

MONITORING AT THE FORMER PERA BUILDING, LA 168891, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Susan M. Moga and Stephen S. Post



Office of Archaeological Studies  Museum of New Mexico

Archaeology Notes 437

2011

MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

**Monitoring at the Former PERA Building, LA 168891,
Santa Fe, New Mexico**

Susan M. Moga and Stephen S. Post

**with contributions by
Nancy J. Akins**

**Stephen S. Post
Principal Investigator**

ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES 437

SANTA FE 2011 NEW MEXICO

Administrative Summary

At the request of Michael Rodriguez (Property Control Division, General Services Department), the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), Department of Cultural Affairs, monitored utility trenching after the discovery of disarticulated human remains on November 22, 2010, and December 14, 2010, by a utility contractor installing a generator and subsurface lines near the northeast corner of the former Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) Building in Santa Fe, New Mexico. OAS activated its annual burial excavation permit and coordinated the field investigation with Michelle Ensey, Historic Preservation Division (HPD), Department of Cultural Affairs.

In addition to four human skeletal elements initially exposed during the utility excavation, three more were exposed during the monitoring. The human remains were determined to originate from soils disturbed by previous utility work associated with construction and maintenance of the former PERA Building. The OAS osteologist examined the human remains and identified four long bones from an adult male 20 to 40 years old, and three cranial fragments from a juvenile child 7 to 12 years old. Archival research and local informants indicated that these remains are associated with the San Miguel Cemetery, which once occupied this area. The remains are probably from individuals interred between the eighteenth and late nineteenth centuries.

A final disposition plan for the seven disarticulated remains consists of placing a public notice in the Santa Fe *New Mexican*, asking anyone who may be related to or have knowledge of these individuals to contact the OAS to make their

wishes for final disposition known. Descendants or potential respondents will be given 30 days to contact the OAS. If no one has responded within the 30-day comment period, OAS will arrange for permanent curation of the human remains with the Archaeological Research Collection of the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe.

On March 28–29, 2011, OAS monitored the removal of a steel diesel tank from the east lawn of the former PERA Building. No human remains were exposed during this activity.

The area including the east lawn and the northeast corner of the former PERA Building is within or near the location of the historic San Miguel Cemetery. Prior to the construction of the PERA Building, many of the graves were exhumed and relocated off-site. However, it is possible that isolated graves were missed or that disarticulated remains exist within and on the periphery of the former cemetery site. Therefore, the OAS recommends that prior to any subsurface disturbance outside the subterranean footprint of the former PERA Building, the Property Control Division should notify the HPD. With the scope of the proposed project in hand, HPD can provide guidance to the Property Control Division regarding the next steps to ensure that the work is completed in compliance with state statutes.

MNM Project No. 41.927
General Archaeological Investigation Permit
ABE-11-027
NMCRIS Activity No. 119424

Contents

Administrative Summary	iii
Introduction	1
Previous Archaeological Work in the Area.....	3
A Brief History of the Vicinity of the Former PERA Building	5
Field Results.....	11
Human Bones	17
Recommendations.....	19
References Cited.....	21
Appendix 1: Final Disposition Plan for PERA Disarticulated Human Remains.....	23
Appendix 2: Photo Documentation.....	25
Appendix 3: Site Location Information.....	29

FIGURES

1. Project vicinity	2
2. Stoner’s bird’s-eye view of Santa Fe (1882).....	6
4. San Miguel Chapel in the early 1880s, a decade after the bell tower collapsed	7
3. San Miguel Chapel in 1871, with a five-tier bell tower.....	7
5. Plan of the area south of the PERA Building Maintenance Shop	12
6. Profiles of the south and east trench wall profiles at the Maintenance Shop.....	13
7. Plan of the east lawn of the former PERA Building.....	14
8. East-facing profile of the tank pit on the east lawn of the former PERA Building	15
A1.1. Location of monitoring and disarticulated remains, LA 168891.....	24
A2.1. Trench, facing east, with bag of human remains	25
A2.3. Profile of south wall above bag of remains, facing south	25
A2.2. Trench, facing west.....	25
A2.4. Profile of trench wall, facing southwest	25
A2.5. Entire trench, facing west	26
A2.7. Overview of project area, facing northwest.....	26
A2.6. Short north-south trench to PERA Maintenance Shop, facing north	26
A2.8. Excavation area, facing northwest.....	26
A2.9. Metal manhole covers above steel diesel tank, facing northwest.....	27
A2.11. Backhoe, facing west	27
A2.10. Fuel gauge attached to diesel tank, facing south	27
A2.12. Tank in pit, facing south	27
A2.13. Tank partially removed from pit, facing north.....	28
A2.15. Tank removed from pit, facing south	28
A2.14. Tank removal, facing south.....	28
A2.16. End of steel diesel tank and state inspectors, facing west	28
A2.17. Tank being removed from the premises, facing east.....	28

Introduction

At the request of Michael Rodriguez, Property Control Division (PCD), General Services Department, the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) monitored utility trenching after the discovery of disarticulated human remains on November 22, 2010, and again on December 14, 2010, by a utility contractor installing a generator and subsurface lines near the northeast corner of the former Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) building in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The project area is within the unplatted lands of the Santa Fe Grant, Santa Fe County, NMPM (Fig. 1 and Appendix 3). The land is owned by the State of New Mexico under the control of the PCD. The utility generator and line installation is on the southeast side of the PERA Building Maintenance Shop, south of East De Vargas at 1120 Paseo de Peralta. The generator was installed south of the shop, with the utility trench meandering from the shop and connecting directly south to the PERA Building.

Archaeological monitoring and field documentation occurred between December 10, 2010, and December 14, 2010. The work was completed under Annual Unmarked Burial Excavation Permit ABE-11-027. A total of seven pieces of bones were recovered during the initial utility excavation and subsequent excavation and archaeological monitoring. Following field recording the human remains were transported to secure storage at OAS, where they were analyzed and described by OAS osteologist Nancy J. Akins.

On March 28–29, 2011, a steel diesel tank was removed from the east lawn of the former PERA building. The excavation was performed by D & H Petroleum & Environmental Services of Albuquerque under the direction of Eli Gonzales with HEI, also of Albuquerque. Both companies were contracted by the State of New Mexico to remove the tank. OAS personnel monitored the procedure, which was lacking in cultural materials.

