

La Cieneguilla South 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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- 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 – related (vehicular)

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

TRANSPORTATION/pedestrian-related/trail

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

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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 La Cieneguilla South Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is a good example of the property type, trail/wagon road section, identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881* (MPDF). This nominated section of swale is 0.5km long [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This section of trail connected two of the three main branches of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro leading into and out of Santa Fe. The La Cieneguilla South Section connects the La Bajada Road Segment (NRHP # 11000168, State Register # 1953) and the Las Bocas Road Segment (NRHP # 11000170, State Register # 1954). A light artifact scatter was found along the trail including ceramic sherds. The trail in this section is well defined in the aerial imagery [REDACTED] the visibility of the trail in aerial imagery begins to deteriorate. On the ground the trail is a very subtle swale marked by distinct vegetation patterns. The trail is located on New Mexico State Trust Land in a well-preserved setting with relatively few intrusions.

Narrative Description

Environmental Setting:

The La Cieneguilla South Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is located [REDACTED] the upper Ciénega Arroyo valley, which is in the “narrow Rio 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 [REDACTED] of the trail section and creates a marshy, fertile, spring-filled environment 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 terrain that this trail section crosses starts out with about a 5% grade and levels out as it heads north. The trail appears to come from an arroyo to the south just above El Rancho de las Golondrinas.

Period of Time:

Though there is archaeological evidence for an earlier habitation and transportation use of the area, the primary period of significance likely begins circa 1680 when the Cieneguilla grant was made to Sargento Francisco Anaya de Almazán. Almazán returned to Cieneguilla in 1693 with De Vargas after fleeing in 1680 during the Pueblo Revolt. De Vargas returned the land grant to Almazán at his request (Padilla 2009). The village of La Ciénega was rapidly resettled after the re-conquest in 1692, suggesting a need for a route between La Ciénega and La Cieneguilla. The earliest evidence of period use along this section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is a light scatter of historic artifacts. Two pieces of historic pottery found along the trail section have date ranges that fall within the Spanish Colonial period (1598-1680 and 1692-1824) (personal communication with Charlie Carrillo). Later use of the trail is evident by the 19th century artifacts located along the trail including glass and metal cans. Additional archaeological investigation such as archaeological prospection, geophysical survey, and metal detector survey would likely yield additional artifacts.

Identity of Persons and Groups Associated with Segment:

Priests, traders, settlers, soldiers and local traffic used the La Cieneguilla South Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro during the Spanish Colonial and Mexican periods. Prior to the Mexican period, the trail was likely a local road used by Spanish settlers during the Colonial period.

Physical Characteristics:

The La Cieneguilla South Section runs [REDACTED] between two important branches of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro entering and leaving Santa Fe, New Mexico. The branches of the trail that this section connects are La Bajada Mesa and

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the Las Bocas Roads. Sections of these El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro branches were previously nominated under this MPDF (Merlan et al. 2010) as La Bajada Mesa Section (NRHP # 11000168, State Register # 1953) and Cañon de Las Bocas Section (NRHP # 11000170, State Register # 1954). The [REDACTED] extent of this part of the trail is clearly visible in aerial imagery beginning at La Cieneguilla Pueblo (LA 16), listed to the State Register (#199) in 1970. However, the section identified in this nomination [REDACTED] at the State Trust Land parcel border. [REDACTED]

The Cieneguilla South Segments consist of two segments, cut by a deeply bladed [REDACTED] Road [REDACTED] that has removed and destroyed the trail swale and any associated artifacts. The [REDACTED] segment runs from the road to the property line between New Mexico State Trust Land and the Bureau of Land Management property [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] segment is about 290 meters long and 60 meters wide. The acreage of the [REDACTED] segment boundaries is 4.29. The boundary includes all trail-related features and artifacts, and includes a 30-meter wide "pitch zone" on either side of the principal swale to cover alternate routes and artifacts that may have been pitched or thrown off of the wagons, horses, and individuals using the route.

The [REDACTED] segment [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] Road is a continuation [REDACTED] of the segment [REDACTED]. It is about 250 meters long and 60 meters wide to include all trail-related features and artifacts and a pitch zone. The acreage of the southern segment is 3.68. The trace becomes much less distinct as it crosses the landscape leading towards an eroded arroyo. The length was determined by the point at which the swale could no longer be followed due to erosion in the arroyo through which the swale dropped down [REDACTED]. The total acreage for both segment boundaries is 7.97.

