

**MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO**

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**OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT 450 WEST SAN FRANCISCO  
STREET, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO**

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**with a contribution by  
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**ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES 249**

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## ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

Between September 15 and 18, 1998, the Office of Archaeological Studies of the Museum of New Mexico conducted archaeological testing at 450 West San Francisco Street in Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico. This property is in the Historic Downtown District of Santa Fe, and the house is listed in the *State Register of Cultural Properties* and the *National Register of Historic Places*. The project was conducted at the request of the owner, Neil Rosenschein. The property was investigated through historic documentation, two hand-excavated test pits, and two mechanically excavated trenches.

The study suggested that mostly artificially placed fill dirt exists below the surface at this location, which in turn overlies sterile riverine deposits. Although artifacts were found within the artificial fill layer, they are out of place, and they are not stratified. Materials recovered from the upper 20 to 30 cm of fill may relate to the historic twentieth century occupation of the house on this property. Otherwise, cultural materials were present in the fill dirt before it was moved to this location.

A segment of a historic acequia, the Acequia Publica (Ditch 16) runs behind and to the west of the house. Informants indicate that the current stone- and concrete-lined acequia was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the late 1930s or early 1940s. No further archaeological investigations are warranted at this location, and we recommend that archaeological clearance be granted for the proposed construction project.

MNM Project 41.669  
NMCRIIS Project/Activity No. 62220

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## INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Neil Rosenschein, the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) of the Museum of New Mexico (MNM) conducted an archaeological and historical examination of a property owned by Mr. Rosenschein at 450 West San Francisco Street in Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico (Fig. 1). This property is within the Historic Downtown District of the City of Santa Fe, and the project was initiated to comply with the Santa Fe Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance (1987-40, §1). The house on this property is also listed in the *State Register of Cultural Properties* and the *National Register of Historic Places*. Mr. Blaine Young, architect for the proposed project, acted as coordinator with the OAS. Fieldwork was conducted between September 15 and 18, 1998. James L. Moore was project director, assisted by Marcy Snow. Historic documentation of the property was completed by Janet E. Spivey. Graphics were produced by Ann Noble, and the report was edited by Tom Ireland. Timothy D. Maxwell was principal investigator.

The property is within the unplatted Santa Fe Grant, and its universal transverse mercator coordinates are Zone 13, E414540 N3949650. Most of the northeast corner of the property is occupied by a house, which was originally of brick construction, but it has been augmented by adobe and frame additions through the years. Currently, it is irregular in shape, with narrow yards along the north and east sides (Fig. 2). Since nearly all construction activities will occur elsewhere on the property, those areas were not investigated. Most of the area west of the house is comprised of a gravel parking area. The southern third of the property consists of a backyard, which is on two levels. The upper level is bounded on the south by a stone and concrete-lined acequia, and it is at the same general elevation as the north two-thirds of the property. South of the acequia, the property drops off to a relatively flat level that is up to 1.75 m lower than the upper level. The remaining segment of acequia follows the south edge of a low river terrace, which comprises the upper level of property. The lower level of property is at the edge of the Santa Fe River floodplain.

Test excavations were completed using hand tools and mechanical equipment. Examination of the subsurface strata revealed in these excavations indicate that the upper .6 to 1.0+ m of soil is comprised of artificial fill transported to this location to level the surface. While historic artifacts were noted throughout these deposits, their original context is lost. Many artifacts mixed into the upper 20 to 30 cm of fill may be related to the construction and occupation of the structure on this property, or construction of an adjacent structure to the south.

Perhaps the most important feature present on the property from a historical perspective is a stone- and concrete-lined acequia. Information derived from a previous occupant of the property indicates that the present stone- and concrete-lined channel was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the late 1930s or early 1940s. The previous acequia was probably a clay-lined ditch, and no definite evidence of this feature was found. However, a vertical layer of clay noted beneath the current acequia could be the remains of the clay lining of that feature.

Archaeological testing encountered no stratified prehistoric or historic cultural deposits at this site, and no potentially important subsurface features were found. The visible segment of the existing acequia was mapped and described. It is our opinion that no further archaeological investigations are needed and that archaeological clearance should be granted for this project.

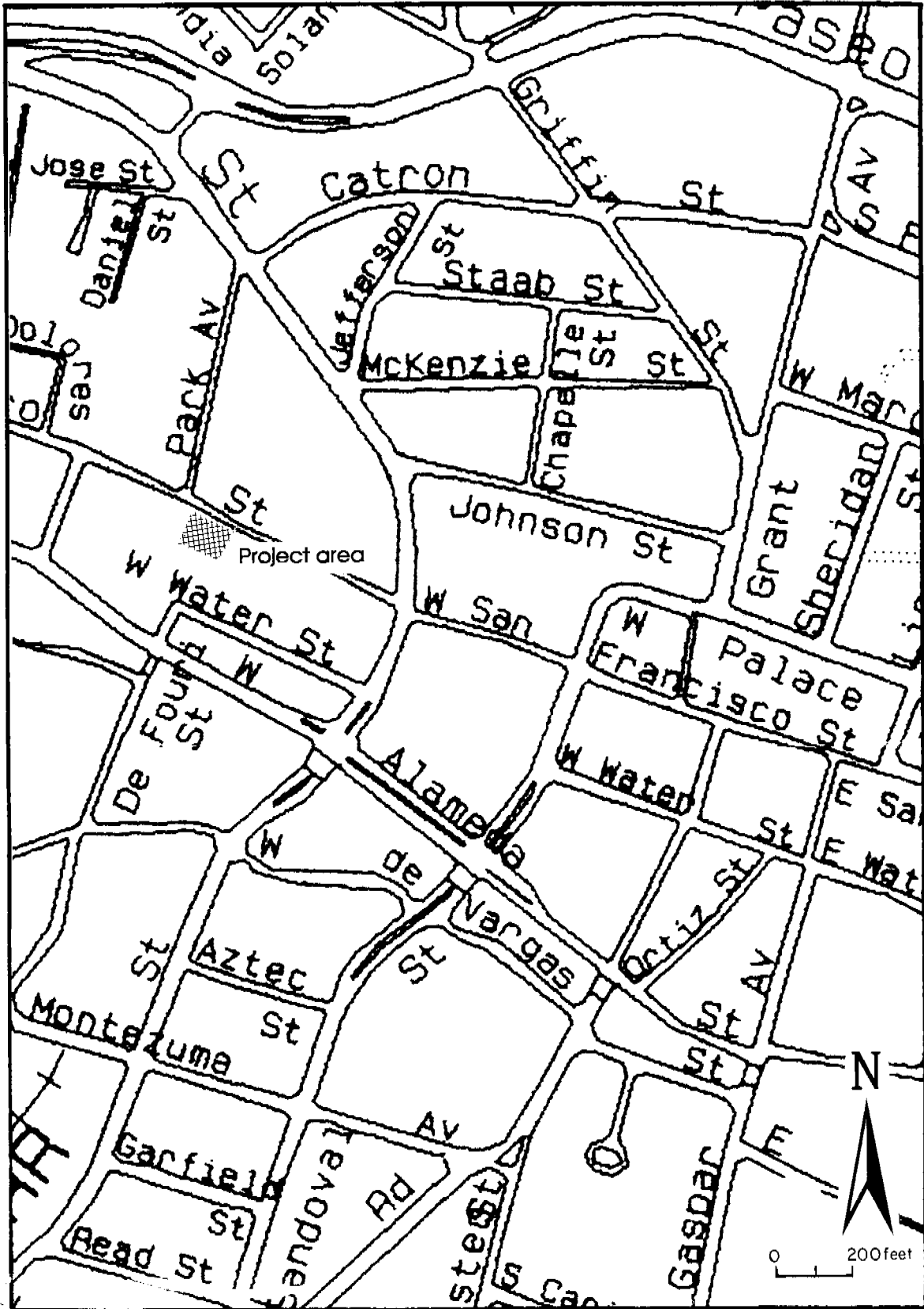


Figure 1. Location of property. Adapted from City of Santa Fe Land Use Department map, 1996.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD AND ANALYSIS METHODS

James L. Moore

### *Field Methods*

The first step in testing was the establishment of a main site datum to provide vertical and horizontal control for all subsequent investigations. The main site datum was placed within the acequia channel near the east edge of the property. It was assigned an arbitrary elevation of 10 m below datum. Testing concentrated on the back yard of the property and a parking area on the west side of the house, because these are the areas where construction is planned. All test pits, trenches, and relevant modern cultural features were mapped using an optical transit, stadia rod, and tape. Elevations were obtained so that topographic contours could be estimated.

The property covers a total of 9,999 sq ft (.23 acres, or .09 ha). Since the existing house covers 1,920 sq ft, a total of 8,079 sq ft was available for examination. According to the Santa Fe Archaeological Review Districts Ordinance, a minimum of 2 percent of this area was to be subjected to archaeological testing. Thus, a minimum of 15 sq m needed to be examined. Our test excavations covered 17.25 sq m, slightly over 2 percent of the available lot.

A check was conducted to determine whether any currently operating utility lines pass through the areas of interest before any digging was done (Location Request #98091108560153). Since no currently operating utility lines were marked in those areas, subsurface investigations proceeded. Test pits were hand excavated to investigate the structure of the acequia and determine whether deposits exposed in the mechanically excavated trenches occurred elsewhere on the property. Each test pit consisted of one or more 1 by 1 m horizontal grid units, and excavation proceeded in 10 cm arbitrary vertical levels unless natural soil strata were defined. When that was possible, individual soil strata became the vertical units of excavation. All soil removed from test pits was screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth, and cultural materials encountered were collected and returned to the laboratory for analysis. Descriptive forms were completed for each unit of excavation and included summaries of the matrix encountered, ending measurements, and inventories of cultural materials recovered. The latter were assigned unique field specimen numbers by excavation lot, which were noted on all related forms. Photographs were taken when considered relevant, particularly during documentation of the acequia. Excavation ended when sterile preoccupational strata or the bottoms of cultural features were encountered.

Mechanical excavation was conducted using a backhoe provided by the client. Trenches approximately 1 m wide and 6 to 7 m long were excavated to allow examination of comparatively long soil profiles. Excavation ended when preoccupational strata consisting of a mixture of riverine deposited sands, gravels, and cobbles were encountered. Profiles of soil layers exposed in the trenches were drawn, soil strata were described, and a representative sample of artifacts was collected.

### *Artifact Analysis Methods*

Since the cultural materials recovered during this study were transported to this location in fill dirt or related to the historic twentieth-century occupation of the property, no detailed analysis was

completed. Artifacts were tabulated by material type and gross morphological category, though other variables were recorded when relevant. For example, glass was classified by gross morphology (bottle glass, window glass, etc.) and color. Ceramic artifacts were classified by source (Euroamerican, Native American, etc.), design type (when present), and material (porcelain, earthenware, etc.) when such could be determined. When butchering marks were present on bone, they were noted.



## PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Sonya Urban

The contemporary environment of the Santa Fe Basin has been thoroughly reviewed in a study by Kelley (1980) as part of the Arroyo Hondo Archaeological Project. The reader is referred to this monograph for the wealth of detail it contains. Maxwell (1988:8-9) summarized portions of that report for the contemporary environment of the Santa Fe region, and that material is the basis of this discussion.

The project area is within a structural subdivision of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic zone known as the Española Basin. That basin is bounded on the west by the Jemez Mountains and on the east by the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. An alluvial plain, which is dissected by numerous arroyos, stretches westward from the foothills at the base of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

Local topography alternates among nearly level plains, rolling terraces, and steep, rocky slopes. The main drainage is the Santa Fe River. Major tributary drainages include Arroyo de La Piedra, Arroyo Ranchito, and Arroyo Barranca, among others. These tributaries have wide, level floodplains, while smaller tributary arroyos have cut deeply into the alluvial plain, forming steep-sided valleys.

Alluvial deposits of ancient and modern gravels are found in arroyos and on adjacent terraces. Tertiary volcanic deposits, Cenozoic sediments, and Precambrian rock are exposed in surrounding areas. When combined with these alluvial deposits, they provide most of the materials needed for lithic artifact production. In particular, chert is available in the Ancha formation (Kelley 1980:11-12), and sandstone, siltstone, andesite, basalt, and silicified wood occur in other nearby formations (Hannaford 1986:4). The most commonly used chert in the study area outcrops in the Madera limestone formation and occurs in local gravel deposits. Small amounts of obsidian are found scattered along the basalt-capped mesas to the west of Santa Fe (Kelley 1980:12).

Local flora and fauna are typical of Upper Sonoran grasslands. The piñon-juniper community thins as it descends from the Sangre de Cristo foothills and grades into shortgrass plains containing scattered juniper midway between the foothills and the Santa Fe River (Kelley 1980:61-62). The open grass-covered valleys contain grama grass, muhly, Indian ricegrass, galleta grass, soapweed yucca, one-seed juniper, Colorado piñon, occasional Gambel's oak, and small stands of mountain mahogany. Arroyo bottoms contain various shrubs such as fourwing saltbush, Apache plume, rabbitbrush, big sagebrush, and wolfberry. Regional fauna includes desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, and Gunnison's prairie dog. A complete list of flora and fauna found in the area is contained in Kelley (1980).

The project area has a semiarid climate. Most precipitation occurs as intense summer thunderstorms that produce severe runoff and reduce useable moisture. The area receives an average of 229 to 254 mm (9 to 10 inches) of precipitation per year and a mean snowfall of 356 mm (14 inches) (Kelley 1980:112). The growing season ranges between 130 and 220 days and averages 170 days. The last spring frost usually occurs in the first week of May, and the first fall frost occurs around the middle of October. The mean yearly temperature is 10.5 degrees C (50.9 degrees F).

## CULTURAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW

James L. Moore

This overview of Santa Fe area culture history is a summary of prehistoric and historic occupations. Information on trends in settlement and subsistence was determined from large-scale survey and excavation reports. Data on regional cultural development are primarily derived from Maxwell and Post (1992) and Post and Snow (1992).

### *Paleoindian Period (9500 to 5500 B.C.)*

A striking characteristic of Santa Fe culture history is the paucity of evidence of occupation during the Paleoindian period (9500 to 5500 B.C.). The two reported occurrences are isolated late Paleoindian Cody Complex artifacts from the Galisteo Basin near San Cristobal (Lang 1977) and Galisteo Reservoir (Honca 1971).

For New Mexico in general, the most extensive and spectacular evidence for Paleoindian occupation are the remains of killed and butchered large mammals (Stuart and Gauthier 1981). The only potential Paleoindian structures found to date are in the middle Rio Grande Valley south of Albuquerque (Judge 1973). Kill and butchering sites have the highest archaeological visibility and therefore are the most frequently reported.

Part of the problem might be that Paleoindian remains from hunting and gathering activities are masked by later Archaic and Pueblo components. Geomorphological factors may also contribute to low Paleoindian site visibility. Surfaces or strata containing the earliest remains may be deeply buried, and exposures that contain Paleoindian materials may be difficult to identify or be missed by traditional pedestrian surveys (Cordell 1979:6). The two identified Cody Complex components may be evidence for a changing adaptation that focused more on hunting small mammals and plant gathering than was the case earlier in the period.

### *Archaic Period (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600)*

The Archaic Period in the Santa Fe area has been defined according to both the Oshara and Cochise Traditions (Biella and Chapman 1977; Cordell 1979; Lang 1977). These traditions span the period between 5500 B.C. and A.D. 600 and are primarily distinguished by morphologically and temporally distinct projectile points and to some extent stone tool assemblages and site structure (Irwin-Williams 1973, 1979). Most Archaic sites identified in the area have been assigned to the Oshara Tradition and date from the Bajada phase (4800 to 3200 B.C.) to the En Medio or Basketmaker II phase (800 B.C. to A.D. 400 or 600).

Archaic adaptations in the Santa Fe area have been most intensively studied at Cochiti Dam and in the eastern Galisteo Basin, with smaller numbers of sites identified southwest and southeast of Santa Fe (Dickson 1979; Hannaford 1986; Lent 1988; Scheick and Viklund 1989). Lang (1977) found 13 Middle to Late Archaic sites and 53 nondiagnostic lithic artifact scatters in the eastern Galisteo Basin. Some of the nondiagnostic scatters are probably also Archaic in age. He interprets the Archaic occupation as one of "relatively limited, seasonal, upslope-downslope movement of San

Jose microbands between different communities and biomes of the basin, and a more expansive seasonal movement of specialized hunting groups corresponding to deep population movements" (Lang 1977:16).

Two sites with projectile points diagnostic of the Chiricahua and San Pedro phases of the Cochise Tradition were identified by Lang (1977:17). Those phases date roughly between 2500 B.C. and A.D. 1 (Roth and Huckell 1992; Sayles 1983). Lang suggests that these sites are evidence of a population infusion from the south. This interpretation is suspect because side-notched Chiricahua-style projectile points are found all over the San Juan Basin. This broad northern distribution suggests that they may be a poorly documented part of the northern Archaic adaptation rather than diagnostic of a Cochise population.

Late Archaic (1500 B.C. to A.D. 400) sites were less common in the Galisteo Basin and north of La Bajada escarpment, and only eight sites were assigned to this period by Lang (1977). Late Archaic sites with hearth and pit features and relatively abundant stone artifacts were found on the southwest periphery of Santa Fe by Hannaford (1986:23-24) and Lent (1988). These sites were probably short-term residences or base camps. The accumulation of features and artifacts indicated repeated occupations.