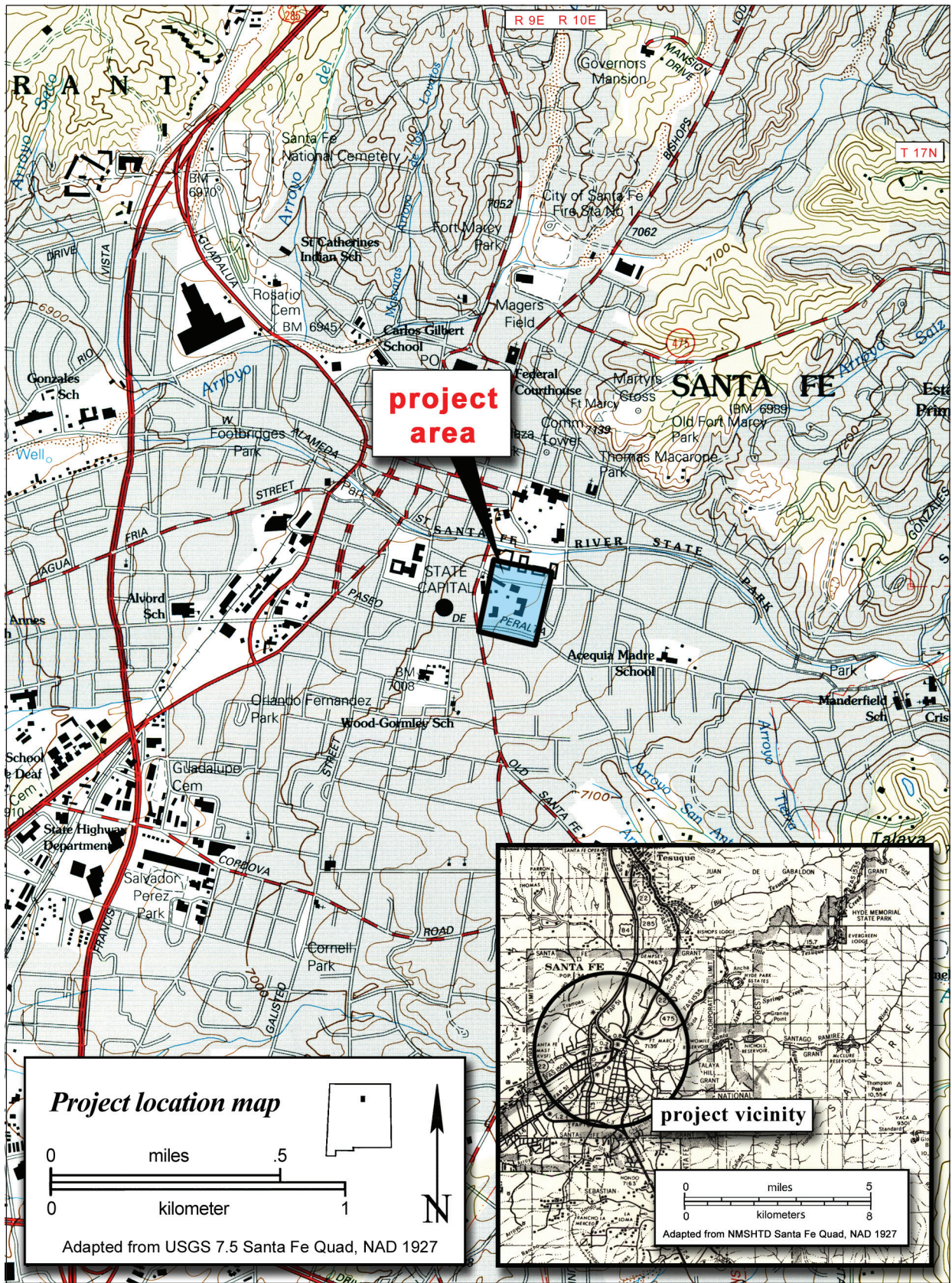


Figure 1. Project vicinity.

Previous Archaeological Work in the Area

A New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System file search of sites within 250 m of the project area revealed 19 sites and 7 project areas (Table 1). The sites consisted of structures and features within or near the Barrio de Analco District. Structural foundations, acequias, trash scatters, and a few burials were recorded at these

sites. Residents including F. Valdez, Bandelier/Kaune Gardens, Alfredo Herrera, Boyle Floral Company, and José Alarid were also investigated. The time periods include unspecified Anasazi (AD 1–1600) through the Pueblo Revolt (1680), Territorial (1846–1912), World War II (1945), and recent historic (1970).

Table 1. Previous projects in the vicinity of the former PERA Building

Site No.	Period (AD)	Type
LA 1111	Pueblo III (1100–1300) Post–Pueblo Revolt (1692–1821) Post–Pueblo Revolt (1692–1821)	unknown unknown Puebloan house within Barrio de Analco Historic District
LA 4449	Unspecified Anasazi (1–1600)	San Miguel Chapel/Barrio de Analco District
LA 4450	Pueblo III–IV (1100–1600) Spanish Colonial–modern (1539–1993) Statehood–World War II (1912–1945)	unknown church, house, features in Historic District church, house, features in Historic District
LA 67063	Santa Fe Trail (1821–1846) recent historic (1945–1993)	historic trash and water-control device historic trash and water-control device
LA 69193	Territorial (1846–1912) recent historic (1945–1993)	historic trash midden historic trash midden
LA 112258	Territorial (1846–1912)	irrigation ditch at Bandelier/Kaune Gardens
LA 114215	unspecified (900–1880)	artifact scatter at East DeVargas Street
LA 114216	unspecified (900–1880)	development at Improvement Row/College St.
LA 114218	Colonial–Territorial (1600–1912)	artifact scatter at College Street Bridge
LA 114219	Post–Pueblo Revolt (1720–1821)	artifact scatter at F. Valdez house
LA 114230	Coalition–Classic (1200–1600) Colonial–Statehood (1600–1945)	artifact scatter at Alfredo Herra house artifact scatter at Alfredo Herra house
LA 114234	Post–Pueblo Revolt (1720–1821)	artifact scatter at F. Valdez House
LA 114245	Post–Pueblo Revolt–World War II (1720–1945)	cobble foundation at Community Theater
LA 114251	Colonial–Territorial (1600–1912) recent historic (1945–1960)	acequia and trash dump at Paseo de Peralta acequia and trash dump at Paseo de Peralta
LA 114265	Developmental–Classic (600–1400) Santa Fe Trail–World War II (1835–1945)	burials and features at José Alarid House burials and features at José Alarid House
LA 120279	Coalition–Classic (1200–1600) Territorial–World War II (1850–1930)	artifact scatter at Boyle Floral Company structure foundation and artifact scatter
LA 129648	Territorial to recent historic (1850–1950)	features and artifact scatter on Garcia Street
LA 148067	Developmental (600–1200) Territorial–recent historic (1900–1970)	features and artifact scatter feature and artifact scatter
LA 149445	historic (unknown)	unknown
NMCRIS No.	Period	Type
24677	unknown	survey, private
24915	unknown	survey, private
41613	unknown	survey, test excavation, private
42459	unknown	survey, test excavation, private corporation
50992	unknown (see LA 112258)	survey, test excavation, private
67942	unknown (see LA 129648)	survey, private, at Garcia Street
101133	unknown	survey, test excavation, private, Delgado St.