The nominated trail section ends [REDACTED] at the southern edge of the State Trust Land parcel. Historic aerial photographs from 1935 (see Fig. 1) and 1947 (see Fig. 2) more clearly show how the trail continues south after it crosses the county road.

The trail section is manifested by a single, subtly bermed swale that runs over relatively flat open mesa dotted with single-seed juniper, plains yucca and buffalo grass. Vegetation patterns, specifically the presence of low chamisa in running masses, distinctly indicate the presence of the trail on the northern end. The swales that old wagon roads create over time naturally collect water after rains. The collection of water in this trail swale facilitated the growth of chamisa in masses following the edges of the swale. Livestock also tend to graze here and deposit manure, which enriches the soil. Chamisa is prone to taking root on small slopes. Few single-seed junipers mark the northern end of the trail, while at the southern end of the trail single-seed junipers become more common. The typical grass ground cover is sand dropseed, buffalo grass, a limited amount of ring muhly, and blue grama. Additional plant species located along this section of the trail are cholla, white daisy, snakeweed, locoweed, *chimajá* (edible herb), prickly pear, Apache plume and paperflower.

A light scatter of historic artifacts was discovered along the trail section. Two pieces of historic pottery were found [REDACTED], approximately 5 meters apart. One piece was La Cieneguilla Glaze Ware dating from approximately 1200 AD to 1700 AD. The other piece of sherd temper (1600 AD to 1900 AD) is likely from one of the western Pueblos of Acoma/Laguna where sherd temper was used (personal communication with Charlie Carrillo). Other artifacts noted along the trail date to the 19th century and include pieces of glass and metal cans. Additional archaeological investigation such as archaeological prospection, geophysical survey, and metal detector survey would likely yield additional artifacts.

The integrity of the setting of the La Cieneguilla South Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is relatively pristine with excellent views of the escarpment of the Caja del Río rising above La Cieneguilla [REDACTED], as well as distant mountains and mesa in all directions. The appearance of the site during the period of significance (1680-1881) was likely very similar to its appearance today. Views from the trail section are for the most part unobstructed by modern construction. [REDACTED] the village of La Cieneguilla is visible in the

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distance. As this area was home to both prehistoric and historic inhabitants (Boyd 1970 and Padilla 2009), it is likely that some dwellings would also have been visible during the trail's period of use, just as the village is visible today.

The La Cieneguilla South Section contributes to the greater El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a connecting route between significant ranchos and branches of the trail. This area of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is a rather large junction with several crossroads located at ranchos, pueblos or other *parajes*. La Cieneguilla Pueblo archaeological site (LA 16) [REDACTED] is a known stopping place along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro at the junction of the continuation of the nominated section and the La Bajada Mesa Road. De Vargas mentions stopping at La Cieneguilla in his journals from 1692 (Espinosa 1940). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] El Rancho de las Golondrinas, another known stopping place along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. Governor Juan Bautista de Anza stayed at El Rancho de las Golondrinas in 1780 on a military expedition to Mexico (Jackson 2006). Both of these properties likely influenced the location of trail and this nominated trail section as a connection between the La Bajada Mesa and the Las Bocas Roads.

Current and Past Impacts:

During its period of significance (1680-1881), the most significant impact on this section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro came from those traveling on the trail. The most significant current impact on the La Cieneguilla South Section of the trail was the construction of [REDACTED] Road [REDACTED]. The road is not paved, but it is particularly wide with ditches and embankments lining either side. The [REDACTED] Road cuts across the trail section at a perpendicular angle. Other impacts include small amounts of dumping and grazing. When compared with similar El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro sections that cross uninhabited piñon-juniper desert this swale is much less distinct on the ground.

Previous Investigations:

There have been no previous investigations of this section of the trail.

Integrity:

The La Cieneguilla South Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro retains many of the physical features that define its character during its period of significance (1680-1881), 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 aspects of integrity retained in the La Cieneguilla South Section include *location*, *setting*, *feeling* and *association*. The remaining physical features of this section are enough to locate it in relationship to other El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro trail sections and pueblos and villages that it travelled between. The physical features that indicate its significance as a trail are road traces, 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 such as the La Bajada Mesa and the Las Bocas Roads, two main branches of the trail leading into and out of Santa Fe, sections of which were previously nominated under the Camino Real MPDF (Merlan et al. 2010).

The *setting* of this section of the trail is almost unmarred by modern construction. The swales illustrate the character and historic feeling of the site and indicate the presence of the trail within a surrounding setting reminiscent of the period of significance that is in close proximity to the early Hispanic settlements of La Cieneguilla and Las Golondrinas. Magnificent views all around are much the same as when the trail was actively used and single-seed juniper dotted mesas contribute to the setting representative of the Spanish Colonial Period activities of transportation, commerce, and settlement of the area.

