NMCRIS Activity No. 147160

Museum of New Mexico
Office of Archaeological Studies

Archaeological Monitoring Report for Subsurface Comcast Conduit Installation by High 5 Networks, LLC., along Water Street, City of Santa Fe, NM

Karen Wening

THIS REPORT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL SITE LOCATION INFORMATION THAT IS PROTECTED BY STATUTE. COPIES CANNOT BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC.

Principal Investigator
Eric Blinman

Submitted to HPD on June 17, 2022.

Archaeology Notes 511
2022

NMCRIS INVESTIGATION ABSTRACT FORM (NIAF)

1. NMCRIS Activity No.:	2a. Lead (Sponsoring) Agency:	2b. Other Permitting Agency(ies):	3. Lead Agency Report No.:
147160	High 5 Networks LLC for Comcast		

4. Title of Report: Archaeological Monitoring Report for Subsurface Comcast Conduit Installation by High 5 Networks, LLC., Inc. along Water Street, City of Santa Fe,NM.

5. Type of Report
☒ **Negative** ☐ **Positive**

6. Investigation Type
☐ Research Design ☐ Survey/Inventory ☐ Test Excavation ☐ Excavation ☐ Collections/Non-Field Study
☐ Overview/Lit Review ☒ Monitoring ☐ Ethnographic study ☐ Site specific visit ☐ Other

7. Description of Undertaking (what does the project entail?):
Trench installation of 43 m of subsurface fiber optic conduit on Water Street between Sandoval St. and the west edge of 202 Galisteo St. One vault was excavated at the west edge of 202 Galisteo St.

8. Dates of Investigation:
March 26, 2020

9. Report Date:
June 17, 2022

10. Performing Agency/Consultant: Office of Archaeological Stu
Principal Investigator: Eric Blinman
Field Supervisor: Karen Wening
Field Personnel Names: Karen Wening

11. Performing Agency/Consultant Report No.:
Archaeology Notes 511

12.

13. Client/Customer (project proponent):
Contact: Edgar Mendez Sr., High 5 Networks LLC
Address: 4605 Periwinkle Court NW Albuquerque
Phone: (505) 804-1415

14. Client/Customer Project No.:
JB0000242491

15. Land Ownership Status ***(Must be indicated on project map):***

Land Owner	Acres Surveyed	Acres in APE
City of Santa Fe		0.005
TOTALS		**0.005**

16 Records Search(es):

Date(s) of ARMS File Review: Feb. 17 & Dec. 23, 2020	**Name of Reviewer(s)** Karen Wening	
Date(s) of NR/SR File Review: Feb. 17 & Dec. 23, 2020	**Name of Reviewer(s)** Karen Wening	
Date(s) of Other Agency File Review	**Name of Reviewer(s)**	**Agency**

17. Survey Data:

a. Source Graphics ☐ **NAD 27** ☒ **NAD 83**
☐ **USGS 7.5' (1:24,000) topo map** ☐ **Other topo map, Scale:**
☒ **GPS Unit** **Accuracy** ☒**<1.0m** ☐ **1-10m** ☐ **10-100m** ☐**>100m**

b. USGS 7.5' Topographic Map Name **USGS Quad Code**

Santa Fe, NM	35105-F8

c. County(ies): Santa Fe County

17. Survey Data (continued):

d. Nearest City or Town: Santa Fe

e. Legal Description:

Township (N/S)	Range (E/W)	Section	¼ ¼ ¼
17N	**9E**	**23**	**SE, SW, NW.**
17N	**9E**	**23**	**SW, SE, NW.**
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .
			, , .

Projected legal description? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Unplatted**

f. Other Description (e.g. well pad footages, mile markers, plats, land grant name, etc.):

18. Survey Field Methods:
Intensity: ☒ 100% coverage ☐ <100% coverage
Configuration: ☐ block survey units ☐ linear survey units (l x w): ☐ other survey units (specify): **Monitoring**
Scope: ☒ non-selective (all sites recorded) ☐ selective/thematic (selected sites recorded)
Coverage Method: ☐ systematic pedestrian coverage ☐ other method (describe)
Survey Interval (m): n/a Crew Size: 1 Fieldwork Dates: 3-26-2021
Survey Person Hours: **Recording Person Hours:** 8 **Total Hours:** 8
Additional Narrative:

19. Environmental Setting (NRCS soil designation; vegetative community; elevation; etc.): Santa Fe is in a fault-zone feature within the structural subdivision of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic zone known as the Española Basin. The Española Basin is one of a chain of six or seven basins comprising the Rio Grande rift, which extends from southern Colorado to southern New Mexico. This basin, considered an extension of the Southern Rocky Mountain Province, is surrounded by uplands of alternating mountain ranges and uplifted plateaus. The Rio Grande flows along the long axis of the feature. The project areas are situated on a high terrace of the Santa Fe River which consists of Pleistocene gravelly deposits. The major soil association is Bluewing gravelly sandy loam. Vegetative community consists mostly of introduced domesticated species that have replaced the natural pinon-juniper woodland overstory and understory of native grasses, cacti, fourwing saltbush, snakeweed, and chamisa. The project area elevation is 6975 ft.

20. a. Percent Ground Visibility: 0% b. Condition of Survey Area (grazed, bladed, undisturbed, etc.): **Paved**

21. CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS ☐ **Yes, See Page 3** ☒**No, Discuss Why:** No sites encountered	
22. Required Attachments (check all appropriate boxes): All of the information below is included in the attached report. ☒ **USGS 7.5 Topographic Map with sites, isolates, and survey area clearly drawn** ☒ **Copy of NMCRIS Mapserver Map Check** ☐ **LA Site Forms - new sites (*with sketch map & topographic map)*** ☐ **LA Site Forms (update) - previously recorded & un-relocated sites (*first 2 pages minimum)*** ☐ **Historic Cultural Property Inventory Forms** ☐ **List and Description of isolates, if applicable** ☐ **List and Description of Collections, if applicable**	**23. Other Attachments:** ☐ **Photographs and Log** ☐ **Other Attachments** ***(Describe)*:**
24. I certify the information provided above is correct and accurate and meets all applicable agency standards. **Principal Investigator/Responsible Archaeologist:** **Signature:**  **Date: 6/17/2022** **Title (if not PI):**	
25. Reviewing Agency: **Reviewer's Name/Date** **Accepted ( ) Rejected ( )** **Tribal Consultation (if applicable):** ☐ **Yes** ☐**No**	**26. SHPO** **Reviewer's Name/Date:** **HPD Log #:** **SHPO File Location:** **Date sent to ARMS:**

CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS

[fill in appropriate section(s)]

1. NMCRIS Activity No.: 147160	**2. Lead (Sponsoring) Agency:** City of Santa Fe	**3. Lead Agency Report No.:**

SURVEY RESULTS:

Sites discovered and registered: 0
Sites discovered and NOT registered: 0
Previously recorded sites revisited (*site update form required*): **0**
Previously recorded sites not relocated ***(site update form required):*** **0**
TOTAL SITES VISITED: 0
Total isolates recorded: 0 **Non-selective isolate recording?** ☒
Total structures recorded (*new and previously recorded, including acequias*): **0**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY: n/a

IF REPORT IS NEGATIVE YOU ARE DONE AT THIS POINT.

SURVEY LA NUMBER LOG

Sites Discovered:

LA No.	Field/Agency No.	Eligible? (Y/N, applicable criteria)

Previously recorded revisited sites:

LA No.	Field/Agency No.	Eligible? (Y/N, applicable criteria)

MONITORING LA NUMBER LOG *(site form required)*

Sites Discovered (*site form required*) **:** **Previously recorded sites** ***(Site update form required):***

LA No.	Field/Agency No.	LA No.	Field/Agency No.

Areas outside known nearby site boundaries monitored? Yes ☐, No ☐ If no explain why:

TESTING & EXCAVATION LA NUMBER LOG (*site form required)*

Tested LA number(s)	Excavated LA number(s)

Administrative Summary

On March 26, 2020, High 5 Networks, LLC., installed fiber optic conduit by trenching along the south side of Water Street from Sandoval Street east to 202 Galisteo Street. The conduit provided service to the west side of 202 Galisteo Street, the current location of Collected Works Bookstore and Otra Vez vacation home rentals. Trenching extended along the south side of Water Street from its intersection with Sandoval Street east to the west edge of 202 Galisteo Street. The original plan called for trenching south into the 202 Galisteo Street property where the highest potential for cultural materials existed. However, this portion of the project was not excavated due to the presence of existing conduit. One new vault was excavated for the current investigation at the west edge of 202 Galisteo Street. An existing vault was accessed at the west end of the project at Sandoval and Water Streets. The westernmost 20 m of the Water Street trench had been previously excavated by High 5 Networks in November 2019 (Wening in prep). No sites or artifacts were encountered during trench excavations for this project.

OAS Project: 1120
NMCRIS Activity 147160
General Archaeological Permit: NM-20-027

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1 ⇊ Introduction and Project Specifications

On March 26, 2020, High 5 Networks, LLC, installed fiber optic conduit by trenching along the south side of Water Street from Sandoval Street east to 202 Galisteo Street. The conduit provides service to the west side of 202 Galisteo Street, the current location of Collected Works Bookstore and Otra Vez vacation home rentals (Fig. 1.1). The conduit was installed by trenching for a total length of 43.3 m (142 ft). This represents a change from the monitoring plan (Wening 2020), which called for 97 m (320 ft) of trenching. The reduced trench length was owed to the presence of existing usable conduit in the parking lot behind 202 Galisteo Street. As a result, trenching was restricted entirely to Water Street, and no trenches were required in the parking lot behind the Collected Works Bookstore.

The westernmost 20 m of the Water Street trench was previously excavated by High 5 Networks in November 2019 and monitored by the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) as an amendment to NMCRIS 143772, the Santa Fe CableCom Downtown project (Wening in prep). One new vault was excavated for the current investigation at the west edge of 202 Galisteo Street. An existing vault was accessed at the west end of the project at Sandoval and Water Streets.

The project is within the Historic Downtown Archaeological Review District of the City of Santa Fe. As stipulated in the City of Santa Fe Ordinance 14-3.13B(4), archaeological clearance is required for new construction of utility mains longer than 18.3 m (60 ft) in the Downtown Historic Archaeological Review District. In order to comply with the ordinance, High 5 Networks requested that OAS prepare an archaeological monitoring plan for the project (Wening 2020). The plan was approved by the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Committee (ARC) on March 5, 2020. The conduit installation is located beneath City of Santa Fe sidewalks and streets. Since City of Santa Fe lands are a subdivision of the State of New Mexico, NMAC 4.10.17 Standards for Monitoring applied to the project. OAS requested that the monitoring provision of our New Mexico General Archaeological Investigation Permit NM-22-027-M be activated following the acceptance of the monitoring plan by the City of Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division (SFHPD). The conduit installation proceeded after the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (NMHPD) concurred with ARC approval of the monitoring plan on March 16, 2020.

Project Specifications

The completed work included the installation of conduit for the placement of fiber optic lines on Water Street east to the west edge of 202 Galisteo (Figs. 1.2 and 1.3). The installation began at an existing vault at the west end of Water Street and headed east to a new vault at the entrance to Otra Vez at 202 Galisteo Street. High 5 Networks installed the conduit by trenching along the entire length. The trench was 40 cm (16 inches) wide and 70 cm (28 inches) deep. The new vault measured 1 by 2 m (39 by 79 inches) and was excavated to a depth of 1.04 m bgs (41 inches). The total excavated area was 224 sq ft (21 sq m or 0.005 acres).

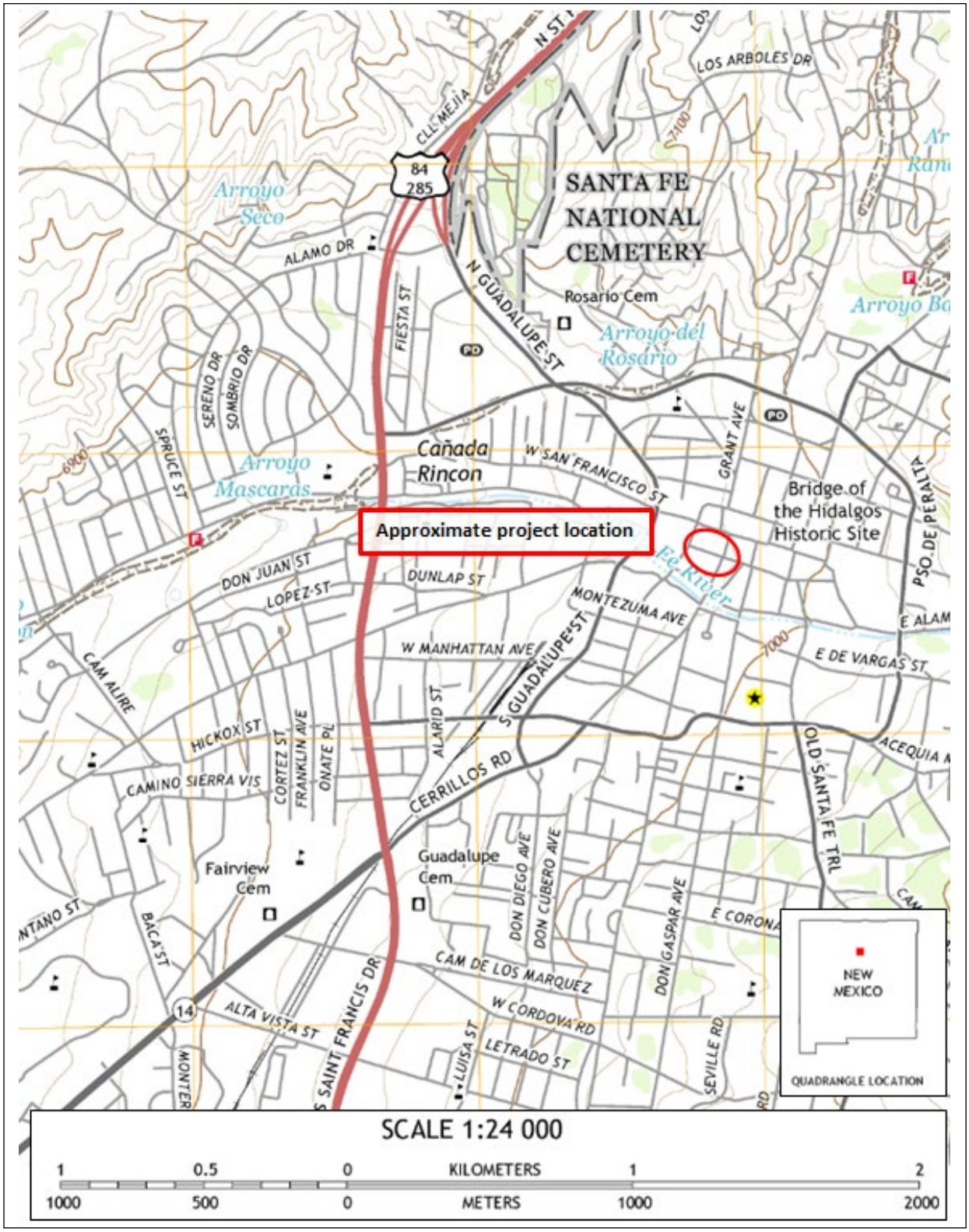

Figure 1.1. Project vicinity.

Figure 1.2. Aerial perspective of the conduit route and vault.

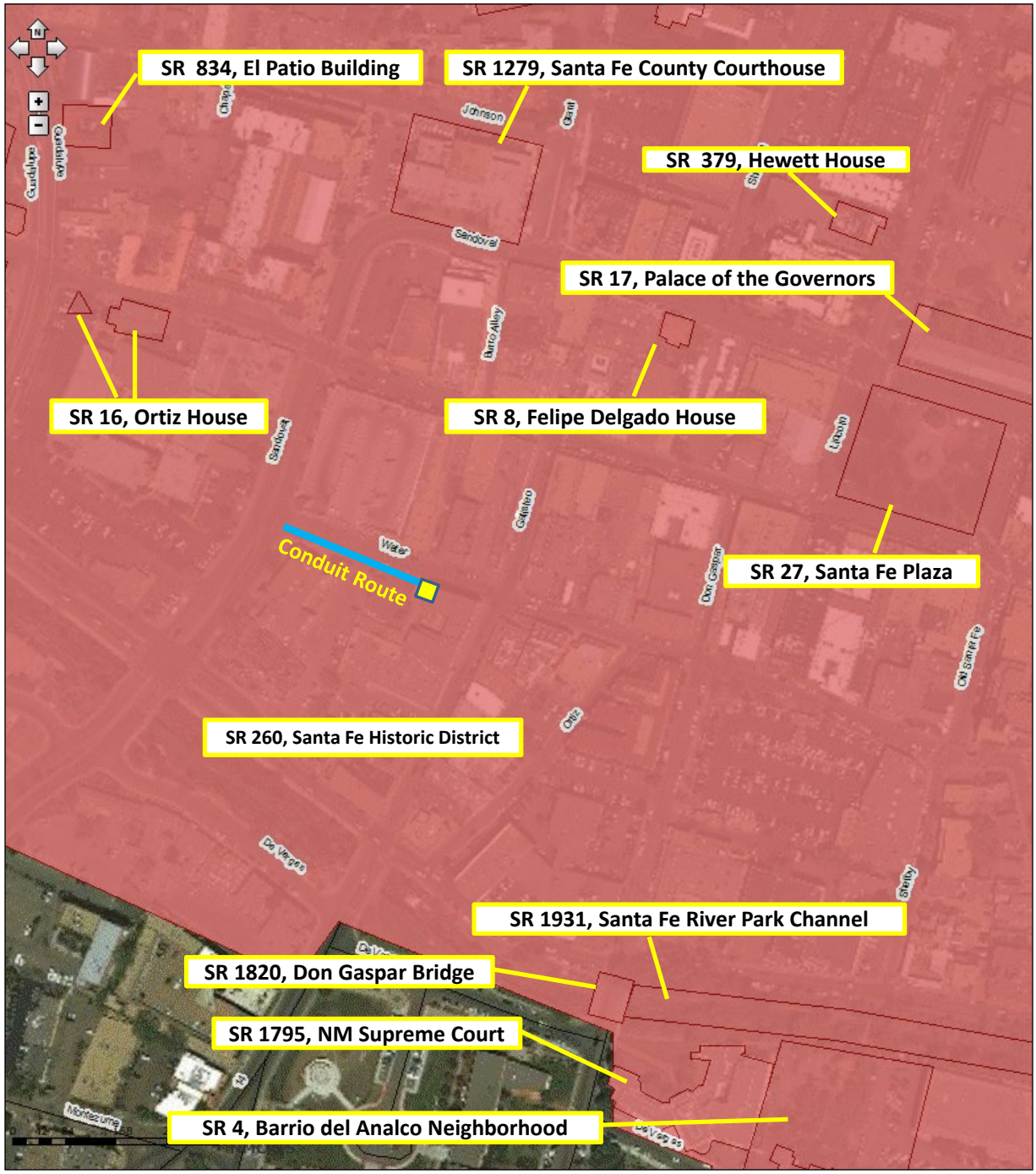

Figure 1.3. Registered cultural properties within 100 m of the project area.

2 ⸸ Physical Environment and Cultural Overview

Numerous recent archaeological projects in the downtown area have provided information on the local history and environment of the project area. Environment and cultural history for this report have been adapted from Maxwell and Post 1992; Lentz 2005; Wenker 2005; Hannaford 2007; Barbour 2011; and Lakatos 2011a.

Physical Environment

Local topography alternates among nearly level plains, rolling terraces, and steep, rocky slopes. The main tributary drainage here is the Santa Fe River. Other 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. Much of the riparian zone adjacent to the Santa Fe River contains rich, deposited soils ideal for agriculture.

Geology: Santa Fe is located in a fault-zone feature within the structural subdivision of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic zone known as the Española Basin. The Española Basin is one of a chain of six or seven basins comprising the Rio Grande rift, which extends from southern Colorado to southern New Mexico (Kelley 1979:281). This basin, considered an extension of the Southern Rocky Mountain Province (Fenneman 1931), is surrounded by uplands of alternating mountain ranges and uplifted plateaus. The Rio Grande flows along the long axis of the feature (Kelley 1979:281).

The northern boundary of the Española Basin is composed of the eroded edge of the Taos Plateau. The Sangre de Cristo Mountains form the eastern edge, and the southern boundary is marked by the Cerrillos Hills and the northern edge of the Galisteo Basin. The La Bajada fault escarpment and the Cerros del Rio volcanic hills denote the basin's southwestern periphery. The Española Basin is bounded to the west by the Jemez Volcanic Field. The Brazos and Tusas Mountains form the northwestern boundary. Elevations along the Rio Grande through the basin vary from 1,845 m (6,053 ft) in the north to 1,616 m (5,301 ft) in the south. Altitudes in the surrounding mountains reach 3,994 m (13,103 ft) in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 3,522 m (11,555 ft) in the Jemez Mountains, and 2,623 m (8,605 ft) in the Brazos and Tusas Mountains (Kelley 1979:281).

The Rio Grande rift was established during the late Oligocene epoch (ca. 30 million years BP) when a cycle of down-warping and extensional faulting succeeded a period of regional uplift (Kelley 1979:281). As the subsidence of the Española Basin proceeded through the Miocene and Pliocene epochs (ca. 3 million to 25 million years ago), erosion from the Nacimiento, Jemez, and Brazos uplifts to the north and northwest, and from the Laramide Sangre de Cristo uplift to the east and northeast, provided most of the sediments for what is known as the Santa Fe Group, the prominent geologic unit within the Española Basin (Folks 1975). Formations within the Santa Fe Group, such as the Tesuque Formation, consist of deep deposits (more than 1 km thick) of poorly consolidated sands, gravels and conglomerates, mudstones, siltstones, and volcanic ash beds (Folks 1975; Lucas 1984).

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 flaked stone artifact production. In particular, chert is available in the Ancha Formation (Kelley 1979:11–12). Sandstone, siltstone, andesite, basalt, and silicified wood occur in other nearby formations. 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 1979:12). A detailed soil map shows that the project area is dominated by the

Bluewing Series (Folks 1975:15–16), which mostly consists of level to gently sloping terrace soils of gravelly sandy loam. The project area is located at an elevation of 2,130.5 m (6,990 ft).

Climate: Santa Fe has a semi-arid climate. Latitude and altitude are the two basic determinants of temperature; however, altitude is the more powerful variable in New Mexico. In general, mean temperatures decline faster with increased elevation than with increased latitude. Cold air drainage is a common and well-known feature of New Mexico valleys. Narrow valleys create their own temperature regimes by channeling air flow: the usual patterns are warm up-valley winds during the day and cool down-valley winds at night. In contrast, shifts in temperature over broad valley floors are influenced by the local relief (Tuan et al. 1973).

The Santa Fe weather station is at an elevation of 2,195 m (7,201 ft). The mean annual temperature reported by the station is between 48.6° and 49.3° C (Gabin and Lesperance 1977). Climatological data further indicate that the study area conforms to the general temperature regime of New Mexico: hot summers and relatively cool winters.

The average frost-free period (growing season) at Santa Fe lasts 164 days. The earliest and latest recorded frosts occurred on Sept. 12, 1898, and May 31, 1877, respectively (Reynolds 1956:251). Although a frost-free season of 130 days is sufficiently long enough to allow for the growing of most indigenous varieties of maize through dry farming (Hack 1942), the unpredictability of late spring and early fall frosts creates agricultural risk.

Precipitation in the Santa Fe area can fluctuate widely. A maximum of 630 mm of precipitation was recorded in Santa Fe in 1855, compared to a minimum of 128 mm in 1917 (Reynolds 1956). The amount of precipitation is even more variable for any given month in successive years. Late summer is the wettest season in the annual cycle of the Santa Fe area, whereas June is one of the driest months. Precipitation records from Santa Fe indicate that more than 45 percent of the mean annual precipitation falls between July and September (Gabin and Lesperance 1977). Although October is drier than September, it is the fourth wettest month of the annual cycle. Significant precipitation (7.6 percent of the annual total) also falls in Santa Fe in October. Late summer and fall moisture is derived from the Gulf of Mexico, when air masses from the region push inland, bringing economically important monsoons (Tuan et al. 1973:20). Summer rains tend to be violent and localized, saturating the ground surface during the beginning of a storm. This results in the loss of much of moisture through runoff.

Flora: Local flora and fauna are typical of Upper Sonoran grasslands. Piñon-juniper grasslands, which support a variety of plant and animal species, are the most common habitat. Characteristic vegetation includes piñon, juniper, prickly pear, cholla, yucca, and several species of muhly and grama grass (Pilz 1984). The piñon-juniper community thins as it descends from the Sangre de Cristo foothills and grades into shortgrass plains midway between the foothills and the Santa Fe River (Kelley 1979:12). The open 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, including four-wing saltbush, Apache plume, rabbitbrush, big sagebrush, and wolfberry. The Riparian/Wetlands habitat is found only along perennial streams, such as the Rio Pojoaque and Rio Tesuque. Modern vegetation includes willow, cottonwood, salt cedar, rushes, and sedges (Pilz 1984). In the wider valley bottoms, ditch irrigation is practiced. This includes the area north of the present study area.

Fauna: Fauna native to the project area include bobcat, coyote, badger, porcupine, black-tailed jackrabbit, desert cottontail, spotted ground squirrel, prairie dogs, and many species of birds. Mule deer and black bear are known to occur in low numbers (Pilz 1984). Use of the area by elk and black and grizzly bears may have been more common prior to the turn of the century (Carroll 1984:2). Plains animals, such as buffalo and pronghorn antelope, may have also been present or within a few days' travel.