A Brief History of the Vicinity of the Former PERA Building

The former PERA Building was built in 1966 on a portion of St. Michael's College baseball field and a section of the San Miguel Cemetery. The walled-in cemetery and church are shown on the 1882 Stoner's bird's-eye view map of Santa Fe (Fig. 2) in the Barrio de Analco historic neighborhood, just south of the Santa Fe River. The original San Miguel Church was among the barrio houses inhabited by Mexicas from the central valley of Mexico (Wroth 2010:167-168, 176-177).

San Miguel, the first Catholic mission in Santa Fe, is assumed to have been built between 1600 and 1610 by the Mexicas who accompanied the early Christian settlers to New Mexico. According to David Snow (2010:149-150), Fray Alonso de Benavides, the head of the Franciscans in New Mexico, arrived in Santa Fe in late 1625. A reception with a high mass took place in the "parish church" in January 1626. This church was mostly likely at the location of the modern-day St. Francis Basilica, because the seventeenth-century church described by Benavides had a transept and San Miguel did not. The earliest reference to San Miguel was in 1628, when "Benavides built it," but in his *Memorials of 1630 and 1634*, he never stated which church he built—the San Miguel Chapel or the *parroquia* (Snow 2010:149-150; Wroth 2010:169)—and it is still a matter of debate.

Both the *parroquia* and San Miguel were burned during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. In 1709, Agustín Flores de Vergara was assigned to restore San Miguel by the residing governor of New Mexico. Vergara employed master builders, masons, and carpenters. Painters and a project supervisor also assisted in the restoration process. Day laborers, many of whom were identified on historic documents; and one woman, Magdalena Ogama, a cook, were hired for the duration of the construction. Donations came from private individuals, as well as various goods and other materials toward the rebuilding of the chapel (Snow 2010:151-155).

San Miguel was completely rebuilt on the same site in 1710 (Brother Lewis 1957; Wroth 2010:174). The original square sanctuary was remodeled with 25 ft high angled walls on a separate

foundation next to the square foundation. Also added were a new ceiling with rounded beams, a roof, two windows, a north wall door, and a choir loft with an ornately carved support beam. The beam was inscribed with "1710" and the name of Royal Ensign Don Agustín Flores de Vergara (Meem 1966:30; Snow 2010:155). Seven canvas oil paintings from Mexico and a large painting of the patron saint, St. Michael, by Captain Bernardo Miera y Pacheco, had been arranged on a 22 ft high wooden spiral altar screen by 1798. A 700- to 800-pound bell, sand casted in 1856 and hung in San Miguel's five-tiered tower, collapsed during a severe winter storm in 1871-72 (Figs. 3 and 4). The bell is currently on exhibit in the San Miguel Chapel gift shop (Brother Lewis 1957; Meem 1966:31; Kessell 1980).

A few alterations to the chapel occurred in 1798. The sanctuary floor was raised 2 ft, and painted wood *reredos* (ornamental screens behind the altar) and a Victorian wooden altar were installed (Brother Lewis 1957).

Bishop Jean-Baptiste Lamy brought the Christian Brothers to Santa Fe in 1859 to start a school and college for boys. They purchased the property and the chapel. After 1947, St. Michael's College was moved to the south end of Santa Fe and renamed the College of Santa Fe. By 1965 the property and the dormitory for St. Michael's High School, but not the chapel, had been acquired by the State of New Mexico for additional state offices and renamed the Lamy Building (Meem 1966:31).

In 1919 one of the Christian Brothers decided to advertise San Miguel as "The Oldest Church" on a giant billboard visible from the top of the Jemez Mountains, which the *New Mexican* newspaper vehemently protested; the billboard was removed (Kessell 1980).

San Miguel is still popularly known as "The Oldest Church" in New Mexico (Sze and Spears 1988:21-22), but there is evidence of earlier missions at Puaray, Cicuye, and San Gabriel (Brother Lewis 1957).

Today, Puaray is associated with Santiago Pueblo, near Albuquerque, and was founded in 1400. Coronado and his expedition arrived in