The integrity of the setting contributes to the aspect of *feeling* that imparts the historic character of the trail through the uninterrupted view of the small village of La Cieneguilla [REDACTED] and the open unchanged terrain through which the trail cuts. The impending feeling of arrival at a place of potential rest and source of natural necessities such as water and grazing area is conveyed as La Cieneguilla grows larger in the foreground as the modern visitor walks the trail. Finally, the *association* of the trail section is high, as this trail is documented as a place where historic figures travelled on their journeys of exploration in New Mexico.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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 A: Communication

Criterion A: Commerce

Criterion D: Archaeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

AD 1598 to 1881 (entire trail)

AD 1680 to 1881 (La Cieneguilla South Section)

Significant Dates

1598 Entrada of Juan de Oñate

1680 Cieneguilla land grant made

1881 Completion of AT&SF Railroad

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Hispanic

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The earliest evidence of use along this section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is a light scatter of historic artifacts. Two pieces of historic pottery found have date ranges that fall within the Spanish Colonial period (1598-1680 and 1692 to 1824) (personal communication with Charlie Carrillo). Later use of the trail is evident by the 19th century artifacts located along the trail, including glass and metal cans. The primary period of significance likely begins circa 1680 when the Cieneguilla grant was established, but abandoned following the Pueblo Revolt (Padilla 2009). The village of La Ciénega was rapidly resettled after the re-conquest in 1692, suggesting a need for a route between La Ciénega and La Cieneguilla.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

The La Cieneguilla South Section is significant at the national level for its association with El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a connecting branch between the La Bajada Mesa Road [REDACTED] and the Las Bocas Road [REDACTED], one of the earliest branches of the trail system in the Santa Fe area. The site is nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Camino Real in New Mexico, AD 1598-1881* (MPDF), with a period of significance dating from 1680-1881, and relates to historic contexts for the Spanish Colonial Period (1598-1821), the Mexican Period (1821-1846), and the United States Territorial Period (1846-1881). As identified in the MPDF, the site is representative of a Trail/Wagon Road Section, which developed as a connecting branch between the early Spanish settlements of La Cieneguilla (ca. 1680) (Padilla 2009) and El Rancho de las Golondrinas (ca. 18th and 19th century) (Padilla 2009). The trail section possesses physical characteristics of its property type as demonstrated by the presence of a swale and vegetation change, and the associative characteristics of location and setting are of high integrity. The site is also eligible under Criterion D for the presence of artifacts that date to the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro transportation network and the Spanish Colonial period of occupation of the area between 1598 to 1680 and 1692 to 1821 (personal communication with Charlie Carrillo). Further archaeological investigation of the site is likely to yield potentially important information related to transportation, commerce, and social history in the area that may have contributed to the long-standing settlement in a vast cultural landscape of prehistoric and historic occupation.

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

The La Cieneguilla South Section is an important cultural property within El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro trail system because of its connectivity to several important properties associated with the trail as well as major branches of the trail. The significant properties that this section of the trail connects are La Cieneguilla and El Rancho de las Golondrinas. La Cieneguilla was a *paraje*, or stop, sometimes used by travelers on their first night out from Santa Fe or the last night of their journey before reaching Santa Fe (Myers and Schlanger 2004). Before the Spanish settled at La Cieneguilla it was a large Keres pueblo. La Cieneguilla was abandoned by the time Vargas re-established Spanish rule in 1692 (Espinosa 1940). El Rancho de las Golondrinas is now a living museum dedicated to Spanish-Colonial history including El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro. First mention of El Rancho de las Golondrinas appears to be on the occasion that Governor Anza spent the night there with his army in 1780. The ranch was also known as the Baca y Terrus rancho, El Rancho de los Bacas and the Sandoval ranch (Myers and Schlanger 2004).

The two branches of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro that the La Cieneguilla South Section connects are the La Bajada Mesa Road [REDACTED] and the Las Bocas Road to the south. The oldest branch of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is Las Bocas Road. [REDACTED] Due to its location in the bottom of the canyon, the trail was frequently washed out and re-routed, making it difficult to travel. The La Bajada Mesa Road leads [REDACTED] to the precipice of La Bajada. The descent of the escarpment was steep and dangerous. Passengers would often disembark from their wagons and walk down this section of the trail. These two branches were used for over three centuries for different reasons by different groups of travelers. The location of important ranchos, pueblos and *parajes* along the Las Bocas Road necessitated a connection between it and the La Bajada Mesa Road.