Further south at Cochiti Reservoir, Biella and Chapman (1977:201) suggest that most of their 90 nonstructural artifact scatters with hearths date to the Late Archaic, and no evidence of Early to Middle Archaic occupations was found. This is in marked contrast to the low numbers of Late Archaic sites in the eastern Galisteo Basin (Lang 1977). Archaeological evidence of Archaic occupation at Cochiti Reservoir was summarized as a "picture of short-term residential occupations by very small complements of commensal groups, which characterize the Late Archaic adaptation within the Cochiti Reservoir locale. Considerable redundancy for site location is evident in all aspects of subsistence-related behavior, including strategies of food resource processing and consumption; strategies of raw material selection for tool manufacture; reduction trajectories involved in tool manufacture; and the character of site space utilization (Chapman 1977:72). Archaeological evidence of seasonal movement within and between different environmental zones was scarce because floral and faunal remains were poorly preserved or absent (Chapman 1977:73).

An explanation for differences in Archaic Period site frequencies between the eastern Galisteo Basin and Cochiti Reservoir is lacking. Different spatio-temporal distributions could result from changes in the environment that required periodic shifts in subsistence strategies. They could also arise from variation in settlement systems. Sites along the Rio Grande were reoccupied often, resulting in greater artifact and feature accumulations. Less frequent reoccupation and a more dispersed settlement pattern would produce sites with lower archaeological visibility, like those in the eastern Galisteo Basin.

#### *Pueblo Period (A.D. 600 to 1600)*

##### *Developmental Period (A.D. 600 to 1200)*

The Developmental period (Wendorf and Reed 1955) is divided into early (A.D. 600 to 900), Middle (A.D. 900 to 1000), and Late (A.D. 1000 to 1200) subperiods. Early Developmental period sites are uncommon in the northern Rio Grande (Wendorf and Reed 1955:138). Surveys at Cochiti Reservoir found only 12 sites that could be assigned to this period (Biella and Chapman 1977:203).

McNutt (1969:70) found no early Developmental Period components north of La Bajada escarpment and White Rock Canyon. Only two nonresidential components from the Early Developmental Period have been recorded in the south Santa Fe area (Dickson 1979; Scheick and Viklund 1989). In the eastern Galisteo Basin, only five components may date to this period (Lang 1977; Scheick and Viklund 1989). The lack of extensive sedentary settlement suggests that there was a long-term hunter-gatherer pattern in the northern Rio Grande. This continued focus on hunting and gathering may be attributed in part to the rich resource diversity of the northern Rio Grande Valley, forestalling an early reliance on small-scale farming (Cordell 1979:2).

The Middle Developmental period showed an increase in sites in the northern Rio Grande. Excavations in the Santa Fe and Tesuque Valleys revealed pithouses associated with contiguous surface rooms and perhaps a kiva (Honea 1971; McNutt 1969:58). These sites do not necessarily suggest a population increase. Instead, the settlement and subsistence pattern may have shifted from one of considerable mobility to a more sedentary lifestyle that left substantial structural remains and artifact accumulations. The overall picture during this period was probably one of low population density.

The Late Developmental period showed the first substantial population increase in the Santa Fe area, as inferred from increased site numbers and sizes (Wendorf and Reed 1955:140-141). For the first time, larger sites indicate village-size settlements with year-round residential occupation. The predominant pottery was Kwahe'e Black-on-white, originally identified by Mera (1935) as a local Rio Grande variant of Chaco-style pottery. Site size ranged from 1 to 100 rooms. Known villages include LA 835, north of Santa Fe; LA 114 (Arroyo Negro), along the Santa Fe River; and LA 191 (Mochó), along the Arroyo Hondo south of Santa Fe, one of the largest sites in the area (Stuart and Gauthier 1981). Pindi Pueblo (LA 1) had a minor Late Developmental component, suggesting that some of the large Coalition villages had their origins in Developmental settlements (Wiseman 1989:5). McNutt (1969:76-77), in providing a detailed description of this period, noted an abundance of manos, trough metates, and animal bones at the Tesuque Bypass Site, suggesting that farming and hunting were subsistence mainstays.

#### *Coalition Period (A.D. 1200 to 1325)*

The Coalition Period is marked by three major changes in the northern Rio Grande: a significant increase in the size and number of sites, suggesting an increase in population and an extension of the early village-level organization that began during the Late Developmental Period; pithouses were replaced as domiciles by contiguous adobe and masonry surface rooms; and pottery decoration changed from mineral to organic paint. These changes were of sufficient import to warrant definition of a new period, which was divided into two phases: Pindi (A.D. 1220 to 1300) and Galisteo (A.D. 1300 to 1325) (Wendorf and Reed 1955). Decorated pottery was divided into Santa Fe Black-on-white and all its local variants for the Pindi phase (Stubbs and Stallings 1953), and Galisteo Black-on-white for the later phase (Mera 1935). Most large sites were established during the Pindi phase, and the largest continued to grow during the Galisteo phase. Sites ranged from 2 to 200 rooms, but most contained 15 to 30 rooms (Stuart and Gauthier 1981:51). Site frequencies increased greatly in all parts of the northern Rio Grande during this phase (Biella and Chapman 1977:203; Lang 1977; McNutt 1969; Orcutt 1991).

In the south Santa Fe area, villages were established at Upper Arroyo Hondo Pueblo (LA 76), Arroyo Hondo Pueblo (LA 12), Pueblo Alamo (LA 8), Chamisa Locita (LA 4), and Peña Negra (LA 235) (Allen 1973; Dickson 1979). Previously uninhabited resource areas probably came into use as

each village claimed the land and resources necessary for survival (Dickson 1979:79-81). Small sites that reflect a logistical resource procurement and processing strategy (Binford 1980) occur within a 2 km (1.2 mile) radius of Chamisa Locita (Viklund and Scheick 1989) and Arroyo Hondo Pueblo (Dickson 1979; Ware 1991).

Upper Arroyo Hondo, Pueblo Alamo, and Chamisa Locita were occupied contemporaneously during the Pindi phase. Continued growth occurred at Arroyo Hondo and Chamisa Locita during the Galistco phase, but Upper Arroyo Hondo and Pueblo Alamo were abandoned.

#### *Classic Period (A.D. 1325 to 1600)*

Wendorf and Reed (1955) mark the beginning of the Classic period with the appearance of Glaze A and locally manufactured red-slipped pottery (see also Mera 1935; Warren 1979). During this period, regional populations reached their maximum size, and large communities with multiple plaza and roomblock complexes were established. Although reasons for the appearance and proliferation of glaze wares are debatable, many researchers believe that the similarity of this new pottery to White Mountain Redware is evidence for large-scale immigration into the area from the San Juan Basin and Zuni region (Eggan 1950; Hewett 1953; Mera 1935, 1940; Reed 1949; Stubbs and Stallings 1953; Wendorf and Reed 1955). However, Steen (1977) argues that the changes seen during this period resulted instead from rapid indigenous population growth. He believes that population growth was enabled by favorable climatic conditions, allowing Rio Grande populations to practice dry farming in previously unusable areas, and suggests that there was free and open trade between the northern Rio Grande and other areas, accounting for observed changes in Classic period material culture.

Thus, it is unclear how much of the population increase during this period resulted from immigration or internal growth. In addition to populations migrating from the west, it has been suggested that people came from the Jornada Branch of the Mogollon to the south, and perhaps from northern Mexico (Schaafsma and Schaafsma 1974). However, good evidence of population movement from these areas is lacking.

Large villages of this period include the Agua Fria Schoolhouse (LA 2), Arroyo Hondo (LA 12), and Cieneguilla (LA 16). However, by the time Glaze B pottery appeared (ca. 1425), only Cieneguilla Pueblo was still occupied by a substantial population. Dickson (1979) believes that abandonment of the large villages was due to drought and subsequent agricultural failure.

#### *Historic Period (A.D. 1600 to Present)*

The Historic period spans more than 400 years of interaction among Native American, Spanish, and Anglo-American cultures. A detailed summary of historical events and trends for the middle Rio Grande and Santa Fe area is beyond the scope of this report. Interested readers are referred to the many sources that detail events and patterns of the Historic period (Athern 1989; Bannon 1979; Jenkins and Schroeder 1974; Kessell 1979; Lamar 1966; Noble 1989; Pratt and Snow 1988; Swadesh 1974; Twitchell 1925; Wilson 1981).

Except for the period of Spanish exploration, the historic era is divided into periods that reflect changes in political control in New Mexico. The Spanish Exploration period extends from Coronado's entrada in 1540 to 1542, and the colonization of New Mexico in 1598 by Don Juan de

Oñate. The Early Spanish Colonial period extends from the initial colonization of New Mexico to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The return to Native American self-determination lasted from 1680 to 1693. The Late Spanish Colonial period extends from the Reconquest of New Mexico in 1693 to 1821, when Mexico won its independence from Spain. This was a time of settlement growth and expansion in New Mexico.

The Mexican period lasted from 1821 until 1846, when New Mexico was seized by the United States. The American Territorial period lasted from 1846 to 1912, when New Mexico was awarded statehood. The Mexican and Early American Territorial periods were characterized by trade over the Santa Fe Trail. In terms of the material culture expression of historic sites in New Mexico, the Santa Fe Trail period is distinct from the preceding Spanish Colonial period. Another material culture boundary is marked by the arrival of the railroad in New Mexico in 1880, which increased the flow and availability of manufactured goods from the east. Distinct changes in the artifact assemblages recovered from sites dating to these periods are related to improvements in transportation and the availability of imported goods (Moore n.d.).

From statehood until World War II, New Mexico continued to become integrated into the national political, economic, and social system. Education and economic opportunity outside New Mexico and the steady flow of Anglo-Americans into New Mexico combined to crystallize the tricultural traditions that are a recognized part of New Mexico today.

An important aspect of New Mexico's integration into the national system was the extension of federal programs into the state. One of the most successful of these was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) of the 1930s and 1940s. In association with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the CCC operated out of camps on private and federal land (Martinez 1996; Spivey 1996). An example in Santa Fe County was a camp enumerated as Santa Fe-SCS-ECW-5-N (FLY), occupied in 1935 (Spivey 1996). Work conducted in the Santa Fe Grant by residents of this camp consisted of fencing and building check dams.

#### *Cultural Resources near the Project Area*

Several archaeological investigations have recorded sites or cultural deposits within a few blocks of our project area. Perhaps the most important is the Baca-Larranaga site (LA 72268), northeast of our area. During studies conducted at 425, 427, and 429 West San Francisco Street, Snow (1988a, 1989a, 1989b) encountered prehistoric and historic remains. He noted the presence of potentially significant remains along the north property boundary at 429 West San Francisco Street (Snow 1988a). During test excavations at 425 West San Francisco Street, he encountered Coalition, Spanish Colonial, and Territorial remains, also along the north property boundary (Snow 1989a). Interestingly, the Spanish Colonial remains appear to date from before the Pueblo Revolt. Subsequently, two human burials were encountered at 427 West San Francisco Street, which Snow (1989b) feels were associated with the Coalition occupation of LA 72268, about 75 to 90 m north of the burial pit.

During excavation of sewer lines along West San Francisco Street, an earlier abandoned sewer line was recorded as LA 114232. This site is located adjacent to the Lensic Theater. In another area, the same excavations revealed LA 114233, which consists of a layer of artificial fill containing possible Spanish Colonial and Territorial materials. These deposits were found on Jefferson just south of its intersection with West San Francisco Street. Human remains were reportedly found at

434 West San Francisco Street and were assigned a site number of LA 65501. Unfortunately, they were no longer available for examination at the time of recording, but it is possible that they were related to the Coalition occupation of the Baca-Larranaga site.

Several historic wells have been found and recorded in the surrounding area, mostly exhibiting cribbed log construction and probably dating to the Territorial period. They include LA 114235 at 117 Jefferson, LA 114239 at 507 Agua Fria, and LA 114249 at 517 to 521 Agua Fria. Another historic well was found during test excavations at LA 103294 (NMCRIS Activity 44444), at 425 to 427 West Alameda. In addition to the well, a historic foundation was found, and it was determined that a layer of artificial fill was added to the property sometime around 1941. Test excavations on Alto Street (LA 120282, NMCRIS Activity 56207) encountered no cultural remains but revealed upwards of 3.2 m of artificial fill covering the former floodplain terrace, which appears to have been deposited after 1911 and probably between 1919 and 1940.

Test excavations at 138 Park Avenue (LA 120280, NMCRIS Activity 56208) indicated that there was no residence on that lot until around 1924. Artifacts encountered during excavation showed that the general area was occupied during the prehistoric, Spanish Colonial, and Historic periods. The lot seems to have been used for trash disposal during some periods, but it was determined that prehistoric and Spanish Colonial materials were probably deposited by erosional processes and originated south of the property.

## EXCAVATION UNITS

James L. Moore

Figure 2 illustrates the locations of all excavation units and the acequia, and shows their relationship to relevant modern cultural features. Fencelines represent the approximate locations of property boundaries, while the north boundary of the property is along the south edge of West San Francisco Street. Initial exploration was conducted by hand to define the acequia. This was followed by the excavation of two mechanically excavated trenches to provide comparatively wide exposures of subsurface deposits that would allow us to obtain the greatest amount of information possible in the shortest amount of time. A second hand-dug excavation unit was then used to expand upon those findings and provide more detailed information on a smaller soil exposure, which could be related to strata defined in the trenches.

Each excavation unit is discussed separately, and information on location and strata encountered is presented. The excavation units are then compared and contrasted, and conclusions concerning the nature of deposits are presented. Finally, the exposed section of acequia is described, and observations made during fieldwork are presented.

### *Backhoe Trench 1*

#### *Location, Purpose, and Size*

Backhoe Trench (BT) 1 was excavated through a gravel-topped parking area on the west side of the house. It was placed in this area to provide a long exposure that would facilitate the profiling and description of soil strata and to help determine the nature of that fill. The trench was positioned to miss the projected north-trending segment of acequia which runs through this area. Information obtained from a former resident indicated that the stone-lined channel continues to West San Francisco Street, so we decided not to trench for the channel and risk damaging or destroying it. BT-1 was 7.5 m long by 1.1 m wide and covered 8.25 sq m. It ranged in depth from 1.2 m at the north and south ends to 1.23 m in the center. BT-1 ran from north to south at a bearing of 14 degrees east of magnetic north.

#### *Stratigraphy*

A profile of the east wall of BT-1 is shown in Figure 3. Eight soil strata were defined and are described separately below. Two abandoned utility trenches were also defined in this profile. The function of the utility trench at the north end of the profile could not be determined. The presence of a ceramic pipe at the bottom of the south utility trench indicates that it is an abandoned sewer line. The current sewer line is on the north side of the house and connects with the main sewer line, which runs under West San Francisco Street.

Stratum 1 consisted of a 3 to 50 cm thick layer of pale brown gravels, pea gravels, and coarse sand that comprised the surface layer of the driveway.

Stratum 2 was a 20 to 42 cm thick layer of yellowish brown fine to coarse sands and pea gravels that appeared to be the remains of a pile of construction materials.



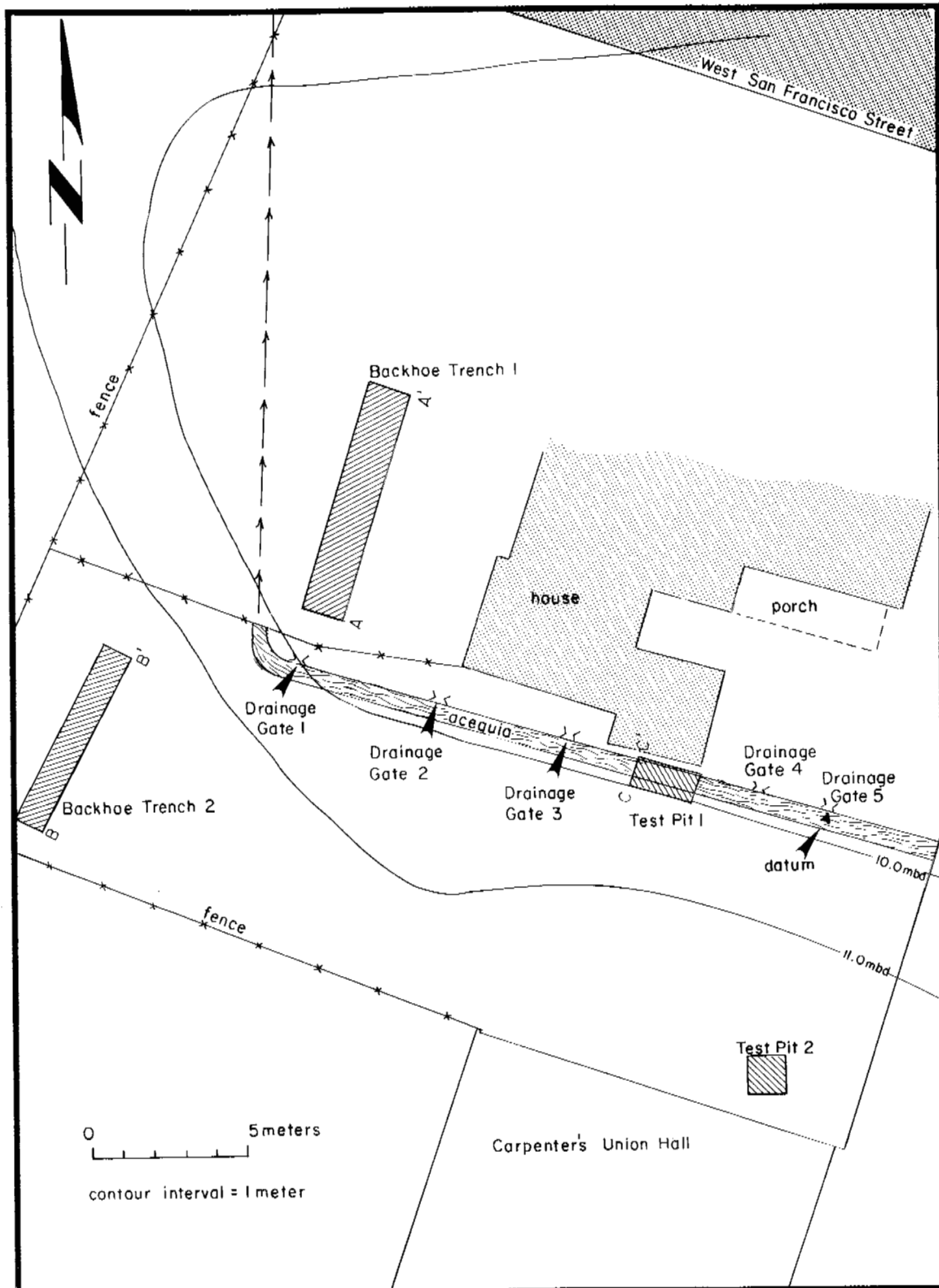


Figure 2. Plan of property showing locations of excavation units.