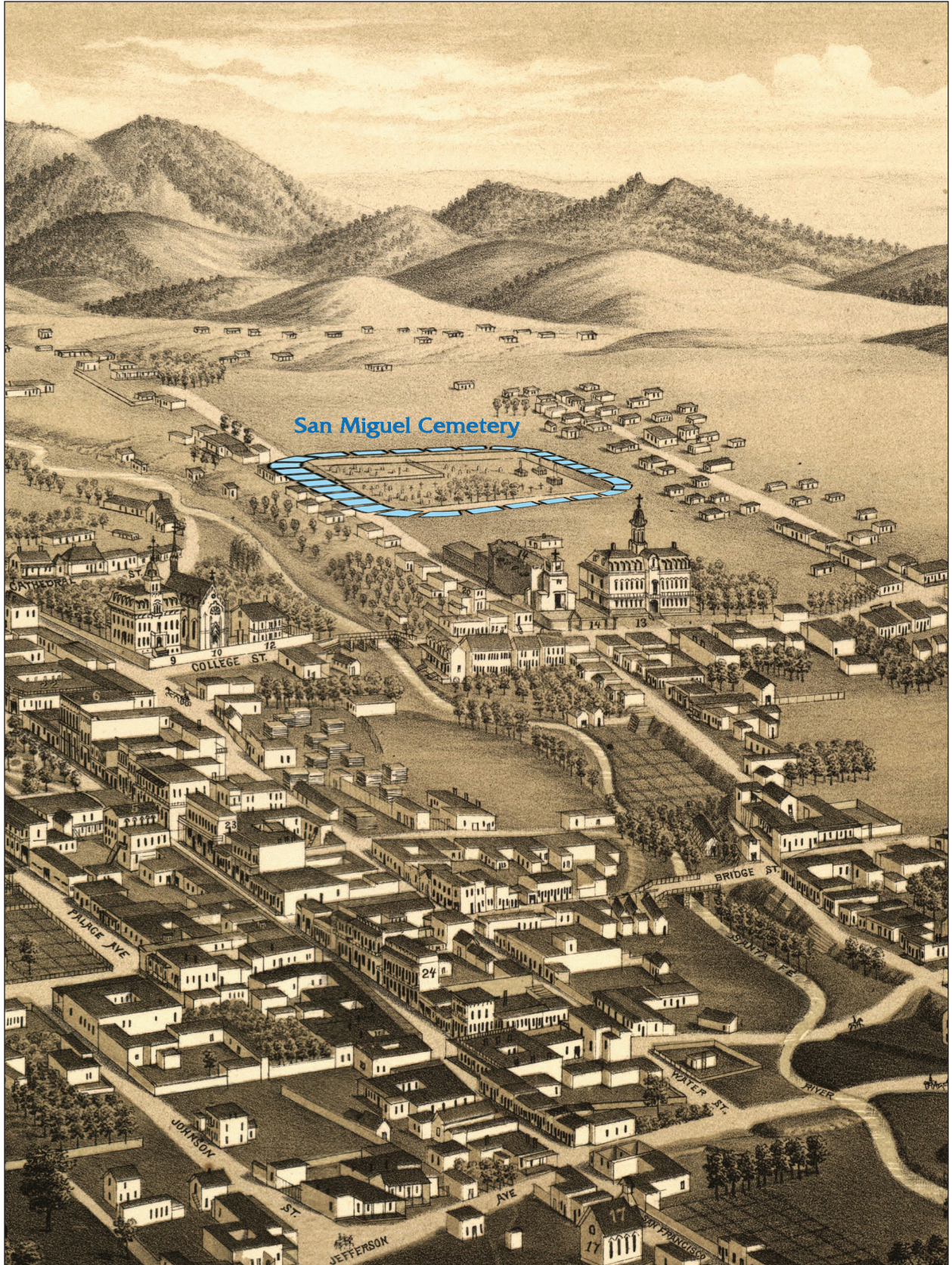


Figure 2. Stoner's bird's-eye view of Santa Fe (1882).



Figure 3. San Miguel Chapel in 1871, with a five-tier bell tower. geh.org/fm/osullivan/in197900140042.



Figure 4. San Miguel Chapel in the early 1880s, a decade after the bell tower collapsed. usgwarchives.org/nm/santafe/postcards/snmig.

Puaray in 1540. A building southeast of the pueblo was built in 1600 and may have been a Catholic chapel, but it may also have been a colonial ranch house. The structure was destroyed during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt (Herrick 2011).

At Cicuye, or Pecos National Monument, Brother Luís de Ubeda was an elderly Franciscan associated with the first Christian mission. He arrived in Cicuye in 1540 with the army of Captain Tristán de Arellano, who was under the command of Coronado. When the invading Spaniards left Cicuye in 1542, Brother Luís stayed on and tried to convert the Natives to Christianity. Even though the Natives did not want him around, he was given a tiny room, and every morning they brought him *atole* and tortillas (Kessell 1995). Brother Luís probably never had a chapel, and his fate is not known, but he was probably killed by the people who fed him.

Today an important landmark and national monument, the church at Pecos was erected in 1617 under the governorship of Juan Oñate. The first permanent mission in Pecos, it fell into decline after the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. Reestablished during Vargas's *reconquista* in the late 1600s, by 1782 the mission was completely abandoned (Access Genealogy 2011).

San Gabriel (Yungeh Owingeh), near Alcalde, New Mexico, was the capital of New Mexico until 1609. At that time, the viceroy of Mexico City ordered Pedro de Peralta, the governor of New Mexico, to establish a more satisfactory location for the capital. Between 1598, when Onate's expedition settled in the vicinity, and 1609, when they were ordered to leave San Gabriel, the Spaniards remodeled the pueblo into a U-shaped village with a mission church at the open end (Simmons 2009).

When the four mission churches were first built is debatable. Since the construction dates for these contemporaneous missions are within the 1600s, but not confidently known, the structural foundation of San Miguel may still hold claim to being the oldest church in New Mexico. In 1955 Stanley A. Stubbs and Bruce T. Ellis, from the Laboratory of Anthropology, performed archaeological excavations in portions of the San Miguel Chapel to establish an "exact building date," but no datable materials of any type were found. Some historians believe the engraved date of 1710 on the wooden choir beam is the valid

construction date of San Miguel.

Information about the San Miguel Cemetery is also difficult to obtain. David Snow, New Mexico historian and archaeologist, was contacted regarding his participation in the 1966 excavation of human remains from the abandoned cemetery. The excavation was near East De Vargas Street and took place prior to the construction of a parking lot for the future PERA Building (Snow, personal communication, 2011).

According to Snow, one Native American burial was among the 13 or 14 burials exhumed from the Catholic cemetery. The bodies were wrapped in shrouds, and portions of wooden coffins were present. One individual had a wooden peg leg and was dressed in a colorful costume; an infant was buried between his legs. The human remains were sent to Christy Turner at Northern Arizona University for analysis, but Snow (personal communication, 2011) never received an osteology report.

An Santa Fe *New Mexican* article by Ron Longto (1966) reported that the area had been an ancient Indian burial ground and was directly adjacent to a pauper's grave dating from the 1700s to 1914. Virtually no records were kept on the pauper burials. The deceased were immigrant workers without relatives in the area, and they probably died during flu or typhoid epidemics and were hastily buried in plain pine boxes. The cemetery was in existence until 1914.

Longto also mentioned grave goods associated with the burials consisted of "exotic materials" including hair ornaments and pieces of cloth. Snow noted the occurrence of some jewelry on one or two of the women. He also mentioned the presence of ceramics from the backdirt piles consisting mostly of Glaze F, with some majolica and black-on-white pottery.

Decades ago, the cemetery was deconsecrated by the Bishop of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, and local residents were asked to remove burials of their relatives from the cemetery. Hundreds of unexcavated graves remained, the headstones were removed, and the area was filled in and abandoned but not forgotten by the Brothers of Saint Michael (Longto 1966).

The burials were eventually returned to St. Michael's, but the parish priest refused to acknowledge their existence. It was rumored that two of the Christian brothers reburied

them behind the Indian School (Snow, personal communication, 2011).

Portions of the high adobe walls that previously surrounded the cemetery were still present along Acequia Madre to Orchard Street and west of Paseo de Peralta (near the present-day Forrest Fenn/Nedra Matteucci Gallery) when David Snow played high school basketball at St. Michael's (Snow, personal communication, 2011).

An official report was never submitted on the June 1966 excavation. ARMS was contacted for evidence of any handwritten notes or letters, and GIS maps were investigated for a possible LA number, but nothing could be located. Therefore, LA 168891 (NMCRIS Activity No. 119424) was assigned to the 2010 findings of human remains at the PERA Building, which are most likely associated with the abandoned San Miguel Cemetery, dating from the 1700s to 1914.

Field Results

On December 10, 2010, four disarticulated human bones, discovered on November 22, 2010, by the construction crew were collected by OAS archaeologist Susan M. Moga. The bag of remains was photographed in the utility trench to document their location (Appendix 2). The remains were 70 cm below the surface of the present-day asphalt parking lot. In the vicinity of the find, the trench was excavated an additional 6–8 cm in depth, and the side walls were scraped to look for additional skeletal remains. None were found. The entire area between the maintenance shop and the former PERA Building, including three connecting trenches, was mapped (Fig. 5).

