United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District
   Other names/site number: Burnt Corn Pueblo/LA 359 (LA 8748, LA 9144), Pueblo Escondido/LA 358, LA 134186-134195, LA 145872)
   Name of related multiple property listing: Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 
   City or town: Cerrillos
   State: NM
   County: Santa Fe
   Zip Code: 87010
   Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
   ___ national X statewide X local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   X A __ B __ C __ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: ____________________________ Date ____________

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: ____________________________ Date ____________

Title: ____________________________ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) ______________

Signature of the Keeper __________________ Date of Action ____________

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)
Private:  
Public – Local  
Public – State  
Public – Federal  x

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)
Building(s)  
District  x  
Site  
Structure  
Object  

Santa Fe County, NM
County and State
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling, single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field
RELIGION: ceremonial sites

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE: unoccupied land
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Other: Late-Coalition Pueblo Site

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Adobe

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District comprises a large masonry-and-adobe pueblo (Burnt Corn Pueblo/LA 359) and 12 smaller residential, agricultural, ceremonial, and resource-procurement and processing sites that are excellent examples of associated property types “residential site,” “agricultural site,” and “ethnographic landscape” as identified in the “Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico” Multiple Property Documentation Form (Stewart 2013). The archaeological district is in the western Galisteo Basin of the northern Rio Grande region at 2,138 m (7,013 ft) elevation on a ridgeline about 2 km (1.2 mi) north of Galisteo Creek in Santa Fe County. The defensively located, late Coalition-period settlement of Burnt Corn Pueblo/LA 359 was briefly occupied during an era of substantial migration and potential conflict (A.D. 1270-1310), after which it was destroyed by fire in what may have been a deliberate act (Snead and Allen 2011:145). The pueblo consists of nine discrete structures in a roughly linear north-south distribution along a high ridge line, with an additional westward extension that follows a secondary ridge (Figures 1 and 3, Maps 2-3, Photos 2-5). Overall, the pueblo complex resembles in plan a westward-curving ‘fishhook’ with a southward-pointing shaft about 300 m (984 ft) long with more than 200 masonry-and-adobe rooms (Figure 3) (Snead 2006b). Associated features at the settlement include several dozen grinding slacks on large boulders and exposed bedrock; a masonry shrine; three boulders with cupules (ground indentations); and ceramic-and-lithic artifact scatters (Photos 6-8) (Greene and Leckman 2011:79; Munson and Head 2011:94). The surrounding archaeological district contains a contemporaneous Coalition-period habitation site (Pueblo Escondido/LA 358) (Photo 9); smaller habitation sites (Photo 10); agricultural sites, such as check dams, rock alignments, and fieldhouses (Photo 12); ceramic-and-lithic artifact
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District
Name of Property
Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

scatters; petroglyphs (Photo 11); and other possible shrine features (Snead 2001). Despite evidence of past looting, recent excavations reveal extensive, well-preserved cultural deposits to a depth of at least 2 m (6.6 ft) where two-story architecture was located. Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District is estimated to be 75-percent intact (Head 2008; Snead 2006b).

Narrative Description

Burnt Corn Pueblo (LA 359) is a large ancestral Puebloan settlement located on top of a narrow, north-south trending ridgeline, with the surrounding archaeological district spread across terrain that is periodically interspersed with volcanic dikes and outcrops (Figure 1, Photos 1-2). The area’s geology is characterized by Oligocene-era Espinaso volcanics beneath Quaternary pediment gravels associated with the Ancha Formation (Disbrow and Stoll 1957; Kelley 1980). A piñon-juniper woodland covers the area, (Figure 1, Photos 1-2) (Snead 2008:39). Water is scarce in the immediate area, although a catchment in the arroyo west/northwest of roomblock 8 provided a pocket of moisture for the pueblo’s inhabitants (Figure 2) (Snead 2006b). Well-drained, upland soils typify much of the area, providing a variety of opportunities for dryland farming (Folks 1975). Although evidence for formal field systems is limited, probable seasonal farmsteads, field houses, agricultural fields, petroglyphs, shrines, and other features that appear to be contemporaneous are visible across the landscape beyond the archaeological district (Greene and Leckman 2001:79; Snead 2008:56; Snead and Allen 2011:145). The archaeological district was in a prime location for defense, farming, travel, and resource collection, given its panoramic view and proximity to nearby arroyos and mineral deposits.