Cultural Overview

Human occupation of New Mexico begins at least with the Paleoindian period and is continuous through the arrival of European colonists, marking the transition between the prehistoric to historic periods.

Prehistoric Period: The record of prehistoric

occupation begins with the Paleoindian period, transitioning to the Archaic period as the glacial environment transitions to postglacial. No Paleoindian sites are defined for the immediate Santa Fe area, but ice age fauna, radiocarbon dates appropriate for Paleoindian landscape surfaces, and discoveries of Clovis points in the greater region suggest that early components eventually will be found in the area. The record of Archaic occupation is relatively better known from the Santa Fe area (e.g., Post 2010), but sites are sparse and are not expected within the project area. Population density and archaeological evidence increase with the adoption of agriculture and a Formative way of life, and the archaeological record falls within the framework defined by Wendorf and Reed (1955).

Developmental Period: Sites from the Developmental period in the northern Rio Grande are comparable to the late Basketmaker III and Pueblo I periods of the Pecos Classification. A growing number of Developmental sites are being recorded in the Rio Grande Valley. These tend to be small with a ceramic assemblage composed primarily of Lino Gray, San Marcial Black-on-white, and various plain brown and red-slipped wares. The majority of the documented early Developmental sites are in the Albuquerque and Santa Fe districts (Frisbie 1967; Reinhart 1967; Peckham 1984). The settlement of the Rio Grande drainage has typically been attributed to immigration from either the southern areas (Bullard 1962; Jenkins and Schroeder 1974), or from the Four Corners/San Juan area (Judge 1991; Stuart and Gauthier 1988:49; Lekson and Cameron 1995:185) and—although direct evidence is meager—from the Mesa Verde area (Ortman 2009).

Archaeological sites in the Santa Fe area with Developmental components include:

(1) Pindi Pueblo (LA 1) is located in the Agua Fria area of south Santa Fe. Although primarily a Coalition period site, the site has an ephemeral Developmental period component represented by a single jacal room and a pithouse (Stubbs and Stallings 1953:225). Kwahe'e Black-on-white ceramics were recovered, and a tree-ring date of 1218+vv was recovered below the jacal structure (Robinson et al. 1972:38).

(2) LA 618, a pithouse site with extramural features, is located on East Palace Avenue behind the old Fischer brewery and dates to the late Developmental period (Elliott 1988:17). Other Developmental sites near downtown Santa Fe include the KP Site (LA 46300). This site is near the project area on top of a ridge along the north side of the Santa Fe River valley near Fort Marcy. Here, a single trash-filled burned structure was tested (Wiseman 1989). The pottery types recovered during testing included Red Mesa Black-on-white, Kwahe'e Black-on-white, "Chaco II" (Red Mesa, Rio Grande variety?) Black-on-white, Escavada Black-on-white, Gallup Black-on-white, Chaco Black-on-white, Puerco Black-on-red, Cebolleta Black-on-white, Socorro Black-on-white, and Los Lunas Smudged. Obsidian chipped stone predominated, although local chert types, particularly red jasper, were also used. Eleven tree-ring and two radiocarbon dates indicate that the occupation of the structure occurred in the mid- to late 1000s and the accumulation the fill in the early 1100s. Tree-ring cutting dates of AD 1116, AD 1117, and AD 1120 are associated with the Kwahe'e Black-on-white pottery. A wide variety of plant remains were recovered including corn, squash, and beeweed. Fauna consisted of deer, antelope, and cottontail (Wiseman 1989:139). Not far from the KP Site, Mariah & Associates recorded evidence of a Pueblo II (middle Developmental) village near Fort Marcy Hill (Acklen et al. 1994).

(3) At Ogapogeh, Pueblo de Santa Fe (LA 1051), in downtown Santa Fe, several pits from the early Developmental period were exposed. These contained cultigens radiocarbon dated to between AD 350 and AD 650, possibly some of the earliest domesticated *Zea mays* and squash in the northern Rio Grande (Lentz 2011:35–39).

Coalition Period: The Coalition period in the northern Rio Grande is marked by substantial increases in the number and size of habitation sites coincident with population coalescence and expansion into previously unoccupied areas. This includes a shift from mineral pigment to organic paint (primarily Santa Fe Black-on-white) in decorated pottery. In the beginning, the period was distinguished by an increase in the number of village sites, suggesting an overall increase in population, and the replacement of semi-subterranean structures with surface dwellings consisting of rectangular rooms arranged in small roomblocks. Although above-ground pueblos were built, pit structure architecture continued into the early phases of this

period. Rectangular kivas, which were incorporated into roomblocks, coexisted with subterranean circular structures (Cordell 1979:44). Frisbie (1967) notes the shift away from less optimal upland settings and a return to the permanent water and arable land adjacent to the major drainages.

In the northern Rio Grande, the Coalition period is characterized by two interdependent trends in population and settlement reflected in population growth. Whether this growth was due to immigration or indigenous population expansion is not fully understood. The Chama, Gallina, Pajarito Plateau, Taos, and Galisteo Basin districts, which had been the focus of little Anasazi use prior to AD 1100 and AD 1200, were settled during the Coalition period (Cordell 1979). In excess of 500 Santa Fe Black-on-white sites are listed for the Pajarito Plateau, although many of these sites are poorly documented (New Mexico Cultural Records Information System [NMCRIS], Archaeological Management Section, Historic Preservation Division). Representative sites of the Coalition period include LA 4632, LA 12700, and Otowi, or Potsuwii (LA 169). Artifacts used to identify early Coalition sites include slab metates, side-notched projectile points, Santa Fe Black-on-white ceramics, and a variety of indented corrugated gray wares (Lang and Scheick 1989:5). Anschuetz and Scheick (1999) identified four significant Coalition habitation settlement clusters in the Santa Fe Basin: (1) the Santa Fe downtown area at the contact between the Sangre de Cristo foothills and the lower piedmont; (2) the Rio Santa Fe Valley near present-day Agua Fria; (3) the Arroyo Hondo locale at the southern limits of the contact between the mountain foothills and the lower piedmont; and (4) the lower Rio Santa Fe Canyon in the Bocas de Centau locale upstream of the La Bajada Mesa escarpment. Each of these clusters is near a sizable spring (Anschuetz and Scheick 1999).

A Coalition pit structure, LA 143460, was recorded in downtown Santa Fe at the Federal Courthouse building. This structure, probably contemporaneous with the Coalition component at nearby LA 1051, yielded problematic chronometric dates (Scheick 2005:238). Overall, though, this site appears to have been occupied around the eleventh century and is probably part of Ogapogeh village.

Coalition populations made extensive use of an extremely broad range of environmental settings including a wide variety of resource extraction and processing activity loci, agricultural fields and features, and small dwellings in the environs of large villages close to major drainages.

A Coalition component, LA 608 and LA 609, were investigated under Fort Marcy Hill and the Cross of the Martyrs (Acklen et al. 1994). Near Pindi Pueblo, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site has a significant Coalition period component dating to between AD 1175 and AD 1325 (Lang and Scheick 1989).

A significant Coalition component dating to between AD 1175 and AD 1275 was investigated at Ogapogeh, Pueblo de Santa Fe (LA 1051), at the current Santa Fe Convention Center location (Lentz 2011). Substantial evidence was documented for ceremonial closures and ritual activities for the structures and features dating to between AD 1175 and 1275. In the late thirteenth century, LA 1051 was abandoned by Coalition populations (Lentz 2011:39–110).

Classic Period: The Classic period postdates the abandonment of the San Juan Basin by sedentary agriculturalists. It is characterized as a time when regional populations may have reached their maximum size and large communities with multiple plaza and room-block complexes were established (Wendorf and Reed 1955:13). The Classic period in the northern Rio Grande coincides with the appearance of locally manufactured red-slipped and glaze-decorated ceramics in the vicinity of Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Galisteo, and the Salinas area after AD 1315 and of biscuit wares on the Pajarito Plateau, the Tewa Basin, and the Chama areas slightly later (Mera 1939; Warren 1979).

Sites of the Classic period are characterized by a bimodal distribution—large communities associated with agriculturally focused smaller structures (e.g., fieldhouses) on the one hand and seasonally occupied farmsteads on the other. These contrast with the preceding Coalition period, during which a greater range of site types characterized the settlement pattern and the population had not yet aggregated into large communities.

The first glaze-painted pottery, White Mountain Redware, was made in the Acoma and Zuni areas; types include Wingate Black-on-red (AD 1050–AD 1200), Puerco Black-on-red (AD 1000–AD 1200), and St. John's Polychrome (AD 1175–AD 1300). Rio Grande copies of Zuni area Nutria-phase polychromes began with the introduction of Los Pa-

dillas at around AD 1300. Investigations of the large biscuit ware pueblo sites on the Pajarito Plateau include initial studies by Adolph Bandelier (1882), Hewett (1953), and Steen (1977).

In the Santa Fe area, the Galisteo Basin saw the evolution of some of the Southwest's most spectacular ruins. Many of these large pueblos were tested or excavated by N. C. Nelson early in the twentieth century (Nelson 1914, 1916). Possibly the first stratigraphic excavation in the United States was executed by Nelson on the roomblocks and midden of San Cristobal Pueblo (LA 80). Large sites in the Galisteo Basin, such as Galisteo Pueblo, San Lazaro Pueblo, San Cristobal Pueblo, San Marcos Pueblo, and Pueblo Blanco, are summarized by Smiley, Stubbs, and Bannister (1953). The School of American Research did extensive research at Arroyo Hondo (Lang 1977). The majority of Classic period sites in the Galisteo Basin were established in the early 1300s and were of short duration. By the late 1400s, this area appears to have experienced a substantial decline in population. This has been attributed to environmental instability.

The late phase of the Classic period is bracketed by Francisco Vásquez de Coronado's explorations of the area in 1540 and the founding of Santa Fe in 1605 or 1610 (Chavez 1979; C. Snow 1999) and is characterized by population decline. Many farmsteads and fields were abandoned following droughts in the 1400s and early 1500s. Population centers shifted to areas along the major river valleys. In the Santa Fe area, few pueblos remained occupied even into the 1500s. Pindi had been abandoned relatively early in AD 1349 (Stubbs and Stallings 1953) and Arroyo Hondo (Schwartz and Lang 1973) and Agua Fria Schoolhouse had both been abandoned by AD 1425 (Lang and Scheick 1989). Cieneguilla was abandoned in the late 1400s or early 1500s, although some researchers believe it was reoccupied, possibly until 1680 (Schroeder 1979; Elliott 1988). At approximately 500 rooms, the pueblo was the largest in the area at that time.

Classic phase pit structures and features dating to between AD 1365 and AD 1435 were encountered at Ogapogeh, Pueblo de Santa Fe (LA 1051), in downtown Santa Fe. This site appears to have functioned as a centrally located integrative center for surrounding Classic period villages (Lentz 2011). Abandoned in AD 1435, its Classic period population may have relocated to the Tano Basin. After the first Spanish explorations (*entradas*) of the mid- to late sixteenth century, Native American groups underwent numerous changes in lifestyle, social organization, and religion. The introduction of new crops and livestock contributed to major changes in subsistence, as did mission programs, which introduced unfamiliar ideologies and new European-styled industries. Incursions by Plains groups caused the abandonment of many pueblos and a constriction of the region occupied by the Pueblo Indians (Chavez 1979; Schroeder 1979). Exposure to new diseases to which the Pueblo groups had no natural defenses, intermarriage, numerous casualties during and after the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, and the abandonment of traditional lifestyles all contributed to a significant decrease in Pueblo populations over the next few centuries (Dozier 1970; Eggan 1979; Simmons 1979).

The first European contact with the northern Rio Grande Valley occurred in the late winter or early spring of 1541 when a foraging party made up of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado's men set up camp near Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo). Having heard of Coronado's earlier plundering further south, the pueblo occupants hastily abandoned their homes and the Spaniards looted the deserted villages. After scouting out and ransacking several more pueblos—including Zuni, Hopi, and Acoma—in a futile attempt to find gold, Coronado returned to New Spain. Two friars left behind were promptly martyred. In another instance, several unfortunate clergymen left behind by the 1581 Chamuscado expedition at Puaray, near Bernalillo, suffered similar fates (Hammond and Rey 1953:244, 259; Eggan 1979; Simmons 1979:178).

In 1591, Ohkay Owingeh was visited again, this time by the Gaspar Castaño de Sosa expedition. Castaño de Sosa erected a cross at the pueblo, received obedience to the King of Spain, and appointed a Tewa governor, a mayor, and other administrators (Schroeder and Matson 1965:121, 129).

With the goals of missionization, territorial expansion, and the acquisition of mineral wealth—i.e., gold and silver—the colonizing expedition of Don Juan de Oñate arrived at Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo) on July 11, 1598, and proclaimed it the capital of the province. During the winter of 1600 and 1601, the Spaniards moved across the river to a partly abandoned, 400 room, pueblo roomblock that they renamed San Gabriel de los Caballeros (Ellis 1989).

The first Catholic mission church, called San Miguel, was built at the southern end of the village (Stubbs and Ellis 1955; Ellis 1989). Soon, New Mexico was divided into seven missionary districts. A Spanish magistrate was appointed for each pueblo and all the pueblos were subsumed under Oñate's leadership (Spicer 1962:156; Ellis 1989; Lentz and Goodman 1992). In December of 1598, Juan de Zaldivar, a nephew of Oñate, rode to Acoma Pueblo for the purpose of trading for food and other goods. Threatened by reports the Spaniards' potentially warlike intentions and antagonized by the soldiers' attitudes toward the Pueblo women, the Acomas attacked the group killing 12, including Juan de Zaldivar.

In January 1599, under Oñate's orders, a Spanish expedition led by Juan's brother, Vicente, retaliated against the Acomas by siege and cannonade. Most of the village was burned. More than 600 people were killed and approximately 500 more were imprisoned. The prisoners of war were forced into slavery and the right foot of each of 20 men over the age of 25 was amputated. Zaldivar transported eight women to Mexico, where they were put to work as servants or prostitutes. Others were dispersed as slaves to other colonizers. By 1620, the survivors of the Acoma massacre had rebuilt their community (Garcia-Matson 1979:456–457; Goodman 2010:19–20).

The Spanish colony at San Gabriel did not survive the first decade of the seventeenth century. Oñate returned to Mexico in disgrace, and in 1610, the capital was moved from San Gabriel to the current site of Santa Fe by Oñate's successor, Don Pedro de Peralta (Ellis 1989; C. Snow 1999; Lentz and Goodman 1992).

Over the next 20 years, churches were built in all of the area's pueblos. Native American secular and church officers were established in each village. These officers included governors (*gobernadores*), magistrates or mayors (*alcaldes*), tax collectors (*fiscales*), and other pueblo officials. During the 1620s, the villages were peaceful and the number of conversions to the Catholic Church increased. By 1630, 50 Franciscan missionaries were working in 25 missions and a Catholic school operated in each (Spicer 1962:158; Noble 1989; Hordes 1990; Lentz 2004:8–9).

Historic Period: Although the impacts of European colonization of the Americas was probably felt in New Mexico in advance of the presence of Europeans, and although sixteenth century exploration resulted in the first historic records of the region, the initiation of the historic period is most conveniently placed at the initiation of permanent settlement at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Spanish Colonial Period in Santa Fe: In 1609, Oñate's successor, Don Pedro de Peralta, received orders from the Viceroy of New Spain to relocate the capital of New Mexico to a location near the Santa Fe River at the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. It was intended that the town be planned along the lines of the *Reales Ordenanzas de 1573*, a compilation of royal laws issued by King Philip II of Spain containing precise guidelines on how a Spanish colonial town should be laid out in the New World. Peralta may not have scrupulously adhered to these specifications. The founding of La Villa Real de Santa Fe included the construction of irrigation ditches (*acequias*), fields, and domestic and administrative buildings. The small plaza-focused, fortified town had at its center the *casas reales*, a constellation of government offices, a military post, and governor's quarters; the final configuration is known today as the Palace of the Governors. East of the plaza, facing west, was a solid adobe church, Our Lady of the Assumption. South of the Plaza, across the river, was the Barrio de Analco, which was comprised of the residences of the Mexican Indians who accompanied Oñate on his colonizing mission and of other Indians of mixed tribal derivations (*genizaros*). Serving this community's spiritual needs was the Chapel of San Miguel (Stubbs and Ellis 1955; Hordes 1990; C. Snow 1999).

In the seventeenth century, Santa Fe likely resembled a typical Mexican town on the northern frontier of the vast Spanish empire. Despite its isolation, the town was provisioned once or twice a year with merchandise hauled 1,600 miles along the Camino Real from Mexico City. What could not be obtained from Spanish sources was grown or built. Farming and ranching were the main industries and Pueblo craftsmen were recruited to build churches and residences; supply vegetables, meat, and firewood; and provide local imitations of European ceramics for storage and dinnerware. Until 1680, Santa Fe grew at a fairly steady pace (Noble 2008:vii; Lentz 2011). However, throughout the 1600s and as late as 1715, the town and its sur-

rounding settlements were frequently attacked by marauding native groups. During this period, settlers built defensive towers (*torreones*) and guard posts (e.g., La Garita, in northeastern Santa Fe), and sought refuge in fortified communities like Agua Fria, La Cienega, and Chimayó (Lentz 2011:31).

Pueblo Revolt of 1680: The year 1676 marked the start of a series of events that led to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Forty-seven Pueblo religious leaders were jailed and flogged in Santa Fe for their adherence to traditional Pueblo beliefs. Among them was the San Juan moiety chief Popé, under whose leadership the Pueblo Revolt was subsequently planned and carried out by nearly all of the pueblos including Hopi, Zuni, and Pecos. Only the southern Tiwa pueblos and the Piros did not participate. Twenty-one of the 33 Franciscan friars in the territory were killed, along with 400 Spaniards. In August 1680, Santa Fe became the site of a well planned siege by an alliance of Pueblo forces. On Aug. 18, 1680, a fierce battle raged on the plaza on each side of a critical irrigation ditch (the *acequia madre*) directly in front of the Palace of the Governors (Lentz 2004:70). Once the water supply to the Palace was cut off by the insurgents, Governor Antonio de Otermín surrendered. On Aug. 21, 1690, the Spaniards were allowed to evacuate the city without any further resistance (Hackett and Shelby 1942:11, 56–57; Noble 1989; Hordes 1990).

The Pueblos held firm to their independence for 12 years. In the winter of 1681 to 1682, an attempted reconquest by Otermín was turned back. Otermín managed to sack and burn most of the pueblos south of Cochiti before returning to Mexico. Taking advantage of inter-Pueblo factionalism, the definitive *reconquista* was initiated in 1692 by Don Diego de Vargas. Far from "bloodless," as many accounts suggest, a coalition of Pueblo fighters was besieged, starved, and eventually slaughtered on Black Mesa and 70 Pueblo leaders were executed (Twitchell 1925; Hackett and Shelby 1942; Dozier 1970; Simmons 1979:186).

Reconquest: After De Vargas regained control of the province in 1692, the Spanish government granted free title to tracts of land to encourage the resettlement of the New Mexico province. By 1696, northern New Mexico had been reoccupied, and a number of Hispanic colonists lived on approximately 140 land grants. The pueblos were granted their own Pueblo Leagues. These were frequently encroached upon by Spanish colonists and later by Anglo-American settlers (Noble 1989; Hordes 1990).

Soon after 1698, Hispanic pioneers, such as Sebastian Martín and his family, settled north of Santa Fe along the upper Rio Grande, or the Rio Arriba. In the 1700s, this large area, which stretched to Taos, was the northern frontier of Spanish settlement. Life there was difficult and dangerous, with frequent Navajo, Ute, Apache, and Comanche raids, in addition to droughts, storms, and epidemics. In 1747, many of the northern frontier settlements were abandoned due to frequent attacks by Utes. Settlements such as Los Luceros were not reoccupied until 1750 and, even then, guards had to be assigned to the residents (Lentz 2011:13).

One of many Spanish settlers to occupy the northern Rio Grande area was Don Ignacio Roybal who, in 1793, settled on the Pojoaque Pueblo land grant at Jacona. He began building an irrigation ditch, *the acequia larga de Jacona*, which encroached on the San Ildefonso Pueblo League to the west. This flagrant Spanish intrusion on Native American lands remains one of the longest standing water-rights cases in U.S. history (Hall 1987).

In 1695, the second villa decreed in New Mexico by the Spanish government was established 2 miles east of present day Española. Founded by Don Diego de Vargas, it was named La Villa Nueva de Santa Cruz de la Cañada. Thus, Santa Fe became the first official villa in 1610, Santa Cruz the second in 1695, and Albuquerque the third in 1706 (Twitchell 1925; Pearce 1965; Hordes 1990; C. Snow 1999).

Mexican Period (1821–1846): With the signing of the Treaty of Cordova on Aug. 24, 1821, Mexico secured its independence from Spain and New Mexico became part of the Mexican nation. New Mexico remained one of the "internal provinces" attached to the *comandancia* of Chihuahua, where the area joined Chihuahua and Durango to form the Internal State of the North. On Jan. 31, 1824, the Internal State was dissolved and New Mexico reverted back to Mexican territory. The Treaty of Cordova decreed that all Indians residing in New Mexico be granted full Mexican citizenship. The encomienda system, a program of indentured servitude, was abolished. The concept of genizaros, displaced Native Americans who had lost their tribal

identity through capture, was suspended. Perhaps more importantly, the brief Mexican Period saw the opening of the Santa Fe Trail, and expanded trade networks brought new settlers and goods into the area for industrial manufacture. The Santa Fe Trail was the first American trans-Mississippi pathway to the West and the only route that entered into another country (Simmons 1988; National Park Service 1990; Lentz 2004).

In the early fall of 1821, William Becknell set out from Franklin, Missouri, carrying a small load of goods to trade with the Native Americans of the Rocky Mountains. He made his way across Raton Pass, where he was met by Mexican troops. Instead of being taken prisoner for entering the territory illegally, he was escorted to Santa Fe to dispose of his goods. Trade became centered in Santa Fe and goods overflowed into the Mexican provinces, where many merchants found lucrative markets for their wares. Trade with Santa Fe in turn brought Mexican silver coins, furs, wool, and raw materials to the north. Josiah Gregg brought the first printing press to New Mexico in 1834. Despite the increase in trade, conflicts with local Native Americans and a lack of adequate finances continued to plague New Mexico.

It is not known if conditions in Santa Fe improved under Mexican rule. However, the opening of free trade routes with U.S. industrial centers provided an economic boost to the area. Several civic projects were undertaken to beautify the town. The Mexican Period ended abruptly with the annexation of New Mexico by the United States, an event that went largely unnoticed by most of the population outside of Santa Fe (Simmons 1988; Elliott 1988:34–35; Hordes 1990; C. Snow 1999; Lentz 2004, 2011).

Territorial Period (1846–1912). The short-lived Mexican period ended when General Stephen Kearny accepted the surrender of Acting Governor Juan Bautista Vigil y Alaríd. The U.S. flag was run up over the Palace of the Governors on Aug. 18, 1846. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was enacted on Feb. 2, 1848, the Mexican War ended, and U.S. dominion in New Mexico was established.

In 1850, New Mexico was made an official territory of the United States. Under Territorial U.S. law, Pueblo Indians were afforded the same rights as all U.S. citizens. In Santa Fe, the U.S. military made plans for Fort Marcy and began erecting earthen embankments at the top of what is now known as Fort Marcy Hill. Constructed in preparation for any local resistance to the American presence, the fort was never occupied, though it appears to have been placed at that location to enforce U.S. hegemony over the former Mexican province.

The complex of barracks, buildings, and corrals constructed just north of the plaza became known as Fort Marcy. The fort was officially decommissioned in 1895 but it was used intermittently by the military until 1906, when the Fort Marcy Hospital became Santa Fe High School (Barbour 2011:73–145; Lentz and Barbour 2011:63–145).

During the American Civil War, the Army of the Confederacy fought to gain control of the Santa Fe Trail in northern New Mexico. The Confederacy's strategy was to take over the proposed Southern Pacific Railroad route near the Mexican border. Uniting the Confederacy with transportation routes to the ports and gold fields of California would have bolstered the economy of the southern states and given the Confederate Army military and political power over most of the country. The Confederates also planned to annex a portion of Mexico. According to its architects, the vast territory would add to the South's slave-based economy, which would have stretched from the Pacific to the Atlantic (Barbour 2011; Lentz and Barbour 2011).

In February and early March 1862, the Confederate Army, under the command of Brigadier General Henry Sibley, successfully defeated Union troops at Valverde, New Mexico. The Confederate Army briefly controlled a portion of New Mexico along the Rio Grande from El Paso to Santa Fe and occupied Fort Marcy in March 1862. Sibley also planned to capture Fort Union, east of Santa Fe. In its role as the protector of the Santa Fe Trail, Fort Union served as the headquarters and supply depot of the Department of New Mexico and played a key role in maintaining control over the territory.

The Battle of Glorieta, which took place along the Santa Fe Trail in Glorieta Pass, resulted in the Union Army taking control of New Mexico (Swanson 1988). During the decisive battle, both armies formed at the opposing ends of Glorieta Pass. On the morning of March 28, 1862, both sides advanced simultaneously and a pitched battle was fought in the woods at Pigeon's Ranch, near Pecos.

Although the battle itself was a Confederate victory, Sibley conceded defeat after receiving word that a Union detachment had diverged, crested Glorieta Mesa, and destroyed the Confederate supply train at Johnson's Ranch. The Confederate forces retreated from New Mexico, returning to Texas with one-third of Sibley's original troops. The Battle of Glorieta forced the Confederacy to abandon their plans to conquer the West and the Union Army retained control of a main military supply route (Swanson 1988; National Park Service 1990).