Two 1 m wide profiles were drawn of the south and east trench walls to document the soil types within the utility trenches (Fig. 6). The south wall profile in the east–west trench was 70 cm deep and consisted of an upper 15 cm of asphalt; the remaining, lower 55 cm was a light tan sand (Munsell 7.5YR 5/4 Brown) with pea-sized to medium-sized gravels and sporadically dispersed medium-sized cobbles (12 by 10 by 10 cm).

The east wall profile was 90 cm deep. Below the 15 cm thick asphalt level was 35 cm of light tan sand (Munsell 7.5YR 5/4 brown) with pea-sized gravels, the same soil seen in the south wall profile. The difference in this profile is a soil change of 40 cm of a soft brown clayey sand (Munsell: 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown) with very few pebbles and a very clean soil in the lower half of the profile. OAS was informed that the remains were presumed to have come from this vicinity. When the walls and trench floor were scraped, there was no evidence of a burial pit in the lower undisturbed soil. A small pocket was dug below both profiles to investigate the stratigraphy below the utility trenches. A compacted dark brown (Munsell: 7.5YR 2/2 very dark brown) clayey sand was present below each profile.

There was a noticeable difference between the two profiles. Disturbance from previous utilities was obvious throughout the entire south wall profile, but the same activity occurred in only the upper 35 cm of the east wall profile. Below the 35 cm level to the base of the trench, the soil of the

east wall profile was homogeneous, very clean, and undisturbed.

On December 14, 2010, a second unexpected discovery of disarticulated human remains ($n = 3$) occurred when the construction crew attempted to finish their utility trenching activities at the former PERA Building. OAS was contacted, the trench was cleared of dirt, and two human bones were placed back in the trench, where “they thought they came from,” according to the construction crew. Moga proceeded to monitor the trenching until it was finished. After monitoring, the backdirt piles were hand troweled to search for other human remains. Only one fragment was found in the back dirt pile from below the east–west sidewalk.

The disarticulated remains were analyzed and photographed. A descriptive report by OAS osteologist Nancy J. Akins (this volume) documents the human remains recovered near the former PERA Building Maintenance Shop.

On March 28–29, 2011, a small steel diesel tank was removed from the east front lawn of the former PERA Building. The tank was buried in a 2 ft thick layer of pea-sized gravels and contained diesel for backup generators for the state building. It measured 6 ft long by 3 ft in diameter, had a 250-gallon capacity, and held 170 gallons of diesel, which was siphoned out before the tank was removed from the pit. An active or abandoned north-south gas line (2 inches in diameter) was discovered 1 ft east of the tank and at the same depth below surface (115 cm, or 45 inches) as the tank’s lid. State personnel assumed that the tank and the gas line had been installed in the 1970s or earlier.

The soils within the excavated area (2.50 m north-south by 1.70 m east–west) were disturbed from the previous placement of the tank and other utility lines. The soil was a light brown (Munsell 7.5YR 6/4) compacted sandy clay with pea-sized gravels and dispersed medium-sized cobbles (12 by 10 by 10 cm).

The only artifacts visible in the backdirt fill were two 4-inch-long wire nails, which date from 1890 to the present. These items were not collected. The area was completely void of human

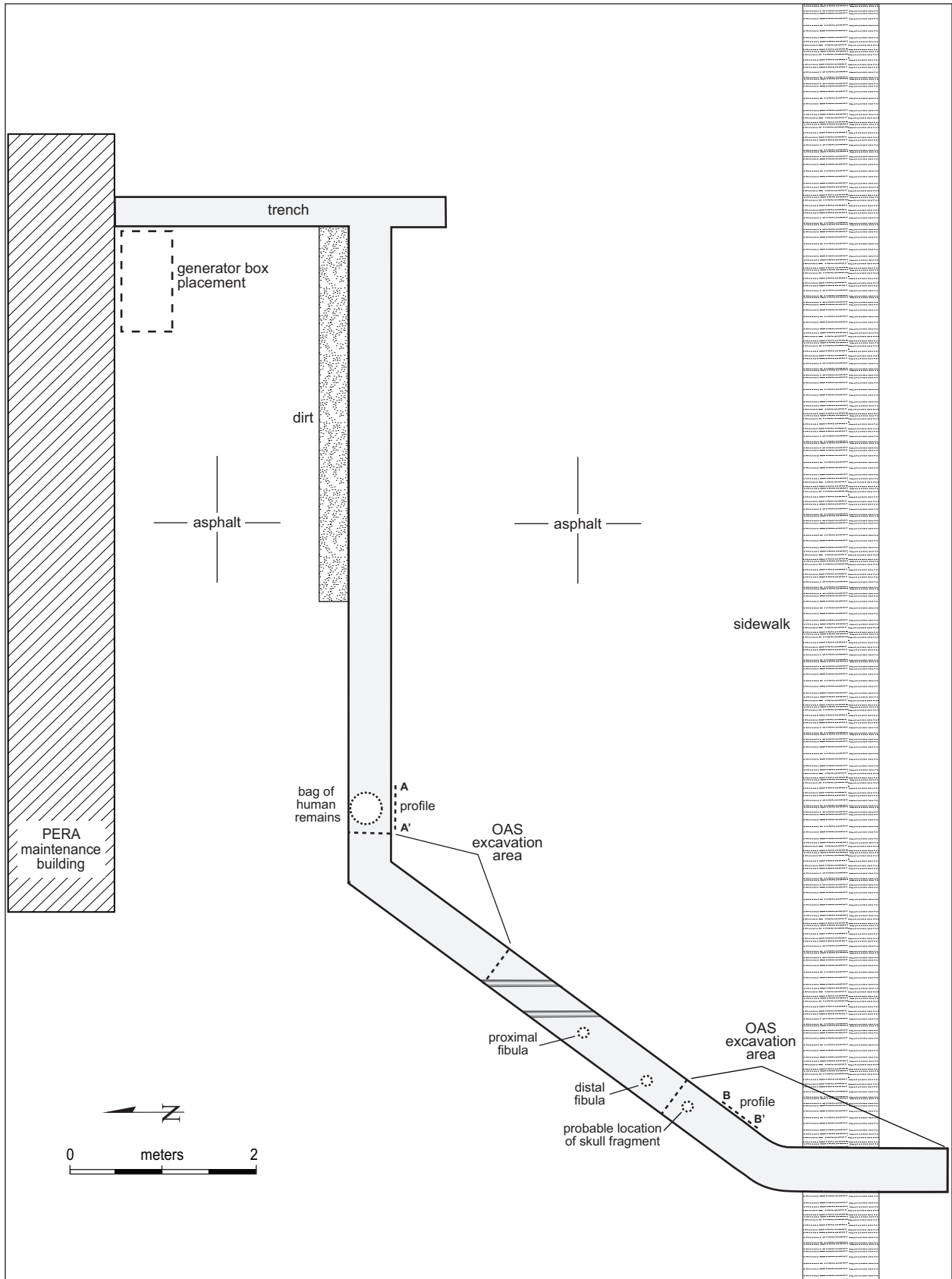


Figure 5. Plan of the area south of the PERA Building Maintenance Shop.

remains.