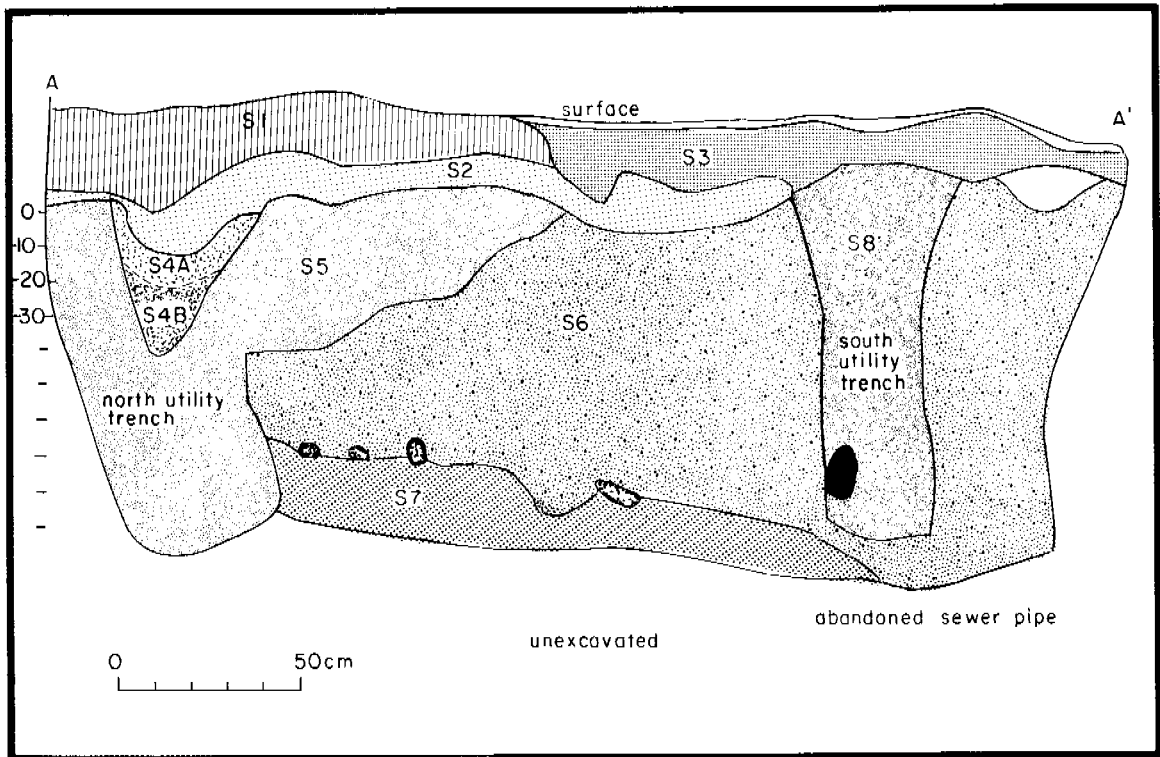


Figure 3. Profile of Backhoe Trench 1.

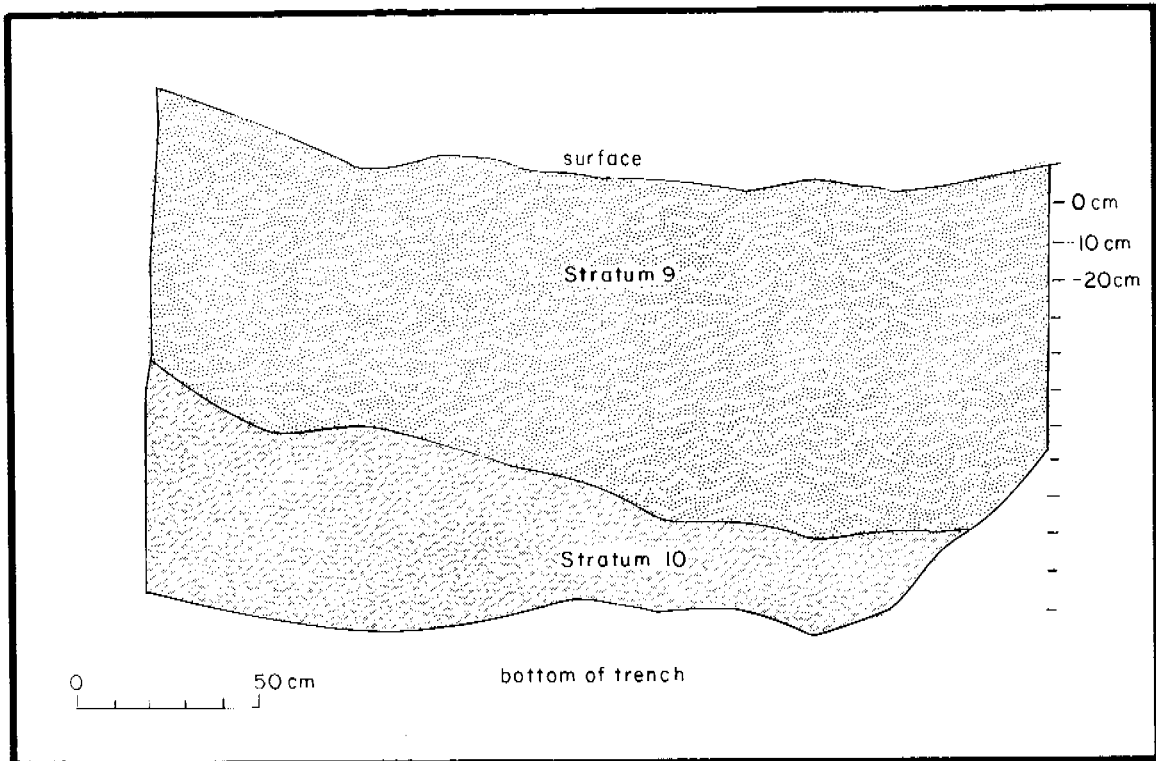


Figure 4. Profile of Backhoe Trench 2.

Stratum 3 was limited to the south half of the profile and consisted of a 30 to 45 cm thick layer of dark yellowish brown adobe. Although the adobe was melted, flat articular surfaces could be seen in places, indicating that this material is the remains of deteriorated adobe bricks.

Stratum 4 contained two separate lenses, both representing the remains of construction materials that partly fill a probable abandoned utility trench. Stratum 4a consisted of a 10 to 20 cm thick layer of dark yellowish brown adobe chunks. Stratum 4b was up to 48 cm thick and was a layer of grainy light gray plastering material.

Stratum 5 comprised the bulk of materials filling a probable abandoned utility trench at the north end of BT-1. It was .15 to 1.0 m thick and consisted of a mottled layer of dark yellowish brown adobe chunks mixed with a grayish brown silty loam containing numerous small fragments of charcoal.

Stratum 6 was the main unit of fill defined in BT-1. Stratum 6 consisted of a .25 to 1.05 m thick layer of dark yellowish brown silty clay loam. It was a homogenous mass and contained 15 to 20 percent pea gravel to gravel-sized inclusions. Cultural materials were moderately common in this stratum and included numerous small fragments of charcoal and historic twentieth-century trash.

Stratum 7 was a layer of gravels and large cobbles to small boulders mixed with a grayish brown clay loam. This unit represented the original preoccupational river terrace surface and upper fill. Excavation ceased when this stratum was encountered, so no estimate of thickness was possible.

Stratum 8 was the fill of an abandoned utility trench at the south end of BT-1. A ceramic sewer pipe was cut through near the bottom of the utility trench. Though crushed, it appears to have had a 5.5 to 6 inch diameter. As noted earlier, this line was abandoned when the house was hooked in to the main sewer line, which runs under West San Francisco Street. The utility trench fill consisted of a brown silty loam containing numerous chunks of adobe, large cobbles, and some gravels.

### *Backhoe Trench 2*

#### *Location, Purpose, and Size*

BT-2 was placed in the lower section of the backyard, which is at the edge of the Santa Fe River floodplain. It was placed in this area to provide a long exposure that would facilitate the profiling and description of soil strata and to help determine the nature of that fill. This trench was 6.0 m long by 1.0 m wide and covered a total of 6 sq m. It ranged in depth from 1.13 m in the center of the trench to 1.3 m at the south end and 1.4 m at the north end. BT-1 ran from north to south at a bearing of 15 degrees east of magnetic north.

#### *Stratigraphy*

A profile of the east wall of BT-1 is shown in Figure 4. Two soil strata were defined.

Stratum 9 was the main layer of fill encountered in BT-2 and consisted of a very dark grayish brown clay loam containing small lenses of pea gravel. Many fragments of coal were noted, occurring from the top of this layer to near its bottom. Also present, though less numerous, were small fragments of charcoal. Historic artifacts were also visible in the profile but were rather

uncommon and extended from the surface to within 4 to 5 cm of the bottom of this unit. These artifacts mostly consisted of small fragments of window glass.

Stratum 10 was a layer of brown fine to coarse sand containing numerous gravels and large cobbles. This unit represented the original preoccupational fill for this area at the edge of the Santa Fe River floodplain. Excavation ceased when it was encountered, so no estimate of thickness was possible.

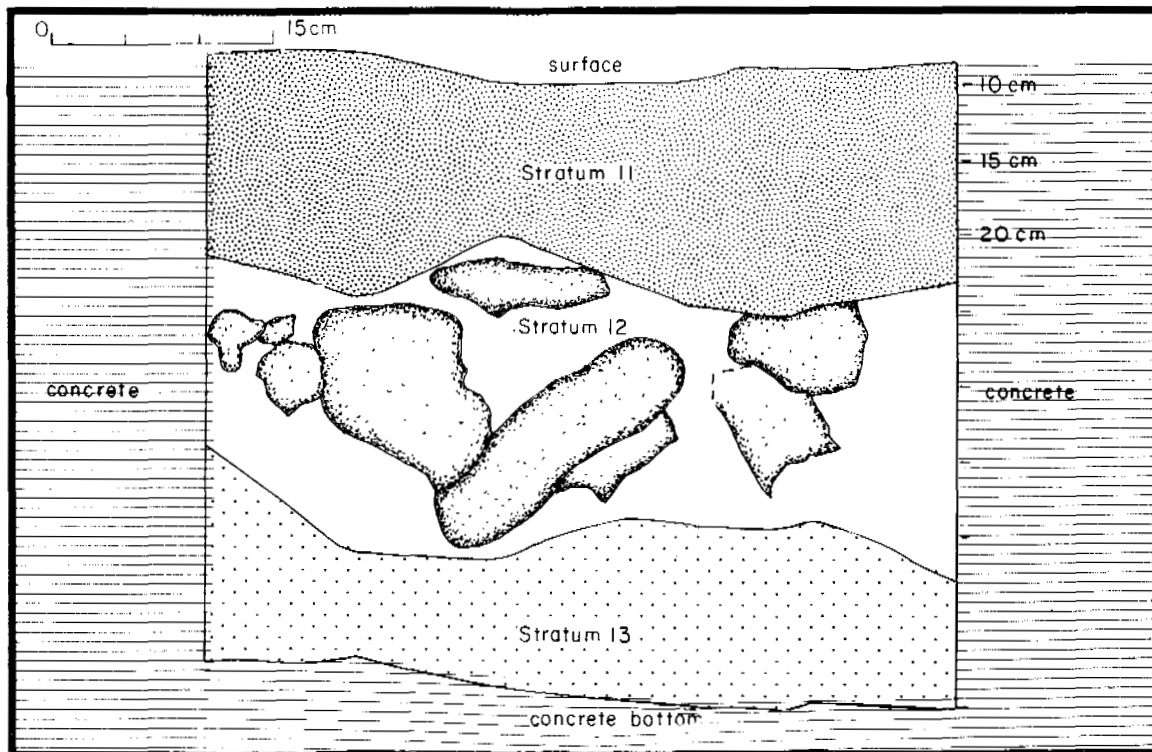
### *Test Pit 1*

#### *Location, Purpose, and Size*

Test Pit 1 was placed across the acequia in the central part of the east-west segment exposed on the property. The purpose of this test pit was to examine the soil filling the acequia and expose its interior surface so it could be described. It was 2 m long by 1 m wide and covered 2 sq m. The depth of fill ranged between .35 and .37 m. Though excavation in this test pit concentrated on defining and removing fill to expose the interior of the acequia, the tops of both side walls were included within the excavation unit and were also exposed.

#### *Stratigraphy*

A profile of the east wall of Test Pit 1 is shown in Fig. 5. Three soil strata were defined. According to a previous resident of the property, this section of acequia was artificially filled within his lifetime, since he remembers having played in the unfilled acequia when he was a child. Thus, this area was apparently filled sometime in the last 30 to 40 years.



*Figure 5. Profile of Test Pit 1 showing layers of fill in the acequia channel.*

Stratum 11 was the upper unit of fill in the acequia channel. It consisted of a 10 to 16 cm thick layer of compact dark brown sandy loam containing some pea gravels and gravels. A few historic artifacts were recovered from this unit.

A considerable number of concrete chunks and river cobbles were found throughout Stratum 12. These elements were more common in the east half of the test pit. They were included in a 14 to 23 cm thick layer of very dark brown clay loam, which contained quite a few historic artifacts.

Stratum 13 was the lowermost layer of fill in the acequia and was virtually identical to Stratum 12 except that it lacked the concrete chunks and river cobbles that were common in that unit. Stratum 13 was a 7 to 14 cm thick layer of very dark brown clay loam which contained numerous historic artifacts. Roofing materials were especially common in this stratum and included pieces of tar paper and nails.

### *Test Pit 2*

#### *Location, Purpose, and Size*

Test Pit 2 was placed in the east section of lower backyard about 1 m north of the adjacent Carpenter's Union hall. This test pit was excavated to expose the fill in this section of the backyard and determine whether or not it was similar to that defined in BT-2. It measured 1 by 1 m and covered 1 sq m. Excavation ended between .57 and .60 m below the present ground surface.

#### *Stratigraphy*

Excavation proceeded by 10 cm thick levels in this test pit, since only one excavation unit was dug. Because of a basic similarity between the stratigraphy encountered in this pit and BT-2, no profile is presented. Four soil strata were encountered in this area.

Stratum 14 was a 2 to 4 cm thick layer of grass sod and duff containing some very dark gray silty loam. For the most part, it consisted of deteriorated organic material. Stratum 14 and Level 1 represent the same vertical unit, and excavation ended when a distinct layer of reddish-brown clay was encountered. A few historic artifacts were noted but were not collected since they represented very recent historic trash. They included a fragment of clear bottle glass and a colored pencil stub.

Stratum 15. This stratum was at the top of Level 2 and consisted of a 2 to 3 cm thick layer of sterile reddish brown clay.

The next soil layer encountered in Test Pit 2 was virtually identical to Stratum 9 in BT-2 except in artifact content, and it was assigned the same stratigraphic designation. It was a 45 to 47 cm thick layer of dark grayish brown clay loam containing variable amounts of cultural materials. About 5 to 10 percent of the matrix also consisted of pea gravels and gravels. Numerous roots were encountered in the upper 20 to 24 cm of fill but were less common below that level (though they occurred to the bottom of the test pit). This stratum was excavated in 6 levels (2 through 7). Excavation ended at the top of Stratum 10.

Stratum 9 comprised most of Level 2 (7 to 8 cm), and this excavation unit contained 64 artifacts, primarily bottle glass fragments and nails. Also noted but not collected were two fragments

of brick, pieces of coal, charcoal fragments, and a piece of aluminum foil that was exposed at the bottom of the level.

Level 3 contained a total of 173 artifacts, the bulk of which were glass and nails. However, this unit also contained Euroamerican ceramics, animal bone, other metal artifacts, jaspe (anhydrous gypsum), crockery, rubber, and chipped stone. Also noted but not collected were several fragments of brick, pieces of coal, and small clinkers. Level 4 contained a similarly large number of artifacts--174. Again, most were glass, followed by metal, animal bone, Euroamerican ceramics, and Native American ceramics. Again, noted but not collected were a piece of brick, chunks of coal, a few small clinkers, and a few pieces of charcoal.