After the Civil War, livestock became the dominant industry in the western valleys and in the Llano Estacado, east of the Pecos River. Undaunted by Comanche, Navajo, Ute, and Apache raids, New Mexico's cattle and sheep industries thrived as new markets opened in the eastern United States. In the 1870s, conflicts between cattlemen, sheep ranchers, and homesteaders resulted in the Lincoln County range wars, which ended only after the intervention of federal troops during the administration of Governor Lew Wallace. Opportunities in land speculation led to the formation of the Santa Fe Ring, a group of attorneys, businessmen, ranchers, and promoters who controlled both economic and political life in the territory. Many prominent New Mexican citizens played a role at this time; these included Lawrence Murphy, John Chisum, John Tunstall, and Thomas B. Catron. Gunmen like Frank McNab and Billy the Kid were employed as "enforcers" (Mullin 1968).

In 1869, a French Franciscan priest, Jean Baptiste Lamy, began construction of the St. Francis Cathedral on the adobe remains of the previous 1806 "fifth" Parish church (Chavez 1948). Archbishop Lamy brought a strong stabilizing presence to Santa Fe society previously known for its unruly "Wild West" atmosphere. Lamy died in 1884, two years before the cathedral was completed.

Opened at the beginning of the Mexican Period, the Santa Fe Trail brought a minor economic boom to Santa Fe. But the arrival of the railroad signaled the demise of the famous trade route. The first train belonging to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway arrived in Las Vegas, New Mexico, on April 4, 1879. Though Santa Fe citizens prepared themselves for a boom, bad planning meant the main line of the railroad bypassed the city. The train stopped instead at a depot at Lamy, New Mexico, more than 20 miles from Santa Fe. The lack of accessibility gradually brought about a general business decline and after 1880, Santa Fe lost its prominence as a social and economic center. In 1883, in an effort to revitalize the economy, the town council created a fictitious celebration, the Tertio-Millennial. Although not nearly as successful as its sponsors had hoped, the Tertio-Millennial made Santa Fe a tourist destination (Hannaford 1997:5; Barbour 2011:414).

New Mexico failed to obtain statehood in 1850, 1867, 1870, and again in 1889. Finally, President William Howard Taft signed a bill making New Mexico the 47th state of the Union on Jan. 6, 1912.

3 ⇓ Archaeological and Cultural Properties in the Project Area

Twenty-two archaeological activities are registered in the NMCRIS system within 500 m of the project area (Fig. A.1 and Table A.1). Seventeen are positive, and five are negative. The two activities most germane to the conduit route on Water Street are NMCRIS 143772, an OAS project that involved monitoring of just under 1 mile of fiber optic conduit trench in downtown Santa Fe (Wening in prep), and NMCRIS 65040, which involved testing and archival research for the Sandoval Street Parking Garage site directly north of the conduit route on Water Street (Pace 1987; Pace et al. 1990; no NMCRIS number).

Other activities proximate to the project area encountered Territorial period foundations, artifact scatters, and refuse pits linked to business and residential use of the Sandoval-San Francisco Street area in the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. Several of these activities involved survey and testing of historic residential properties in the Barrio de Guadalupe Historic Neighborhood. Several are large-scale projects that resulted in documentation of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites with multiple structural features, such as the First Judicial Courthouse project.

NMCRIS Activities in the Project Area

NMCRIS 16428 is an archaeological survey and test excavation project performed by the Laboratory of Anthropology Research Section in 1979. A total of 0.13 acres was surveyed for the gallery addition to the Fine Arts Museum. No new sites were located.

NMCRIS 24915 is a 0.03 acre survey and testing project at 222 Old Santa Fe Trail that resulted in the registration of LA 69193, an ash stain and midden associated with a Territorial period Hispanic residence in the area (Gossett 1989).

NMCRIS 31056, the Water Street Parking Lot (adapted from Barbour 2011:35), is a 1986 testing activity conducted in the City of Santa Fe parking lot on Water Street that resulted in the documentation of LA 54312 (Rudecoff 1987). Testing encountered features related to the nineteenth century industrial power plant and private residence at that location. The site features are detailed below with LA 54312.

NMCRIS 39731 and 41569. Archaeological survey and testing of the Grant Park location on the west side of the Federal Oval was conducted by Frank Wozniak (1992a; 1992b) in preparation for a City of Santa Fe landscaping project (NMCRIS 39731 and 41569). This investigation was completed in two phases and involved the excavation of eight test trenches and two test pits, which resulted in the recording of LA 114261 and LA 114240. Two intact refuse pits containing masonry debris from the 1889 construction of the stone wall and railing that currently encircle the Federal Oval were found at the extreme north end of the park. Elsewhere inside the Federal Oval, trenches and test pits yielded a redeposited mix of prehistoric and historic artifacts dating from the Coalition to Classic periods (AD 1200–1450) and to the 1930s and 1950s. Colonial period refuse was also encountered.

NMCRIS 56207, 216A, Alto Street. Cross Cultural Research Systems conducted survey and testing activities in 1997 for a private residence at 216A Alto Street in the Barrio de Guadalupe Historic Neighborhood Santa Fe, New Mexico (Snow 1997). The report is negative but is linked in the NMCRIS system with LA 120282, the remnants of a possible Alto Street retaining wall dating between 1880 and 1945. An associated contemporaneous artifact scatter was also reported.

NMCRIS 65009 consists of archival research and testing by Southwest Archaeological Consultants at 60 E. San Francisco Street at the site of the Manuela Baca property and Schumann Building, LA 127276 (Deyloff 1999). The parking lot behind 60 E. San Francisco Street yielded artifacts and struc-

tural remains from intact deposits that date from at least as early as the middle nineteenth century and possibly earlier. Features include a substantial cobble wall that might date to the middle 1800s, two posts that represent either an 1883–1913 structure or a 1921/1930 building, and a cobble foundation for either a late nineteenth-century building or a circa 1930 structure. LA 127276 refers to buildings that were added to the Manuela Baca House between 1846 and 1856 that were leased or sold to Santa Fe Trail traders Connelly & Amberg and Henry O'Neill (C. Snow 2002:21–25).

NMCRIS 65716 is an archaeological survey and test excavation performed by Cross Cultural Research Systems in 1999. A total of 0.77 acres was surveyed just west of Sheridan Street and the current project area. No sites were located (D. Snow 1999).

NMCRIS 78881 is a negative survey and archival research conducted by Cross Cultural Research Systems for 0.9 acres at the northeast corner of Catron and Griffin Streets (D. Snow 2002).

NMCRIS 84554 is a negative survey and archival research project of 2.5 acres at 103 Catron Street for the Seville Apartments. No sites were encountered (Snow and Tigges 2003).

NMCRIS 87471, 321 W. San Francisco Street. This activity involved the inspection of unmonitored landscaping trenches within San Francisco Plaza (McIntosh 2004). Examination of trench profiles and artifact assemblages resulted in the identification of LA 143543, a Territorial period refuse feature that may have been associated with the Gerald Koch lumber supply business located on the north side of W. San Francisco Street.

NMCRIS 92572, First Presbyterian Church. This activity represents the completion of a multiphase archaeological investigation by Southwest Archaeological Consultants at the First Presbyterian Church in the Griffin-Grant Triangle neighborhood, LA 144329. Intact strata dating to the Spanish Colonial period that may derive from use of the area for the Spanish presidio were encountered (Viklund and Huntley 2005:168), along with those from the Mexican and Territorial periods. Multiple intact strata associated with the multiple church buildings on this site were estimated to date from the 1800s to the early 1900s.

NMCRIS 99153 is a survey at 414 Old Santa Fe Trail in advance of renovations to the Rio Chama Steakhouse that was completed by ArcCom in 2006 (McIntosh and Snow 2006). The activity is listed as negative, but a later report by David Snow for the Santa Fe Railyard (2014:63) states that a segment of the Diego Gonzales ditch was encountered during the 2006 investigation. No report is on file for this activity at ARMS.

NMCRIS 102829, First National Bank, LA 155456. Archival research and archaeological testing were conducted in the parking lot of the First National Bank of Santa Fe at 114 West Palace Ave., and 115 W. San Francisco Street (Abbott et al. 2006). Mechanical excavation of seven trenches as well as hand testing exposed LA 155456, an approximately 1,500 sq m area of stratified cultural deposits ranging from pre-Pueblo Revolt and Spanish Colonial period, domestic trash dump deposits to post-Pueblo Revolt and Spanish Colonial period, domestic dump deposits and Territorial period, domestic and commercial dump deposits. In some cases, these deposits were crosscut by nineteenth century building foundations and multiple nineteenth and twentieth century utility trenches.

NMCRIS 104955, First Judicial Courthouse Complex. This is one of three NMCRIS activities in addition to NMCRIS 110197 and 117636 that are associated with LA 156207 and LA 167408, the First Judicial Courthouse Complex. These investigations are addressed below with LA 156207.

NMCRIS 112598 is a negative survey of 9.61 acres at the Villa Alegre Development project east of the project area (Winters 2010).

NMCRIS 122498 is a survey conducted by Parametrix in advance of upgrades to 73 communication tower facilities, one of which is within the 500 m buffer zone of the project area at the Bataan Building (Okun 2011). No sites were encountered.

NMCRIS 125998 is a testing project conducted in the Griffin-Grant Triangle at LA 144239, the site of the Allison James School (Barbour and Wening

2014). Testing encountered multiple foundations related to structures associated with the late nineteenth to twentieth century Allison James School complex, which occupied the northern portion of the triangle. Intact refuse deposits thought to be linked to colonial era households along Grant Avenue were also documented. LA 144329 is also linked with NMCRIS 138703.

NMCRIS 126086, 206 McKenzie Street. This activity consists of survey and testing of a parking area within the property currently known as 206 McKenzie Street. Investigations were carried out by Ron Winters (2013) on behalf of Dale Zinn. The parking lot portion of 206 McKenzie was once the location of a single home addressed as 212 McKenzie. The 212 lot was purchased by Edna Ballard of the I AM Sanctuary movement in the 1950s, when the house at 212 was demolished to create a parking lot that remains in place today. The 2013 investigations resulted in registration of LA 175277 based on the recovery of Coalition period ceramics, historic house foundations, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century material culture. As defined in 2013, the site was restricted to the parking lot. The boundary of LA 175277 was expanded in 2020 as a result of NMCRIS 147617 (Stodder et al. 2021) and NCMRIS 147325 (Wening 2022). The LA 175277 site area now encompasses the entire 206 McKenzie building lot, the parking lot, and a portion of McKenzie Street fronting the property.

NMCRIS 126666, Defouri Street Bridge. NMCRIS 126666 is associated with a 4.80 acre survey and archival research that formed the basis for determining that the Defouri Street Bridge lacked integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association that warranted further treatment or monitoring (Post et al. 2013). Four mid-twentieth century historic structures were revisited or recorded including the Guadalupe Street Bridge (HCPI 31651), the Defouri Street Bridge (HCPI 31650), two masonry and concrete retaining walls (HCPI 31652), and three concrete grade structures in the channel of the Santa Fe River (HCPI 31653) (Post et al. 2013:iii–iv).

NMCRIS 135192, 320 Galisteo Street. In 2015, Ron Winters conducted survey and testing for property improvements at the Old Santa Fe Inn at 320 Galisteo Street, which resulted in the documentation of LA 184324: a dense, but disturbed artifact scatter dating between 1880 and 1945 (Winters 2016).

NMCRIS 136896, New Mexico Supreme Court. This is a 0.66 acre survey located on the grounds of the New Mexico State Supreme Court Building in advance of soil boring for landscaping (Stokes 2016). Three historic cultural resources associated with the CCC work at the park were documented: the CCC-built retaining walls (HCPI 41654) and a rock-lined acequia (HCPI 41655), both of which represent active, maintained historic structures. HCPI 41656 is the remnant of a 1920s stone diversion dam in the river channel at the original intake point of the acequia.

NMCRIS 138703, Allison James School. This activity is linked to the data recovery phase of the northern portion of the Griffin-Grant Triangle neighborhood completed by OAS in 2018 (Moore 2021). Excavation focused on three discrete sections of the property as defined by the results of testing in 2012. The northeast section of the property contained trash deposits related to the use and occupation of the Late Spanish Colonial and Mexican period presidio. The foundations of a dormitory erected in 1889 and an unassociated well were found in the south part of the property. The west section of the property contained the foundations of an adobe structure built prior to 1846, the foundations of a laundry/infirmary building built in 1893, and a trash dump associated with the laundry. The monitoring phase exposed foundations of the Territorial period schoolhouse.

NMCRIS 141849, Guadalupe Street Construction Project. Tierra Right of Way Services surveyed eight acres in advance of the Guadalupe Street Reconstruction Project from Agua Fria Street to Paseo de Peralta for the NMDOT (Rude and Cater 2018). Data entry is in progress for 30 resources that were either recorded or revisited, most of which involve documentation of 26 historic properties on north Guadalupe Street (HCPI 45772–45798). Three sites were revisited: LA 114235, a historic well; LA 132712, a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site; and LA 181455, a buried lens of historic artifacts.

NMCRIS 143772. CableCom Conduit Instal-

lation, downtown Santa Fe. The Office of Archaeological Studies completed monitoring of 1.2 miles (5,400 ft) of new underground conduit in downtown Santa Fe on Water Street, Galisteo Street, Don Gaspar Avenue, San Francisco Street, Sheridan Avenue, and Marcy Street in 2019 (Wening in prep). Thirteen historic features were identified. Twelve features were registered as LA 195687–LA 195697 (two features were registered as a single site), and one as a revisit of LA 1051. Seven sites were Territorial period structural foundations, one was a possible Colonial period foundation, one was an old brick road surface of San Francisco Street, one was a nineteenth century refuse area, and one was a possible Statehood era foundation. The most substantial feature was a possible limestone block road surface or base that extended 92 m along San Francisco Street between Don Gaspar Avenue and Galisteo Road.

Proximate to the Water Street trench are three structural foundations that were encountered on the west side of the San Francisco Street Parking Garage, two of which may represent a single wall (Features 4 and 5; LA 195689). The latter is a 4.5 m long limestone block foundation that runs north-south along the west side of Sandoval Street next to the parking garage. A portion of this foundation was also present in the stub connecting the trench to the sidewalk vault, indicating that the two may be associated. The Feature 4 and 5 foundation stones were left in place by the CableCom crew. The third feature may represent disturbed elements of a cobble foundation associated with an adobe structure on Sandoval Street that housed multiple dwellings from at least 1883 to 1940.

NMCRIS 144352 is associated with a survey of a portion of the 314 N. Guadalupe Street by Lone Mountain Archaeological Services (Boggess et al. 2019). One site, LA 195243, was recorded.

LA 156207 and LA 167408, the First Judicial Courthouse Complex (NMCRIS 104955, 110197, 117636). Investigations at the Judicial Complex consist of reconnaissance in 2007 (Hannaford 2007), data recovery (Lakatos 2011a), and monitoring (Lakatos 2011b). Reconnaissance efforts identified a possible Classic period hearth and prehistoric horizon, two historic refuse pits and a probable privy, a 1930s concrete basement, and a 1950s demolition pit. Data recovery excavations encountered two 1890s railroad-era refuse pits, a ca. 1933–1940 refuse pit and privy vault associated with the Santa Fe Maternal Health Center, an irrigation channel of indeterminate age, and a pre-contact Native American horizon (AD 1275–1400) containing a small residential complex represented by numerous artifacts, a pit structure, a thermal feature, and perhaps the remains of a burned, disarticulated jacal surface structure. Monitoring (Lakatos 2011b) encountered a pre-contact Native American horizon (AD 1275–1375) that included a thermal feature, a human burial, and possible remains of a small residential unit. A Territorial to early Statehood period roadway and an irrigation channel were registered as LA 167408 (Lakatos 2011b).

Archaeological Sites in the Project Area

The project area is situated just south of a dense concentration of archaeological sites in the downtown Santa Fe area (Figs. A.2, A.3, and A.4 and Tables A.2 and A.3). Many of the sites represent late nineteenth century residential and business activity on Water and Sandoval Streets. Fifteen sites are located with 100 m of the conduit route on Water Street (see Fig. A3 and Table A2). Two of these are in the immediate vicinity: LA 65040, the Sandoval Street Parking Garage site, and LA 195689, two Territorial period limestone block foundations recorded by OAS in 2019 during the CableCom Downtown Santa Fe project (Wening in prep). These features are described with NMCRIS 143772.

LA 1890 is a Coalition to Classic period burial in midden contexts that was encountered at 239 Johnson Street and recorded by the Laboratory of Anthropology in 1982. No NMCRIS number or report is referenced.

LA 54312, Santa Fe Electric Company Plant (NMCRIS 31056). Multiple structural foundations associated with the Santa Fe Electric Company Plant were encountered at the present day Water Street Parking Lot at its intersection with Don Gaspar Avenue. Features included a refuse pit, the basement foundation of the Windsor house, the power plant spray reservoir and cooling tower, the power plant foundation and brick floor, the power plant substation concrete foundation, a motor footing foundation for the power plant, the power plant main

office foundation, concrete walls for the power plant underground fuel tank, and a well with concrete walls. Thousands of Euroamerican artifacts were retrieved, along with lesser amounts of fauna, lithics, and some prehistoric diagnostic ceramics. Archival research and chronometric dating placed this Anglo/Euroamerican site within the U.S. Territorial period (1883–1912) for the Windsor residence and U.S. Territorial (1891) to Recent Historic (1960) periods for the industrial power plant. Prehistoric ceramics suggest earlier use of the area by indigenous populations that could not be assigned a specific date.

LA 65040, Sandoval Street Parking Garage (no NMCRIS number). In 1987, the Laboratory of Anthropology completed test excavations and archival research in advance of the construction of the existing Sandoval Street Parking Garage. Two reports were generated for the site: one for the test excavation results (Pace 1987) and another for archival research (Pace et al. 1990). Together, these reports provide a detailed portrait of the complex professional and residential use of the area from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. The 1987 test excavations at LA 65040 encountered refuse derived from hotel, restaurant, and blacksmith businesses on San Francisco Street in the late nineteenth century, along with domestic refuse and construction demolition debris dating between 1883 and 1940. Ceramics with a broad production range beginning in the colonial era were not considered evidence of a Spanish Colonial component. No architectural features were found. Test excavations were limited to the southern half of the lot where the only intact sediments existed. LA 65040 is mislocated in NMCRIS, appearing about 70 m northwest of its actual location at the southeast corner of the Sandoval-San Francisco Street intersection within the footprint of the Sandoval Municipal Garage.

LA 46174, Big Jo Site; Possible Ana Gertrudis Ortiz House (no NMCRIS number). Archaeological excavations were conducted by the Laboratory of Anthropology Research Section in advance of the construction of the Eldorado Hotel at the corner of Sandoval and San Francisco streets in 1989. Maxwell (in prep) states that although a specific date or decade for initial construction of the building could not be established through archival documents or archaeological research, several building sequences, remodeling episodes, and maintenance modifications could be determined. The house underwent many changes over time, both in remodeling and use, serving as a residence, rooming house, and the location of various small businesses. When the archaeological investigation began, all but one of the buildings formerly associated with the Big Jo Lumber Company had been razed but the west wing of the Ana Gertrudis Ortiz House remained standing.

LA 109088 (NMCRIS 48952). LA 109088 was recorded during monitoring by Southwest Environmental Consultants in 1995. The site consists of two Territorial period cobble foundations near the intersection of Sandoval and San Francisco Street, one set in adobe, the other in possible homemade cement. No report was provided to ARMS for NMCRIS 48952 (SWCA Project 72-51129).

LA 114212, Burro Alley (LA 4450, Locality 6; no NMCRIS number). An artifact scatter dating from the Spanish Colonial to Territorial periods was documented as part of the Overview Project No. 74 Historical Research and Mapping project. The artifact scatter was located at the intersection of Burro Alley and San Francisco Street. No associated report is referenced in NMCRIS.

LA 114217, First National Bank Trench (NMCRIS 31032, 52867) is a midden and ash stain of Hispanic cultural affiliation that is assigned to an unspecified historic date.

LA 114231 (NMCRIS 31032, 52867) is a Territorial period well of Anglo affiliation located south of the project area on Alameda Street.

LA 114232, the Lensic Theater (Locality 29, LA 4450; NMCRIS 31032, 52867). This site was first recorded in 1971 by the Laboratory of Anthropology Research Section when it was observed in an unspecified trench (no NMCRIS number). This site is also included as one of many cultural resources that could be impacted by construction projects related to the Santa Fe Community Development Project initiated in 1977 (Dart 1977; NMCRIS 31032). LA 114232 was revisited in 1996 by the Historical Research and Mapping Project (NMCRIS 52867). The site is referred to again in 1998 (Moore and Spivey 1998:11) where it is listed as an abandoned sewer line adjacent to the Lensic Theater.

Figure 3.1. Ortiz House prior to incorporation into the Hilton Hotel (New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties Application Form, 1968).

The NMCRIS system lists LA 114232 as a post-Pueblo Revolt ceramic scatter of Hispanic cultural affiliation but notes that it should not be considered a site since historic materials were mixed with modern utility related refuse in the trench where it was first observed. Also, the site is mislocated in the NMCRIS GIS. The LA form and Archaeological Site Summary forms specify the site as the Lensic Theater, but its physical location on the GIS map is at the northeast corner of the Galisteo-South Capitol Street intersection on the site of the Bataan Building. The Lensic Theater is additionally registered as LA 126709.

LA 114248 (LA 4450, Locality 54; NCMRIS 52867) is a Territorial period artifact scatter discovered during construction excavation on Water Street west of the parking area. The site was recorded by Cordelia Snow in 1990. No report is referenced in NMCRIS.

LA 122584 (NMCRIS 61514) is a cobble-lined well dating from the Territorial to Statehood periods. The well is located north of the project area.

LA 126709, Lensic Theater (NMCRIS 64306, 65857). In 1999, Southwest Archaeological Consultants conducted testing and data recovery excavations prior to construction of an extension of the Lensic Theater on San Francisco Street (Viklund 1999, 2001). LA 126709 consists of foundations associated with a structure that served as an 1883 cabinet shop, a 1890–1898 carpenter shop, and a 1902 dwelling. Cobble foundations may represent an 1883–1890 dwelling that was demolished to build the Lensic Theater. Midden deposits dating to the late seventeenth to eighteenth century were also encountered (Viklund 2001:113–114).

LA 154742, Doodlet's Store Remodeling (NMCRIS 102535). Several features were identified during monitoring for a remodeling project at the Doodlet's Store at 120 Don Gaspar Avenue (McIntosh 2007) including a cobble pavement, trash deposit, four stem walls, and the basement of the existing Doodlet's store structure. The stem walls are associated with the Territorial period but other features are not linked to a specific component. Diagnostic historic ceramic and metal artifacts numbered in the thousands. Low counts of prehistoric artifacts were noted but not identified as an individual component. No report is available for NMCRIS 102535.

Figure 3.2. Google Earth image of the Ortiz House (2017).

State Register Properties

Eleven state register properties are within 100 m of the project area: the Ortiz House (SR 16), the Felipe Delgado House (SR 8), the old Santa Fe County Courthouse (SR 1279), El Patio Building (SR 834), the Santa Fe Plaza (SR 27), the Hewett House (SR 329), the Palace of the Governors (SR 17), the New Mexico Supreme Court Building (SR 1795), the Barrio del Analco Neighborhood (SR 4), the Santa Fe River Park Channel (SR 1931), and the Don Gaspar Bridge (SR 1820) (see Fig. 1.3). The project area is within SF 260, the Santa Fe Historic District, but is not identified as a locality within the district. The Nicolás and Antonio José Ortiz Houses at 306–322½ W. San Francisco Street may have the earliest and most significant influence on the residential landscape in the project vicinity. Information on the Ortiz House is adapted from the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties nomination form (SR 16, Jenkins and Boyd 1968).

The house is a portion of one of the oldest residences in Santa Fe (Figs. 3.1 and 3.2). Though its exact construction date is unknown, it appears on the 1766 Urrutia map. The ownership and architectural history of the house is addressed in the archival research conducted for LA 65040 (Sandoval Street Parking Garage) and in the nomination form for the Ortiz House (Pace et al. 1990; SR 16, the Ortiz House). Archival documents indicate that the first ownership of the property is linked to Bernardo Antonio de Bustamante, who left the property to his daughters. Both of Bustamante's daughters married brothers of the Ortiz family, Nicolás and Antonio José (Pace et al. 1990).

Antonio José Ortiz is responsible for the transformation of the home in the late 1700s into a large hacienda that boasted a chapel, stables, bakery, and numerous rooms. He also built houses for each of his children, one of which falls within today's Sandoval Street roadway. The house built for Antonio's daughter, Ana Gertrudis Ortiz, was located across San Francisco Street where the Eldorado Hotel is today. Though much of the house was razed between 1921 and 1930, possibly by Big Jo Lumber, the west wing remained standing until the early 1980s when archaeological investigations were completed in advance of the construction of the Eldorado Hotel (Maxwell in prep). In the nineteenth century, the Ortiz house was transferred to a noted

Figure 3.3. Historic cultural properties within 100 m of the project area.

merchant and Civil War colonel Don Anastacio Sandoval, for whom Sandoval Street is named. Later, the west portion was acquired by Aniceto Abeyta, grandniece of General Manuel Armijo, the last governor of New Mexico under Mexican rule.