The pueblo, located on an elevated ridge-top with a broad view to the south, was well defended (Snead 2010). Prominent topographic features in the vicinity include a rhyolite outcropping about 300 m (984 ft) east, and larger volcanic hills that include Petroglyph Hill/LA 148959 and dominate the eastern horizon (Figure 1, Photo 1). Petroglyph Hill, contains a significant concentration of petroglyphs and is included in the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act and is listed in the National Register under the Greater Galisteo Basin MPDF. Most of the petroglyphs on the hills date to the Coalition period (A.D. 1200-1325) the Burnt Corn occupation and were likely made by the site’s inhabitants (Munson and Head 2011:96; Munson 2005a, 2005b; Snead 2008). Contemporary settlements existed within the district, including Pueblo Escondido (LA 358), and farther from the archaeological district to include pueblos San Marcos to the northwest and San Lázaro to the southwest (Snead 2008; Greene and Leckman 2011:79).

Burnt Corn Pueblo comprises nine discrete structures located between 6 and 20 m (20 and 66 ft) apart (Figure 3, Photos 2-5). Eight of these are single-story roomblocks of masonry-and-adobe construction. The roomblocks range from 10 to 18 m (33 to 59 ft) wide and at least 22 to 52 m (72 to 171 ft) long and contain an estimated 6-to-22 rooms each (Head 2008; Snead 2011). The ninth structure is an adobe-and-masonry ‘plaza pueblo’ that consists of a series of roomblocks
that enclose a plaza. Together, the roomblocks measure 67 by 32 m (220 by 105 ft). Snead's 2000 and 2005-2006 excavations at the site, conducted under the Tano Origins Project, found multiple stories in at least part of the plaza pueblo, with parts of the structure built using different materials such as adobe and fine-coursed masonry (Smith 2005; Snead 2006b, 2008; Snead and Allen 2011). A kiva existed in the plaza, but it is not visible due to the depth of eroded adobe. No other kivas have been identified at the site (Head 2008; Snead 2006b).

Past excavations at Burnt Corn Pueblo determined room assemblages to be sparse (Snead 2006b). Room 6A, which was completely excavated, contained sealed vents and/or hearth and had virtually no artifacts in association with the prepared adobe floor (Figure 3). The faunal assemblage from this location was also sparse. Other excavation units exposed smaller floor areas with similarly sparse cultural material. Macrobotanical evidence was substantial from all structures except Structure 2. Numerous groundstone artifacts were found in room fill, suggesting their original association with rooftop work areas (Smith 2005; Snead 2006b).

Artifact scatters have been identified throughout the archaeological district, including Galisteo and Santa Fe Black-on-white types, and a low frequency of White Mountain Redware, particularly St. Johns Black-on-red, found both on the surface and in excavation units (Barkwill, Love, and Cohen 2011; Smith 2005; Snead 2006a). Sites with early Classic-period ceramics, including Agua Fria Glaze-on-red and Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow, date between A.D. 1350 and 1425 and are scattered across the district, indicating some later use of the area. Ceramic analysis showed Galisteo Black-on-white to be the predominant black-on-white type at the site, followed by Santa Fe Black-on-white and a low frequency of Wiyo Black-on-white, which is mostly found north of the Santa Fe River. Utility wear, especially Smeared Indented Corrugated, was the predominant ceramic type overall (Barkwill, Love, and Cohen 2011:26). Lithic artifacts and flakes were predominantly chert, with a low frequency of petrified wood and obsidian. Some turquoise chips were also noted, likely from the nearby Cerrillos Hills (Snead 2006b).

At least three masonry shrines have been identified within the archaeological district in association with the pueblo (Photos 6-8). A distinct shrine that Snead (2006b) refers to as a 'community shrine' (a shrine oriented toward the larger community) is 300 m (984 ft) north of the plaza pueblo and consists of a roughly circular structure of piled stones measuring 12 m (39.4 ft) across with an opening to the east (Snead 2008).