The number of artifacts encountered dropped off considerably in the last three levels of excavation. Level 5 contained 54 artifacts including glass, animal bone, Euroamerican sherds, Native American sherds, earthenware sherds (flower pot), metal fragments, and chipped stone. Fragments of coal, charcoal, and clinkers were also noted but were less common than in higher levels. A total of 72 artifacts was recovered from Level 6, including bone, glass, metal fragments, Native American sherds, Euroamerican sherds, and chipped stone. While charcoal was noted in this level, no coal or clinkers were seen. Finally, Level 7 (which was only 6 cm thick) contained 11 artifacts, including fragments of bone, glass, a Native American sherd, and a piece of chipped stone. Again, a few fragments of charcoal were noted, but no coal or clinkers were seen in this level.

Excavation ended at the top of Stratum 10, which was identical to the layer encountered at the bottom of BT-2. Stratum 10 is a layer of brown fine to coarse sand containing numerous gravels and large cobbles. This unit is the original preoccupational fill at the edge of the Santa Fe River floodplain. No estimate of thickness was possible.

#### *Comparison of Strata and Conclusions concerning Their Nature*

Interesting comparisons can be made between the matrix encountered in BT-1, BT-2, and Test Pit 2. The stratigraphy defined in Test Pit 1 stands alone. While the soil encountered in the latter unit is in many ways similar to that found elsewhere on the property, the deposits in Test Pit 1 were bounded by the inner edges of the acequia walls and floor. They are also of very recent derivation, having been used to fill the acequia channel in the past 30 to 40 years. These soil deposits are of little archaeological importance owing to their recent nature. The artifacts found in this test pit derive from activities that were occurring at the time the acequia was filled, or they were moved to this location with the soil used to fill the acequia and are out of place. In the latter case, these materials can be relatively dated, but they have no archaeological meaning.

Several similarities can be drawn between the main fill strata in the other three excavation units. In all three cases, artificial fill appears to be represented. The rationale for this assignment is easiest to discuss for the two mechanically excavated trenches. In both of these excavation units, the main fill layers (Strata 6 and 9) are homogenous and lack evidence of internal lenses or stratification. Similar artifacts were evident throughout both strata, and all date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Since the adjacent house was built at about that time, it is unlikely that the amount of buildup seen in BT-1 is related to its occupation. Stratum 6 appears to represent a layer of fill dirt that was transported in to level the area before the house was built.

Application of the layer of fill to this area undoubtedly predates construction of the adjacent section of acequia, at least in its present form. This is because the original surface of the terrace at the south end of BT-1 is about 11.1 m below datum, and the elevation at the bottom of a nearby exposure of the south wall of the acequia is 11.08 m below datum. Thus, before the layer of fill dirt was applied to this area, an acequia channel in the same location and with the same grade would be hanging in space--the bottom of such a channel would be higher than the adjacent terrace slope and surface. Thus, it is likely that the acequia channel was in a different location before the layer of fill dirt was applied to the edge of the low river terrace. Either the route that it followed was completely different from that of the current channel, or it was .5 to 1.0 m or more lower in elevation. In the latter case, it is likely that the entire acequia was somewhat lower in elevation, or the grade in this area might have been too steep and could have resulted in downcutting.

The former possibility is more likely. The route of the acequia channel may have been altered somewhat to facilitate construction of the house. If so, the original acequia may have crossed the area that is currently occupied by the house. Pushing the northwest trending curve in the acequia a bit further west would have provided enough room for the house. Indeed, this may have been part of the rationale for leveling this area. If the west side of the property was lower than the area across which the original acequia channel ran, it would have been necessary to build it up to maintain the necessary grade.

We are uncertain when the two abandoned utility trenches seen in the profile of this trench (Fig. 3) were excavated. The north trench contains quite a bit of building debris, including adobe chunks, plastering material, and gravel (Strata 4a, 4b, and 5). Thus, it is probably associated with a construction episode and may have been excavated at the time an adjacent adobe room was added. The purpose of this trench could not be determined, and it is possible that it did not carry a utility line but was a borrow pit used to obtain materials for making adobes. The south utility trench postdates the one at the north end of BT-1 because it cuts through the layer of sand and gravel that caps the north trench (Stratum 2). The purpose of this trench was obvious, since it contained the remains of an abandoned sewer line. Stratum 2 contains debris from another construction episode, which occurred later than the episode represented by the debris in the north trench. Finally, a layer of gravel caps all deposits in this area and was used as a surfacing layer for a parking area.

Stratum 9 in BT-2 also appears to represent a layer of artificial fill. Like Stratum 6 in BT-1, it was a homogenous mass containing no evidence of lensing or internal strata. A small amount of historic trash was visible through most of this unit. The historic trash mostly consisted of fragments of coal and charcoal, but some glass was also noted. Most of the latter visible in the profile was window glass and extended as deep as 4 to 5 cm above the preoccupational substrate, Stratum 10. This unit seems to represent a single depositional episode. The presence of historic artifacts down to nearly the base of the stratum indicates that deposition occurred during the historic period, almost certainly after the opening of the Santa Fe Trail in 1821, and probably much later. The early date is based on the lack of window glass in pre-Santa Fe Trail deposits in Spanish sites in New Mexico, and the likelihood that this commodity did not become available until trade with the United States began. Indeed, the presence of coal in this stratum suggests that it originated during the American Territorial period or later.

Test Pit 2 also contained a homogenous layer of Stratum 9, which was similar to the material encountered in BT-2 in all respects except for artifact content. While few artifacts were noted during the mechanical excavation of BT-2, many were recovered when Test Pit 2 was screened. Since the soil removed from BT-2 was at least cursorily examined during excavation, and very few artifacts

were noted, it is likely that this contrast is real. The reason for this could be the presence of a structure 1 m south of Test Pit 2. Building materials were common in Levels 2 through 4 of Test Pit 2. It is likely that most, if not all, derive from construction of the adjacent structure. Since a previous resident informed us that much of this area was used as a garden in the past, it is also likely that many artifacts were introduced to lower soil levels when the garden was worked. However, most artifacts found in this area were probably included in the fill dirt. Since the fill was derived from another location, those materials are completely unrelated to the occupation of this property. Unfortunately, they seem to have become mixed with later artifacts, particularly those related to local construction, and cannot be separated out.

Since the layers of soil between the modern surface and the original river terrace/floodplain surface appear to have been artificially deposited to level these areas, most materials contained in those deposits bear no direct relationship to the occupation of this property. Indeed, since the source of the fill is unknown, these materials have no real archaeological or historical relevance. They are out of place, any evidence of stratification is gone, and there is no way to know what their original context was.



*Figure 6. The acequia in the vicinity of Test Pit 1 after excavation.*



### *The Acequia*

A 23 m long segment of an acequia is currently visible in the backyard of the property at 450 West San Francisco Street (see Fig. 2). The exposed segment ends at the east property line, and the acequia appears to have been removed from the adjacent lot on that side. It extends about three-quarters of the way across the property before it curves toward the northwest and disappears from view. According to a previous resident of the property, the stone-lined channel continues up to the street, where it becomes an earthen channel. Also according to a former resident of the property, the stone-lining was added to the acequia by the CCC, probably in the late 1930s or early 1940s. The original channel was apparently a clay-lined ditch. Possible evidence of this lining was noted beneath the stonework at the west end of the exposed section of wall. It is likely that this segment of acequia was modified to stabilize the curve toward the northwest.

In general, the acequia consists of two parallel concrete-capped stone walls, with a channel between them. The upslope (north) wall of the acequia is almost completely concealed beneath the surface and could not be examined in detail. A 4 to 6 m long segment of the downslope (south) wall was visible at the west end of the exposed segment of acequia. The upper section of stonework elsewhere in both walls was usually visible as parts of unshaped stone blocks jutting beyond a concrete cap that was applied to the stonework at the time of construction.

Four sections of the acequia were closely examined and described. The first was at the east property line, where the acequia has been truncated. The second was at Test Pit 1, the only place where the acequia channel was fully exposed. The third area described was adjacent to Drainage Gate 2, and the last was at the west end of the exposed segment just east of the curve toward the northwest. Other associated features were described where visible. These included five drainage gates that were used to drain water from the house into the acequia and appear to have been included in the original construction.

#### *The Acequia at the East Property Line*

A great deal of detail was not visible in this area, but some observations and measurements were possible. The downslope wall was two courses wide and measured 30 to 33 cm wide. The upslope wall appeared to be a single course wide and measured 15 to 20 cm wide. Both walls were concrete capped in this area.

#### *The Acequia at Test Pit 1*

Only the upper sections of walls were visible in this area (Fig. 6). Both walls consisted of unshaped stone blocks set in concrete mortar and were capped by concrete. The concrete cap was about 2 cm thick on both walls. On the upslope wall it was 15 cm wide, and on the downslope wall it was 15 to 16 cm wide. The downslope wall ranged between 18 and 30 cm wide in this area. The upslope wall was narrower and could not be accurately measured, but seemed to be 18 to 20 cm wide.

The channel was 38 to 39 cm deep in this area and was 52 to 54 cm wide at the top and 49 to 50 cm wide at the bottom. The interior surface of the stonework and the bottom of the channel were coated with concrete, which was also used to round the corners where the channel bottom intersects the side walls. This created a U-shaped channel with a flattened base. The concrete coating has a rough surface.



*Figure 7. Exterior of acequia downslope wall.*

#### *The Acequia Adjacent to Drainage Gate 2*

The tops of the acequia walls were well exposed in this area. The upslope wall was 23 cm thick at the top, while the downslope wall ranged between 31 and 42 cm thick. The acequia channel was 55 cm wide at the tops of these parallel walls. A 56 cm high section of the downslope wall was exposed in this area. It was built of variably sized unshaped blocks of limestone and granite, the largest of which was not completely exposed, but the visible section was 60 cm long. No real vertical coursing was evident, and the stones were mortared together with concrete. It is likely that the stones were roughly shaped on their interior faces to create flat surfaces, but this could not be verified because those faces are covered by a concrete lining. No similar concrete lining was applied to the exterior face of the wall.

### *The Acequia at North-Trending Curve*

The entire outer surface of the downslope wall was exposed by digging in this area. The wall was 1.12 m tall and up to 64 cm wide at the curve (Fig. 7). However, the same wall was only 20 to 30 cm wide to the east of the curve, and it appears that it was reinforced at this potential weak point to withstand the pressure of water pushing outward as it was forced to curve to the northwest. Before the curve the wall was only a single course wide, while at the curve it was two courses wide. No vertical coursing was noted. The stones used to build this section of wall varied considerably in size, and their exterior surfaces were unshaped. Most ranged between 10 and 38 cm in length. Both limestone and granite blocks were used in construction and were mortared together with concrete. As was the case elsewhere along the exposed segment of acequia, the tops of both side walls were capped with a layer of concrete. The caps were 15 to 20 cm wide and 1.5 to 4 cm thick. The channel itself was 56 cm wide in this area.

If the depth of the channel is similar to that found in Test Pit 1 (which it should be), the downslope wall extends over 70 cm below the bottom of the channel. It is likely that the downslope wall had to be built this tall to account for the slope of the terrace edge. River cobbles, broken bricks, and dirt were mounded against the outer surface of the downslope wall, apparently to provide further support. These deposits cover the lower 60 cm of the wall.

A 10 cm wide vertical layer of clay was encountered below the downslope wall. It is possible that this represents the lining of the original segment of acequia that was replaced by the current stone-walled version. Unfortunately, it extended under the wall and could not be investigated in detail.

### *Drainage Gates*

As noted earlier, five shallow drainage gates were noted and described (see Fig. 2). Since all were on the upslope side of the acequia adjacent to the house, it is unlikely that they were used for irrigation. Rather, they appear to have been designed to carry excess drainage from the house into the acequia. Though the openings into the acequia were shallow, they were deeper than the concrete cap on the upslope wall. Thus, they do not appear to have been added after construction of the acequia but are probably original features.

Drainage Gate 1 is the simplest of these features. It occurred just east of the curve in the acequia. The opening through the north acequia wall was 33 cm wide, and the bottom of the channel was 7 to 10 cm below the top of the concrete cap. A concrete floor extended 25 cm north from the opening into the acequia, barely beyond the outer edge of the wall itself.

Drainage Gate 2 was the most elaborate of these features and occurred 6 m east of the curve in the acequia (Fig. 8). The opening through the north acequia wall was 33 cm wide, and the bottom of the channel was 11 to 15 cm below the top of the concrete cap. Concrete curbs flared outward from the opening in the wall, extending 85 cm to the north. The east curb was 16 cm wide and 6 cm high, while that on the west side of the gate was 13 cm wide and 7 cm high. The floor of the drainage gate between the curbs was concrete-lined, and the outer opening was 60 cm wide.

Drainage Gate 3 was about 4 m east of Drainage Gate 2. The opening through the north acequia wall was 32 cm wide, and the bottom of the channel was 8 to 9 cm below the top of the concrete cap. Low curbs extended out to the north from each side of the opening (Fig. 9). The curbs were only about 20 cm long by 27 to 29 cm wide and were 6 to 7 cm high. A concrete channel extended 43



*Figure 8. Drainage Gate 2.*



*Figure 9. Drainage Gate 3.*

north from the interior wall of the acequia.

Drainage Gate 4 was just over 6 m east of Drainage Gate 3 and was of comparatively simple construction. The opening through the north acequia wall was 35 cm wide, and the bottom of the channel was 7 cm below the top of the concrete cap. A concrete-floored channel extended 38 cm to the north from the interior edge of the acequia wall but was not curbed.

Drainage Gate 5. This feature was near the east edge of the property and was also of comparatively simple construction. The opening through the north acequia wall was 50 cm wide, and the bottom of the channel was 6 to 7 cm below the top of the concrete cap. A concrete-floored channel extended 51 cm to the north from the interior edge of the acequia wall but was not curbed.

## THE ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

James L. Moore

Because most of the artifacts collected during this project were found in dirt that appears to have been brought in from an unknown location to level the property, a comprehensive analysis was not undertaken. Instead, a detailed inventory of the contents of each excavation unit was made. This should provide sufficient data to allow discussion of the cultural materials recovered during testing.

### *Backhoe Trench 1*

A representative sample of artifacts was collected from this excavation unit. No attempt was made to retrieve all artifacts observed during mechanical excavation, though it should be noted that few were seen. A total of 19 artifacts was collected from this excavation unit, including 1 piece of metal, 10 ceramic artifacts, 2 bones, and 6 pieces of glass. The metal artifact was a machine bolt. Of the sherds, 1 was a fragment of a historic Tewa polychrome series bowl, 5 were pieces of the abandoned earthenware sewer pipe that ran through the south end of BT-1, and 4 were unidentified white ware sherds. The glass assemblage included 1 piece of window glass, 3 fragments of clear bottle glass, and 2 pieces of brown bottle glass. Two pieces of animal bone were also collected, one of which was cut with a saw.

### *Backhoe Trench 2*

The only artifacts collected from this excavation unit were 17 pieces of window glass.

### *Test Pit 1*

Soil removed from this test pit was screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth, and all visible artifacts were collected. The assemblage recovered from excavation is summarized in Table 1. The east half of this test pit was excavated in 10 cm thick arbitrary levels, while the west half was excavated by strata. With the exception of a single prehistoric gray utility ware sherd from Level 2 in the east half of the pit, all artifacts date to the twentieth century. Since a former resident informed us that this section of acequia was open 30 to 40 years ago, these materials all had to have been deposited relatively recently. The twentieth-century materials seem to represent trash discarded in the acequia channel at the time it was filled. The only anomalous artifact is the prehistoric utility ware sherd. Since similar sherds were encountered in Test Pit 2, some prehistoric artifacts were present in the fill dirt when it was brought in, and this artifact probably reflects a similar origin. Dirt used to fill the acequia was probably obtained nearby in the backyard.

### *Test Pit 2*

Test Pit 2 contained a single 1 by 1 m grid that was mostly excavated in arbitrary 10 cm thick levels. The only exceptions were Level 1, which removed the sod and duff that cover the backyard, and Level 7, which ended at a stratigraphic break. Most of the artifacts recovered during testing came

from this test pit and are summarized in Table 2. Except for a few prehistoric artifacts mixed in with this assemblage, these materials date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The presence of a few amethyst glass fragments suggests that the assemblage dates between 1880 and 1920. It is also likely that at least some of the clear glass fragments reflect a similar type and date but were not exposed to sunlight long enough to change color.

Several Euroamerican sherds can also be used to provide a relative date, though it should be kept in mind that they may have been discarded long after they were manufactured. Two hand-painted molded white ware plate sherds recovered from Level 3 represent a ceramic style that was popular around the turn of the century. Several sherds of a blue transfer porcelain were found in Levels 3 (3), 4 (1), and 5 (1). This is a type that was probably manufactured during the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. All five sherds of this type were from the same vessel. A flow blue willow pattern white ware sherd from Level 3 is more indicative of a mid to late nineteenth-century date, but this type was also sold in parts of New Mexico during the early twentieth century, so it is not as temporally sensitive as we would wish.

Most of the Native American earthenware sherds indicate a nineteenth- to twentieth-century date. The presence of polished black wares and micaceous wares and lack of polished red wares suggests a post-1821 date (Moore n.d.). Unfortunately, the types found here represent an assemblage that was used by New Mexican Hispanics from that date through at least the early Railroad period, ca. 1880 to 1900, and probably later. A few prehistoric sherds and pieces of chipped stone were also recovered. The prehistoric sherds reflect a Coalition period date. They were found in Levels 4, 5, and 6 and represent a very small percentage of the cultural materials recovered in this test pit. Since they were mixed with historic materials and do not occur in the lowest level of excavation (which also contains historic materials), they appear to have been part of the fill dirt moved to this property and do not represent an earlier occupation. Similarly, chipped stone artifacts were recovered from Levels 5, 6, and 7. Again, they were mixed with more recent historic artifacts, and the specimen from Level 6 had wear along one edge suggestive of use as a strike-a-light flint, which would give it a historic date. Indeed, chipped stone artifacts are common on historic Spanish sites in New Mexico (Moore 1992). Except for the possible strike-a-light flint, these chipped stone artifacts are not temporally sensitive and could reflect either prehistoric or historic uses.