Historic Cultural Properties

Seven historic cultural properties are within 100 m of the project area, HCPI 45773, HCPI 45774, HCPI 45775, and HCPI 45779 (Fig. 3.3). Three are mid-twentieth century homes on North Guadalupe Street, and one is a mid-nineteenth century home on Duran Street. Three are registered as linear resources (HCPI 41654– HCPI 41656) located southeast of the project area (Stokes 2016). HCPI 41654 consists of CCC-built retaining walls on both sides of the river channel in the current project area. HCPI 41655 is a rock-lined acequia on the south side of the channel rebuilt by the CCC. HCPI 41656 is the remnants of a 1920s stone diversion dam in the river channel at the original intake point of the acequia.

4 ⇓ Historic Map Information

The Water Street area transitioned from residential and agricultural use in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to mixed residential and commercial use in the nineteenth century. Compared to many downtown streets, Water Street, at least on its south side, remained comparatively stable during the late nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. Much of the street was populated with dwellings, though small businesses were sporadically interspersed. Among several constants in the built environment in the nineteenth century were the jail complex situated west of the Hotel el Fidel (now Collected Works Bookstore at 202 Galisteo Street) and the burned ruins of the T. A. Herlow house, which stood for at least 26 years. The historic map review below focuses on the south side of Water Street, where the conduit trench was excavated. The reader is referred to the final report for LA 65040, the site of the Sandoval Municipal Garage, for detailed family ownership and land use history of the north side of Water Street (Pace et al. 1990).

José de Urrutia's Map of Santa Fe (1766)

Though Sandoval Street does not appear as a formal road on the 1766 Urrutia map, a footpath or wagon trail may have existed along its present day route. This is based on the presence of lot boundaries east of the Ortiz House that roughly parallel today's Water Street. The project area is situated within agricultural fields, but two colonial period homes are a short distance north of the conduit route. The easternmost home is the Nicolás and Antonio José Ortiz House, which still stands today as the Ortiz Restaurant (Fig. 4.1).

Archival documents provide a glimpse of the configuration of the Bustamante-Ortiz property in 1737, prior to the drafting of the 1766 Urrutia map. In 1737, the land sold to Bernardo Antonio de Bustamante is described as bounded on the north by the Calle Real (Palace Avenue), on the south by the Rio Chiquito (Water Street), and on the east by an acequia. This suggests that the Bustamante-Ortiz lot may have encompassed a portion of the land on which the Sandoval Municipal Garage now stands, extending south to Water Street (Pace et al. 1990:4). The west boundary of the Bustamante-Ortiz lot is not provided in the archival documents, but since the Ortiz House was in place by then, the lot presumably included land at least to the west side of the structure. The Rio Chiquito is not depicted on the Urrutia map, but the historic reference to the Bustamante land parcel confirms its presence just north of the project area in the eighteenth century.

Since Rio Chiquito is not shown on the Urrutia map, its status in 1766 is not clear. Urrutia's map was drawn between Aug. 19 and Sept. 15, 1766, when the Marques de Rubí expedition was in Santa Fe (Voss 2007:152). About a year later, historic accounts describe a major flood in October 1767, that threatened the "churches, royal houses and others in the center of [the] villa" and forced the Santa Fe River into its ancestral path along the Rio Chiquito (Plewa 2009:182–183). Since the redirection of the river brought it closer to the plaza, it was deemed necessary to reroute it back to its pre-flood path into the Santa Fe River. To accomplish this, an order was issued by Governor Pedro Fermín de Mendinueta requiring residents to place timbers at the diversion point to force the water back into the river bed (New Mexico Records and Archives Center 1767, cited by Plewa 2009:182–183). Since Urrutia visited Santa Fe before this major flood event, his omission of the Rio Chiquito is either because it was not flowing at that time or because it was deemed an insignificant waterway, which seems unlikely in a desert environment. In either case, the 1767 flood would have altered or eradicated many eighteenth century features in the project area.

Lt. Jeremy F. Gilmer's Plan of Santa Fe (1846–1847)

The mid-nineteenth century depiction of the Water-Sandoval Street area by Lt. Jeremy F. Gilmer indicates substantial changes to the built environment, both in terms of the sheer number of structures and

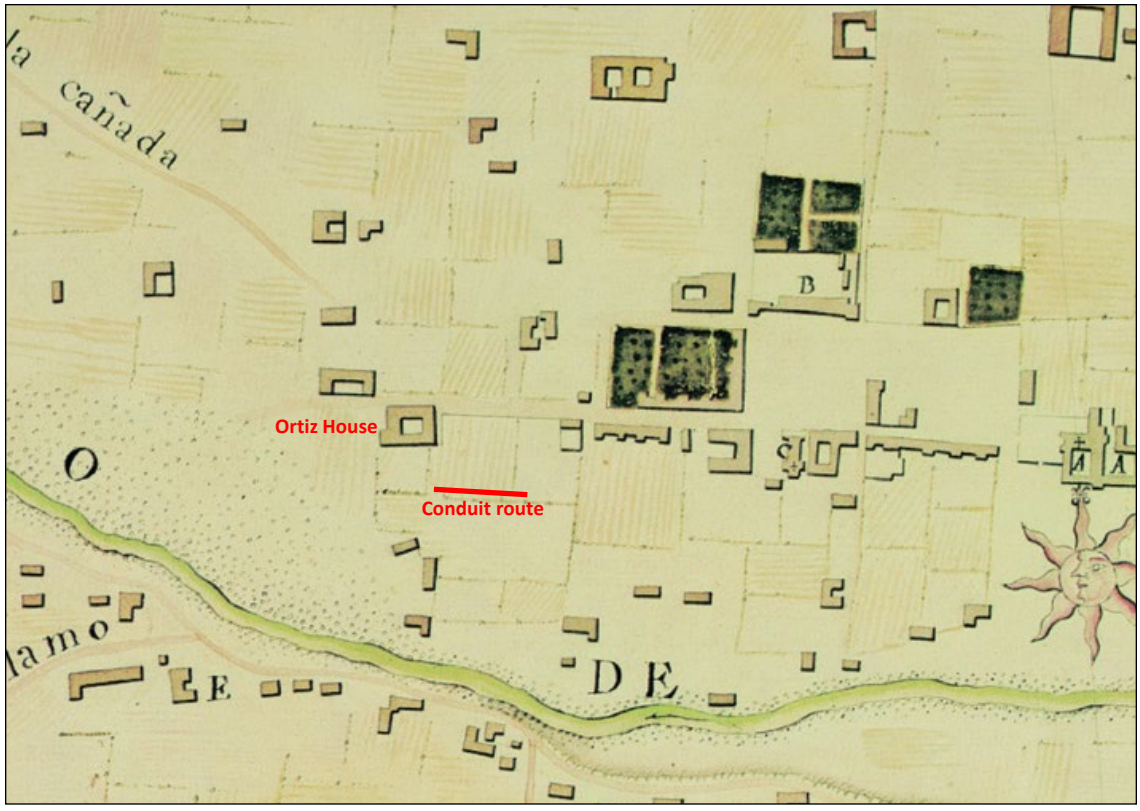

Figure 4.1. José de Urrutia's map of Santa Fe (1766) with conduit route and Nicolas Ortiz House overlay.

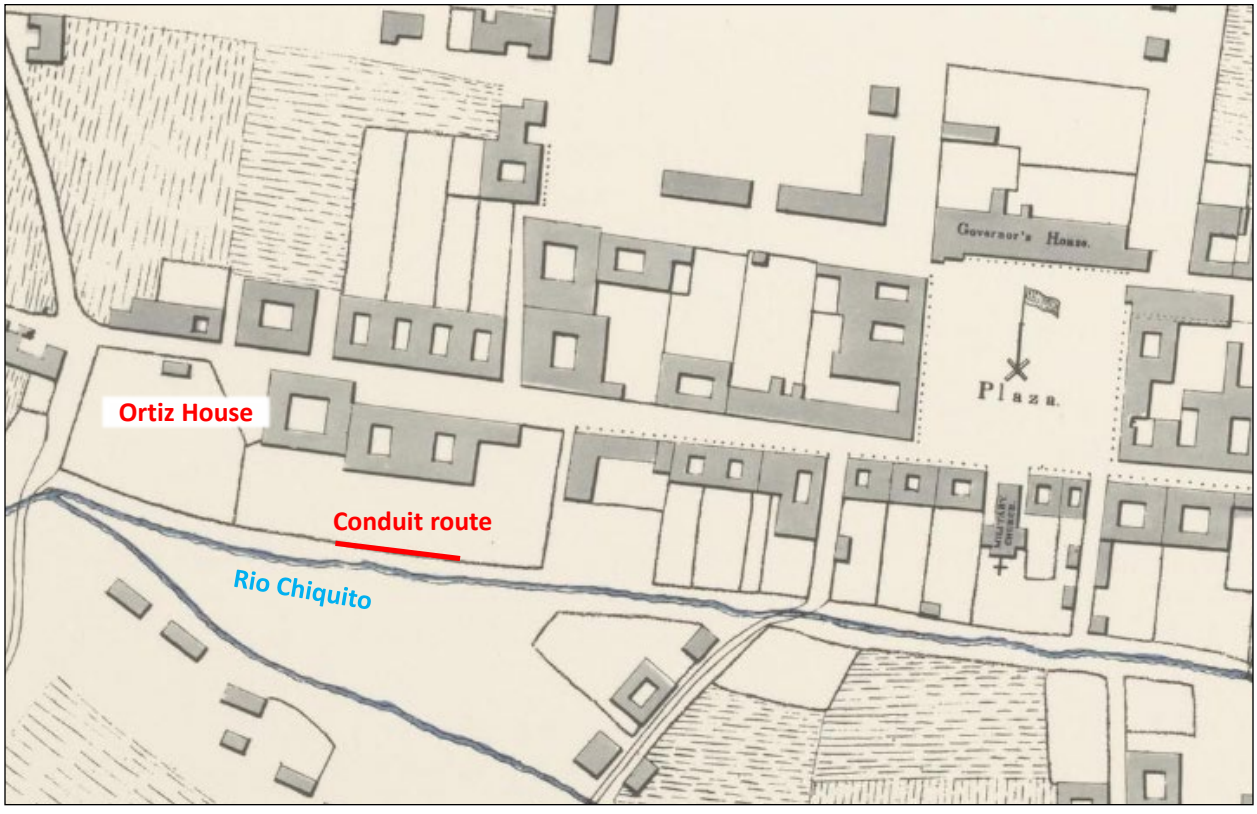

Figure 4.2. Lt. Jeremy F. Gilmer's Plan of Santa Fe (1846–1847) with conduit route overlay.

the overall character of the neighborhood (Fig. 4.2). The primary change in the project area involved the construction of a municipal jail on land east of the Ortiz House sometime after its transfer to the Sandoval family in 1842 (Pace et al. 1990:7). Based on archival documents, this jail was built prior to 1856 in the northwest corner of what is now the Sandoval Municipal Garage. The jail was remodeled with the coming of the railroad era and shifted functionally to become the location of a saloon and other business concerns until the 1930s. The remodeling involved transformation of the adobe jail building into a "brick or brick-like appearance" in 1880 (Pace et al. 1990:7). Water and Sandoval Streets were not yet established as formal routes, but the Rio Chiquito, today's Water Street, appears at the south end of the conduit route.

Plat of the City of Santa Fe (1877)

The *Plat of the City of Santa Fe* (1877) includes few details of the built environment beyond city streets, but is useful in that it specifies the exact location of the pre-1856 municipal jail at the corner of today's Sandoval-San Francisco Street intersection (Fig. 4.3). Water and Sandoval Streets first appear as established routes in the 1877 plat, though the latter could have been formalized as early as 1856 (Pace et al. 1990:10). The Ortiz family land was sold to Jose Anastacio Sandoval in 1938, who transferred the land to the town council of Santa Fe to build a "government building" four years later. That government building may have been the municipal jail that once stood at the southeast corner of San Francisco and Sandoval Streets (Pace et al. 1990:7). The first indication of any link between the name Sandoval and the street came in 1880, when the county sold the jail property to Joseph Hersch, citing the western boundary as the "short and narrow street or alley commonly called the alley of Don Anastacio" (Pace et al. 1990:10). Rio Chiquito Street was renamed Water Street by 1881.

J. J. Stoner's Bird's Eye View of the City of Santa Fe (1882) and Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1883)

The 1883 Sanborn map is the earliest of that series to depict Sandoval Street as an established city route, though only a short portion is visible south of the Ortiz House. Both the Sanborn and the Stoner maps demonstrate the degree to which the built environment intensified compared to prior years when the west end of Rio Chiquito was virtually uninhabited (Figs. 4.4 and 4.5). The footprint of the Ortiz House is largely unchanged in the 1883 Sanborn map compared to the 1766 Urrutia map, but the house is now subdivided into at least two dwellings, and the northeast corner is labeled as a merchandise space.

The south side of Water Street is a mix of homes, open space, and offices associated with the first county jail on this street. The earlier jail at the corner of San Francisco and Sandoval Streets was by this time being referred to as the "old jail" (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Jan. 6, 1882). The most intensively occupied areas on Water Street are at the east and west ends of the conduit route. At the west end, numerous small adobe dwellings line the south side of the street. At the east end are adobe buildings labeled as "county" and "offices," both of which adjoin jail structures. There appears to be a discrepancy between the Stoner and Sanborn maps in the area of the county jail complex. Stoner's map shows a single large building in the jail lot that the Sanborn of a year later shows as an L-shaped building bordering a large open lot. Stoner's also shows an elevated tower in the center of the large building. Since the Hartmann map depicts the jail complex similarly to the 1883 Sanborn, it is assumed that the Stoner map is in error.

H. Hartmann Map of the City of Santa Fe (1885)

The most notable change between the 1883 Sanborn and the 1885 Hartmann is the continued build-out toward the west end of Water Street (Fig. 4.6). The open land that once divided dwellings from the jail complex is now occupied by a structure attributed to Hersch, presumably referring to Joseph Hersch, who bought the jail property from the city in 1880. Though the ownership change had apparently occurred several years before the Hartmann map was completed, the structures within the jail complex are unaltered from the 1883 Sanborn map. The Hartmann map specifies the jail complex as "probate court," which refers to the portion fronting Water Street. The open area along central Water Street in 1883 is now occupied by two structures owned by T. A. Herlow, whose home and livery stable were located side by side on the south side of Water Street.

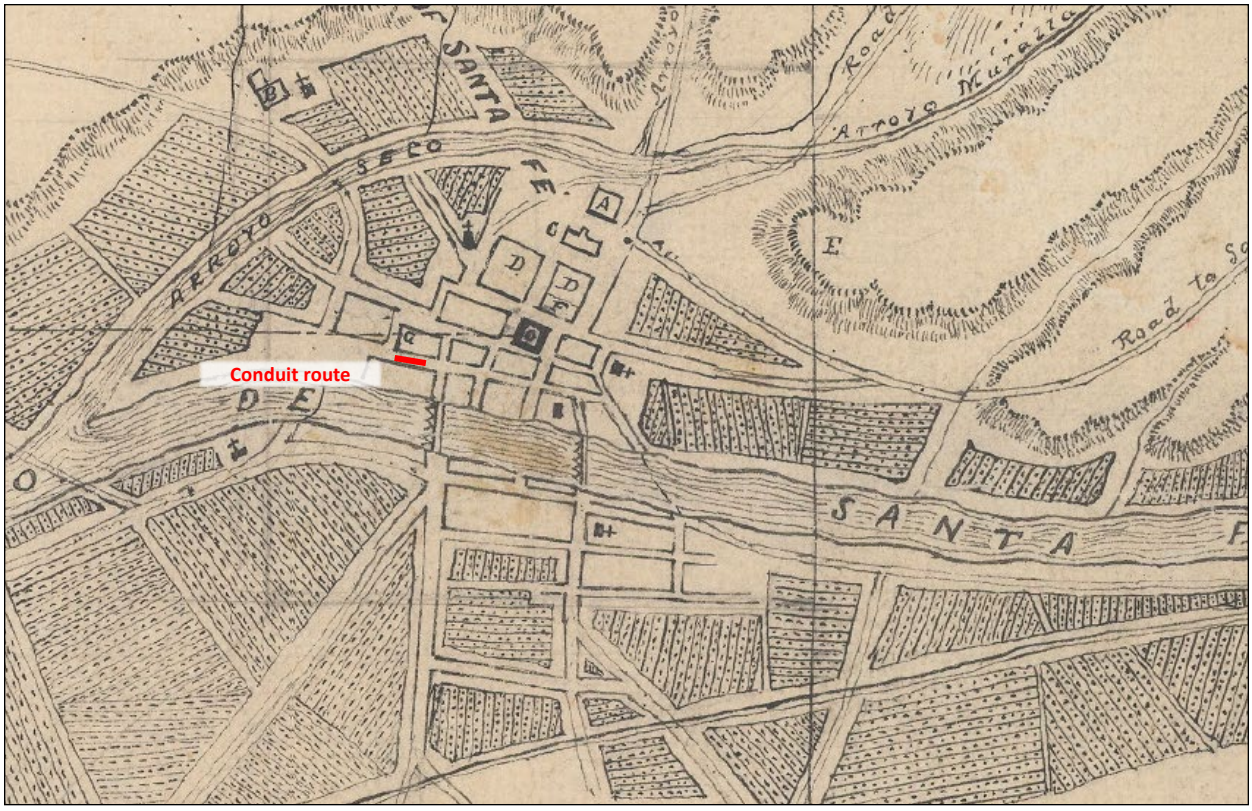

Figure 4.3. Plat of Santa Fe (1877) with conduit route overlay.

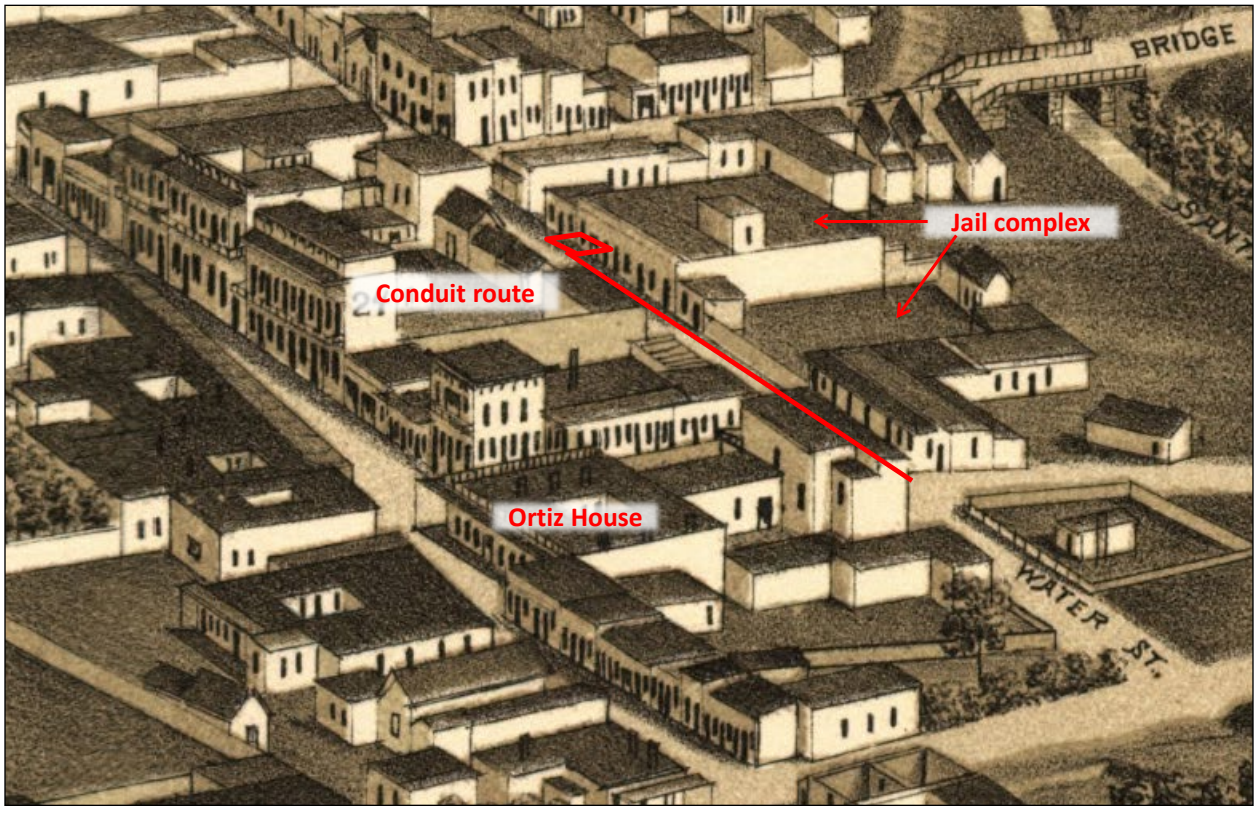

Figure 4.4. J. J. Stoner's Bird's Eye View of the City of Santa Fe (1882) with conduit route and vault overlay.

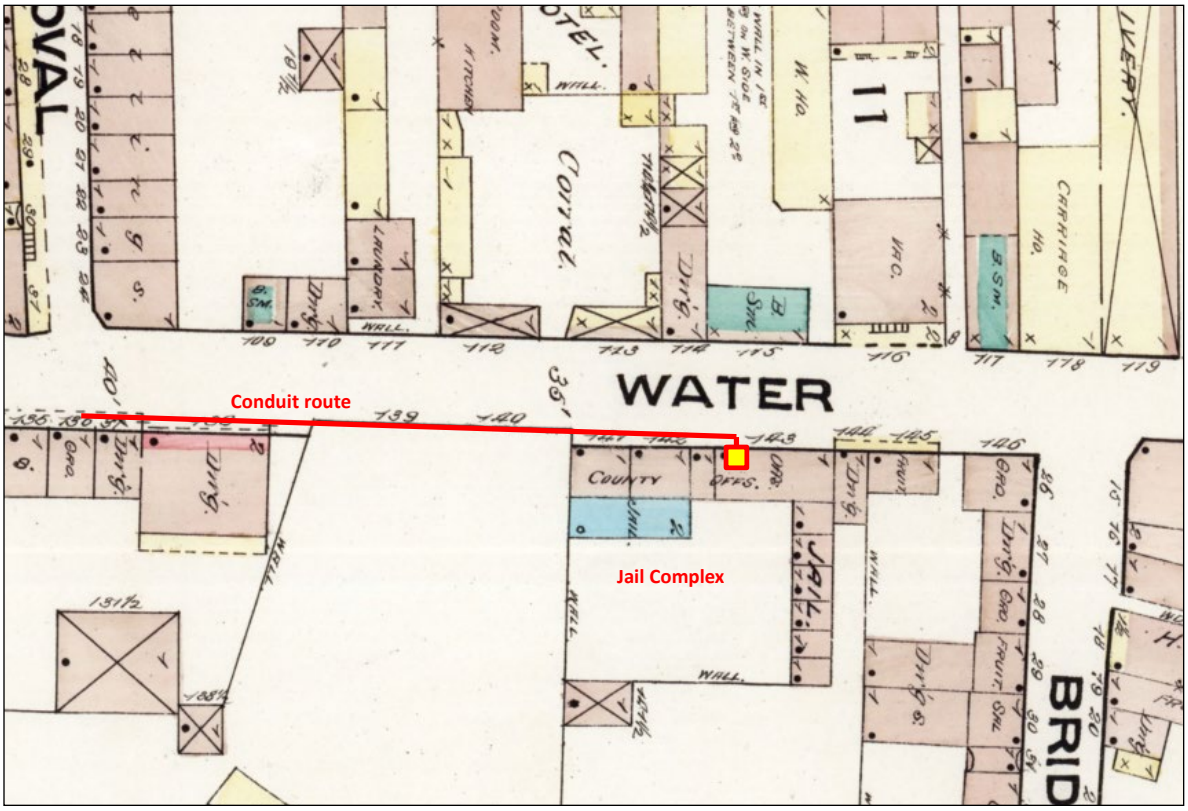

Figure 4.5. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1883) with conduit route and vault overlay.