Isolated boulders with cupules were documented in three locations below the ridgeline southwest of the plaza pueblo and immediately west of Roomblock 8 (Photo 7) (Snead 2006b). Bedrock outcroppings of andesite contain numerous ground basins or 'grinding slicks' used for practical and potentially ritual purposes (Greene and Leckman 2011; Snead 2008). Two grinding slick concentrations of 25 total grinding slicks are located primarily on the slopes surrounding the site (Figure 2, Photo 8). (Greene and Leckman 2011:79; Kelley and O'Meara 2011; Munson 2005a, 2005b; Munson and Head 2011:94; Snead 2008:97).
Pueblo Escondido/LA 358 is a small, roughly contemporaneous, late Coalition-period site located within the archaeological district on a low terrace (Figure 2a). The habitation site consists of a small, one-story C-shaped masonry-and-adobe roomblock surrounding a small plaza area and enclosed on the east by a cliff face. The site dates between A.D. 1300 and 1600 and is located within the distribution of shrine features associated with the larger Burnt Corn Pueblo (Figure 2a) (Head 2008; Snead 2004, 2008).

LA 134186 (CDC 1) (Figures 2a-2b) consists of a six-to-ten-room roomblock with an adjacent earthen mound, a bedrock grinding slick, and an associated ceramic-and-lithic artifact indicating a Coalition period (A.D. 1100-1300) occupation.

LA 134187 (CDC 2) consists of an estimated eight-room roomblock with an associated artifact scatter indicating a Coalition-period occupation.

LA 134188 (CDC 3) is a pre-Columbian petroglyph panel with historic-period additions that date from the 1950s.

LA 134189 (CDC 4) includes two cobble roomblocks with an estimated eight rooms each and an associated artifact scatter indicating Coalition-period occupation.

LA 134190 (CDC 5) is an artifact scatter that includes early Classic-period ceramics (Agua Fria Glaze-on-red and Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow, dated to ca. A.D. 1350-1425), lithic debitage, and groundstone tools.

LA 134191 (CDC 6) is a basalt check dam with no associated artifacts, but previously dated to the Coalition/early Classic period based on similarity to water control devices in the region that date to this period.

LA 134192 (CDC 8) is a ceramic scatter that includes Agua Fria Glaze-on-red and Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow, indicating early Classic period (A.D. 1350-1425).

LA 134193 (CDC 9) is a cobble-and-adobe roomblock with an estimated six rooms and an associated artifact scatter with Coalition-period ceramic sherds.

LA 134194 (CDC 10) is a stone-and-adobe roomblock with an estimated six rooms and a Coalition-period artifact scatter dating to A.D. 1200-1325.

LA 134195 (CDC 7) is a Coalition-period artifact scatter.

The Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District includes small structural sites located in defensive positions on elevated areas and sites located relative to sacred mountains or other landscape features on the visible horizon (Figure 2a) (Greene and Leckman 2011:76).
A small petroglyph panel is situated about 300 m (984 ft) south of Burnt Corn Pueblo (LA 359) and perhaps served a similar function as the shrines described above (Head 2008). There is a ground depression in a bedrock outcrop immediately north of the plaza pueblo that may be analogous to shrines described at the center of Tewa villages (Ortiz 1969). A larger petroglyph panel covers two large boulders that appear to have once been a single boulder that split millennia ago on the east side of the sloping mesa opposite Burnt Corn Pueblo (Photo 11).

A concentration of masonry sites has been identified along the and its tributaries in the immediate vicinity of Burnt Corn Pueblo and Pueblo Escondido (Figure 2a). Ceramic scatters were observed in the vicinity that date to the subsequent Classic period (Head 2008). Sites were not found in other nearby tributaries beyond the archaeological district boundaries (Greene and Leckman 2011: 73). Several multi-room adobe-and-masonry residential sites contain extensive assemblages that include chipped and groundstone tools, diagnostic ceramics, and burnt adobe and corn, described in greater detail below.