Once the tank was removed and examined for leakage, several feet of mostly pea-sized gravels were removed until soil became visible. A soil sample was then attained by the state inspector. The steel tank was in impeccable condition, considering it had been underground for over 40 years. It had no corrosion and did not display any signs of leakage. The tank was hauled off the

premises, the excavated area was filled in with soil, and the sod removed for the excavation was replanted over the pit area.

A plan of the excavation area and the immediate vicinity was drawn (Fig. 7). An east wall profile displayed a single stratum of disturbed soils and an abandoned or active gas line (Fig. 8). The excavation and the removal of the tank were photographed (Appendix 2).

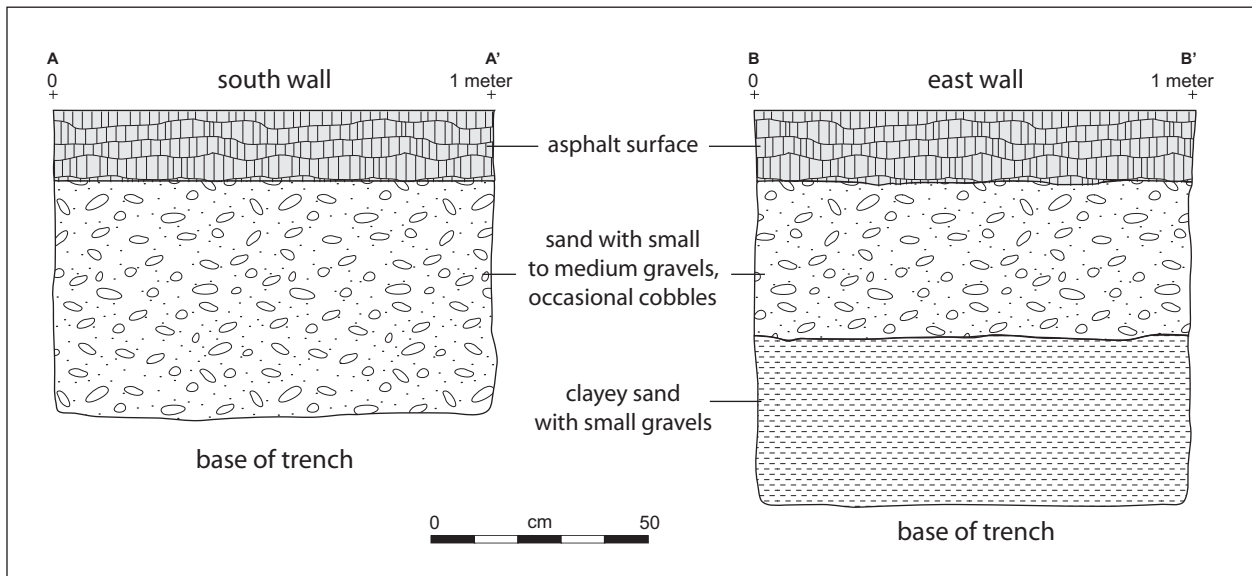


Figure 6. Profiles of the south and east trench wall profiles at the Maintenance Shop.

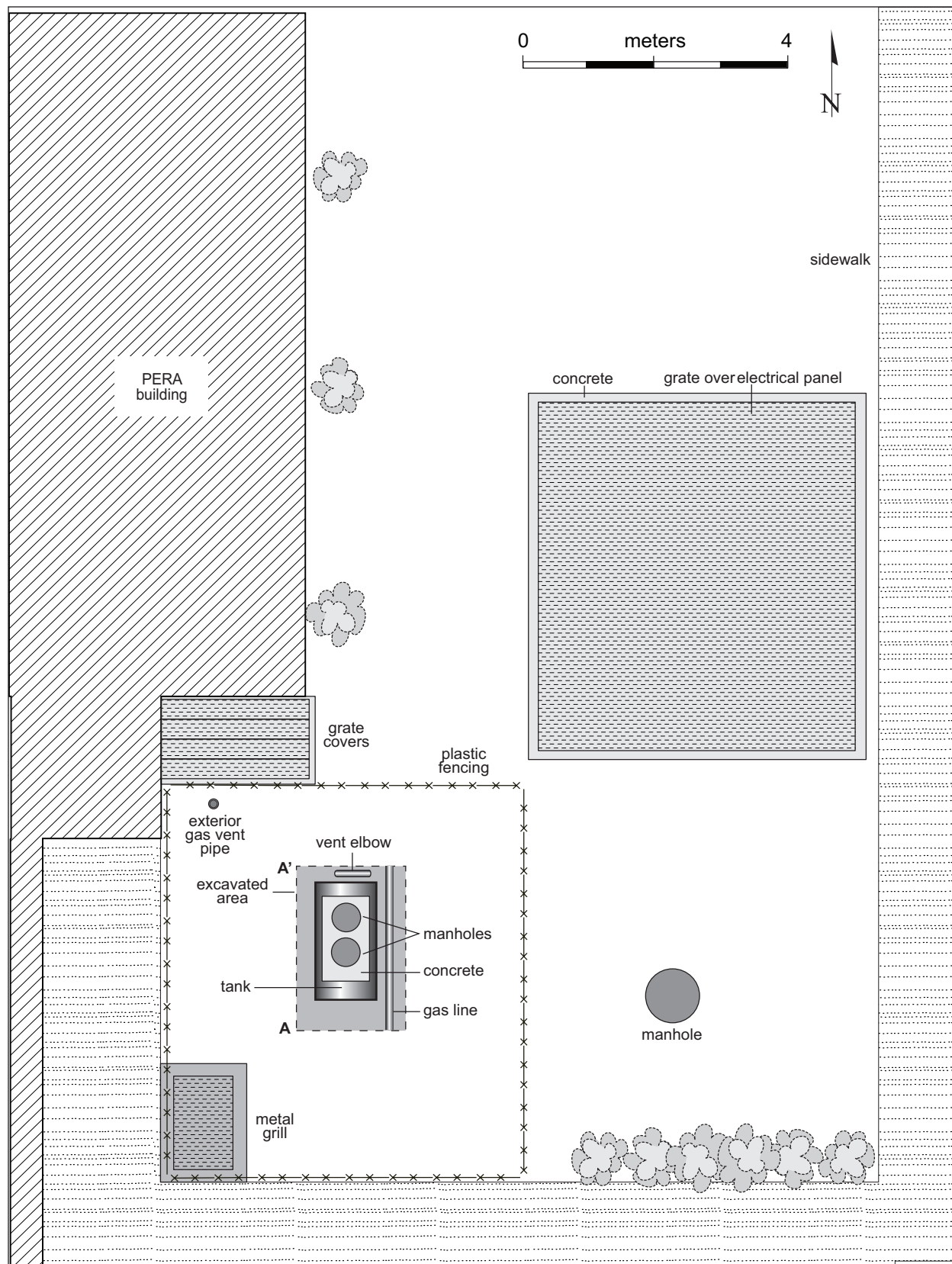


Figure 7. Plan of the east lawn of the former PERA Building.