Figure 4.6. H. Hartmann Map of the City of Santa Fe (1886) with conduit route and vault overlay.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1886)

Although the Sanborn map was drafted shortly after the Hartmann map, it depicts individual structures within the jail complex more clearly and identifies the function of each (Fig. 4.7). The adobe structures fronting Water Street are now occupied by offices associated with the county jail. Inmate housing is in a small concrete structure and row of adobe buildings adjacent to the offices on their south and east sides. The built environment along Water Street is consistent with the 1885 configuration of the Hartmann map, though as mentioned above, the wooden livery stable owned by Herlow's Hotel is now specified as such.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1890)

The easternmost jail building appears to be oriented differently compared to its 1898 configuration, but this owes to cartographic style rather than a structural change (Fig. 4.8). The built environment has altered little but the use of some structures has changed over the previous two years. Along Water Street, the built environment is unchanged with the exception of the transition of Herlow's Hotel Livery into Gray's Opera House. The open space between the opera house and the concrete jail now houses a small wooden structure that may have served as a main entrance to Gray's since its eastern portion is shown as an open portal or awning. This sheltered area and the opera house are additionally noted with "CL," the Sanborn code for cloth-lined. Gray's Opera House opened in early 1890, ushering in an almost constant flow of entertainment for Santa Feans. The first event was a dog and pony show that was advertised in *The Santa Fe New Mexican* in December 1890 (Fig. 4.9).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1898)

No visible change has occurred in the structures along Water Street or the jail complex between 1890 and 1898 (Fig. 4.10). A small adobe dwelling has been added to the east side of the jail offices on the south side of Water Street. Also, a small wooden outbuilding has been constructed southeast of the jail complex in a relatively open area. In 1898, the decision was made to extend Galisteo Street north to San Francisco Street following an existing narrow alleyway between Water and San Francisco Streets (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, March 12, 17, 22, and 24, 1898, and July 6, 1898; *The New Mexican Review*, May 5, 1898). Buildings along the west side of the alley were demolished to expand the width of the alley, while those on the east were left standing.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1902)

Water Street again reflects little change in the years between 1898 and 1902 (Fig. 4.11). The large two-story dwelling owned by T. A. Herlow, has added a mansard roof. The offices associated with the jail continue to be labeled as "police court" but the eastern portion of the office building is now used as a wagon shed. Otherwise, the footprints of the structures associated with the jail are identical to their 1898 configuration. Other changes to the landscape are more distant from the project area. The small adobe dwelling on the east side of the jail that was built before 1898 has been demolished. A grocery store at the corner of Water and Galisteo Streets has received additional storage space on its southwest side. The 1902 Sanborn map is the first to show Galisteo Street extending north to San Francisco Street.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1908)

The south side of Water Street is transformed by 1908 (Fig. 4.12). The home of the Herlow family is shown in ruins, having been destroyed by fire four years earlier along with Gray's Opera House, the site of which now appears as a vacant lot (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, March 18, 1904). The fire began in Gray's Opera House and spread to the Herlow home. According to *The New Mexican*, a sudden shift in the wind spared the jail from the 1904 fire, but the building was damaged on its west side. Though it suffered only minor damage, according to newspaper reports the entire jail complex was slated for replacement shortly after the fire and, by 1907, had been completely replaced (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Jan. 22, 1907). The new jail complex, as shown on the 1908 Sanborn map, consists of a small concrete prison building with an adjacent brick house occupied by the sheriff. Both are offset from Water Street. The fence that once bordered the south end of the jail complex is now shown only as a property boundary, though it is possible that the wall remained standing. Just east of the project area, the

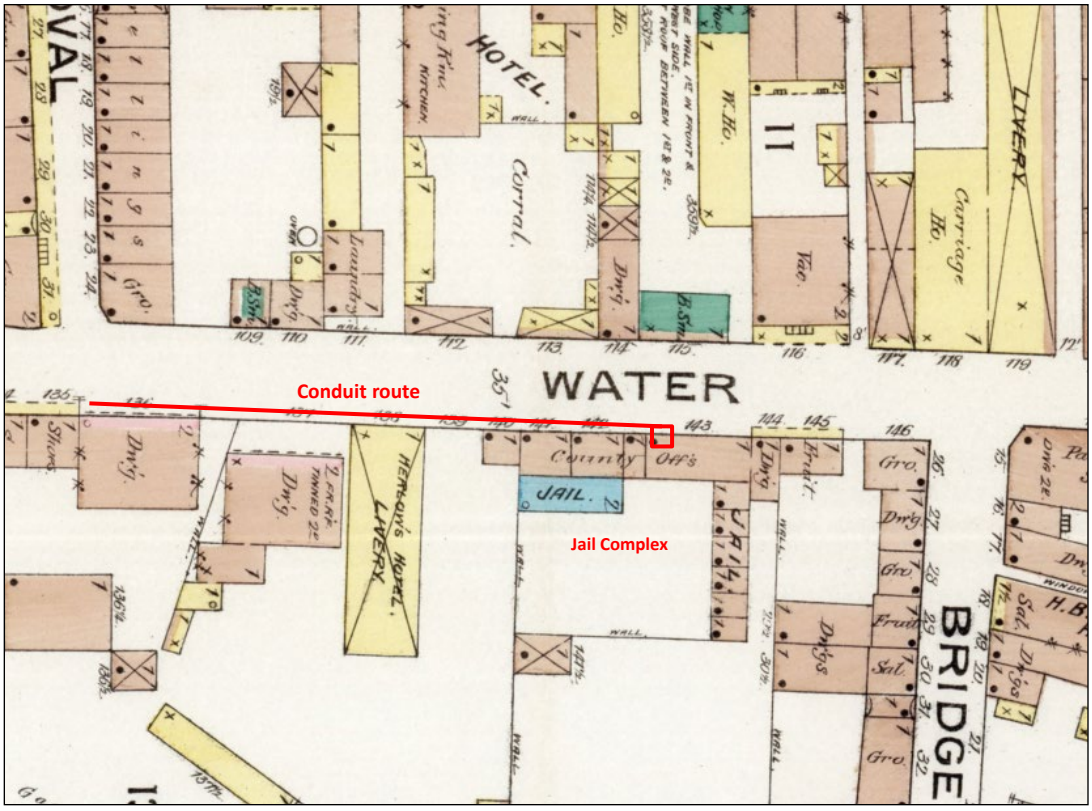

Figure 4.7. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1885) with conduit route and vault overlay.

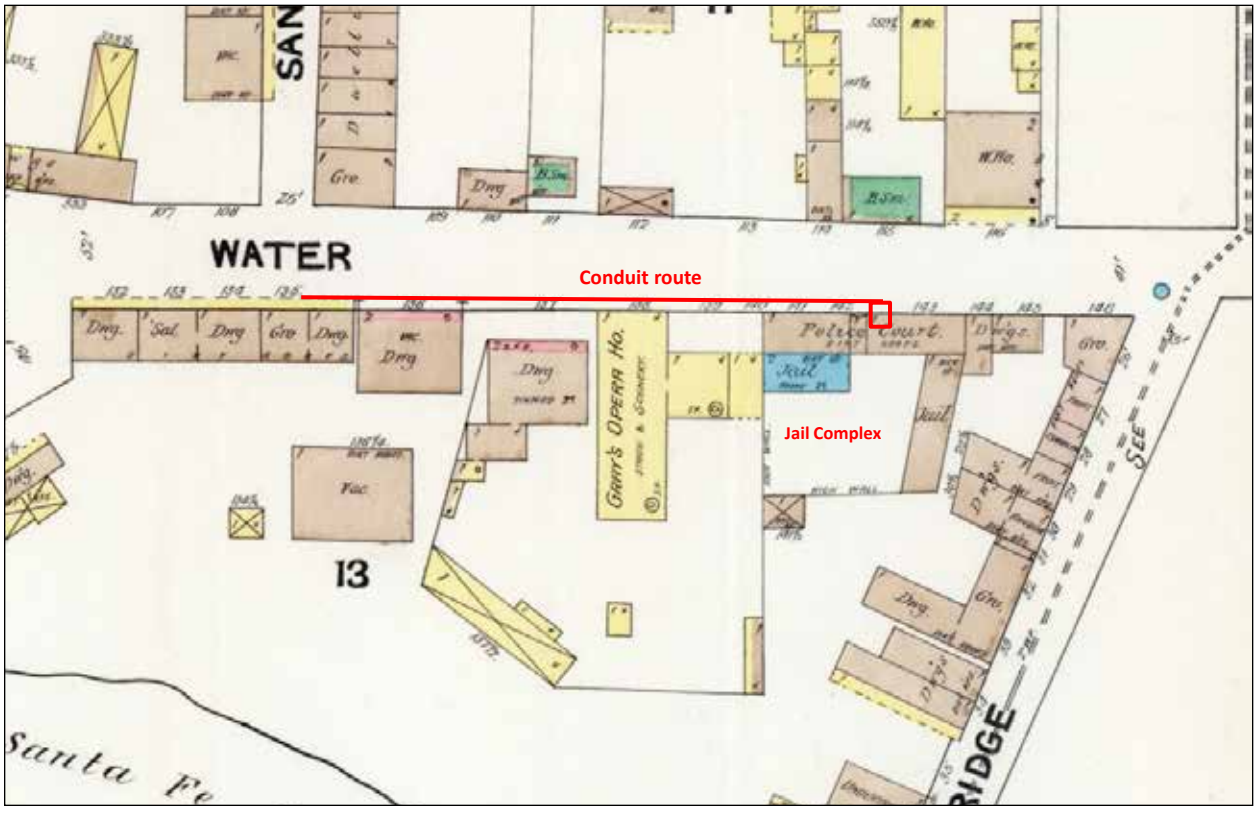

Figure 4.8. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1890) with conduit route and vault overlay.

Figure 4.9. Gray's Opera House advertisement for a dog and pony show.

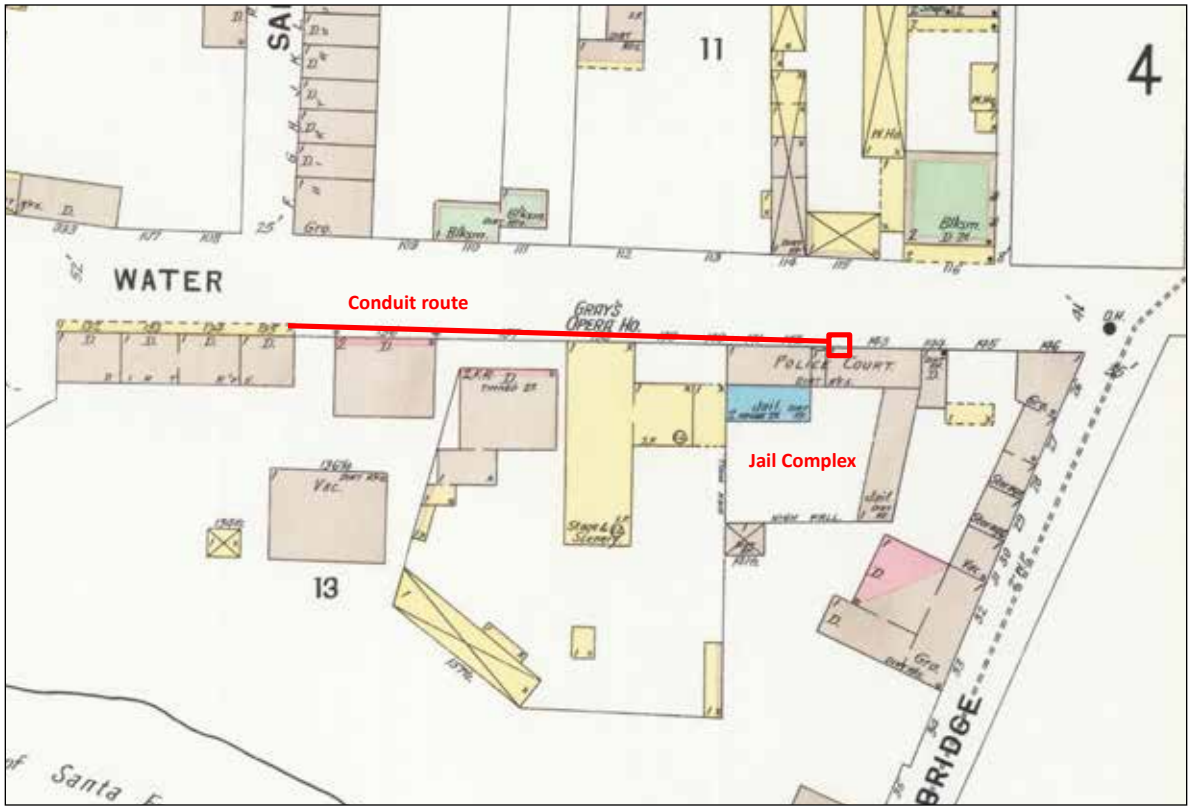

Figure 4.10. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1898) with conduit route and vault overlay.

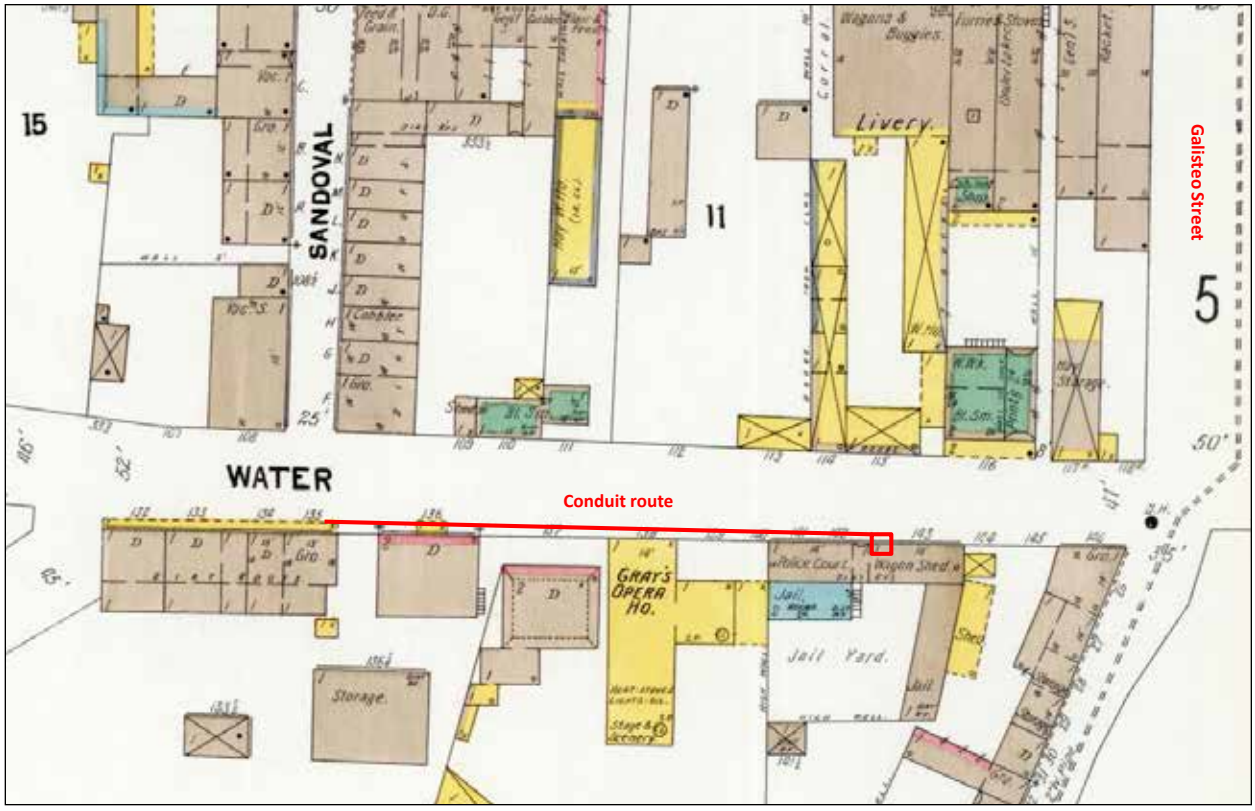

Figure 4.11. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1902) with conduit route and vault overlay.

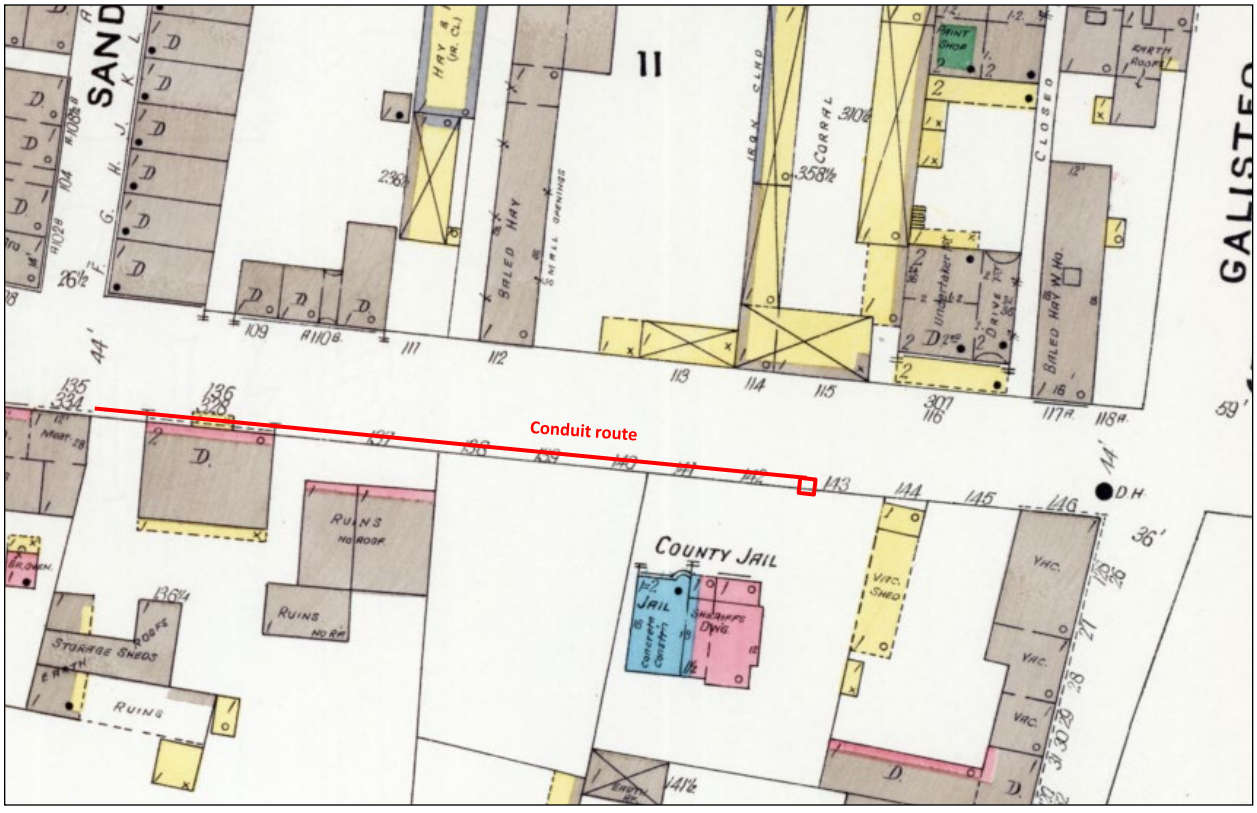

Figure 4.12. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1908) with conduit route and vault overlay.

wood sheds that once flanked the old jail building continue to stand.

King's Official Map of the City of Santa Fe (1912)

King's 1912 map shows little change on the south side of Water Street compared to 1908 (Fig. 4.13). Lot lines are consistent with those of the 1908 Sanborn map. Of interest is that the lots that once housed the ruins of the Herlow house and Gray's Opera House have been sold to J. S. Candelario, though no new structures have appeared. Apparently, the ruins of the Herlow house continued to stand since they are again depicted on the 1913 Sanborn map. The lot on the south side of the jail complex is attributed to Mrs. Antonio J. Ortiz. The county jail complex is unchanged.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1913)

The built environment along the south side of Water Street reflects very little change in 1913 as indicated by Figure 4.14. The ruins of the Herlow house remain in place and the Gray's Opera House lot is still vacant. The county jail complex is unchanged, as are the buildings in the vicinity.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1921)

The most significant change in 1921 to the south Water Street area is the disappearance of the two small structures south of the jail complex and the absence of a lot line south of the jail (Fig. 4.15). The Herlow house is still shown in ruins, having stood in this state since 1904. The same is true of the adjacent lot, which has remained vacant since the fire of 1904. In all other respects, the south side of Water Street is unchanged.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1930)

Most of the changes to the built environment along Water Street are concentrated at its intersection with Galisteo Street (Fig. 4.16). A short distance east of the project area, the Hotel el Fidel, a brick-and-steel frame structure, has been completed. Construction on the hotel began in the fall of 1923 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Oct. 4, 1923). The 1923 hotel mirrors the exterior footprint of the structure at 202 Galisteo Street that houses Collected Works today, though without the rear courtyard. However, the interior walls of the original building match the footprint of the courtyard, indicating that later renovations aligned with the 1923 configuration. New adobe buildings include a poultry business, a dwelling, and a store fronting Galisteo Street. Three small wood frame outbuildings have been constructed, one west of the store, and two east of the poultry business. The jail complex is unchanged except for the addition of a small wood structure at its rear and a wood awning on the east side of the sheriff's house. A tiny wood structure labeled as a store has appeared on Water Street west of the jail. The ruins of the Herlow house and Gray's Opera House still stand. The large dwelling that fronted Water Street west of the Herlow house has been converted to commercial use.

Soil Conservation Services Aerial Photograph (1936)

The Hotel El Fidel building is unchanged six years later in the 1936 aerial photograph (Fig. 4.17). The footprint of the jail is not clear in the 1936 SCS aerial photograph, precluding accurate comparisons with its 1930 configuration. The jail building still sits in the center of the lot. A dark shadow fronting Water Street in the previous location of the police court appears to represent a new structure, but if this is the case, the structure is not present on the lot in 1948. The lot west of the jail remains largely open.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Fe (1930, Revised 1948)

The years between 1930 and 1948 reflect considerable change on the south side of Water Street (Fig. 4.18). The most prominent of these changes is the development of the lots that once housed the Herlow house and Gray's Opera House. The entire lot south to Alameda Street features an enclosed housing complex of small adobe cabins interspersed with auto garages and water closets that together bear the name of Candelario Cottage Camp, built by John S. Candelario of Old Curio Shop fame. The small cabins were marketed to tourists and rented by the week. Their exact construction date is difficult to determine based on newspaper accounts but building appears to have occurred either in

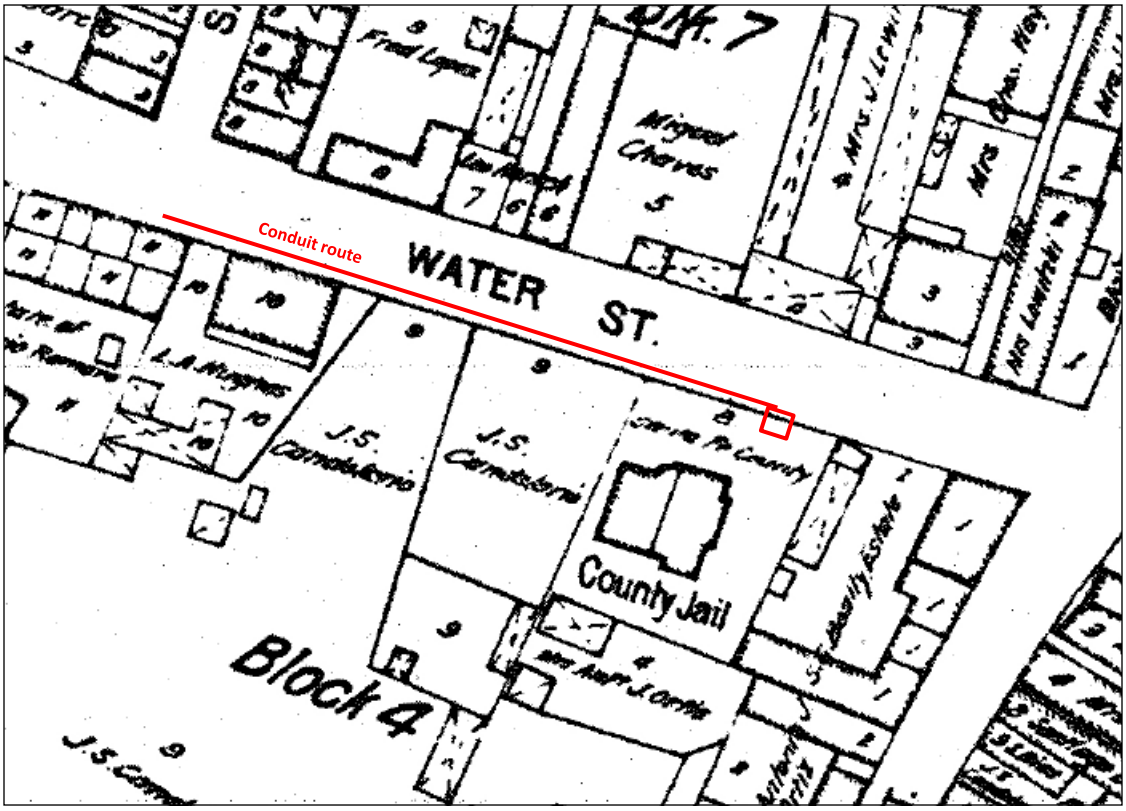

Figure 4.13. King's Official Map of the City of Santa Fe (1912) with conduit route and vault overlay.