Taken all together, most of the assemblage recovered from TP-2 suggests a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date between ca. 1880 and 1920. However, since only wire nails were found in this test pit, that class of artifact suggests a date after ca. 1900. Domestic refuse and building debris predominate in the assemblage. While some of the latter class of artifacts were probably deposited during construction of the adjacent Carpenter's Union Hall, the presence of numerous artifacts of this class in other excavation areas suggests that some were also present in the fill dirt at the time of deposition or were later additions reflecting the period of house construction.

### *Summary*

Since the acequia was filled within the recent past, the artifacts found in that feature are not directly related to its use and have little or no archaeological relevance. As was the case with Test Pit 2, assemblages from the remaining excavational units are indicative of domestic use and construction activities. Our analysis of the main stratigraphic units in BT-1, BT-2, and Test Pit 2 suggests that they represent fill dirt transported in from another location to level the property. The types of artifacts recovered reveal several characteristics of that fill dirt. First, some prehistoric

deposits were present at the borrow location. This is indicated by the presence of prehistoric sherds, which reflect a Coalition period occupation. It is feasible that part of the small chipped stone and faunal assemblages were also derived from the same deposits, but this cannot be demonstrated at the present level of analysis. Second, the borrow area contained late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century trash and building materials, indicating that it had been used for refuse disposal or that the fill dirt was removed from an area where an earlier structure was demolished.

Unfortunately, there is no way to assess the validity of these possibilities, because these materials were removed from where they were originally deposited and are out of place. However, since the house was built around the turn of the century, the historic artifact assemblage essentially reflects a contemporary occupation. Thus, the area from which they were obtained had not been used for trash deposition (or occupation) for very long.



## ARCHIVAL RESEARCH ON 450 WEST SAN FRANCISCO STREET

Janet E. Spivey

In September 1998, archival research was conducted on 450 W. San Francisco Street, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The following materials were consulted:

1. Deeds and plat maps located at the Santa Fe County Courthouse Clerk's Office (SFCC).
2. Archival and computer-generated maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and aerial photos at the City of Santa Fe's Planning Division.
3. ARMS files and archaeological reports for Santa Fe at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Historic Preservation Division.
4. Historic photos at the Museum of New Mexico's History Library photo archives
5. The 1914 Hydrology Survey at the City of Santa Fe's Planning Division.

Other sources of information are included in the references listed at the end of this report. Copies of deeds relating to the property are in Appendix 1.

### *Historic Land Ownership and Use of the Area around 450 West San Francisco Street*

The West San Francisco Historic neighborhood is bounded by Paseo de Peralta on the north, Guadalupe Street on the east, Alameda Street on the south, and Saint Francis Drive on the west. The neighborhood existed during the Spanish Colonial period as a number of adobe houses scattered among irrigated fields of corn. The Urrutia map of ca. 1768 (Fig. 10) shows a major acequia running along the base of the low hills north of town. The Arroyo Mascaras formed a natural boundary along the north, as did the Santa Fe River on the south. The Barrio de Guadalupe was on the south side of the river and was more highly developed. During the Spanish Colonial period, San Francisco Street ended about where Guadalupe Street is today and formed a junction with the Camino Real (now Aqua Fria Street) from the south and the road to San Ildefonso Pueblo and Santa Cruz de la Cañada. By the end of the Mexican Territorial period, maps indicate that San Francisco Street extended westward beyond Guadalupe Street, with a few houses scattered on both sides of the street (Fig. 11 to 12). The 1885-1886 Hartmann map (Fig. 13) shows houses along both sides of San Francisco Street just west of Jefferson Street (once called Camino de la Cañada, now known as Guadalupe Street). A photograph taken in November 1891 from the John H. Knaebel property just west of the Arroyo Mascaras shows plowed fields with a few houses and trees in the area (Fig. 14).

By 1912, the eastern part of the neighborhood between San Francisco and Jefferson was densely developed. The west end of San Francisco Street near the Arroyo Mascaras had several houses along the street, and the middle section of the street still had large parcels of land with few houses (Fig. 15). Most of this land was owned by the Ortiz or Duran families. By 1924, Park Avenue had been developed between San Francisco and Rosario Streets (called Army Street in 1912). As Figure 16 shows, the area bounded by Park Avenue, San Francisco Street, and North Jefferson (now Guadalupe) was dense with buildings (Sze and Spears 1988:27-30).

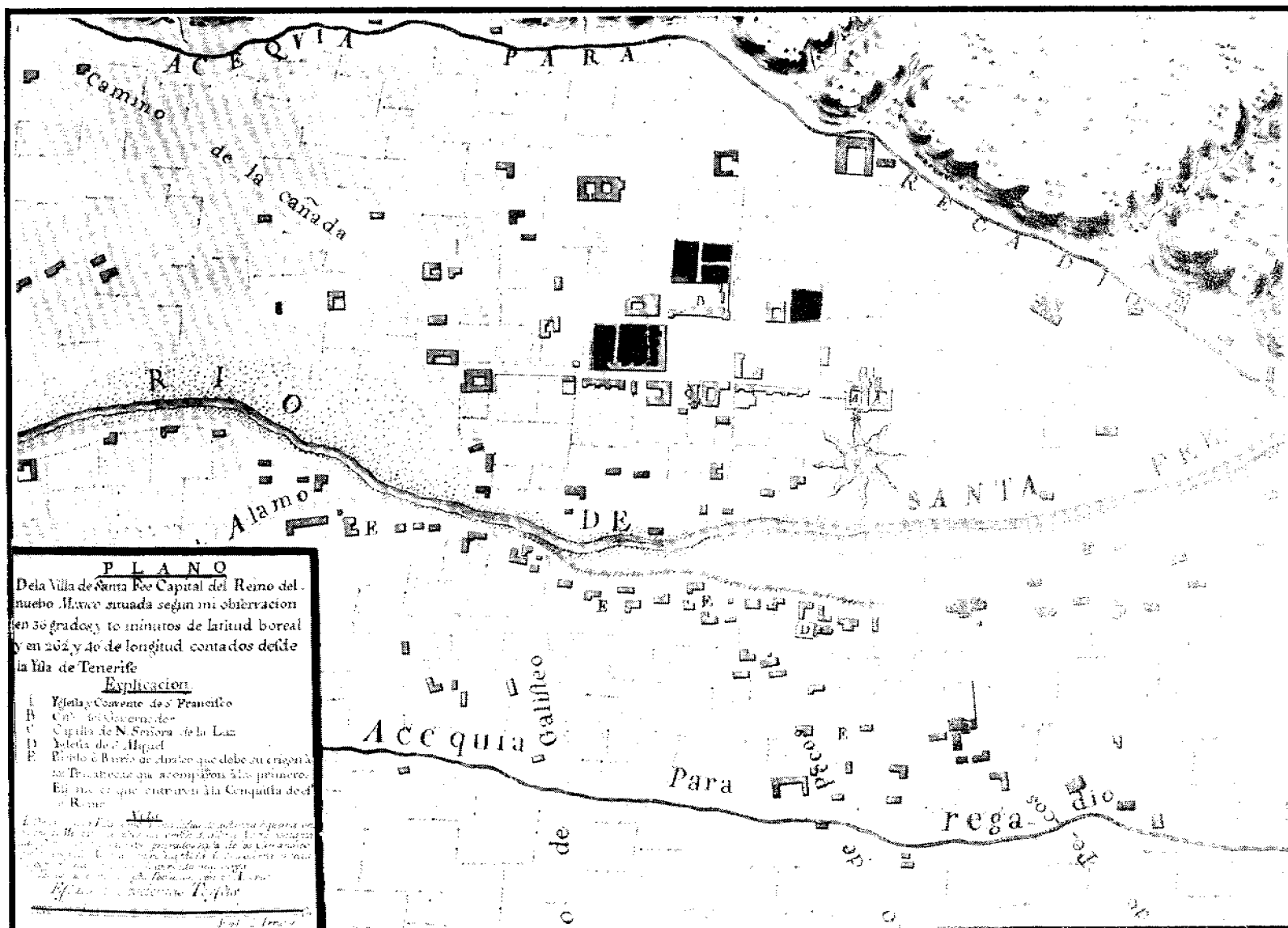


Figure 10. Section of Joseph d'Urrutia's Plano de la Villa de Santa Fe, Capital de Nuevo Mexico, 1768.

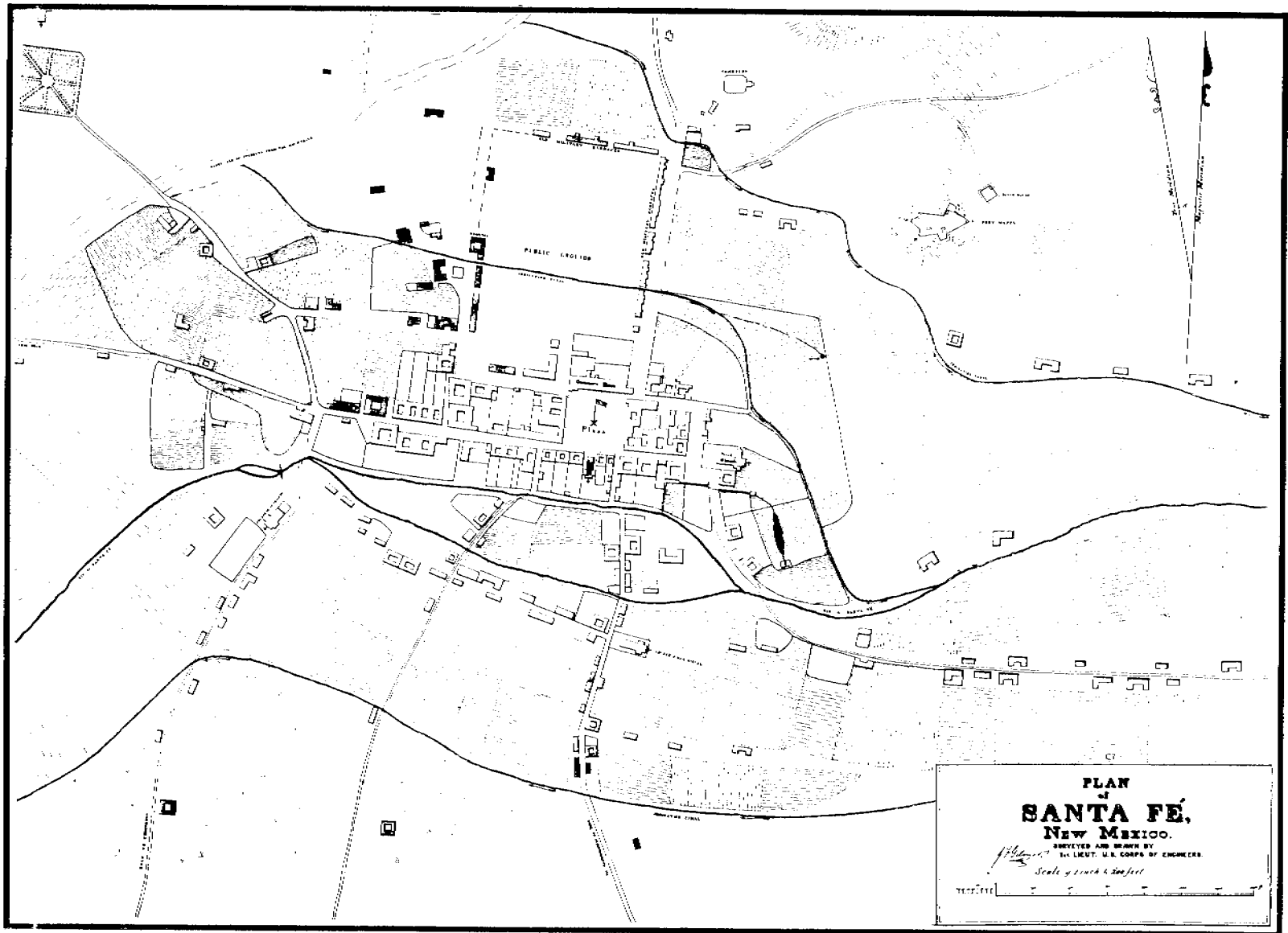
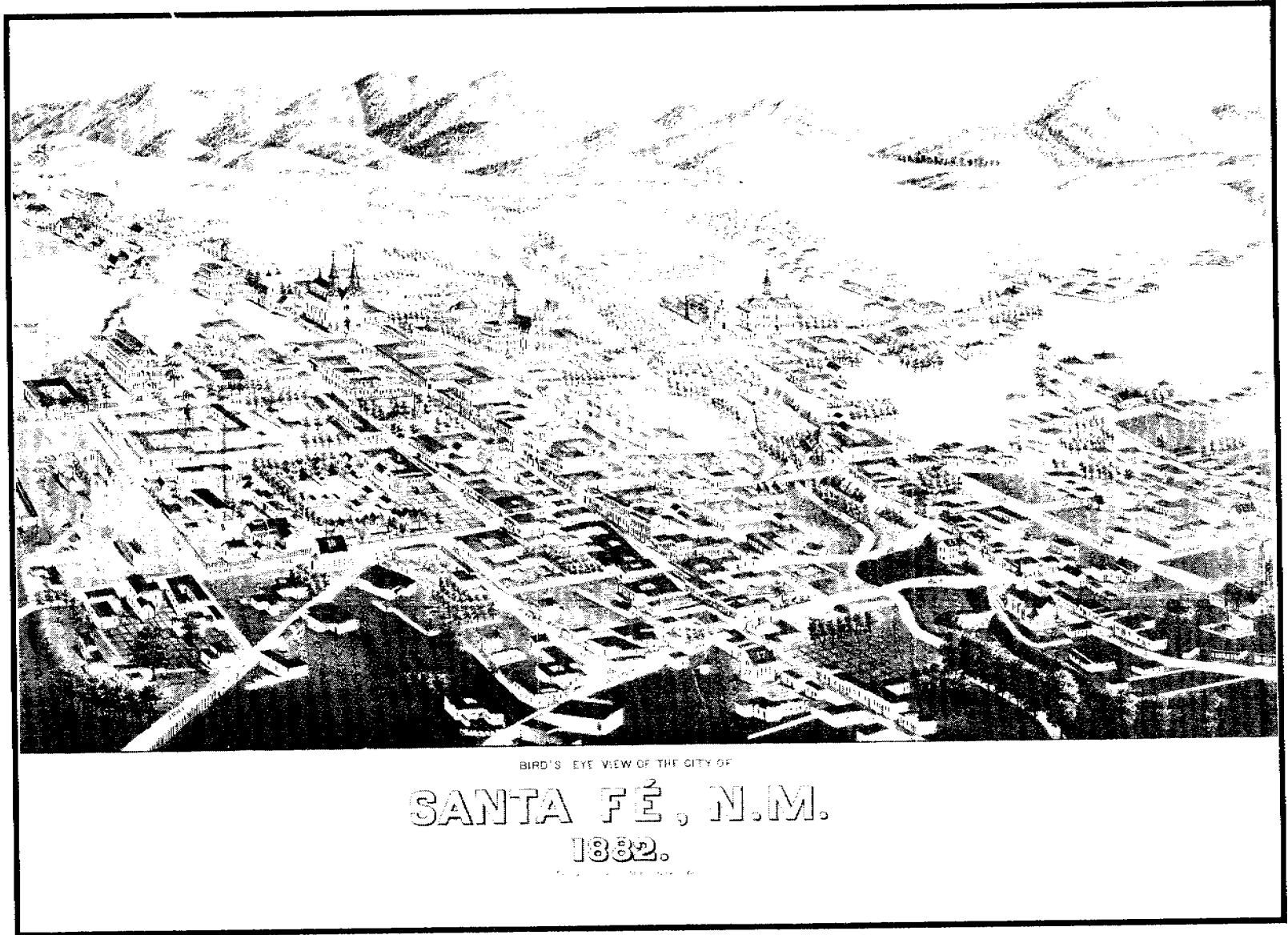


Figure 11. Section of Lt. J. F. Gilmer's Plan of Santa Fe, 1846.