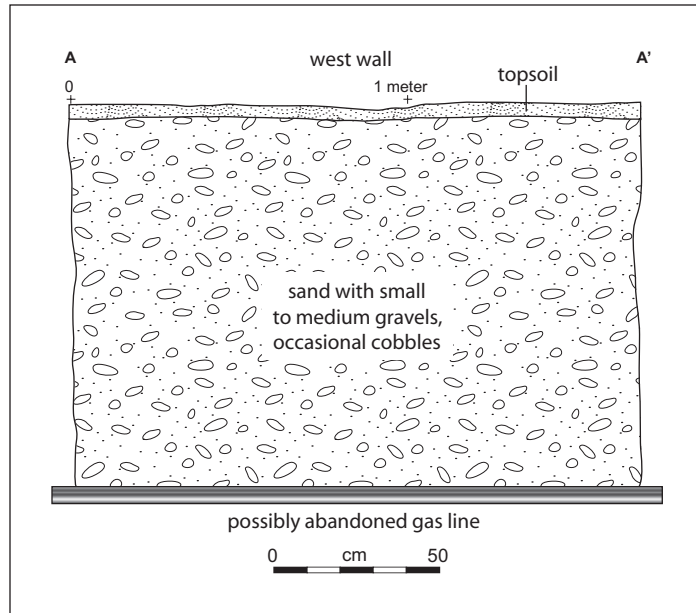


Figure 8. East-facing profile of the tank pit on the east lawn of the former PERA Building.

Human Bones

Nancy J. Akins

The human bones recovered from a utility trench at the PERA building represent at least two individuals. Elements from what is probably the same mature male are arm and leg bones, while an older child is represented by cranial bones.

The bones from the adult male are in good condition with recent damage from excavation. These include a portion of a right ulna shaft, a complete left radius, and the distal half of a left fibula. These are from a large and robust individual, most likely a male. While the muscle development is good, there is little osteoarthritis, and the bone is thick and solid, suggesting an age at death of between 20 and 40 years. In addition to these elements, a small piece of long bone of similar color and preservation was recovered. This could be part of the same individual but could not be matched with any of the recent breakage on the ulna or fibula.

The cranial fragments include two pieces of the occipital and one of the right parietal bone,

both with small patches of fine black hair with parts that are iridescent and green, suggesting glee formed by moist conditions and clayey soils. The pieces have indications of two picklike fractures resulting from the discovery process. The size and thin, smooth texture of the fragments indicate the individual was an older child, probably between 7 and 12 years of age.

The bones were analyzed following the guidelines found in Buiksta and Ubelaker (1994) and photographed with a digital camera. Measurements were taken on the radius and the fibula. The length of the radius (255 mm) is larger than three and the same as one in a group of four historic-era males recovered from Kearny Road in Santa Fe. The maximum diameter of the fibula for the PERA individual is smaller than three of the four from Kearny Road (Akins 2006:43-44), but the midshaft location of the measurement had to be estimated and may not accurately reflect the size of the individual.

Recommendations

The area including the east lawn and the northeast corner of the former PERA Building is within or near the location of the historic San Miguel Cemetery. Prior to the construction of the PERA Building, many of the graves were exhumed and relocated off-site. However, it is possible that isolated graves were missed or that disarticulated remains exist within and on the periphery of the former cemetery site. Therefore,

the OAS recommends that prior to any subsurface disturbance outside the subterranean footprint of the former PERA Building, the Property Control Division should notify the HPD. With the scope of the proposed project in hand, HPD can provide guidance to the Property Control Division regarding the next steps to ensure that the work is completed in compliance with state statutes.