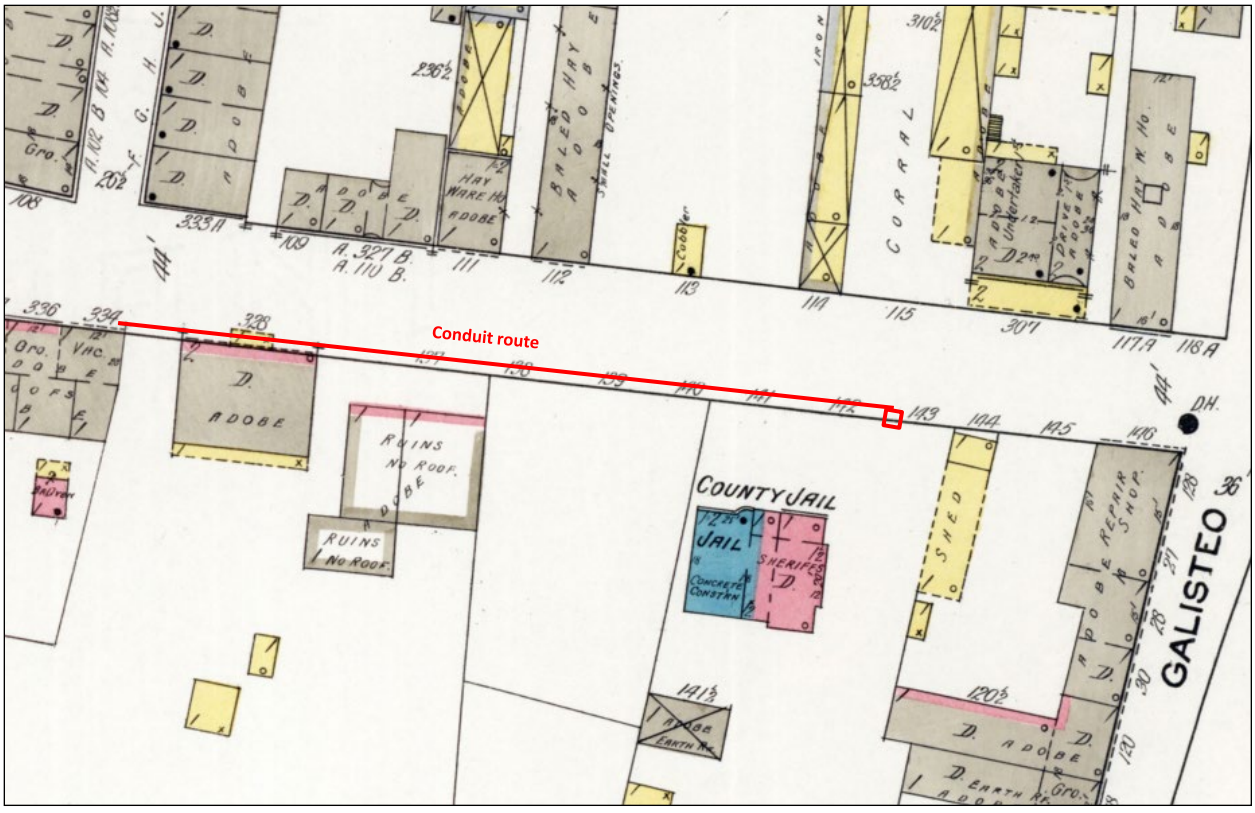

Figure 4.14. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1913) with conduit route and vault overlay.

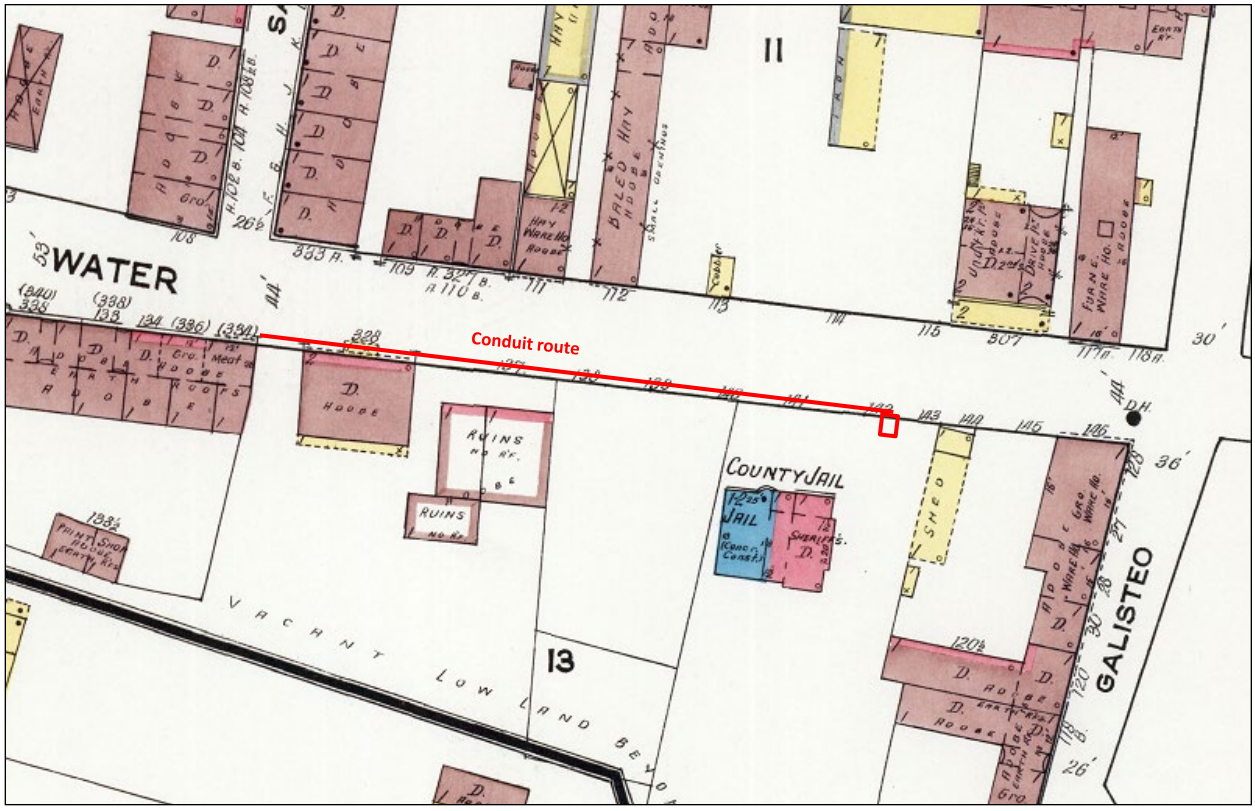

Figure 4.15. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1921) with conduit route and vault overlay.

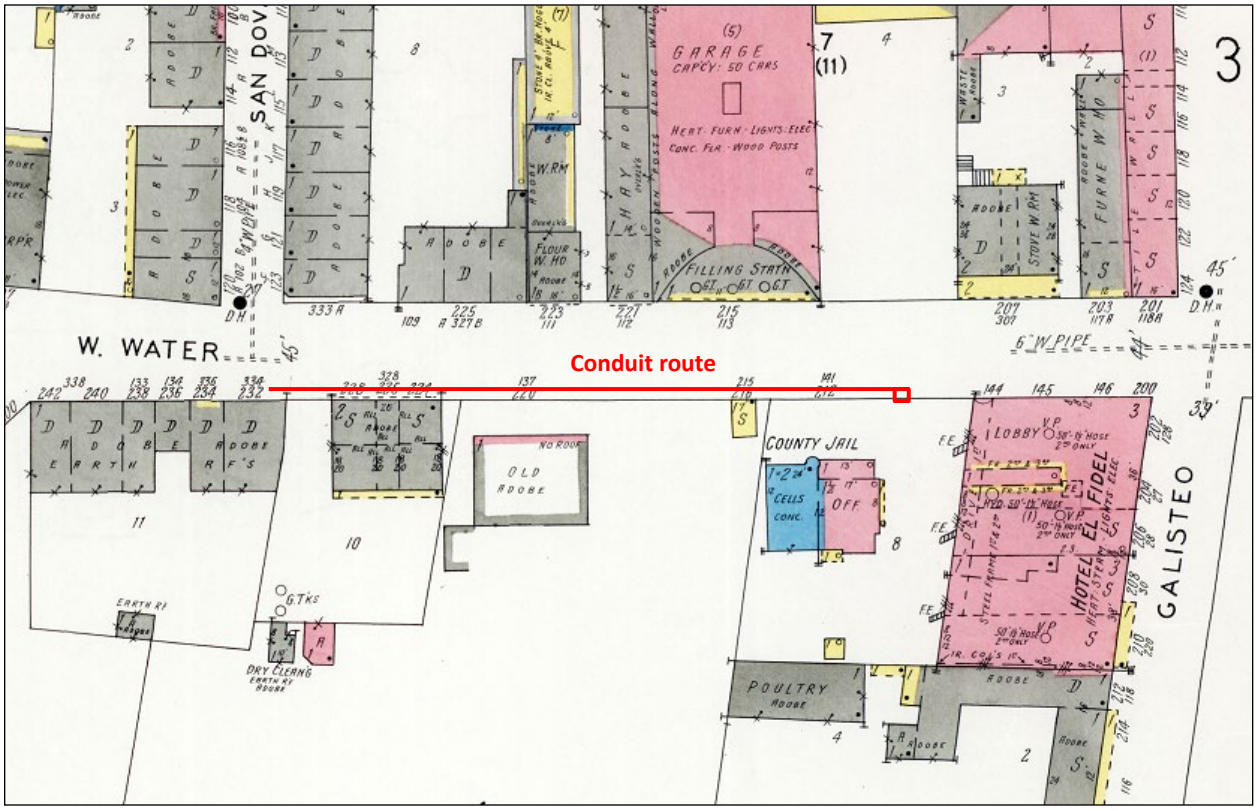

Figure 4.16. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1930) with conduit route and vault overlay.

Figure 4.17. SCS aerial photograph (1936) with conduit route and vault overlay (in yellow).

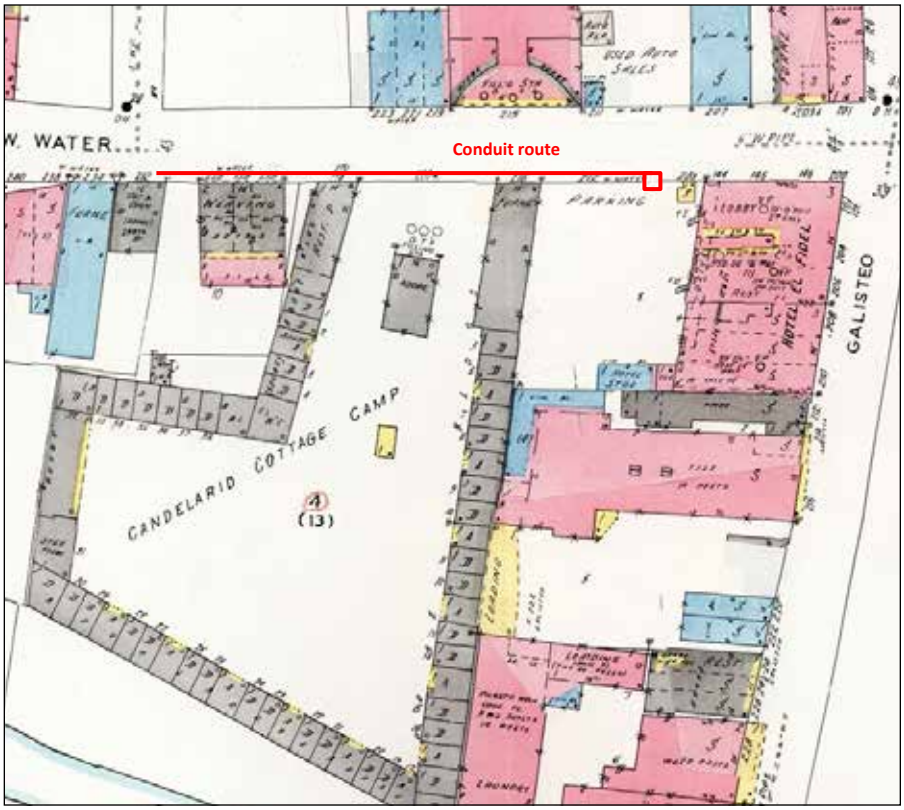

Figure 4.18. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1930, revised 1948) with conduit route and vault overlay.

1934 or 1937. According to King's map, this large lot was owned by J. S. Candelario by 1912, though he did not apply for a building permit for the housing development until the summer of 1937 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 1, 1937). Other newspaper articles state that the camp opened in the summer of 1934 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, June 13, 1939), and a reference to the store at the camp appeared in 1934 as well (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, March 15, 1934). The camp also features a filling station and a small wood structure, which may have served as an office for cabin rental. Fronting Water Street as part of the same complex is a restaurant and a furniture store. South of the camp, a large dwelling has been converted to a weaving store with a tile addition on its south side. Behind the Hotel el Fidel, a concrete storage structure has appeared, though the small poultry business to the south has vanished, replaced by a large commercial structure built with tile. The jail property was sold in the summer of 1938 and the building was dismantled soon after, resulting in the lot being re-purposed for parking.

Aerial Photograph of Santa Fe (1951)

The Hotel el Fidel building retains its original configuration, though two breezeways that open from the west are clearly visible in the aerial photograph (Fig. 4.19). The Candelario Cottage Camp remains unchanged. Buildings at the west end of Water Street appear similar to those in the 1948 Sanborn map. The parking lot west of the Hotel el Fidel remains in place.

Aerial Photograph of Santa Fe (1960)

No changes are evident in the built environment between 1951 and 1960, other than the growth in the trees bordering the Candelario Cottage Camp (Fig. 4.20).

Aerial Photograph of Santa Fe (1967)

Significant changes have occurred between 1960 and 1967 (Fig. 4.21). Candelario's Cottage Camp has been completely demolished and replaced with a large parking lot that occupies the entire swath of land between what is now the First Northern Plaza building and Collected Works, along with the entire block between Water and Alameda Streets. The large trees that shaded Candelario's camp have all been cut down. The Hotel el Fidel/Collected Works building is unchanged, as is the structure further west at the southwest corner of Sandoval and Water Streets. It is not clear exactly when the building at 202 Galisteo ceased to operate as a hotel, but by 1968, its possible role for other uses was mentioned in a letter to the editor that referred to the structure as "the old El Fidel Hotel that could be leased and put to good use" (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Dec. 20, 1968). It was not until 1972 that the building was slated for remodeling by First Northern Savings and Loan Associates to accommodate shops, offices, or apartments (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 30, 1972). The alignment of Sandoval Street in the 1967 aerial photograph indicates that the image was taken prior to the De Vargas Urban Renewal project, which began in 1967.

The 1967 De Vargas Urban Renewal Project

The most significant alteration to the function and appearance of the built environment came with the implementation of the De Vargas Urban Renewal project. The controversial project involved the demolition of historic buildings in advance of the realignment and widening of several neighborhood streets. One of these was Water Street, which was widened on its north side (*The Santa Fe New Mexican,* April 16, 1967; April 24, 1967; Nov. 28, 1967; April 21, 1968; and others) (Fig. 4.22). Publication of the plans for this extensive project were met with considerable opposition from members of the Old Santa Fe Association, local historians, architects, and the general public, who argued for the preservation of historic structures and neighborhoods along city streets affected by the project.

Major changes occurred on Water Street during the renewal project. In addition to the widening of the street to the north, many of the structures between Sandoval Street and the Hotel el Fidel (202 Galisteo Street) were demolished to make way for virtually all of the buildings that stand today. The implementation of the De Vargas Urban Renewal project may have significantly altered cultural deposits on Water Street. Water Street was widened on its north side in 1978, opposite the side where the trench was excavated. This suggests that the south side may have been left undisturbed in 1978. However, it is possible that the entire street was

Figure 4.19. Aerial photograph (1951) with conduit route and vault overlay (in yellow).

Figure 4.20. Aerial photograph (1960) with conduit route and vault overlay (in yellow).

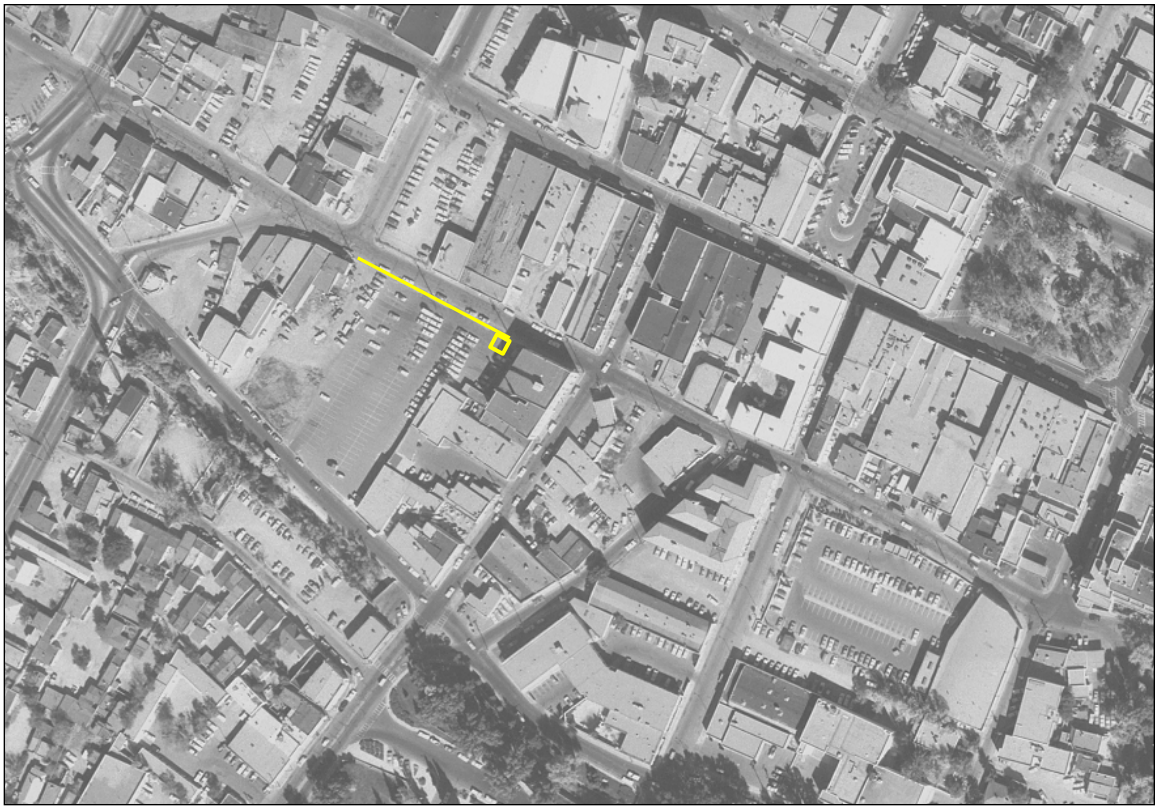

Figure 4.21. Aerial photograph (1967) with conduit route and vault overlay (in yellow).

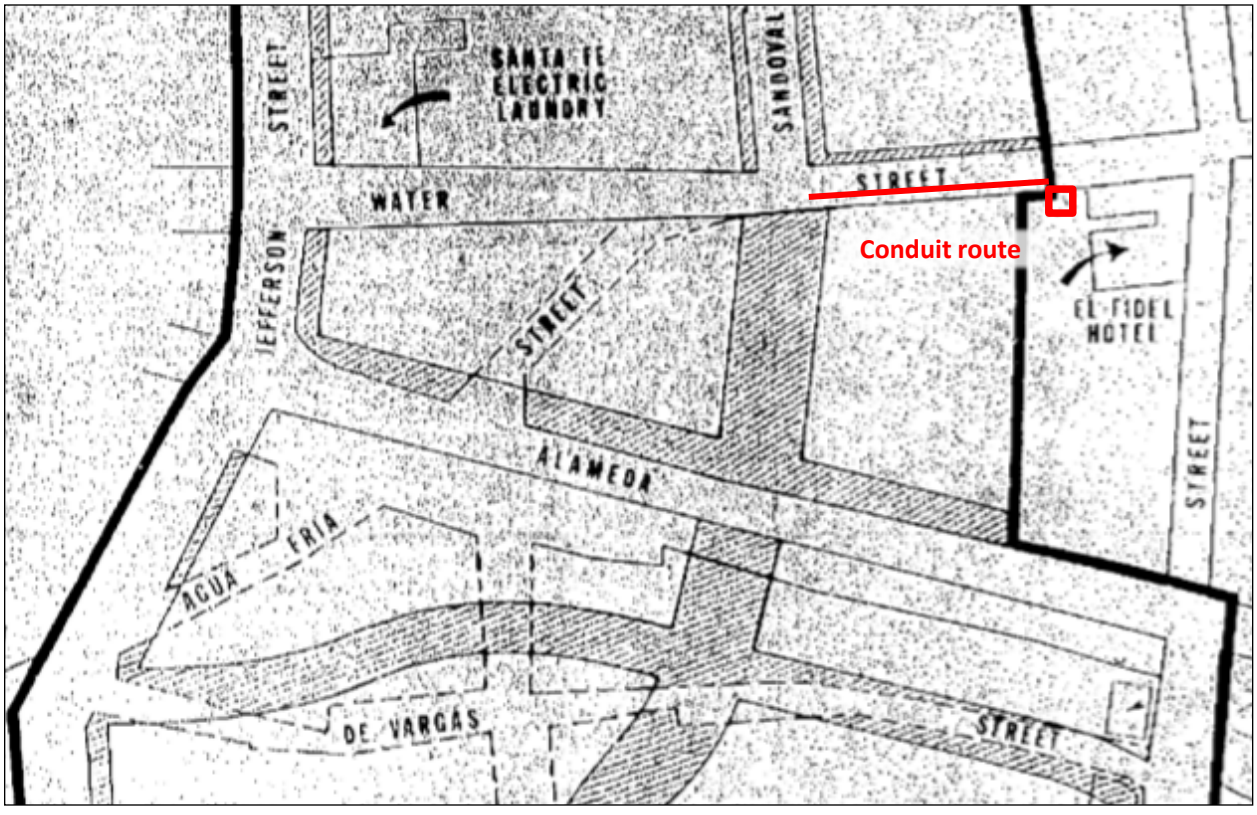

Figure 4.22. De Vargas Urban Renewal project map (1967) with conduit route and vault overlay.

re-contoured in 1978, removing or reworking intact historic structural foundations and deposits on its south side.

The preservation of the Ortiz House was of major concern to multiple parties following publication of the urban renewal plans. Many of the citizens fighting for preservation of the home were also instrumental in adapting the plans to save the historic house (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, April 16 and April 24, 1967, and others). The eighteenth century Ortiz House escaped demolition due in large part to the efforts of historians Myra Ellen Jenkins and E. Boyd, who nominated the house to the *New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties* in 1967 (Jenkins et al. 1967; *The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 7, 1969). Though the Ortiz House was not destroyed, some argue that its historic appearance and character were not preserved by the final construction plan, which involved restoration and incorporation of the house into what is now the Ortiz Restaurant of the Hilton Hotel. Restoration of the property began in 1972 with the assistance of John Gaw Meem. The eighteenth century walls were dismantled and rebuilt. The original adobe bricks were re-used along with concrete mortar to ensure stability. (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, May 5, 1972; Jan. 16, 1973).

In addition to the alteration of the Ortiz House, several aspects of the De Vargas Urban Renewal project as it was finally implemented almost certainly affected cultural remains on Water Street. Most of the north side of the street is now occupied by the Sandoval Municipal Garage, a two-story facility constructed in 1971 on the lot that served as a used car lot between the 1930s and 1960s. The 1971 garage was torn down and replaced by the present day Sandoval Municipal Garage in 1987 (Pace 1988:ii). The eighteenth century structure at the west end of the conduit route was replaced with the First Northern Plaza building shortly after the De Vargas Urban Renewal project began in 1967.

Google Earth Image (1991) and Changes Leading to the Present

The western portion of the project area has been greatly altered with the implementation of the De Vargas Urban Renewal project in 1967 and with parking lot construction in 1971 and 1987. Sandoval Street was extended south of Water Street in 1967, resulting in the demolition of buildings at the southwest corner of Sandoval and Water Streets (Fig. 4.23). Hotel el Fidel was remodeled by transforming the central portion of the building into a courtyard that is still there today. Much of the large lot that was opened between Water and Alameda Streets by 1967 continues to be used for parking. The southwest corner of the once-open area is now occupied by Seret & Sons. Structures fronting Galisteo Street are remarkably unchanged from their 1948 configuration.

Acequias

One historic waterway, Rio Chiquito, bisects and parallels the conduit route along today's Water Street (Snow 1988:10–11) (Fig. 4.24). Though this possible acequia may date to the seventeenth century and is known to have existed in the eighteenth century, it does not appear on the 1766 Urrutia map (Snow 1988:10–11, 188–119). The first historic map to depict Rio Chiquito is Gilmer's 1846 map, which shows the drainage coursing south of the Ortiz House. Archival documents from 1784 indicate that Rio Chiquito demarcated the southern boundary of the Ortiz family property for a distance of 78 varas (65 m) (Pace et al. 1990:4, 7). Rio Chiquito was sourced at the big spring in Bishop Lamy's garden (Twitchell 1911–1912:51 cited by Snow 1988), which according to Plewa's map (2009:271) was located a short distance south of the radio tower on Marcy Street. Archival documents researched by Snow (1988b:10) indicate that Rio Chiquito was an abundant source of water for multiple colonists.