Evidence of human use along this section of the trail can be seen in the light artifact scatter found at the site. The artifacts date from before and during the Spanish-Colonial time period from 1598-1680 and 1692-1821, as well as the Mexican period and later in the 19th century. These artifacts imply the presence of Native American, European and local Hispanic 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, trade, communication, exploration, military, religious, and social. Modes of transportation ranged from foot, mule, horse, and oxen. Modes of wheeled transportation included *carros* (four-wheeled vehicles) and *carretas* (two-wheeled vehicles).

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The La Cieneguilla South Section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, though subtle from the ground, is well-preserved and located in a relatively pristine setting with excellent views that contribute to the feeling of the property and its expression of the historic sense of place. This trail section is located in a rich area of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro where three branches of the trail begin to come together as they reach the ultimate destination of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The ready water sources resulted in a number of ranchos and pueblos connected by local roads and later sections of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro and served as resting places for travelers along the trail. The La Cieneguilla South Section of the trail connects these multiple branches and settlements.

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. Archaeological reconnaissance documents a scatter of historic artifacts along this section of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro including ceramic shards and tin cans. Further investigation may yield identification of additional sections of the trail in this transportation area leading into Santa Fe. 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)

“Today, Friday, the twelfth of the present month of September [1692], arrived with the camp at this pueblo called La Cieneguilla, which I inspected and found uninhabited. Because of the bad road, which, for a distance of three leagues, was very rough due to the continuous rains, which had changed its pathway and done considerable damage, I stopped to rest the camp until sundown...” from *First Expedition of Vargas into New Mexico, 1692*

Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez 1776 (Adams and Chavez 1956)

I now return to the Río Abajo area, always considering the Villa of Santa Fe as the central point. Taking the highway down from there, I find it necessary to refer to the description of its outlying districts down river, because through them the road forks into two like the consonant V.

One road leads up through Cieneguilla, and in this vicinity a mesa rises, which, flattening out on top, continues for about 2 leagues to a very steep slope that leads down to the plain where that Río de las Bocas which I mentioned under Cieneguilla flows out and continues until it joins the Río del Norte.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Adams, Eleanor B. and Fray Angelico 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.

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

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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

Boyd, E.

1970 *Cieneguilla Pueblo Site Application for Registration New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties State Planning Office*, Santa Fe

Espinosa, J. Manuel (translator)

1940 *First Expedition of Vargas into New Mexico, 1692*. The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Jackson, Hal

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

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.

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: Loving History in New Mexico's La Cienega 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: _____

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

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.97
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the nominated segments are based on field reconnaissance, and includes all trail-related features and artifacts, along with a 30-meter wide "pitch zone" on either side of the principal swale to cover alternate routes and artifacts that may have been pitched or thrown off of the wagons, horses, and individuals using the route.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Baker H. Morrow – principal, Kristina Guist – project manager
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 kquist@mrwnm.com

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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.
La Cieneguilla South Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro: Map 1 of 2, USGS Map
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
La Cieneguilla South Section, El Camion Real de Tierra Adentro: Map 2 of 2, Sketch Map
- **Continuation Sheets**
Section 10, UTM References
Section 11, Figure1. Historic Aerial Image from 1935: 1935_Mosaic_132_crop
Section 11, Figure 2. Historic Aerial Image from 1947: 1947_GS_XA_3_123
- **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: La Cieneguilla South Section, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro

City or Vicinity: Cieneguilla

County: Santa Fe

State: NM

Photographer: Kristina Guist

Date Photographed: April 28, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number: NM_Santa Fe County_La Cieneguilla South Section-Camino Real_0001.tif

View of [redacted] swale [redacted]

1 of 3.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: NM_Santa Fe County_La Cieneguilla South Section-Camino Real_0002.tif

View of [redacted] swale. Note subtle vegetation pattern change in swale [redacted]

2 of 3.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: NM_Santa Fe County_La Cieneguilla South Section-Camino Real_0003.tif

View of [redacted] swale [redacted]

3 of 3.

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**

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs Page 1

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NM_Santa Fe County_La Cieneguilla South Section-Camino Real_0001.tif

View [redacted] swale [redacted]

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

La Cieneguilla South, 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

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NM_Santa Fe County_La Cieneguilla South Section-Camino Real_0002.tif

View of [redacted] swale. Note subtle vegetation pattern change in swale [redacted]
[redacted]

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

La Cieneguilla South, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro
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View of [redacted] swale [redacted]
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