000 pecked images that may span thousands of years, but were mostly made during the Coalition and subsequent Classic periods (A.D. 1200-1600) by ancestral Puebloan peoples when [REDACTED] Burnt Corn Pueblo was occupied. Use continued during the Classic when the area flourished, and from the late 19th through early 20th 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 (Photos 1-4). The hill tops are fractured naturally into squared-off blocks, surrounded by a sparse piñon and juniper woodland with adjacent grassland. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 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 1-5). Post-contact examples constitute 40 percent of the images and were made by pecking, gouging, or scratching with a metal tool (Photo 6) (Munson 2008). Almost all of the petroglyph panels (93 percent) are smaller than one sq m (3.3 sq ft), and nearly all have five or fewer elements per panel. Unlike the petroglyphs of El Crestón/Comanche Gap [REDACTED], 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.

Only three percent of the rock art recorded at Petroglyph Hill, a total of ten petroglyphs confined to one panel on the western summit (Head 2008:225, Snead 2008), are classified as Archaic. These elements are heavily repatinated to a dark brown, or nearly completely repatinated (Dorn 1990, Munson 2008, Schaafsma 1992). Most of these elements are moderately to deeply pecked with thick lines and are primarily geometric, including circles, zigzags, and curvilinear lines characteristic of the Archaic period (Munson 2008, Turpin 2001).

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

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, they constitute an estimated 50 percent of the site's petroglyphs, including images of deer, mountain sheep, lizards, birds, fish, stick figures and flute players, human and animal tracks, and abstract designs (Photo 5). 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. 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 [REDACTED] (Munson 2008).

Petroglyph Hill appears to have been most heavily utilized during the Coalition period, with use of the site continuing into the following Classic through contact periods (Head and Munson 2007). [REDACTED] the Coalition period (13th century) pueblo 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). A light ceramic and lithic artifact scatter was recently found on the smaller, eastern hill, including Santa Fe and Wiyo Black-on-white types, as well as Rio Grande Glazewares A through C pottery (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. 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, and a single mano fragment (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 20th 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, a house, potted plants, and horses, among others. 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 (Photo 7) (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). 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 (dependent on weather conditions, exposure, and other factors). Archaic period (1550 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

Petroglyph Hill

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM

Name of Property

County and State

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; and continued visitation by local residents and native peoples (Munson 2005c). The recent assessment of the site indicated the presence of Santa Fe Black-on-white and probably Wiyo Black-on-white sherds that date between the A.D. 1200s and 1350, and Classic period sherds of Rio Grande Glazeware Types A through C, dating from A.D. 1325 to 1600 (Munson 2008).

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, traditionally responsible for hunting, in particular passed through the area on buffalo and antelope hunting trips. 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."

Natural & 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 moderate to severe breakage of approximately 16 percent of the rock art panels, with an estimated 14 percent showing spalling of the surface, and 22 percent showing 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, and is surrounded by relatively undeveloped land and a nearly pristine viewshed toward Burnt Corn Pueblo, with little modern intrusion (Photo 1). 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 769 ha (1,900 ac) of surrounding countryside at its Thornton Ranch Open Space (Mills, pers. com. 2012; Munson 2008). The county is in the process of 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, 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).

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

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:

- 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.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric, Historic

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American, Hispanic

RELIGION

Period of Significance

A.D. 1200-1600;

A.D. 1886-present

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Ancestral Puebloan

Puebloan

Jicarilla Apache

Hispanic

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

Evidence of human use of the site began sometime during the Archaic period, but the site principally represents Coalition through contact period (A.D. 1200-1600) ancestral Puebloan ceremonial use of the landscape, likely by neighboring Burnt Corn Pueblo inhabitants and later occupants and travelers through the greater Galisteo Basin. Subsequently the Jicarilla Apache, Hispanics, and later Euro-Americans used the area for sheep herding and cattle ranching, creating a large quantity of post-contact inscriptions and ranching-related features that date from 1886 to recent times (Head 2008; Head and Munson 2007; Munson 2005a, 2005c, 2008). While the majority of the site's petroglyphs date to the Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325), Classic period (A.D. 1325-1600) petroglyphs and a small percentage of Archaic (5,500 B.C.-A.D. 200) petroglyphs are identified across the site. Sparse ceramic and lithic scatters and other artifacts indicate a Coalition through post-contact period use of the site (Munson 2008). The descendants of the ancestral Pueblos, Hispanics, and Euro-Americans that created the site's petroglyphs reside in the surrounding region and continue their traditional visitation of Petroglyph Hill today (Head and Munson 2007, Munson 2008, Kelley and O'Meara 2011).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