Summary of Map Information

As indicated by archaeological observations and historic maps, the conduit route bisected a portion of the most intensively occupied areas in historic downtown Santa Fe. From the eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century, the Water Street area was used for agriculture. Planted fields along this route were likely irrigated by Rio Chiquito, which flowed along today's Water Street. The earliest maps of Santa Fe show homes situated north of Rio Chiquito but none close to its banks. Stoner's 1882 map is the first to show structures flanking both sides of Water Street, though the open space that prevailed on much of its south side is more evident in the Sanborn maps of later years. Water Street was bordered with

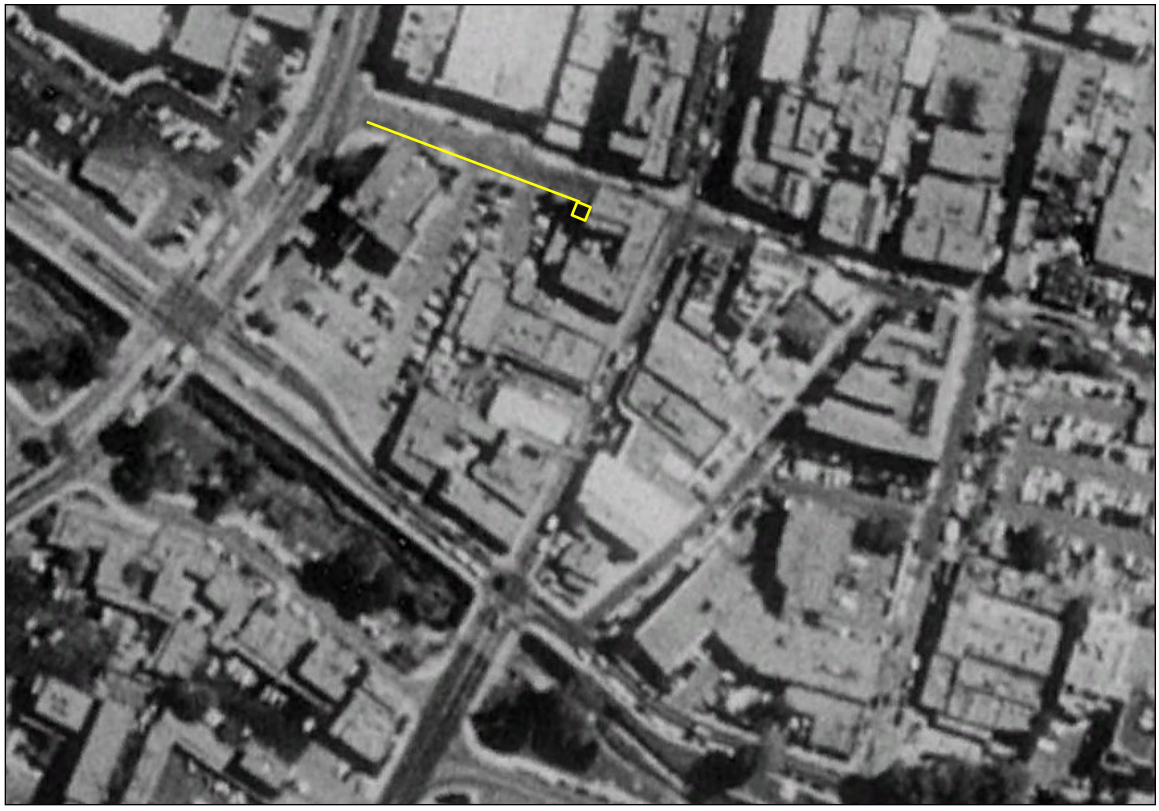

Figure 4.23. Google Earth image (1991) showing conduit route and vault overlay (in yellow).

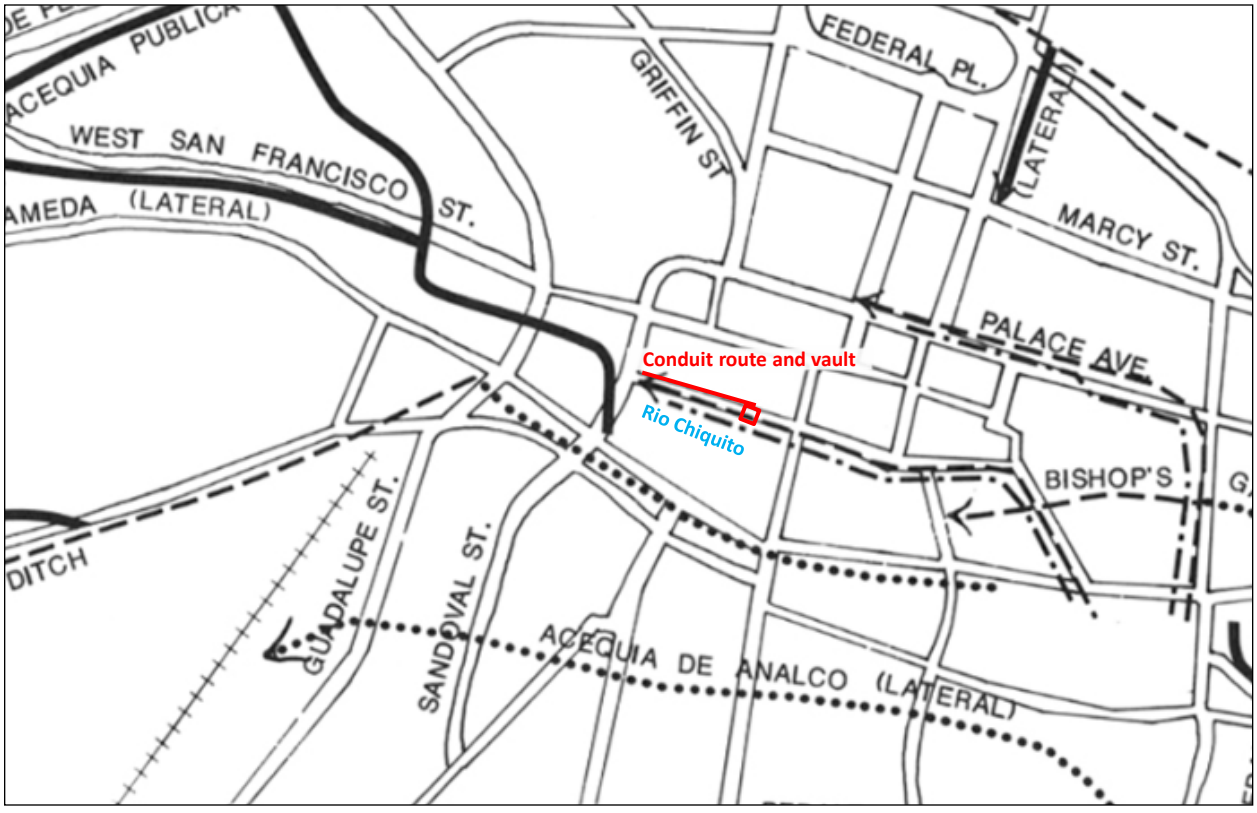

Figure 4.24. Acequia map (Snow 1988) showing conduit route and vault overlay.

dwellings of various sizes during most of the nineteenth century. Generally, the small dwelling spaces on other core downtown streets such as San Francisco and Sandoval were less in evidence on the south side of Rio Chiquito. Though the south side of Water Street has witnessed a series of construction, demolition, and rebuilding episodes since the late nineteenth century, there are a surprising number of constants. The Hotel el Fidel, now Collected Works at 202 Galisteo Street, retains a great deal of its original integrity, with its Galisteo frontage view virtually identical to its early twentieth century appearance. The area west of the old hotel has seen the greatest change. This area housed two iterations of the county jail from at least 1883 to 1904, Gray's Opera House from 1890 to 1904, and Candelario's Cottage Camp from about 1934 to 1967. None of these structures remain in place today. Following the 1904 fire that destroyed the opera house and the Herlow residence, the ruins stood for years until the Candelario housing project was built in 1934. These tourist cottages were short-lived, disappearing from the landscape by 1967. Interestingly, the space once occupied by the jail, opera house, and tourist cabins remains largely open today, though a portion of its southwestern extent is now occupied.

5 ⇓ Field Methods, Personnel, and Reporting Schedule

On March 26, 2020, High 5 Networks, LLC., installed fiber optic conduit by trenching along the south side of Water Street from Sandoval Street east to 202 Galisteo Street. The conduit provides service to the west side of 202 Galisteo Street, the current location of Collected Works Bookstore and Otra Vez vacation home rentals. The conduit was installed by trenching for a total length of 43.3 m (142 ft).

An archaeological monitor observed the installation of the conduit to determine the presence of cultural resources within the excavated areas. The OAS monitor examined all hand and mechanically excavated backdirt and stratigraphy, and hand scraped sections of the excavated wall in vaults and trenches. Cultural deposits and stratigraphic units were recorded with photographed profiles.

Eric Blinman served as principal investigator for the project. Fieldwork was completed by Karen Wening. Exposed trench and vault walls were faced with hand tools and examined for exposed cultural deposits and features. Closer examination was done in areas with artifact content, in areas of darkened soil that may indicate cultural organic content, in areas of foundations or other architectural features, and in areas with changing sediment composition. No flotation samples were collected during the investigation, nor were any artifacts collected due to the redeposited nature of trench and vault sediments. No acequia deposits or features were exposed in excavated trenches.

Standard OAS data recording included sediment descriptions using a Munsell Soil Color chart and standard geomorphological descriptors, notes on artifact variety and frequency, evidence of disturbance, horizontal and vertical locations and associations, and notes on excavation technique and temporal associations. Written descriptions were recorded on standardized forms. All profile or elevation drawings included a scale, north arrow, and key to abbreviations and symbols. Excavated areas were plotted using Global Position Systems (GPS) with a GeoXH 3000 series unit with submeter precision. GPS data was post-processed so coordinate systems could be used with aerial photographs, topographic maps, and other planimetric graphics related to the project.

Excavation records include photographs of the excavated areas and exposed cross sections of cultural deposits. Photographs have a metric scale, north arrow, and label board with the project name, feature number, and date. All field recording was conducted on standard OAS feature and excavation forms under the provisions of General Permit NM-22-027-M. Recovered samples from each stratigraphic unit or feature were assigned a field specimen (FS) number that was recorded on related excavation forms and bags and listed in an FS catalogue. Samples collected during the investigation were cataloged, processed, and analyzed by OAS personnel.

This document serves as the final report for the project. Per NMAC 4.10.17 Standards for Monitoring, this report includes a brief description of the project, a project map, an account of monitoring activities, and maps of excavated areas. This report also includes a brief cultural historical and interpretive context, a brief description of the project location and purpose, field methods employed, a description of the subsurface stratigraphy consisting of natural and cultural layers, descriptions of features defined during monitoring, and characterizations of recovered samples. Copies of this report have been submitted to High 5 Networks for review concurrent with submittal to ARC. Any review comments will be incorporated into a revised draft within six months of receipt of the comments. The revised draft will be resubmitted to the City of Santa Fe for further review, if needed, and for transmittal to NMHPD and any other regulatory agencies.

6 ⇓ Stratum Descriptions

Stratum 1 is an artificially filtered layer that was used as base course beneath the asphalt and sidewalk on Water Street. It consists of reddish brown (5YR 4/4m) silt mixed with 30 percent coarse-grained arkosic sand. Texture and color were uniform, with the exception of a few isolated pockets where the sand content was higher. Along its lower boundary, Stratum 1 was mottled with Stratum 2, indicating that the underlying cultural layer was razed when Stratum 1 was deposited. Light modern refuse such as rubber, plastic, and asphalt was occasionally observed. Stratum 1 did not contain gravels or carbonates. This layer may have been deposited when Water Street was widened and repaved in 1967 during the De Vargas Urban Renewal project when the street was broadened on its north side.

Stratum 2 is a dark anthrosol layer on Water Street. It consists of dark, reddish brown (5YR 3/2m), loamy sand. Charcoal was noticeably absent in Stratum 2 despite its uniformly dark color. Cobble content was high at the west end of Water Street, near Alpine Sports, where cobble accounted for about 30 percent of the fill. Rocks diminished greatly to about 10 percent moving uphill to the east on Water Street. Cobbles consisted almost exclusively of feldspathic granite with minor amounts of basalt and micaceous schist, which ranged in size from 3–20 cm long. Stratum 2 was lightly micaceous throughout. Artifacts consisted of small, dissolved metal bits and orange Territorial penitentiary brick fragments that were not collected. No carbonates were observed. Stratum 2 was present along the entire length of Trench 1 and in the vault at its east end. At the west end of Trench 1, where it was heavily mixed with cobbles, it appeared to have been churned by alluvial activity. Moving east, it was mixed with construction demolition debris consisting of early concrete aggregate chunks.

7 ⇓ Trench and Vault Descriptions

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the south side of Water Street and extended from Sandoval Street to the west edge of 202 Galisteo Street, currently the location of the Collected Works bookstore (Figs. 7.1 and 7.2). Trench 1 measured 43.3 m long, 0.45 m wide, and was excavated to depths ranging from 50.0 to 73.0 cm bgs. The westernmost 20 m of Trench 1 on Water Street was previously excavated by High 5 Networks in November 2019. The 2019 project was monitored by OAS as an amendment to NMCRIS 143772, the Santa Fe CableCom Downtown project.

Disturbances: The greatest disruption to sediments on Water Street owed to modern utilities crossing the driveway to Otra Vez at the rear of Collected Works at 202 Galisteo. There, a storm drain and power line bisected the trench, disturbing all fill to the bottom. At the east edge of the storm drain, a large, flat, red plastic disk about 60.0 cm wide was lodged into the fill at 35.0 cm bgs. It was not clear if the disk was related to utility installation in this area or was simply discarded. Just west of the storm drain, an abandoned, 2 inch, PVC power line crossed the trench at 55 cm bgs. In the driveway to the First Northern Plaza building, a waterline trench bisected Trench 1 from the asphalt down to 73 cm bgs (see Profile 2).

Stratigraphy: Trench 1 sediments consisted entirely of two layers: Strata 1 and 2. These were present along the entire length of the trench except where existing utilities were present. Stratum 1, the asphalt base course, was directly below the asphalt and generally accounted for 10.0–15.0 cm of fill below the pavement. Stratum 2 was consistently the lowest layer, extending from about 32.0–73.0 cm bgs. Among the four profiles taken in Trench 1, there was little variation from this pattern. Profiles 1, 2, and 3 are the most representative (Figs. 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5). These three profiles represented the westernmost 32.0 m of the newly excavated trench along Alpine Sports and the driveway to First Northern Plaza, up to the storm grate. Across the First Northern Plaza driveway, chunks of concrete with large cobble aggregate materials were mixed in Stratum 2 down to 60.0 cm bgs. The use of large cobbles for concrete aggregate suggests an early mix, possibly indicating it was associated with the demolition of the later of the two jails on Water Street. The aggregate could also represent buried elements of the burned Herlow house or Gray's Opera House. A few bits of completely oxidized metal were found in the same area. Profile 3 recorded the location of an existing water line trench that had been cut through Strata 1 and 2, indicating that the trench postdates both layers and may represent a fairly recent line.

At the west edge of the back driveway to Otra Vez and Collected Works, the installation of the storm grate disrupted all trench fill down to the base. As mentioned above, one of the more peculiar items in this area was a large red plastic disk that was wedged solidly against the east edge of the storm grate, requiring considerable effort to remove. Its purpose could not be ascertained relative to the storm grate, so it may have simply been discarded by the sewer installation crew. In the portion of the trench from this plastic cap east to the vault, the base was entirely lined with red-tinted concrete at 50 cm bgs. This area was recorded in Profile 4, where Stratum 1 extended from 18.0–28.0 cm bgs and was underlain by a redeposited layer of Stratum 2 from 28.0–50.0 cm bgs above the red concrete (Figs. 7.6 and 7.7). The red concrete cap rose slightly from 50.0–42.0 cm bgs east of Profile 4, a depth that remained constant to the east end of Trench 1. The new fiber optic conduit was placed on top of the red concrete from its west end to the vault. The red concrete was also present on the north face of the vault, which will be discussed below.

While concrete-capped power lines have been encountered by OAS monitoring crews elsewhere in downtown Santa Fe, they are typically gray in

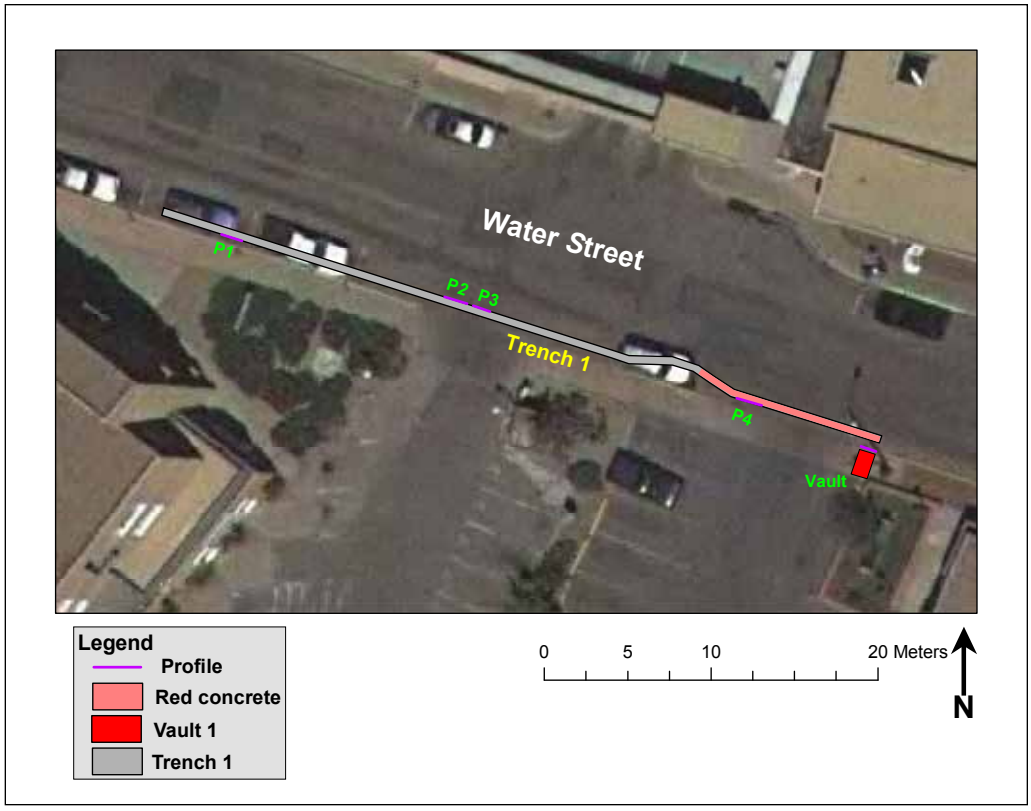

Figure 7.1. GIS map of project area.

Figure 7.2. Trench 1 overview, view east.

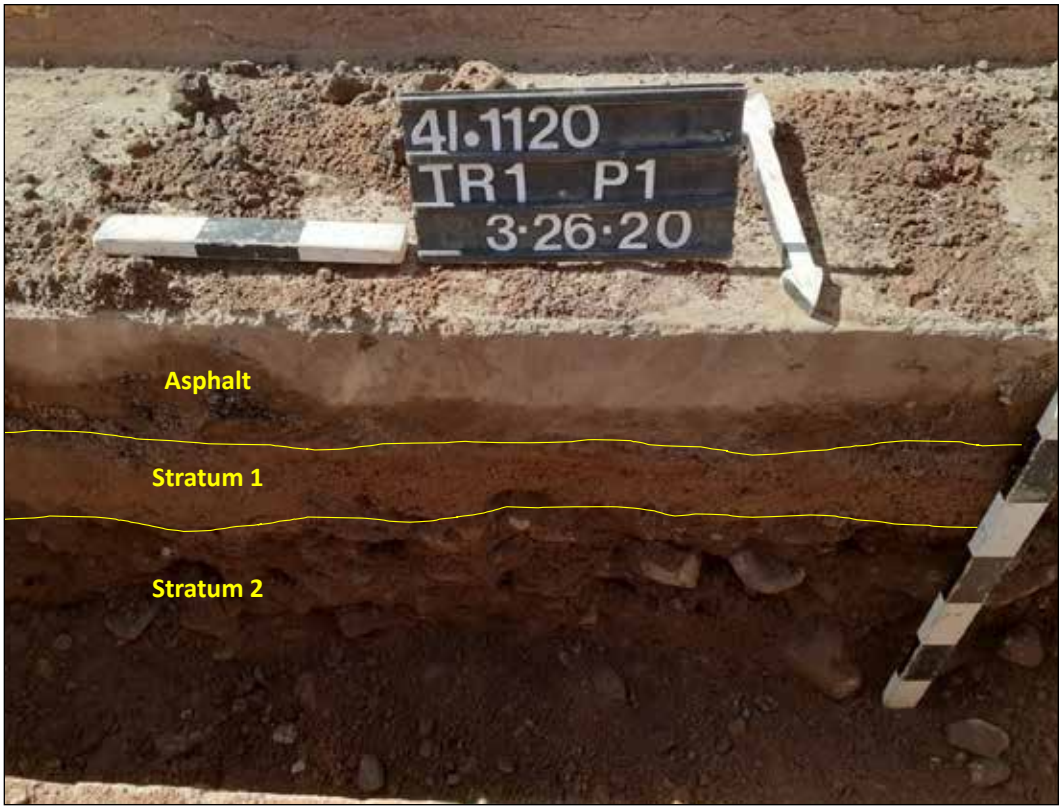

Figure 7.3. Trench 1, Profile 1, view south.

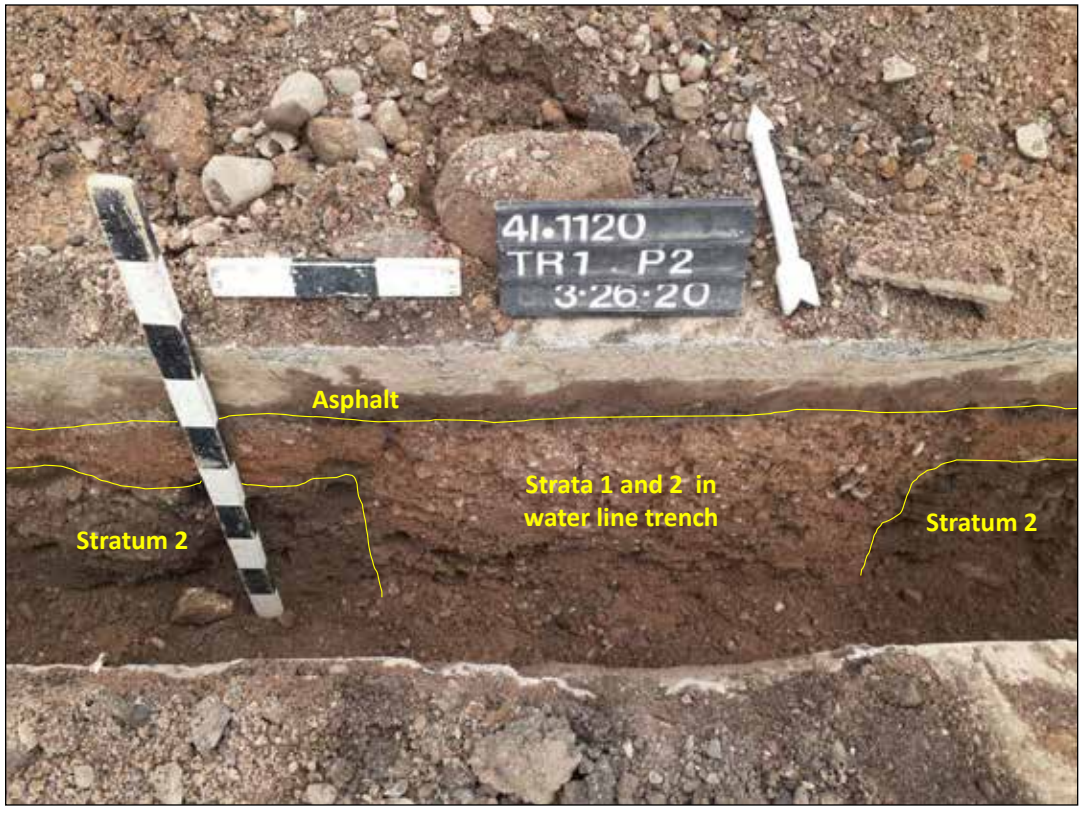

Figure 7.4. Trench 1, Profile 2, view north.

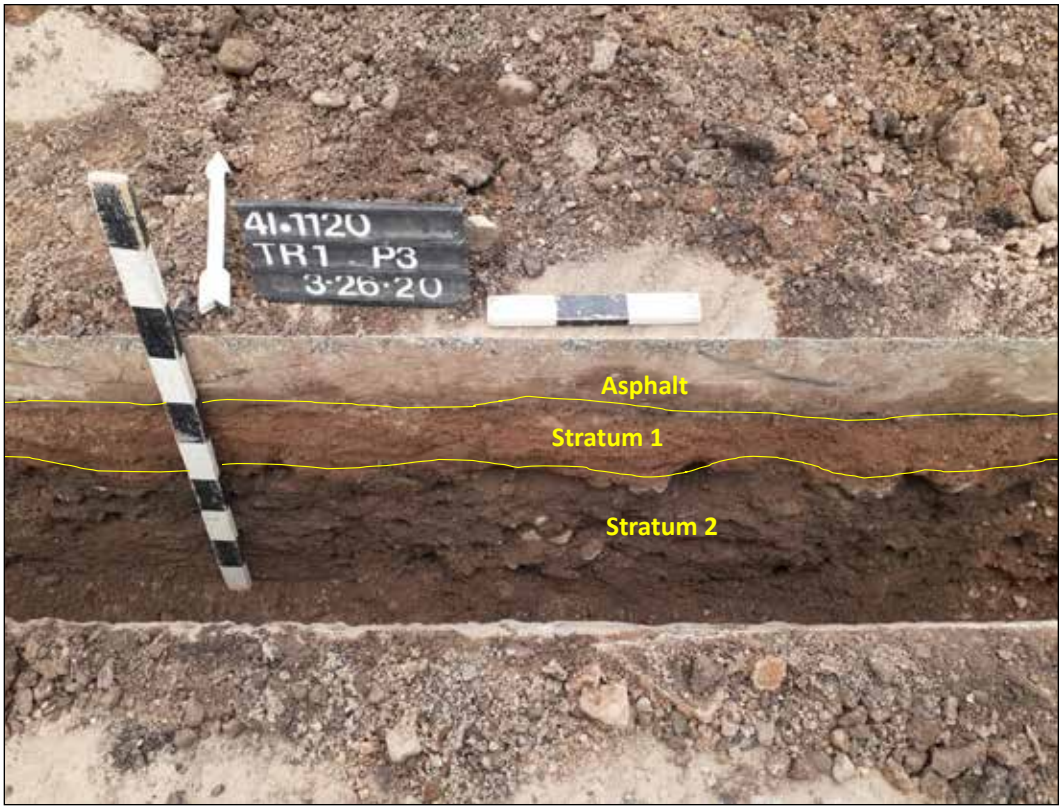

Figure 7.5. Trench 1, Profile 3, view north.