*Figure 12. Section of J. Stoner's Bird's-Eye View of the City of Santa Fe, 1882.*

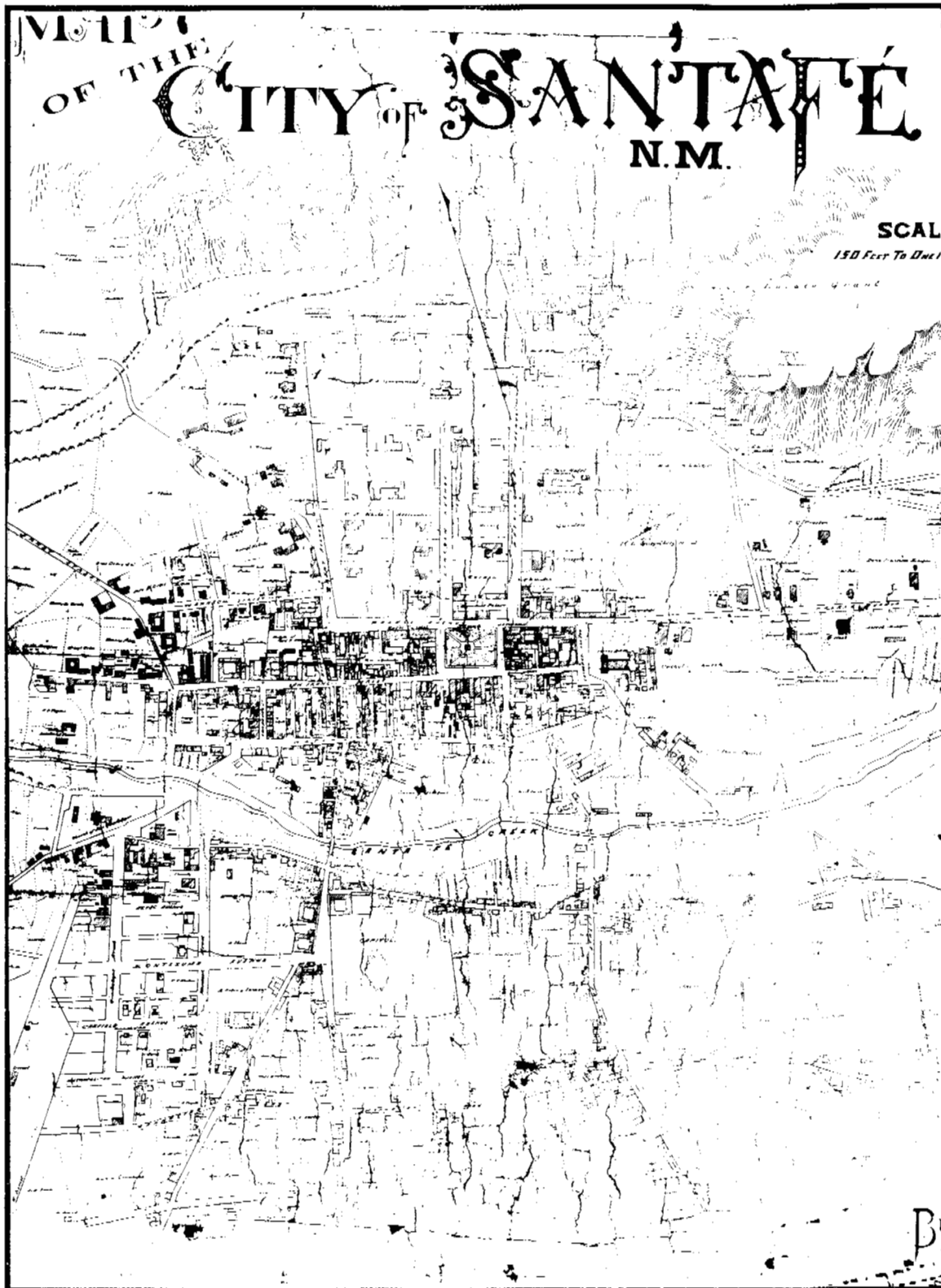


Figure 13. Section of H. Hartmann's Map of the City of Santa Fe, 1885-86.

According to historic research on 425 West San Francisco Street conducted by Snow (1989), the Ortiz family owned the land surrounding that property during much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In an interview with James Moore, Hilario E. Romero, former resident of the property, stated that the Ortiz family were also the owners of the land associated with his family's property. Antonio José Ortiz and José Antonio Ortiz were the sons of Nicolas Ortiz III and Getrudis Paez Hurtado. José Antonio Ortiz had a son, Pedro Antonio. Pedro Antonio Ortiz had a daughter named Juana María Ortiz, who became the wife of Santiago or James Conklin, former U.S. Marshall, sheriff and property owner in Santa Fe as early as 1829. Santiago Conklin presumably owned the land through his wife's dowry or inheritance, and passed it on to his son Charles Conklin (Snow 1993:4-6).



*Figure 14. View from Buena Vista Place. Photo by Thomas J. Curran, November 1891.*

The following information can be located on the warranty deed copies in Appendix 1. The earliest recorded deed (SFCC Book S, pp. 314-15) at the Santa Fe County Courthouse associated with the property at 450 West San Francisco listed a transaction on November 1, 1887, between Horatio O. Ladd and his wife, Harriet, of Santa Fe, and William S. Houghton of Boston, Massachusetts. This property was bounded on the east by the property of Charles M. Conklin, on the west by the property of Estefana Ortiz Silva, on the north by the main street, or San Francisco Street, and on the south by property formerly belonging to Frank Green, deceased, the same property deeded by Jacob S. Taylor and wife to Horatio O. Ladd on September 14, 1887.

Another deed (SFCC Book W, pp. 208, 210) dated September 27, 1901, between Clement S. Houghton and Margaret H. Patterson provides additional history of the property. On May 9, 1891, W. S. Houghton had conveyed the land to Clement S. Houghton. The deed dated September 27, 1901, described the property as having consisted of three parcels that were now being made into one property with the following boundaries: north by San Francisco Street and the properties of Feliciano

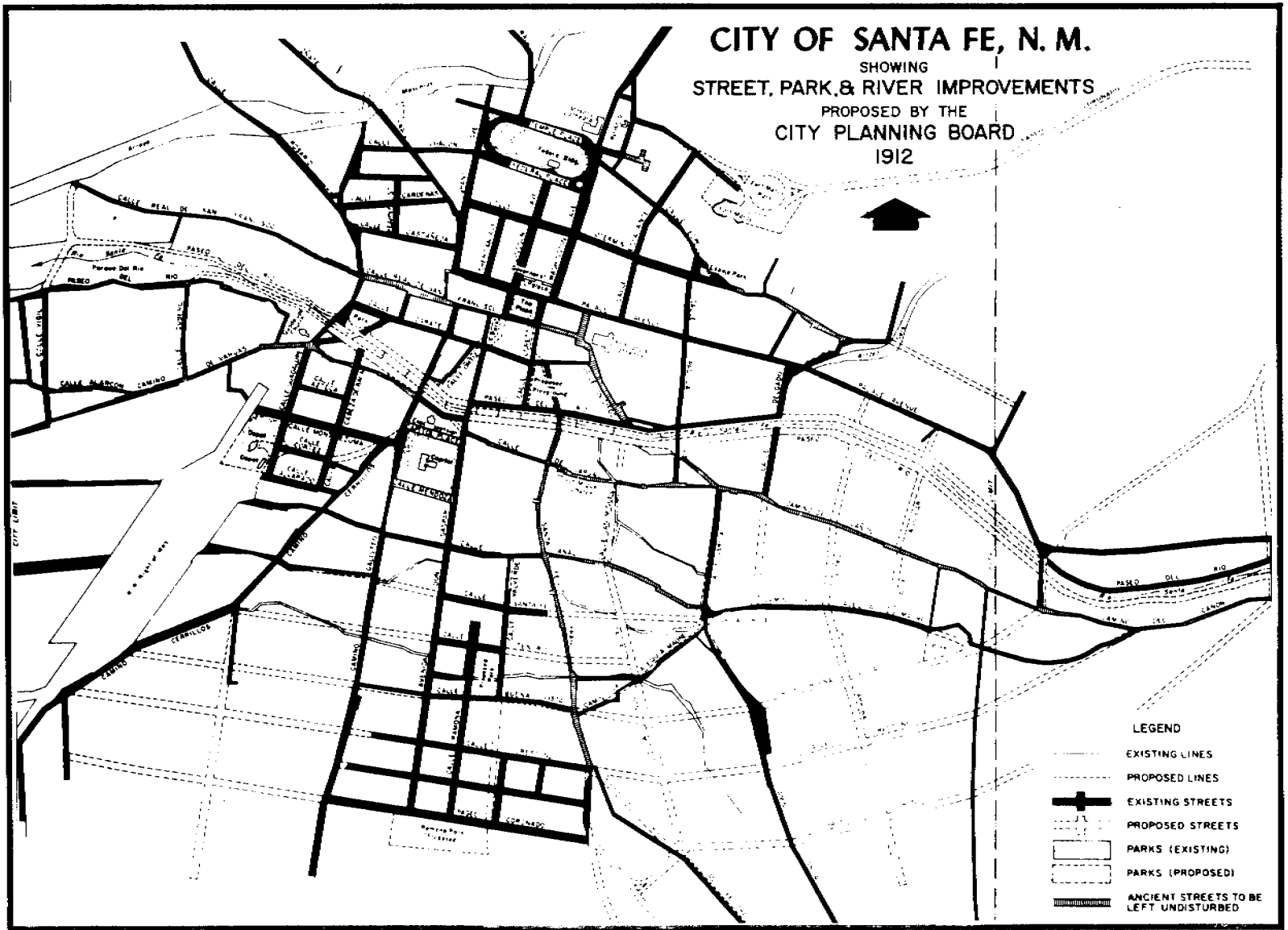


Figure 15. Section of 1912 City of Santa Fe Planning Board Map.

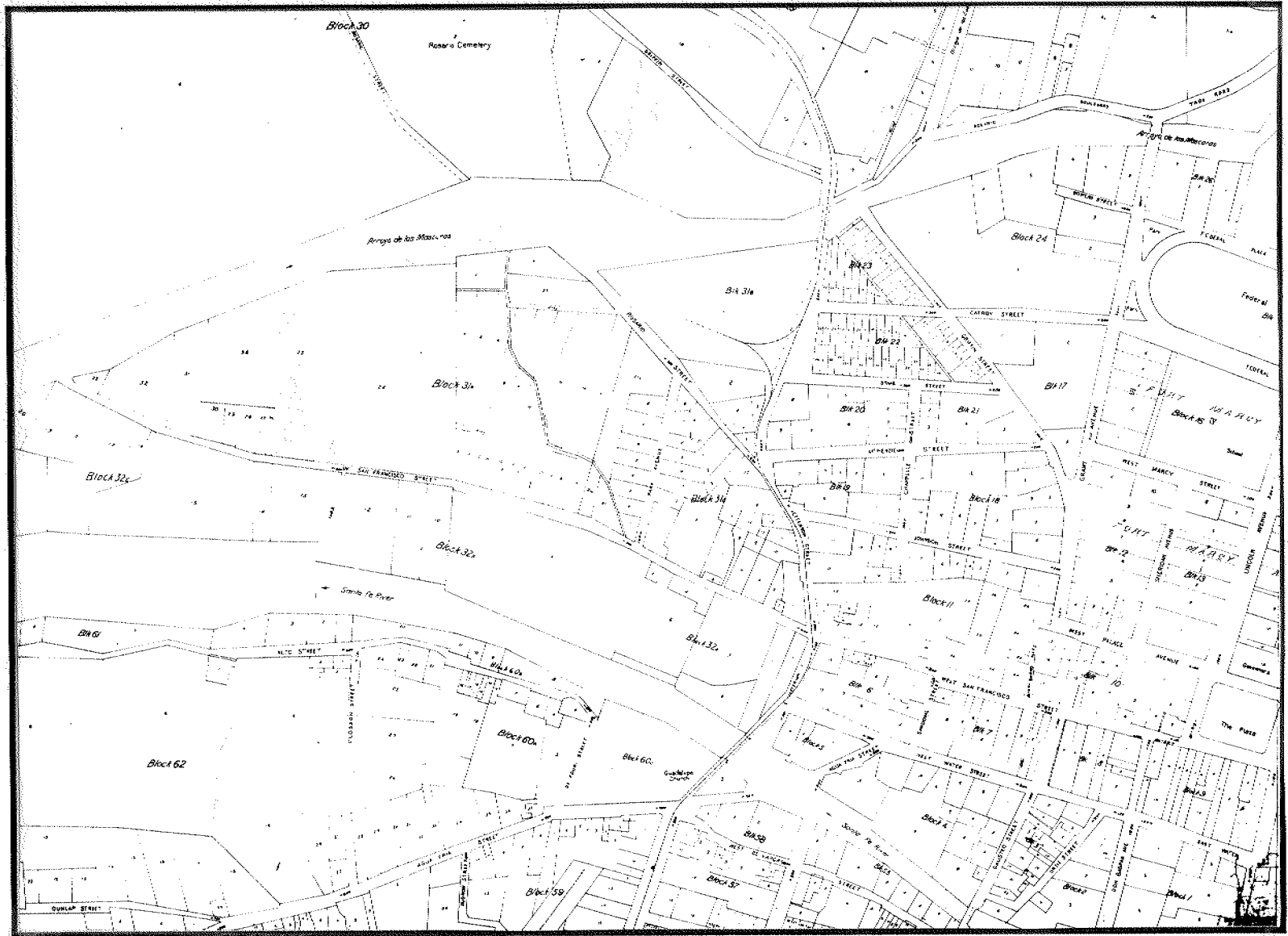


Figure 16. Section of 1924 Official Map of Santa Fe.



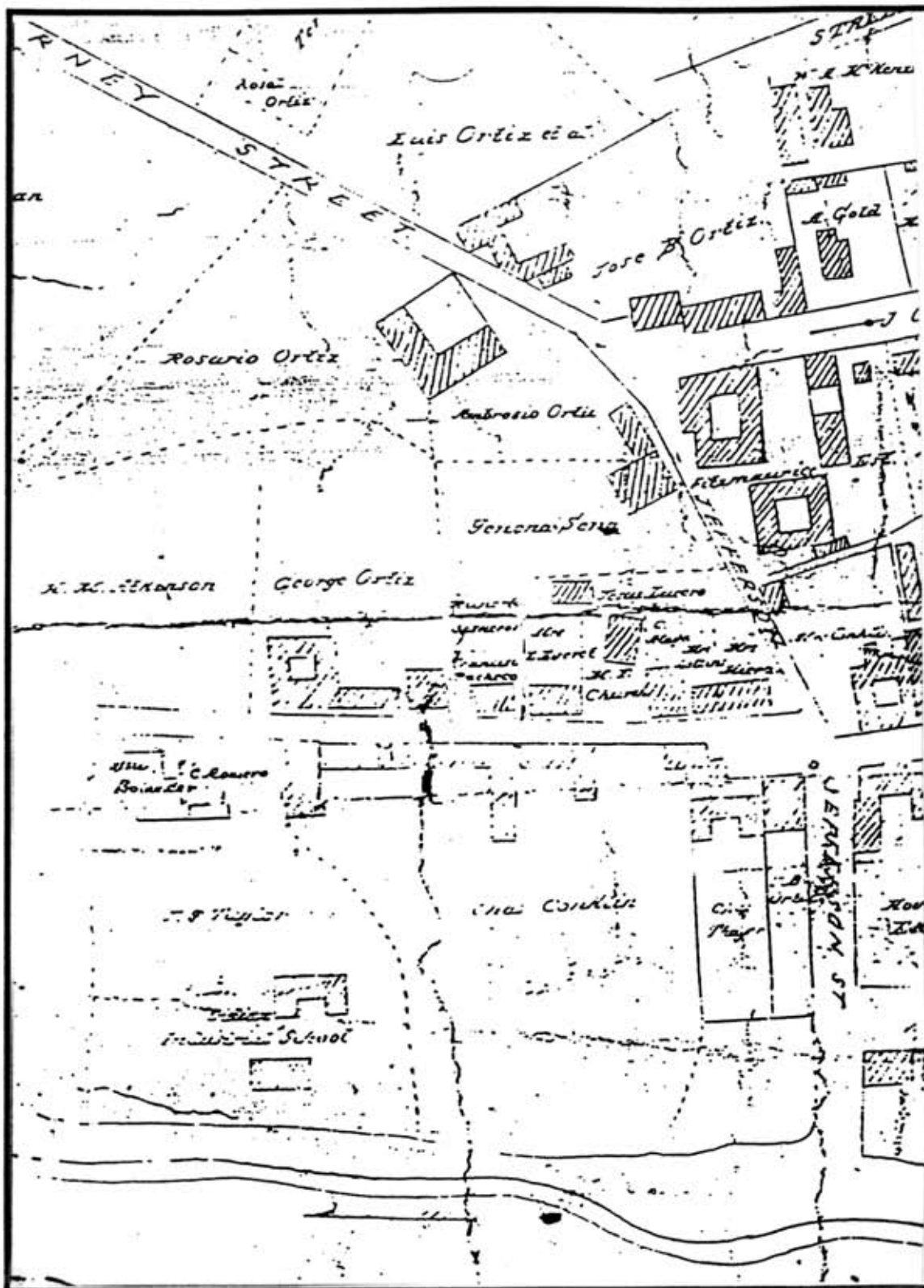


Figure 17. Enlargement of 1886 Hartmann map showing the location of the Bolander property.

Abeyta and C. M. Conklin, south by the Santa Fe River, east by C.M. Conklin, and west by the property of Apolonio Racl. One piece of the land was deeded (SFCC Book R, pp. 378-379) by William Bolander on December 13, 1887, to W. S. Houghton (Fig. 17). A warranty deed (SFCC Book M-5, p. 83) dated September 25, 1922, between Margaret H. Patterson and J. T. Patterson, wife and husband, to Kathleen L. Milligan describes the property as the same land and premises conveyed to Margaret H. Patterson by Clement S. Houghton and wife in a warranty deed dated September 27, 1901. The 1922 deed describes the land as containing a five-room brick house. Since the word "premises" is mentioned in the 1901 deed, it is possible that the five-room brick house existed in 1901.

On April 21, 1924, Kathleen L. Milligan and her husband, Madison M. Milligan sold the land to Kathleen L. Milligan Jr. (SFCC Book M-5, p. 389). On July 19, 1945, Kathleen L. Milligan Jr. sold the property to Jose G. Romero (SFCC Book 29, p. 49).