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

Petroglyph Hill is a major petroglyph site overlooking the western Galisteo Basin, comprised of two prominent rocky summits on which nearly two thousand petroglyphs are pecked, with use predominantly dated to the Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325) through Classic period (A.D. 1325-1600) by ancestral Puebloans, and during the post-contact period from the late Territorial through recent times (1886-present) by Pueblo, Jicarilla Apache, Hispanic, and Euro-American groups (Photos 2-7). A small percentage of the petroglyphs date as early as the Archaic (5,500 B.C.-A.D 200) (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 [REDACTED] 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” and “rural historic landscape” associated property types as identified in the *Cultural Landscape of the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central NM*. MPDF; and the historic contexts Ancestral Puebloan Coalescent Farming Communities: Coalition Period (A.D. 1200-1325), Ancestral Puebloan Expansion, Aggregation, and Florescence: Classic Period (A.D. 1325-1550), and Arrival of the Railroad, Descendant Community & Euro-American Land Use (1800-present). This ceremonial site represents millennia of native and later Hispanic and Euro-American use, and is largely 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 nationally significant under criterion D in the areas of Prehistoric Archaeology, Historic Archaeology, Agriculture, Ethnic Heritage, and Religion for the information that it has provided and has the potential to further provide regarding Puebloan ancestry; Coalition through Classic period migration, world view/religion, and ceremonial practices; Coalition period settlement and interactions with contemporaneous villages and Plains peoples in the greater Galisteo Basin; petroglyph studies of the northern Rio Grande; post-contact Hispanic and Euro-American ranching and homesteading use of the area; and general changes in landscape use by various cultures over time.

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). 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 (Photo 5) that precede the more prevalent and elaborate Rio Grande Style of the Classic period Galisteo Basin (Munson 2011). This earlier Coalition period style predominated during a time of settlement formation in the Galisteo Basin, when [REDACTED] 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 lesser-known Coalition period; 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/world view (Schaafsma 1992, Munson 2005c, Snead 2008).

Use of Petroglyph Hill appears to have increased during the establishment and occupation of [REDACTED] Burnt Corn Pueblo in the early 13th century, and to decrease after the pueblo was destroyed in the mid-13th 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, Schaafsma 1992). Petroglyph Hill was clearly an important part of the pre-contact Burnt Corn Pueblo/LA 359 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

Petroglyph Hill

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM

Name of Property

County and State

period grinding slicks found along the slopes of the landform were likely made by [REDACTED] Burnt Corn inhabitants, and have the potential to inform on Coalition through early Classic period ancestral Puebloan land use and ceremonial practices (Munson 2008).

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 density of earlier Coalition period and later historic period inscriptions, giving the site unique insight into these pre- and post-contact 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 19th through 21st 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). A recent 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 continues a tradition of oral history about how their people periodically passed through the area 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).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Ohkay Owingeh tribal representatives have stated that, traditionally, the petroglyphs were used to communicate with other Indians and for ceremonial purposes (Kelley and O’Meara 2011:3-9):

“For example, individuals, particularly men, would have come here to seek knowledge and power from spiritual beings who reside at the site. At the same time, traditional leaders such as war chiefs may have also held meetings here. Therefore, tribal representatives thought that Petroglyph Hill would have been considered a territory shared amongst different groups. This would explain why there are no habitation sites on the hill itself.”