Figure 7.6. Trench 1, Profile 4 location shot, view west.

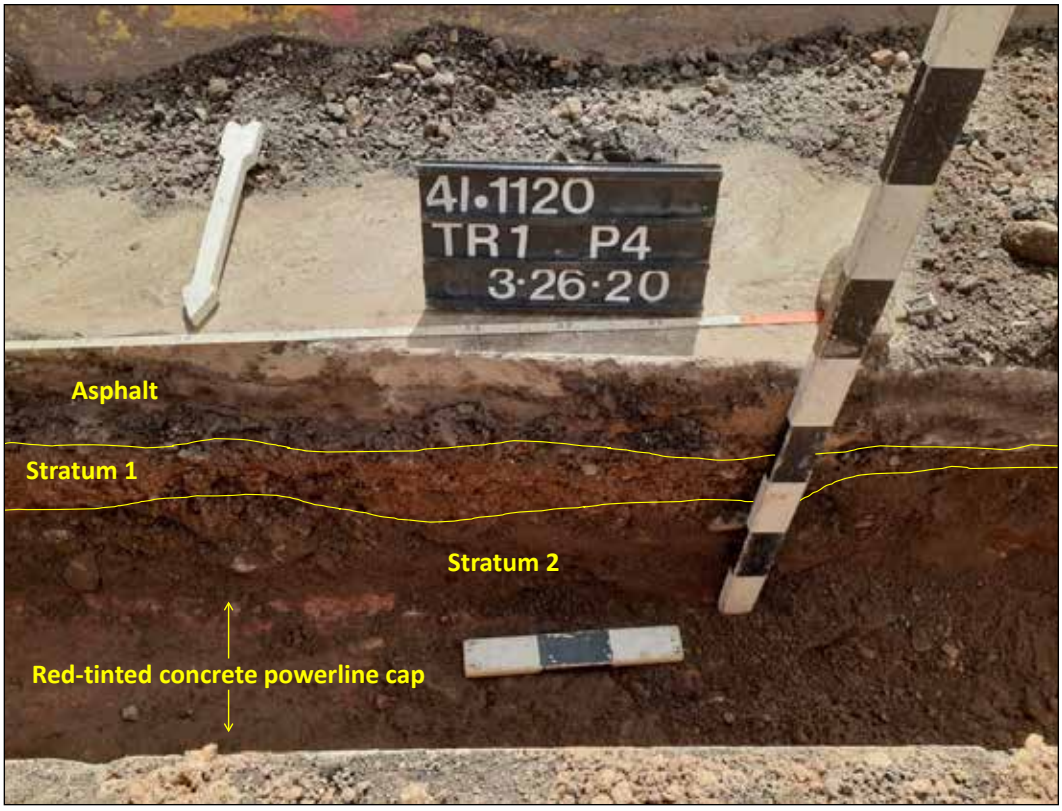

Figure 7.7. Trench 1, Profile 4, view south.

color. The red tint of the Water Street cap suggests that it was originally mixed for visible construction on Water Street, possibly for sidewalks. This may be partially corroborated by a nearly identical pebble aggregate in the sidewalks on the south side of Water Street today, all of which are tinted and have a mid-twentieth century appearance. Possibly, the red concrete was produced in excess for sidewalks during power line installation and put to use as a utility cap. Another possibility is that the color was employed to denote the cap as a power line seal. The red color of the cap is much more saturated than that of the sidewalks and would not be appropriate for public walkways. A final possibility is that the deep red color was unintentional, making it unusable for sidewalks and useful only as a utility cap.

The red cap had been backfilled with an almost pure mix of Stratum 2, which was virtually devoid of any other layer. This indicated that the upper extent of Stratum 2 rose about 30.0 cm higher than its current top boundary for a total possible thickness of over 70.0 cm. This was confirmed in the vault.

Vault

The single vault excavated for this project was located at the west edge of a small landscaped island in the parking lot of 202 Galisteo Street in the sidewalk on the south side of Water Street (Fig. 7.8). The vault was oriented north–south, measured 2.0 by 1.0 m, and was excavated to 1.10 m bgs.

Disturbances: Four primary disturbances were present in the vault. The red concrete cap described above accounted for most of the north face profile. On the west side, an existing power line conduit extended across the entire vault at 60.0 cm bgs. On the east side, a light pole embedded in a thick concrete footing disrupted sediments down to about 55.0 cm bgs. A 1 inch, steel, water service line ran across the south side at 60.0 cm bgs.

Stratigraphy: Sidewalk concrete accounted for the upper 12.0 cm of the vault, except at the curb side where it extended from 0.0–25.0 cm bgs. Below the concrete was a thin layer of pebbly base course that strongly resembled the aggregate used for the red concrete (25.0–36.0 cm bgs) (Fig. 7.9). The

Figure 7.8. Vault location shot, view north.

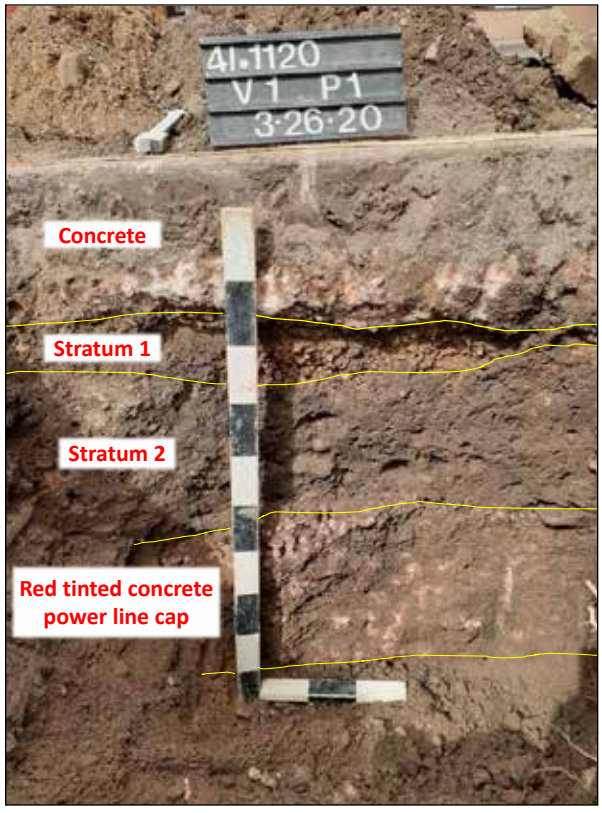

Figure 7.9. Vault, profile, view north.

pebbles were underlain by a redeposited layer of Stratum 2 from 36.0–60.0 cm bgs that was situated above the red concrete cap. Stratum 2 in the vault contained asphalt, red concrete chunks, and several large cobbles. The red concrete extended from 60.0–104.0 cm bgs for a total thickness of 44.0 cm. The upper extent of the red concrete in the vault differed from that in the trench. In the vault, the upper 10.0 cm of the red concrete was heavily mixed with round pebbles about 1 inch long and was significantly degraded, whereas in the trench, it was quite solid. However, the lower 34.0 cm of the concrete cap was quite solid in the vault.

As mentioned above, existing utilities had disrupted the south, east, and west faces of the vault, resulting in a thick layer of redeposited Stratum 2. The lowest 40.0 cm or so of Stratum 2 on the east face of the vault appeared to be the least disturbed portion of the vault.

Discussion

Though Stratum 2 may derive from late nineteenth and early twentieth century activity on Water Street, there were no artifacts in the fill to confirm this. This layer clearly represents a thick, well-developed anthrosol that has been razed or redeposited during more recent construction activity. The most prominent of these recent disturbances was the red concrete power line cap. Other disruptions to Water Street stratigraphy probably occurred during widening of the street on its north side during the De Vargas Urban Renewal project. Water Street was also subject to numerous earlier historic disturbances, most of which concerned the various iterations of the county jail, Gray's Opera House, and T. A. Herlow's house.

The jail on Water Street opened in 1880 (Pace et al. 1990:7). The first historic map to show the Rio Chiquito Street (Water Street) is the 1883 Sanborn. The jail complex consisted of adobe buildings fronting Water Street that housed county offices from at least 1883 to 1886, and a "police court" in 1890. By 1902, the eastern portion of the police court had been transformed into a wagon shed. Throughout these years, the jail consisted of two structures: a concrete building that was adjacent to the police court, and an adobe building that was oriented north-south at the east edge of the property. (Fig. 7.10).

In the spring of 1904, a catastrophic fire that began in Gray's Opera House destroyed that structure and the home of T. A. Herlow to the southwest (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, March 18, 1904). Apparently, the fire was caused by a stove located near the stage of Gray's Opera House that had been fueled with coal oil. The jail suffered comparatively little damage but was scorched enough on the west side to cause the windows to smolder. The local newspaper described the fire in detail on the front page the following morning:

> "The fire company responded as promptly as the lack of teams would permit. When the firemen arrived upon the scene the flames were licking against the western wall of the county jail and several of the window frames were smoldering. Sheriff H. C. Kinsell, the jailer and the six prisoners aided materially in preventing the fire from gaining headway in the jail. They used a small hose and checked the flames. The wind veered shortly afterwards, thus taking the jail out of danger but spreading the fire to the one and half story brick and adobe dwelling occupied by T. A. Herlow and family. The hard work of the firemen could not save the building, but all the furniture was taken out and carried to the back yard. The firemen worked like Trojans to prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining three story brick and adobe residence property of John Shaw of Roswell."

Just ten days later, the Territorial Grand Jury visited the jail to finalize a number of pending legal cases. Though the effects of the recent fire were not specifically noted in their report, the jury apparently found other conditions in the jail to be wanting and listed these in a letter that was published on the front page of *The New Mexican*:

> "The jury desires to report further that we have examined the county Offices, and find that the records are nicely and neatly kept, but that the safe in the probate clerk's office in which the record are kept, is not sufficiently large and in consequence the records are getting spoiled; we also examined the county jail and find three demented persons are therein confined and that they

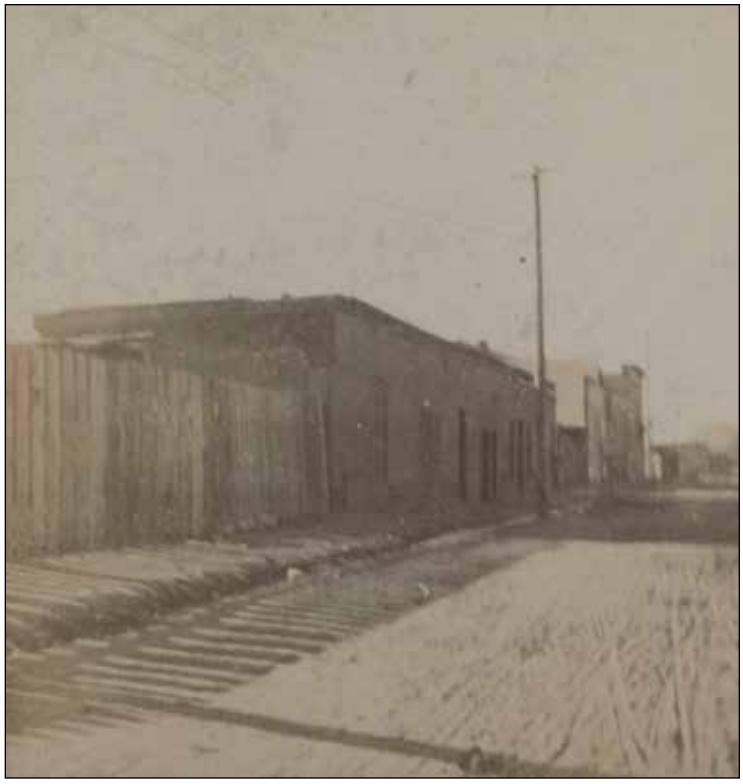

Figure 7.10. Water Street jail, circa 1895. Courtesy Palace of the Governors Photo Archives, Neg. No. 163219.

> should be in the asylum. The prisoners say that they have good and sufficient food, but the mattresses are on the floor, and are not as clean as they should be. The present building used as county jail is not well secured to keep desperate criminals should it be necessary to place one or more there, therefore we recommend the erection of a new county jail" (March 28, 1904).

Construction of the new jail was underway in the summer of 1906 and described as nearly completed at the end of the year when it was inspected by Chairman Arthur Seligman of the Board of County Commissioners and architect Isaac Rapp, who declared himself "well pleased" with the results (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 23, 1906). Construction of the new jail involved razing of all the adobe structures fronting Water Street along with the old concrete prison. The new jail was completed by February the following year, when its design and appearance were lauded in the local newspaper:

> "…1906 witnessed the erection of the new county jail. This building is very unique in its architecture. The cell house proper is built of reinforced concrete after the style of the old castles in Europe. It is surrounded with turrets and parapets. Adjoining the cell house is the sheriff's quarters which are of brick, and designed after the style of a modern cottage." (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Feb. 9, 1907)

Both of these structures were set about 40 feet south of Water Street, if the Sanborn map scale is applied.

The simple footprint of the new jail and sheriff's house as shown on the 1908 Sanborn map pales in comparison to the ebullient description of the new structures in the 1907 newspaper article. Separate funding was obtained from the State of New Mexico to enclose the complex with a 10 ft high, 3 ft thick brick wall and stables, all of which were constructed with inmate labor (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Jan. 30, 1907). The 1907 jail complex was unaltered until 1938, when the upcoming sale of the property was advertised (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, June 18, 1938). Apparently, the jail was dismantled just months after the sale. Part of the project involved re-purposing the jail doors for storm drain coverings for

a line that was being installed at the west end of Water Street. The sturdy jail doors were expected to protect the drain from the heavy water flow that regularly impacted this street during summer rains (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Oct. 1, 1938). About two years before the old jail was torn down, plans to relocate it were well underway, signaling the end of a roughly 80 year history of its location in downtown Santa Fe (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, April 4, 1936).

The adobe structures that comprised the old jail from at least 1883–1906 are interesting to consider relative to today's Water Street alignment and Trench 1. According to the Sanborn maps, the walls of the old adobe jail rose directly from the south edge of Water Street. This suggests that any existing foundations or demolition debris associated with these structures is currently beneath private property south of the sidewalk. This assumes that the historic south edge of Water Street once paralleled the current south edge of the sidewalk, which may not be the case. This can be partially corroborated by the 1967 map of the De Vargas Urban Renewal project, which shows that Water Street would be widened on its north side, leaving the south side intact. Additional corroboration could also be indicated by the near absence of construction demolition debris in Trench 1, suggesting that all project excavations fell within both the historic and modern roadways. Possibly, any remaining jail demolition debris was removed when the power line and associated red concrete cap were installed, presumably in the late twentieth or early twenty-first century.

Another notable absence in Trench 1 concerns evidence of the 1904 fire. Since Gray's Opera House stood adjacent to the south side of Water Street, it seems likely that burned debris would have been encountered in Trench 1. However, though Stratum 2 was clearly a cultural layer, it was remarkably clear of charcoal, ash, artifacts, and debris, other than a few chunks of early concrete aggregate near the driveway to First Northern Plaza. As with adobe demolition debris, burned remnants of the opera house may reside beneath private structures and parking lots. Though Gray's Opera House was fairly short lived, operating from 1890–1904, it was the venue for a wide variety of events, in addition to the dog and pony show mentioned earlier (see Fig. 4.9). The converted livery stable that became Gray's Opera House began advertising in early 1890 for an impressive variety and almost constant flow of entertainment that included the Cleveland-Haverly Mammoth Consolidated Minstrels, the Hyers Sisters performance of *Out of Bondage*, Signor Bosco's magical act, and three travel lectures by Professor G. Whorton James, to name only a few of the many events that occurred there (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican*, Jan. 30, 1890; March 10, 1890; March 20, 1890, and March 28, 1890, respectively). It was also the scene of many local events such as school commencement exercises, a militia ball, and a fireman's Thanksgiving ball (*Santa Fe Daily New Mexican*, May 23, 1903, July 6, 1894, and Nov. 29, 1899, respectively).

The ruins of Gray's Opera House and the Herlow house were not removed until 1931 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 14, 1931). *The New Mexican* referred to the ruins as an "ancient skeleton" that once housed a dance hall and "skating ring" (*sic*). According to the article, the land on which the opera house stood was purchased from Herlow by J. S. Candelario about 1900—though possibly, this purchase occurred after the fire in 1904 since Herlow was living in the house until it burned down. The 1931 article also states that the opera house ruins were located between the jail and White Swan laundry, which was located west of the jail.

Other significant demolition events on the south side of Water Street include the destruction of Candelario's Cottage housing complex, which was torn down by 1967 and replaced with a parking lot that remains mostly unaltered today. The Candelario Camp, as it was referred to in newspaper accounts, was opened on June 5, 1934, by John Candelario, Sr., who began the business with ten cabins that eventually increased to 35 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, June 13, 1939). The small adobe cabins were rented to tourists and featured hot and cold running water. The camp passed to Candelario's son following his father's death in 1937. Both father and son managed the famous curio shop on San Francisco Street until Candelario Jr., joined the Navy in World War II (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 12, 1944 and April 4, 1946). An interesting side note about John Candelario concerns his expertise as a photographer, which was recognized by the Royal Photographic Society of London and many others after the war (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, May 22, 1946). The tourist cottages were demolished by 1967 according to the aerial photograph of that year. As with earlier demolition episodes, no evidence of the razing of the cabins was visible in Stratum 2.

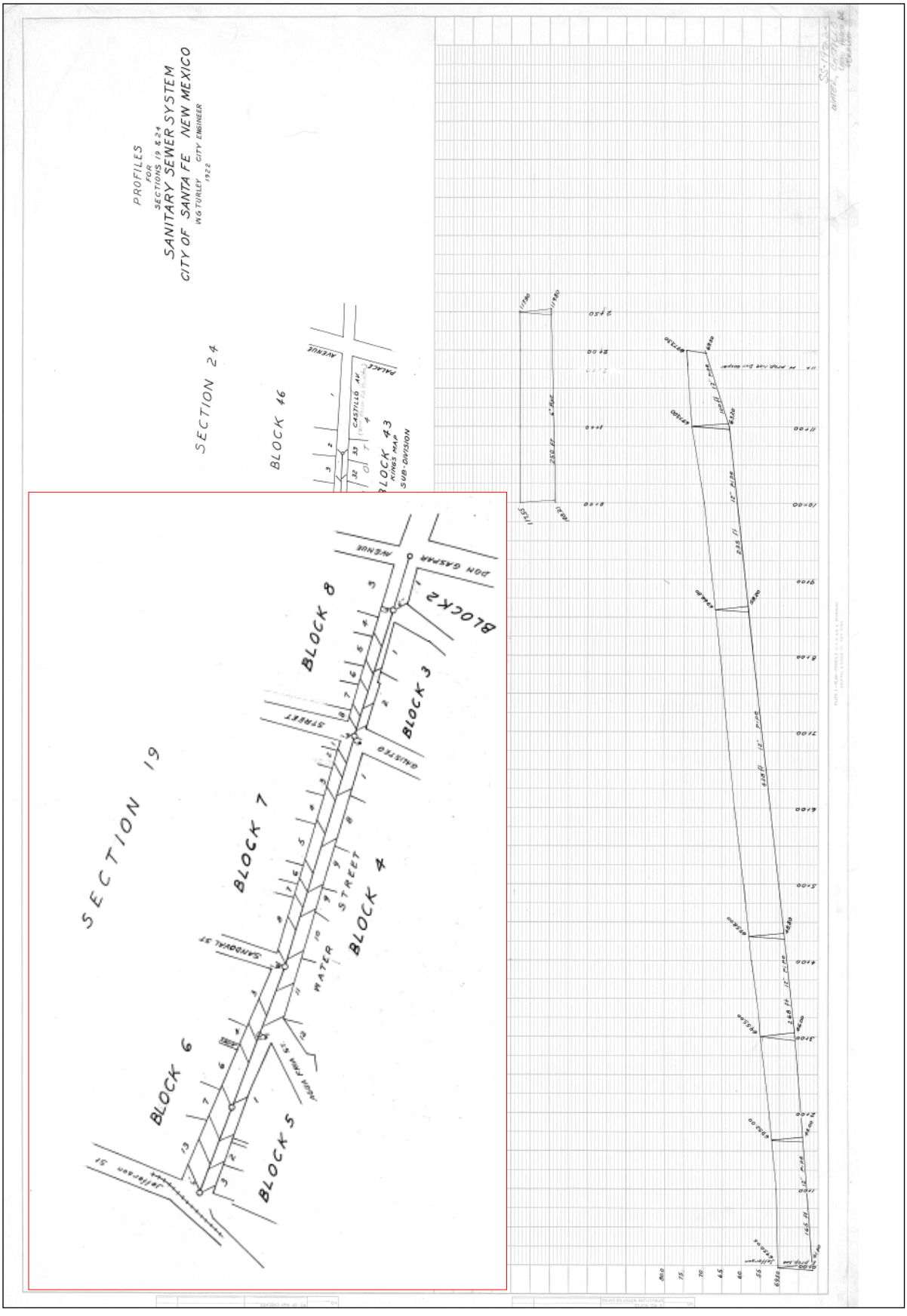

Figure 7.11. 1922 sewer plans for Water Street.

A final note on disturbances on Water Street concerns the almost constant problems with early sewer lines in this part of town, which undoubtedly had a significant effect on stratigraphy over the years. Though Water Street was by no means the only city road with sewer issues in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it appears to have been serious enough to warrant repeated reporting in *The Santa Fe New Mexican* over a span of years in the early 1900s. Beginning in 1898, the sewer system on this street was variously described as an "open sewer running down the street" to a "hotbed of contagion" that could result in a smallpox epidemic (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 1, 10, 12, 22, 23, and 25, 1898 and Nov. 20, 1900 and others). Work at the east end of Water Street had begun by spring of the following year, but the open drain at the west end had still not been addressed by late 1902, with complaints published multiple times a month for years (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, April 11 and June 17, 1899, Nov. 6, 1900 and others). The years-long complaints were finally heeded in 1903 and a new sewer system was installed (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Jan. 7, 1903). However, a breakage in the sewer line near Guadalupe Street was reported just months after its completion (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Sept. 28, 1903).

Though the problems on Water Street may have been at least partially resolved by 1908, the outlet of the sewer into the Santa Fe River continued to be the focus of irate residents, suggesting that the problem was simply directed downslope (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, June 24, 1908). The Water Street sewer continued to make news literally every year up until 1912, when the road was described as "a stream of dirty water running down the road" (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 21, 1912). A city-wide "reconstruction and enlargement" of the sanitary sewer system was finally implemented and extensively publicized in 1919 (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, July 19 and Aug. 12, 1919). Two lines were to be installed: one for sewage and one for storm water. Once these lines were in place, the roads were to receive "permanent pavements." But two years later, an editorial in the newspaper stated that Santa Fe had "sort of dropped the whole matter of street paving on the broad general ground that she is too poor to pave" (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 16, 1921). Water Street driving was described as "Fierce, rotten. Spring-breaking, bone-cracking, teeth-jarring, tire-busting, black-and-blue travelling" (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 16, 1921).

It is not clear if the 1919 sewer plans had been implemented or just delayed. By 1922, news of the upcoming installation of a 12 inch line on Water Street was announced, suggesting the 1919 line had been postponed (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Aug. 17, 1922) (Fig. 7.11). Very possibly, the sheer scale of installing both storm and sewer lines in the entire town required multiple years of work between at least 1919 and 1922.

In either case, problems continued on Water Street even after the circa-1922 line was installed. Apparently, the sewage flow "went on a tear" in December 1922, prompting Walter Turley, the city engineer at the time, to state that crews were having trouble locating the source of the problem (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Dec. 18, 1922). The same article wryly described additional problems with the sewer line on Palace Street, referring to the regular overflows of that line as being more reliable than Old Faithful. References to sewage problems virtually disappear after 1922, possibly indicating that the decades-old issue had finally been solved.

Other historic disturbances on Water Street occurred simultaneously with the sewer line installation. Water Street, along with other city routes, was slated for "permanent paving" after the sewer lines were in place (*The Santa Fe New Mexican*, Nov. 21, 1919).

Water service may have been one of the last utilities to be installed on this road, at least among the earliest group of utilities. Not until 1930 do the Sanborn maps depict water pipes on Water Street, where they are shown as 6 inch lines stubbed out from Galisteo Street, which itself had water service by 1890.

In summary, the disturbances on Water Street may rival that of many downtown streets, even if that disturbance is manifested only as repeated flows down a dirt road prior to the digging that accompanied new utility installation. While there was a clear presence of an anthrosol in the trench and vault excavated for this project, it has likely seen multiple redeposition episodes that began at least in the late nineteenth century.

8 ⇓ Summary and Conclusions

The trench excavations on Water Street completed for this project did not encounter any sites. Artifacts consisted only of several small, dissolved metal fragments that were not collected. Only one cultural layer, Stratum 2, was observed. This anthrosol was intact except in areas where modern utilities bisected the trench. Above the red concrete powerline cap, Stratum 2 was redeposited. The absence of intact structural features related to nineteenth and twentieth century buildings on the south side of Water Street may owe to the widening of this road in 1978. This does not necessarily indicate that such features do not exist. Intact foundations related to the jails, the T. A. Herlow house, Gray's Opera House, and Candelario's Cottage Camp may lie south of present day Water Street beneath the large parking lot between the First Northern Plaza and the Collected Works Bookstore. Future excavations on the south side of Water Street may encounter such features, particularly in areas further offset from the modern street alignment.

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