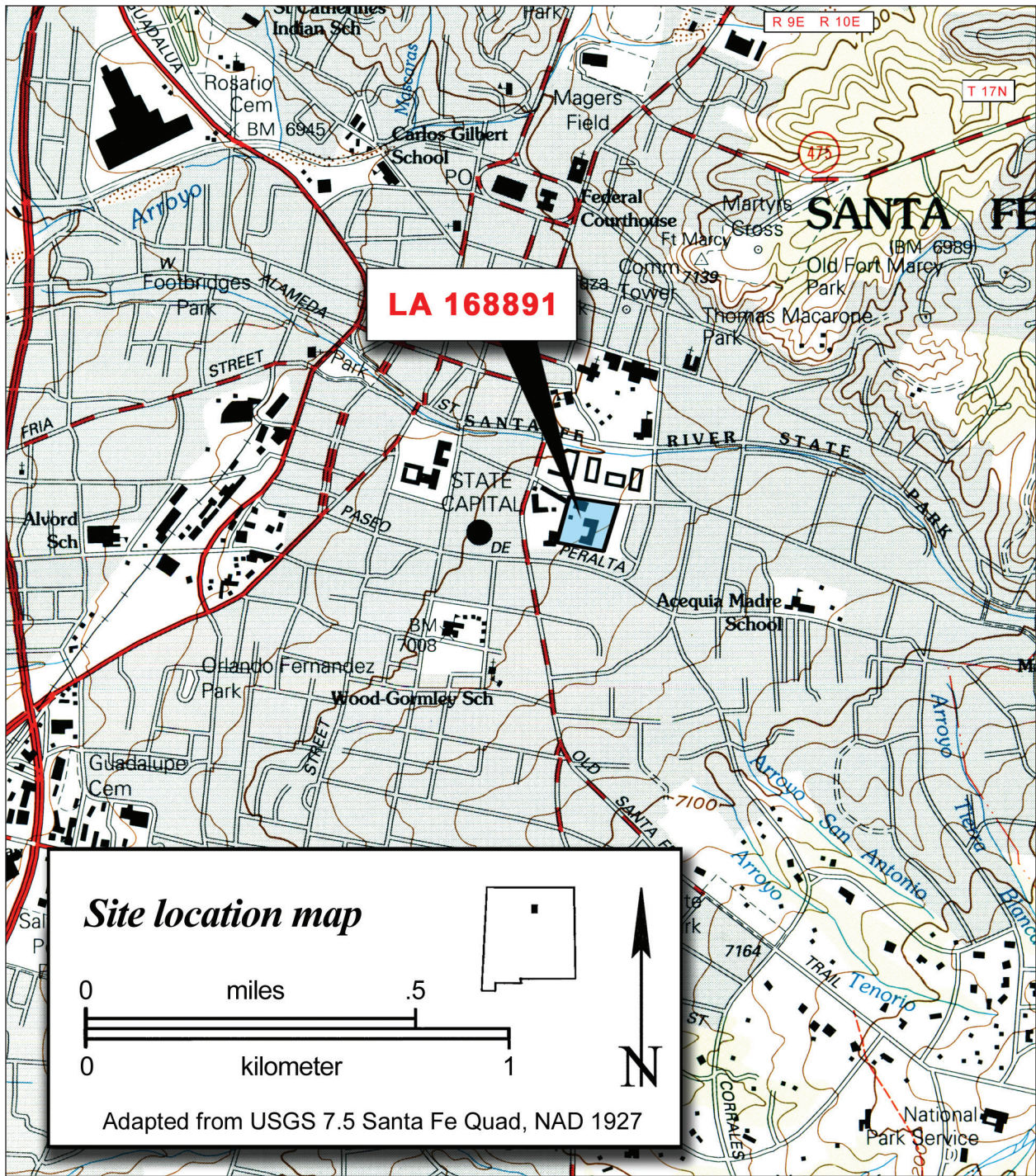
References Cited

- Access Genealogy
2011 Pecos Indian Tribe History. www.access-genealogy.com/native/tribes/pecos/pecoshist. Accessed February 3, 2011.
- Akins, Nancy J.
2006 Kearny Road Human Remains. In *La Garita Camposanto: Work at a Forgotten Cemetery under Kearny Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 2003 and 2005*, edited by H. Wolcott Toll, pp. 37-68. *Archaeology Notes* 358. Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
- Brother B. Lewis., F.S.O.
1957 *Oldest Church in the U.S.: The San Miguel Chapel of the St. Michael's High School*. Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- Buikstra, Jane E., and Douglas H. Ubelaker (editors)
1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. *Arkansas Archaeology Survey Research, Series 44*. Fayetteville, Arkansas.
- Herrick, Dennis
2011 homepage.mac.com/dennisherrick/pueblo/SantiagoPueblo. Accessed February 3, 2011.
- Kessell, John L.
1980 *The Missions of New Mexico since 1776*. Prepared for the Cultural Properties Review Committee. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- 1995 Kiva, Cross, and Crown. www.nps.gov/history/history/onlinebooks/kcc/chp1c.
- Longto, Ron
1966 Old Cemetery May Hold Answers to SF History. *Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 26.
Rains Slow Excavation, *Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 30.
- Meem, John Gaw
1966 *Old Santa Fe Today*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Simmons, Marc
2009 www.santafenewmexican.com/PrintStory/Buried-in-time-The-mystery-of-San-Gabriel. Accessed February 3, 2011.
- Snow, Cordelia T.
2010 A Window to the Past: The San Miguel and La Conquistadora Chapels and Their Builders, 1610-1776. In *All Trails Lead to Santa Fe: An Anthology Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Founding of Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1610*, pp. 147-161. Sunstone Press, Santa Fe.
- Stubbs, Stanley A., and Bruce T. Ellis
1955 *Archaeological Investigations at the Chapel of San Miguel and the Site of La Castrense, Santa Fe, New Mexico*. Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
- Sze, Corinne P., and Beverly Spears
1988 *Santa Fe Historic Neighborhood Study*. City of Santa Fe.
- Wroth, William
2010 Barrio de Analco: Its Roots in Mexico and Role in Early Colonial Santa Fe, 1610-1780. In *All Trails Lead to Santa Fe: An Anthology Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Founding of Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1610*, pp. 163-178, Sunstone Press, Santa Fe.

Appendix 1: Final Disposition Plan for PERA Disarticulated Human Remains

As stipulated in 4.10.11 and 12 NMAC, the OAS is proposing a final disposition plan for the disarticulated remains recovered from the former PERA Building at 1120 Paseo de Peralta in Santa Fe, New Mexico (Fig. A1.1; also see Fig. 5). The finds were first reported by HEI, a contractor working for PCD, on the installation of a generator and transmission lines in November 2010. PCD informed HPD, who requested that a permitted archaeologist or firm provide assistance in determining if the remains were human and to propose and carry out recovery, analysis, and reporting under a current annual burial excavation permit. OAS responded to the request for assistance and proposed and completed monitoring, recovery, analysis, and reporting on the human remains. Analysis of the human remains determined that they were of unknown cultural affiliation and ethnicity. Failing identification of the remains as Native American, OAS elected to follow procedures prescribed in 4.10.11.12 B (Unmarked Burials, Non-Native American) for final disposition. The disposition plan is as follows:

1. Publish a public notice in the Santa Fe *New Mexican* newspaper describing the circumstances, location, and nature of the human remains and requesting that individuals who may be related to or have information concerning the identity of the human remains notify OAS within 30 days.
2. Descendants or potential respondents will be given 30 days to contact OAS. Any information regarding the identity of the human remains will be documented in an addendum to this report. Preference for final disposition will be solicited from the respondent. All reasonable requests will be evaluated, and a final recommendation for disposition will be made to HPD. OAS will carry out the final disposition within 30 days of receiving HPD's ruling.
3. If no one has responded within the 30-day comment period, OAS will hold the human remains until the State Reburial Ground is in effect, at which time the remains will be reburied at that location. Copies of all documents and photographs will be supplied to HPD and ARC.



Appendix A1.1. Location of monitoring and disarticulated remains, LA 168891.

Appendix 2: Photo Documentation



Figure A2.1. Trench with bag of human remains, facing east.



Figure A2.2. Trench, facing west.



Figure A2.3. Profile of south wall above bag of remains, facing south.



Figure A2.4. Trench wall, facing southwest.



Figure A2.5. Entire trench, facing west.



Figure A2.6. Short north-south trench to PERA Maintenance Shop, facing north.



Figure A2.7. Overview of project area, facing northwest.



Figure A2.8. Excavation area, facing northwest.



Figure A2.9. Metal manhole covers above steel diesel tank, facing northwest.



Figure A2.10. Fuel gauge attached to diesel tank, facing south.



Figure A2.11. Backhoe, facing west.



Figure A2.12. Tank in pit, facing south.



Figure A2.13. Tank partially removed from pit, facing north.



Figure A2.14. Tank removal, facing south.



Figure A2.15. Tank removed from pit, facing south.



Figure A2.16. End of steel diesel tank and state inspectors, facing west.



Figure A2.17. Tank being removed from the premises, facing east.