Refer to *Cultural Landscape of the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico* Multiple Property Documentation Form for Petroglyph Hill historic contexts: Ancestral Puebloan Coalescent Farming Communities: Coalition Period (A.D. 1200-1325), Ancestral Puebloan Expansion, Aggregation, and Florescence: Classic Period (A.D. 1325-1550), and Arrival of the Railroad, Euro-American Land Use, Archaeological Research, & Descendant Communities (1880-present).

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

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Snead, James E., and Genevieve Head

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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: Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of New Mexico

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 137.2
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References REDACTED IAW National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As amended through 2006, **Section 304**
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the UTM reference points included on this form and shown on Map 3 in the attached Geographic Data continuation sheet file.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tamara Jager Stewart, Principal Investigator (Maps & Figures by Steven A. Koczan)
organization TAMARCH CRM Services date September 9, 2012
street & number 2891 State Rd. 14 telephone (505) 424-0882
city or town Madrid state NM zip code 87010
e-mail tamjstewart@yahoo.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
REDACTED IAW National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As amended through 2006, **Section 304**

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

REDACTED IAW National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As amended through 2006, **Section 304**

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

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.

NOTE: Black bars indicate LOCATION OF SENSITIVE RESOURCE INFORMATION REDACTED IAW National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As amended through 2006, Section 304

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

County: Santa Fe State: NM

Photographer: Cabezon Consultants

Date Photographed: 06-23-2004

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Photograph 1: [REDACTED] Petroglyph Hill (Head 2008).

1 of 7.

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

County: Santa Fe State: NM

Photographer: Cabezon Consultants

Date Photographed: 06-23-2004

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Photograph 2. [REDACTED] petroglyphs on Petroglyph Hill (Head 2008).

2 of 7.

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

County: Santa Fe State: NM

Photographer: Cabezon Consultants

Date Photographed: 2004

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Photograph 3. [REDACTED] petroglyphs on exposed bedrock (Head 2008).

3 of 7.

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

County: Santa Fe State: NM
Photographer: Cabezón Consultants

Date Photographed: 06-19-2004

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Photograph 4. [REDACTED] petroglyphs on top of Petroglyph Hill (Head 2008).

4 of 7.

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

County: Santa Fe State: NM

Photographer: Cabezón Consultants

Date Photographed: 2004

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Photograph 5. Looking at petroglyph panel including many small-scale elements (Head 2008).

5 of 7.

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

County: Santa Fe State: NM

Photographer: Cabezón Consultants

Date Photographed: 06-19-2004

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Photograph 6. Looking at historic period petroglyph (Head 2008).

6 of 7.

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

County: Santa Fe State: NM

Photographer: Cabezón Consultants

Date Photographed: 2004

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Photograph 7. [REDACTED] historic period rock-pile feature (Head 2008).

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

7 of 7.

FIGURE LOG: REDACTED IAW National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As amended through 2006, **Section 304**

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

County: Santa Fe

State: NM

Figure 1. Petroglyph Hill aerial photograph and property boundary (adapted from Toll and Badner 2008).

Figure 2. Sketch map showing Petroglyph Hill and key to photograph locations (adapted Toll and Badner 2008).

MAP LOG: MAPS REDACTED IAW National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, As amended through 2006, **Section 304**

Name of Property: Petroglyph Hill

City or Vicinity: Galisteo

County: Santa Fe

State: NM

Map 1. Northern Rio Grande Valley with Location of Sites Included in the *Cultural Landscape of the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central NM*. MPS and Location of Tribal Lands (Adapted from Parametrix and Bureau of Land Management).

Map 2. Petroglyph Hill general location map.

Map 3. Petroglyph Hill USGS 7.5 minute map showing property boundary.

Petroglyph Hill
Name of Property

PUBLIC DRAFT CPRC 14 DEC 12

Santa Fe County NM
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Santa Fe County – Open Space and Trails Program Attention: Community Planner
street & number PO Box 276 telephone 505-992-9857
city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87504-0276

name Bureau of Land Management – New Mexico State Office Attention: State Archaeologist
street & number PO Box 27115 telephone 505-954-2179
city or town Santa Fe state NM zip code 87502-0115

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.