According to a history written by Hilario E. Romero, son of José Guadalupe Romero, a brick house of five rooms was built by Clay Patterson in the late 1890s. In the early 1920s, the Milligans bought the property and added a pantry and bedroom to the west side. Later they added an adobe room to the west rear and a frame structure to the front of the west side. During the Depression the house contained a boarding room and store. The El Pueblito Grocery, the neighborhood store, was in the west side front addition. The rear west addition was a boarding room. José Guadalupe Romero bought the house from the Milligans during World War II. José Guadalupe Romero's wife, María de los Angeles Ortiz, was a direct descendant of Nicolas and Antonio José Ortiz, who owned a campground where the Hilton Hotel stands today (Romero 1981).

The *State Register of Cultural Properties* at the State Historic Preservation Division lists the property at 450 West San Francisco Street as of April 3, 1981, and it is listed on the *National Register of Historic Places*. A copy of the Historic Building Inventory Form is included in Appendix I. The 1981 Guadalupe Neighborhood Historical Survey by Earl Cordova for the City of Santa Fe says that the house structure appeared on King's 1912 map and assumes that the date of construction was between 1900 and 1912 (Cordova 1981).

#### *Acequia Publica (No. 16)*

Ditch 16 (Acequia Publica) is on the 1977 Santa Fe River Hydrographic Survey (Fig. 18) as crossing the property at 450 West San Francisco Street. According to the 1977 Hydrographic Survey report (Fig. 19), the ditch was called Ditch No. 16 in the 1919 Hydrographic Survey Report, which indicated that it was 1.10 miles long and had a carrying capacity of 4.4 cubic ft/sec, serving 8.75 acres. The point of diversion in 1919 was on the north bank of the Santa Fe River. The 1977 hydrographic report found no physical evidence of this point of diversion. The 1919 report indicated that part or all of an additional 58.36 acres within the 1914 Santa Fe City limits were irrigated from this ditch and/or the city mains, and a total of 37 tracts may have been served.

Snow's survey (1988b:162-166) shows the course of the Acequia Publica (No. 16) and Ditch No. 18, which were diverted in the area of Guadalupe Street from the Santa Fe River. At the time of Snow's survey, the Acequia Publica ran north to West San Francisco Street. At Park Avenue it flowed north-northwest to Rosario. From Rosario, the acequia paralleled the south side of present Paseo de Peralta, crossed Saint Francis, and flowed south of Gonzales Elementary School (Snow 1988b:162-164, Sheet 5).

According to Snow (1988b), the age of the Acequia Publica is unknown, but it is probably as early as 1848. Most of the ditch has been destroyed by commercial development. The main channel was lined with stone, and some of that still remains today. At several locations, such as 450 West San Francisco Street, the rock walls have been stabilized with a cement coat. The ditch was used into the 1940s.

### *Summary*

The West San Francisco Historic neighborhood existed during the Spanish Colonial period as a number of adobe houses scattered among irrigated fields of corn. At that time, San Francisco Street ended about where Guadalupe Street is today and formed a junction with the Camino Real (now Aqua Fria Street) from the south and with the road to San Ildefonso Pueblo and Santa Cruz de Cañada. By the end of the Mexican Territorial period (1846), maps indicate that San Francisco Street extended westward beyond Guadalupe Street, with a few houses scattered on both sides of the street. By 1912, the eastern part of the neighborhood between San Francisco Street and Jefferson Street was densely developed. The west end of San Francisco Street was less developed, and most of this property was owned by the Ortiz or Duran families (Szc and Spears 1988:27-30).

According to historical research and interviews with family members, the property was owned by the Ortiz family. The earliest found recorded deed associated with the property listed a transaction on November 1, 1887, between Horatio O. Ladd and his wife, Harriet, of Santa Fe and William S. Houghton of Boston, Massachusetts. This deed also said that this property had been conveyed to Horatio O. Ladd by Jacob. S. Taylor and wife on September 14, 1887. W. S. Houghton conveyed the property to Clement S. Houghton on May 9, 1891. On September 27, 1901, Clement S. Houghton conveyed the land to Margaret H. Patterson and J. T. Patterson, her husband. Margaret H. Patterson



*Figure 18. Acequia Publica (Ditch No. 16). Photo by Ben Whittick, 1881.*

and her husband John sold the land to Kathleen L. Milligan on September 25, 1922. The 1922 deed describes the property as containing a five-room brick house. On April 21, 1924, Kathleen L. Milligan and her husband, Madison M. Milligan, sold the land to Kathleen L. Milligan Jr. On July 19, 1945, Kathleen L. Milligan Jr. sold the property to José G. Romero.

In a history of the José Guadalupe Romero house, Hilario E. Romero stated that Clay Patterson had built the five-room brick house in the late 1890s. In the early 1920s the Milligans added a pantry and bedroom to the west side, and later they added an adobe room to the west rear and a frame structure to the front of the west side. José Guadalupe Romero bought the house from the Milligans during World War II. José Guadalupe Romero's wife, María de los Angeles Ortiz, was a direct descendant of Nicolas and Antonio José Ortiz. José G. Romero owned the property until Neil A. Rosenshein bought it in 1998.

An acequia known as the Acequia Publica, or Ditch No. 16, is located on the 450 West San Francisco Street property. According to Snow (1988b), the age of Acequia Publica is unknown, but it probably dates to as early as 1848. The ditch was used into the 1940s. Most of the ditch has been destroyed by commercial development.

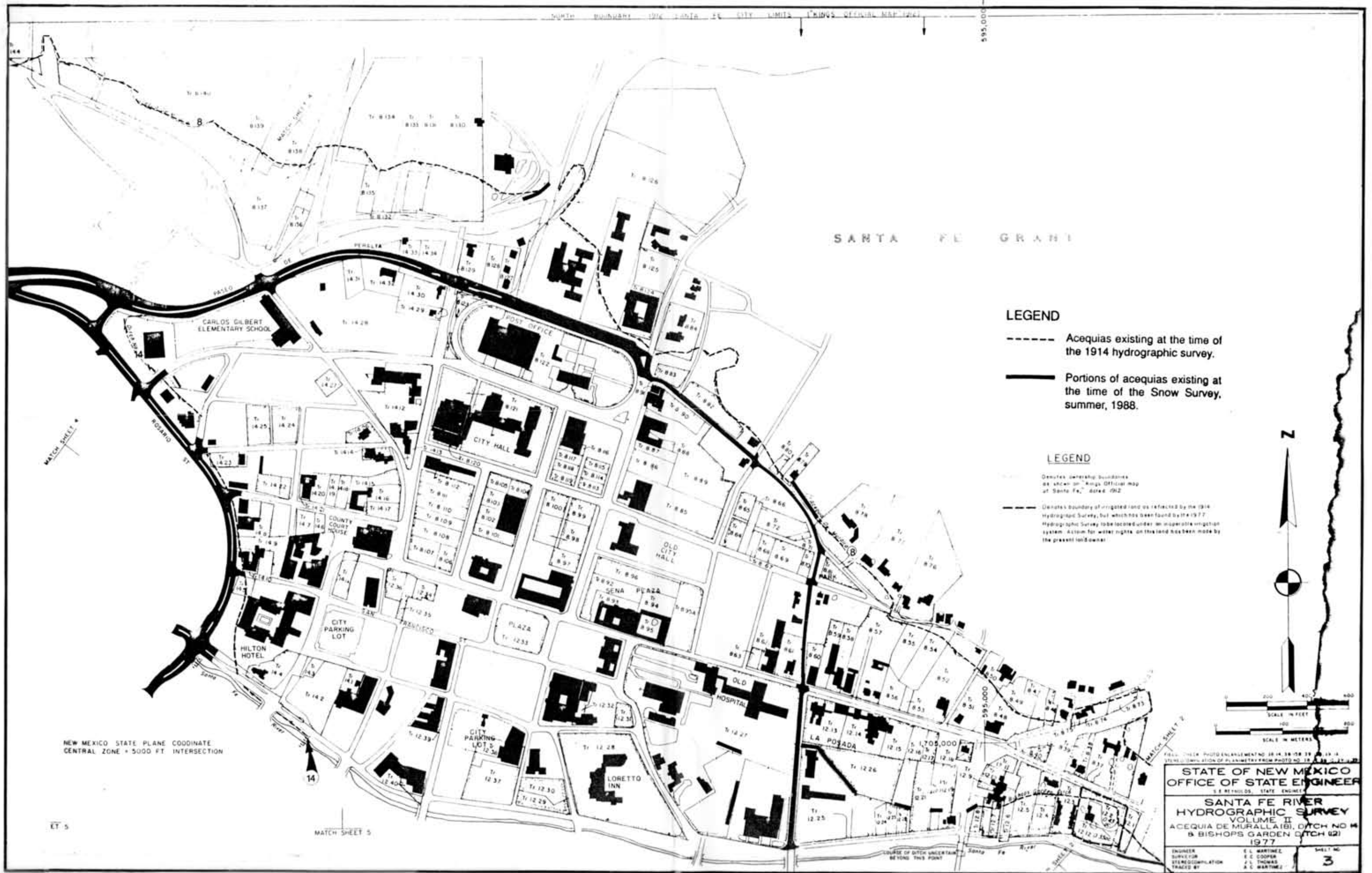


Figure 19. Section of 1977 Santa Fe River Hydrographic Survey, vol. 2.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

James L. Moore

Archaeological test excavations at 450 West San Francisco Street showed that a layer of fill dirt was used to level both the upper and lower parts of the property, probably in the late 1800s or very early 1900s. The presence of artificial fill in this area is not surprising, since at least three previous investigations in the general project area have recorded similar deposits. As noted in Cultural Resource Overview, these include excavations along Jefferson Street just south of its intersection with West San Francisco Street, on Alto Street to the south of our project area, and at 425 to 427 West Alameda.

Fill may have been added to this area for two reasons: to provide a level surface for house construction, and to provide the proper grade for a rerouting of the Acequia Publica (Ditch 16). The bottom of the current acequia channel would be above the river terrace surface in this area without the layer of fill dirt. Thus, it is possible that the ditch originally ran through the approximate location of the house and was simply extended a bit to the west to accommodate the construction of this structure. The application of a layer of fill probably provided the proper grade for the new section of acequia channel as well as a level area for house construction.

While historical documentation suggests that the Acequia Publica may have been built as early as 1848, much of the segment present on this property may reflect modifications made in about 1900. According to former residents, further modification appears to have occurred in the late 1930s or early 1940s, when the CCC built the current stone and concrete-lined acequia channel. Thus, the current channel is only about 60 years old.

Our test excavations indicate that artificial fill dirt overlies two levels of river terrace deposits on this property. Artifacts in the fill indicate that some trash was deposited in the area from which the fill was removed at a time roughly contemporary with its transport to this location. The presence of a few prehistoric artifacts indicate that the area was used during the Coalition period as well. Unfortunately, since we do not know where those deposits came from, it is impossible to relate these materials to any definite archaeological manifestation. Thus, they have no real archaeological importance.

Because of the nature of subsurface deposits encountered during test excavations and the comparatively modern date for the current acequia channel, we feel that no further archaeological investigations or documentation are necessary. Thus, we recommend archaeological clearance be granted for this project.



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**Table 1. Artifact assemblage from Test Pit 1 (glass is bottle glass unless otherwise noted)**

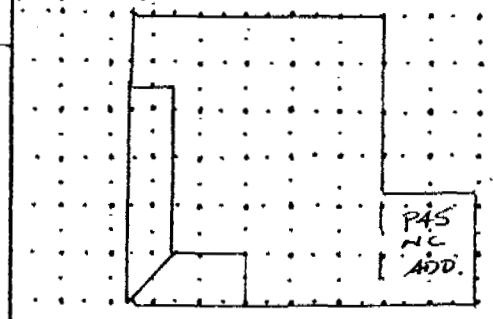
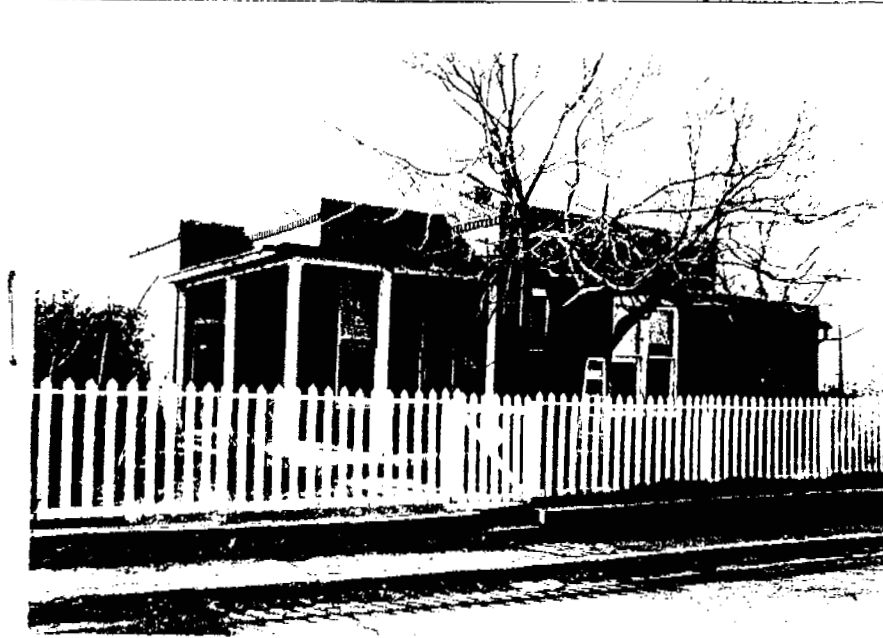
Excavation Unit	Metal	Glass	Bone	Euroamerican Ceramics	Earthenware	Other	Total
E½-Level 1	1 putty knife 1 pop top 1 cable hook	3-window 3 brown 2 cobalt 1 aqua 11 clear 1 thin (light bulb?)	2	1 transfer white ware			27
E½-Level 2		2 clear			1 prehistoric gray ware		3
E½-Level 4	8 nails 1 insulator 7 can fragments	1 marble 1 milk 23 clear 2 brown 6 window	3 (1 saw cut)				53
E½-Level 5	1 crown cap 1 roofing nail	3 brown 7 clear 3 window 1 marble	7 (2 saw cut)	2 white ware			25
W½-Stratum 11	1 nail 2 miscellaneous	1 window					4
W½-Stratum 12	1 nail 2 miscellaneous	4 brown 10 clear 1 green	2	2 white ware			22
W½-Stratum 13	3 can lid fragments 9 can fragments 7 nails 1 screw		1 (saw cut)	1 yellow-glazed white ware		1 rubber shoe heel	

Table 2. Artifact assemblage from Test Pit 2 (glass is bottle glass unless otherwise noted)

Level	Metal	Glass	Bone	Euroamerican Ceramics	Earthenware	Other	Total
2	8 nails 1 tack 1 staple 1 safety pin 1 tab	1 amethyst 3 brown 1 milk 1 aqua 1 light green 1 green 36 clear 3 window	2	3 white ware			64
3	1 metal foil 29 nails 2 staples 2 screws 1 roofing nail 13 miscellaneous	1 clear (thin) 2 window 2 milk 2 brown 1 cobalt 1 amethyst 4 aqua 1 green 77 clear	10 (1 saw cut)	1 blue glazed semiporcelain 3 blue transfer porcelain 11 white ware 2 hand painted white ware 1 flow blue willow pattern	1 crockery	3 rubber fragments 2 jaspe chunks	173
4	6 nails 2 pieces of wire 4 can fragments 1 pipe repair sleeve 1 staple 1 button 21 miscellaneous	4 amethyst 1 cobalt 2 aqua 1 brown 91 clear 1 milk 5 window 8 thin (globe?)	15 (1 saw cut)	1 blue transfer porcelain 8 white ware 1 knob fragment 3 stencil painted porcelain	1 Tewa polychrome series 1 Red-on-buff 3 buff ware 2 polished black ware 1 prehistoric white ware		174
5	2 nails	3 window 7 aqua 15 clear	12	1 pearl/white ware 4 white ware 1 blue transfer porcelain	2 flowerpot 2 micaceous 1 Santa Fe Black-on- white 1 prehistoric gray ware	1 chert core flake 1 Madera chert flake	54
6	3 nails 3 sheet metal fragments 6 miscellaneous	10 window 6 clear 1 brown	27	7 white ware	4 polished black ware 1 red-on-buff 1 prehistoric white ware 1 prehistoric gray ware	1 chert flake	72
7		2 window	7		1 polished black ware	1 igneous flake	11

APPENDIX 1: DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

building threatened? yes	surveyed date 6/10/85 by HMW	county SANTA FE	ID no. 051613197
field map SFHD # 7	number 197	UTM reference zone 12 13	easting northing
location description 450 W. SAN FRANCISCO		city/town SANTA FE	
building name		land grant/reservation	
legal description tnsp N S range E W sec 1/2 1/2		plan shape	
film roll by SL no. SFHD # 6	negative nos. 26	loc. of neg. HPB	



date of construction  
DAE 1900 estimate actual  
source (C. 1890?)  
use present residential  
other  
historic residential  
other  
condition excellent good fair deteriorating

style TERR.	foundation material STONE
	wall material/surface BRK / BRK.

architectural features  
DENTIL BRK CORNICE COMMON BRND WALLS 7S:1H.  
1/1 D.H.WD WINDS SOLS, TAND W/ DBL R. HDB. SGB. LINTS.  
PORCH W/ SQ CHAMP POSTS  
2 SOL LF DOORS W/ SOL FRAMS, 1 W/ SOL LIGHTS.  
SOLID ADD @ W W/ 10 LIGHT MFL CARNITS -  
W SIDE OF BRK HOUSE HAS ALBERTS WINDS.

degree of remodeling  
minor moderate major  
describe:  
BAD W ADD, BUT HOUSE IS INTACT.  
surroundings  
RES.  
relationship to surroundings  
similar not similar  
district potential  
yes no  
significance  
eligible of none  
if eligible, interest  
why? PRIMARY.

comments  
THIS HOUSE AT GUADALUPE & SAN FRANCISCO ARE SIMILAR PLANS/STYLE, THIS ONE MORE RESTRAINED & TERRITORIAL BUT W/ QUEEN ANNE MASSING PLAN. GOOD COMPLIMENT TO 447 ACROSS ST WHICH CALLS LOOKED LIKE THIS.

associated buildings? yes what type?  
if inventoried, list ID nos.  
see back? yes

Property Name: Jose Guadalupe Romero

Location: 450 W. San Francisco

Present Use: Private Residence

Physical Condition: Good

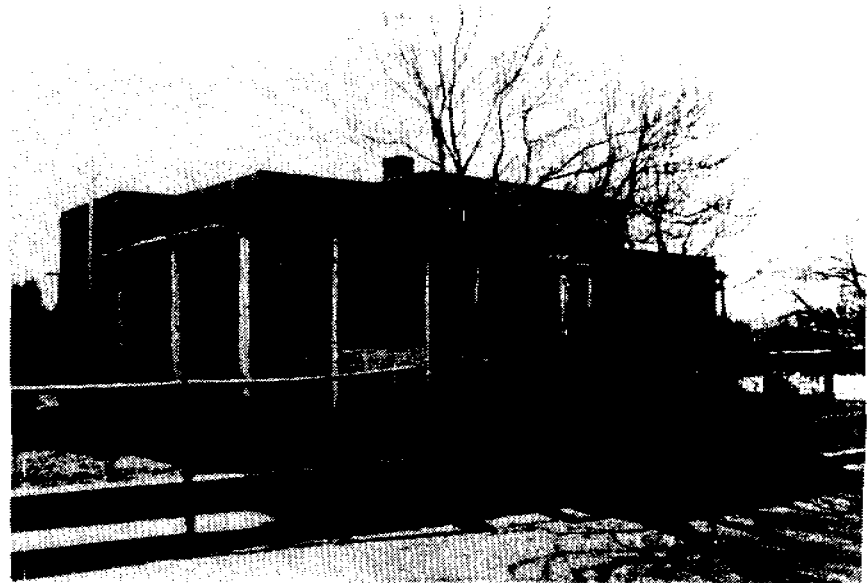
Ownership: Hilario E. Romero  
450 W. San Francisco  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Thematic Classification: Architecture

Style: Territorial

Year of Construction: 1900

1900





1  
mismo y aduana, de ellos de pro. si ad elase, que el mismo era su acto y hecho y  
que voluntariamente firmaron, sellaron y ejecutaron el mismo para los usos y  
fines en el mismo mencionados.

En testimonio de lo cual he puesto mi firma oficial, hoy día 30 de Setiembre  
de 1885.

En laque Rodilla

J. M. de Paz, Proceso No. 3.

Filed for Record Jan. 11<sup>th</sup> 1888. at 1.30 O'clock A.M. Recorded Feby. 6<sup>th</sup> 1888.

M. Arcadio Garcia.

Deputy Recorder

1  
This deed, made this first day of November, in the year of our Lord  
1885, One thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, between Horatio O. Ladd,  
and Harriet U. A. Ladd his wife of the town of Santa Fe of the County of  
Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico, of the first part, and William  
S. Houghton, of the City of Boston, of the County of Suffolk and State of  
Massachusetts of the second part:

Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of  
the sum of One dollar to the said parties of the first part, in hand paid by  
the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and  
acknowledged, have granted, bargained sold, conveyed and confirmed, and  
by these presents do, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said  
party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever, all the following described  
lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in present Number four, in the  
County of Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico, to wit: Bounded on the  
East by the property of Charles M. Corbitt; On the west by the property of  
Estifana Ortiz-Silva; On the North by the main street, or San Francisco Street,  
and on the South by the property, formerly belonging to Frank Green deceased,  
being the same property convey by Jacob V. Taylor and wife to Horatio O. Ladd  
by deed dated September 14<sup>th</sup> 1887, and recorded on pages 261 and 262 of  
Book "L" of Record of conveyance in the Records office of the County of  
Santa Fe, New Mexico, Reference to which is hereby made for further description  
of said land. Together with all and singular the hereditaments thereto belong-  
ing or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remain-  
ders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim  
and demand whatsoever of the said parties of the first part, either in law or equity,  
of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and  
appurtenances.

To have and to hold, the said premises above bargained and described, with  
the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and  
assigns forever. And the said Horatio O. Ladd and Harriet U. A. Ladd parties

of the first part, for themselves, heirs, executors and administrators, do cov-  
 vant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part,  
 his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensuing and delivery of these  
 presents they are well seized of the premises, above recited, of good, sure,  
 perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance, in law, in fee simple,  
 and have good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain,  
 sell and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same  
 are free and clear from all former, and other grants, bargains, sales, liens,  
 taxes, assessments, and incumbrances of whatever kind or nature were; and  
 the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the  
 said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every  
 person or persons lawfully claiming, or to claim the whole or any part thereof,  
 of, the said parties of the first part, shall and will warrant and forever  
 defend. In Witness whereof, the said parties of the first part, have hereunto  
 set their hands and seals this day, and year first above written.  
 Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of  
 of John Spaulding  
 H. P. Birds

Horatio O. Ladd.  
 Harriet V. A. Ladd.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
 County of Suffolk  
 On this fourth day of January A. D. One  
 thousand eight hundred and eighty eight, before me the undersigned a  
 Notary Public within and for the County of Suffolk and County and  
 State aforesaid, personally came Horatio O. Ladd, Harriet V. A. Ladd, within  
 named to me personally known to be the same persons whose names are  
 subscribed to the foregoing conveyance and instrument of writing, as pe-  
 ties to the same, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and con-  
 firmed the same, and the said Harriet V. A. Ladd being by me first infor-  
 med of the contents of the same and made acquainted therewith, con-  
 fessed and acknowledged on an examination separate and apart  
 and independent of her said husband that she executed the same vol-  
 untarily and without compulsion or the illicit influence of her said  
 husband.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official  
 seal, at my office in Boston, County of Suffolk and  
 State aforesaid, this day, and year first above written.  
 Calvin P. Birds  
 Notary Public.

Filed for Record Jan. 13<sup>th</sup> 1855. at 11.30 O'clock  
 Received July 6<sup>th</sup> 1855.  
 Wm. J. Garrison  
 C. C. Record

New Mexico Printing Co. Printers, Molders and Blank Book Manufacturers, Santa Fe, N. M.

Clara M. S. Houghton  
wife  
to  
Margaret H. Patterson

This Deed Made this 27th day of September  
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
ninety-one between Clara M. S. Houghton  
of Massachusetts Essex Co., in Massachusetts and  
Martha S. Houghton, his wife  
of the County of  
Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico, of the first part, and Margaret  
H. Patterson of the County of Santa Fe  
wife of John Patterson of said County  
County of Santa Fe Territory of New Mexico  
of the second part:

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE.

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record  
on the 18th day of July A. D. 1902  
at 2 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded on this  
18th day of July  
A. D. 1902

Munuel Delgado  
Probate Clerk and Ex. Recorder  
Hilario Paez  
Deputy

WITNESSETH That the said parties of the first part, for and in con-  
sideration of the sum of One and other valuable considerations Dollars  
lawful moneys of the United States to them in hand  
paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, have granted,  
bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto  
the said part of the second part heirs and assigns forever, all the following described lot or parcel of  
land, situate, lying and being in  
of New Mexico, to-wit:

Three certain pieces or parcels of land with all their improvements, thereon, situate at present in the  
City and Territory of Santa Fe New Mexico. First that certain piece of land conveyed  
by deed dated Dec. 13, 1887 by W. S. Houghton to W. S. Houghton, and recorded in Book R of pp. 376, 379. Second  
that certain piece of land conveyed by deed dated Nov. 21st 1887 to W. S. Houghton by H. C. D. and  
H. C. D. and recorded in Book 3 of pp. 319, 320. Third that certain piece of land conveyed to the  
said Houghton by deed dated Nov. 21st 1887 by H. C. D. and recorded in Book 3 of pp.  
312, 313. To-wit: the said pieces of land are in the following mentioned and hereby made part  
of the following description of said pieces of land including original boundaries. Said three pieces of land were  
by deed of May 1887 conveyed to Clara M. S. Houghton by W. S. Houghton, and recorded in Book W of pp. 208, 210. &  
Three acres of land adjoining each other on one corner of the property at this writing (Sept. 1901) in bounded as  
North by San Francisco Street a property of Thomas Christian C. M. Conklin, South by the Santa Fe river, East by property of M. Conklin West by

Together with all and singular, the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertain-  
ing, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate,  
right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of the said parties of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in  
and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances:  
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD. The said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the  
said part of the second part, heirs and assigns forever. And the said

parties of the first part, for themselves their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain  
and agree to and with the said part of the second part, heirs and assigns, that at the time of the  
executing and delivery of these presents they are well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of good, sure,  
perfect, and indefeasible estate of inheritance, in law, in fee simple, and have good right, full power and  
lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are  
free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments and incumbrances of what-  
ever kind or nature soever, and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said part  
of the second part, heirs and assigns against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming, or to  
claim the whole or any part thereof, the said parties of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said parties of the first part hereunto set their hands, and seal the  
day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in Presence of  
H. M. Williams, J. C. S. & A.  
9 words from mistakes in our place and  
7 words in some there as indicated on the  
margin or all before execution  
Henry M. Williams to-wit

Clara M. S. Houghton (SEAL)  
Martha S. Houghton (SEAL)

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
COUNTY OF Suffolk

On this twenty-seventh day of September 1901 before me personally appeared Clara M. S. Houghton and Martha S. Houghton both  
to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they  
executed the same as their free act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certifi-  
cate first above written.  
Henry M. Williams  
Notary Public (SEAL)

State of New Mexico, County of Santa Fe, ss.

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record on the 25th day of Sept. A. D. 1922, at 1 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded.

A. D. 19... Alfredo Lucero County Clerk. A. L. Salas Deputy.

M. H. Patterson & J. T. Patterson TO

E. L. K.K. Hilligan

This Indenture, Made the 8th day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand

Nine Hundred and Twenty-two, between Margaret H. Patterson and John T. Patterson, wife and husband, of Santa Fe, New Mexico part 1st of the first part, and Kathleen L. Hilligan of Santa Fe, New Mexico part 2nd of the second part,

WITNESSETH, That the said part 1st of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten and no/100ths (\$10.00) DOLLARS, of lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the said part 2nd of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, and the said part 2nd of the second part, forever released and discharged therefrom, have granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, conveyed, aliened, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey, alien and confirm unto the said part 1st of the second part, and to his heirs, assigns, or successors, forever, all the following-described lot or parcel of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to wit:

All the following described lot, tract and parcel of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in said County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, and more particularly described and bounded as follows: On the north by San Francisco Street, on the West and South by the property known as the Municipal Gym Ground, being property belonging to the City of Santa Fe, and conveyed by deed to Carl A. Bishop, Trustee by deed recorded in book 11 at National Bank of Santa Fe; and on the East by said Municipal Gym Ground and by the property of said lot, said tract measuring 100 feet square and containing a five foot wide alley which is included to be a part of the same lot, and residue conveyed to said Margaret H. Patterson by Albert L. Hamilton and wife, by their warranty deed, dated March 27th 1901, and recorded in book "C-1" page 861 of the land records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

\$6.50 Rev Stamp Paid and cancelled

Together with all and singular the hereditaments, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of the said part 1st of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said part 2nd of the second part, his heirs, successors or assigns, forever.

And the said part 1st of the first part, for their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, doth covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said part 2nd of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, that at the beginning of the sealing and delivery of these presents they are well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance, in law in fee simple, and have good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid; and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments and incumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the part 2nd of the second part, his heirs, successors or assigns, against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming, or to claim, the whole or any part thereof, the said part 1st of the first part shall and will WARRANT AND FOREVER DEFEND.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said part 1st of the first part has hereunto set their hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Margaret H. Patterson (J.S.) John T. Patterson (J.S.)

State of New Mexico, County of Santa Fe, ss. On this 17th day of June, 1922, before me personally appeared John H. Patterson and Margaret H. Patterson, his wife, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he is

# WARRANTY DEED.

#28216

1627. Case & Company, Inc.

Kathleen L. Milligan

State of New Mexico, County of Santa Fe, ss.

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record on the 21st day of April A. D. 1924, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded April 22 A. D. 1924.

E. L. Safford

County Clerk

H. C. Safford

Deputy

This Indenture, Made the 19th day of April

in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty four, between Kathleen L. Milligan and Madison H. Milligan,

her husband

of the first part, and Kathleen L. Milligan, Jr.,

WITNESSETH, That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred (\$100.00)

lawful money of the United States of America

to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, conveyed, confirmed, and confirmed, on by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and her heirs, assigns, or assigns, forever, all the following-described lot or parcel of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to wit:

That certain parcel of land and real estate situate in Ward Hop 3, precinct No. 25 of the city and county of Santa Fe, New Mexico, measuring 100 ft. and bounded on the north by San Francisco Street; on the south and west by property of Frank Andrews, known as the Santa Fe Camp Grounds; and bounded on the east by said Camp Ground and by the property of Ewell; being and intended to be the same property conveyed to the party of the first part by warranty deed dated June 8 1922, executed by Margaret H. Patterson and husband and recorded September 25, 1922 in Book M-5 page 83, Deed Record Santa Fe County, New Mexico; subject however to a mortgage given by the party of the first part to John T. Patterson and Margaret H. Patterson, now amounting to \$2,000.00 which the party of the second part hereby assumes and agrees to pay.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of the said parties of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, her heirs, assigns, or assigns, forever.

And the said parties of the first part, for their heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, or assigns, doth covenant, warrant, bargain, and agree in and with the said party of the second part, her heirs, assigns, or assigns, that at the beginning of the sealing and delivery of these presents they are well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance, in law in fee simple, and have good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid; and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments and incumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the party of the second part, her heirs, assigns, or assigns, against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming, or to claim, the whole or any part thereof, the said parties of the first part shall and will WARRANT AND FOREVER DEFEND.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

(Sgd) Kathleen L. Milligan (L.S.)

Madison H. Milligan (L.S.)

(3 IRS affixed and cancelled)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

State of New Mexico, County of Santa Fe

Kathleen L. Milligan

TO  
Joe G. Romero

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, } ss. #77089  
County of Santa Fe

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for  
on the 19th day of July, A. D.  
at 3:15 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded  
on page 49

MRS. E. L. SAFFORD  
County Clerk

Elisa B. Lucero  
Deputy

THIS INDENTURE, Made the 19th day of July  
in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Nine Hundred and forty-five  
between Kathleen L. Milligan, a widow

of the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico,  
party of the first part, and  
Joe G. Romero, of the County of Santa Fe, State of  
New Mexico party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in con-  
sideration of the sum of One Hundred Dollars, and other Dollars  
good and valuable considerations,  
Lawful Money of the United States of America, to her

and paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, and the said party of the  
part forever released and discharged therefrom, has granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, conveyed, aliened, and confirmed, and  
these presents do, as grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey, alien and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his  
assigns, or successors, forever, all the following described lot or parcel of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the  
County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner, as point on the South  
side of West San Francisco Street, marked by an X on con-  
crete acequia cover, whence an iron bolt driven in the  
pavement bears North 5° 05' West 5.6 feet; thence South  
40° 48' West 100 feet, to the Northwest corner; thence  
South 53° 28' East 100.00 feet to the Southwest corner;  
thence North 40° 48' East 100.00 feet to the Southeast  
corner; thence North 52° 05' West 66.74 feet to a point;  
thence North 56° 12' West 33.26 feet to the point and  
Place of Beginning; as surveyed by David M. Daugherty,  
Licensed Surveyor, in September 1927.

together with all and singular the hereditaments, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the re-  
version and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whoso-  
ever of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appur-  
tenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second  
part, his heirs, successors or assigns forever.

And the said party of the first part, for her heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, doth covenant, grant, bargain  
and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, that at the  
time of the enrolling and delivery of these presents she is well seized of the premises above conveyed as of a good, sure,  
perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law in fee simple and has good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell  
and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens,  
charges, assessments and incumbrances, of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the  
said party of the second part, his heirs, successors or assigns, against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming or to  
claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said party of the first part has hereunto set her hand and seal the day  
and year first above written.

and, sealed and delivered in presence of  
(sd) Charles B. Barker } (sgl) Kathleen L. Milligan (l. S.)  
(sd) } (l. S.)  
(sd) } (l. S.)  
FIFTY (50) IRS AFFIXED AND CANCELLED } (l. S.)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, } ss.  
County of Santa Fe

On this 19th day of July, 1945, before me personally appeared  
Kathleen L. Milligan, a widow

known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that she executed the same  
her free act and deed

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(Seal)  
(NOTARIAL)

(sgd) Victoria Ortiz  
Notary Public