Snead and Allen (2011:145) describe the Galisteo Basin landscape and Burnt Corn Pueblo:

The Galisteo Basin in the late 13th century was a competitive environment. Settlers built communities with an eye toward assuring access to farmland while maintaining vigilance against threats. Considerable effort was employed to root local identity into a landscape through the use of shrines and petroglyphs, markers that reflect competitive conditions. At Burnt Corn Pueblo, these efforts were ultimately unsuccessful, and the village was destroyed in an episode of violence. Even in this competitive context, however, considerable effort was expended to establish social ties that were maintained between communities at a large scale. This produced a web of relationships that spanned the Galisteo Basin and beyond. Burned corn cobs and kernels were found across Burnt Corn Pueblo in all structures except the plaza pueblo, suggesting the site's widespread, deliberate destruction by fire (Snead and Allen 2011:145). Recent investigations of the settlement strongly suggest that the pueblo was systematically and thoroughly burned, along with a wealth of corn that had been drying on the roof-tops (Snead 2011). Burned remains are particularly visible where exposed by rodent burrowing activity. Snead (2006b:3) states: “Association of this material [burned corn cobs and kernels] with destruction layers suggests that it had been drying on the roof at the time it was burned. Similarly, no obvious, burned stored corn was found within the rooms, but charred architectural wood was common. Charred architectural wood consisted primarily of secondary beams or latillas. Some scorching of adobe walls has been identified, with burned sherds also present. No primary beams were found during excavation, however, suggesting some post-destruction salvage.”

No reoccupation of the site is evident after the fire, and the area was sparsely used for the remainder of the Classic period (Snead 2001, 2006b, 2008): “After a brief occupation, all nine structures at Burnt Corn Pueblo and at least one of the farmsteads [nearby] were systematically...
burned to the ground under circumstances that suggest intentional action rather than accident or brush fire …” (Snead 2008:142).

**Natural & Cultural Disturbance and Historic Integrity**

Burnt Corn Pueblo was fairly heavily vandalized in the past, particularly from the 1950s through the 1970s, when it was part of a larger, privately owned ranch (Head 2008; Snead 2006b). Archaeologist Bertha Dutton visited the site in 1964, noting that it was “badly potted” (on file with the Laboratory of Anthropology/Archeological Records Management Section). All of the structures in the central portion of the site have been impacted, and recent excavations have indicated that subsurface damage is also present at these locations (Smith 2005; Snead 2006a). The surface is marked by eroded spoil heaps and unfilled pits (Snead 2006b).

Erosion is detrimentally affecting the site, particularly from intense summer thunderstorms, bioturbation, and burrowing rodents. Vegetation cover is intact across the site, however; resulting in relatively stable conditions overall. Potential threats include off-road vehicles, for which tracks have been noted in the area, and increasing numbers of visitors who have defaced nearby petroglyphs and collected and rearranged artifactual materials across the site (Head 2008:35).

Previous excavations have determined the presence of extensive undisturbed cultural deposits at the site, both along the walls of disturbed rooms and in undisturbed architectural areas (Snead and Allen 2011). Intact cultural deposits are present to a depth of at least 2 m (6.6 ft) where two-story architecture is evident, and an estimated 75 percent of the site remains intact (Head 2008; Snead 2006b). Restricted access, fencing, and the rough terrain have helped protect the site from vandalism (Head 2008; Snead 2006a).

Despite erosion and past vandalism, Burnt Corn Pueblo has high level of historic integrity in the areas of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. The archaeological district is surrounded by a mostly undisturbed landscape, which forms its setting. The archaeological district retains its design, materials, and workmanship through the intact original building materials and artifacts that remain on the surface and those preserved beneath the ground (Snead 2006b; Toll and Badner 2008).

** Contributing and Noncontributing Resources**

Burnt Corn Pueblo is counted as one contributing site. Smaller residential and ceremonial sites are counted as 12 contributing sites. There are no noncontributing resources associated with this nomination.
8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- [x] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

- [ ] B. Removed from its original location

- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave

- [ ] D. A cemetery

- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

- [ ] F. A commemorative property

- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Archaeology: prehistoric-aboriginal
Architecture
Ethnic Heritage
Religion
Social History

Period of Significance
ca. A.D. 1200-1425

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
Ancestral Puebloan
Puebloan

Architect/Builder
N/A
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Burnt Corn Pueblo (LA 359) is one of the largest and best preserved, single-component late Coalition-period sites known in the Galisteo Basin of the northern Rio Grande region. This area was settled during a period of sociopolitical change, human migration, and possible regional conflict that preceded the area’s Classic period florescence (Figure 3, Maps 1-2, Photos 1-5). This early residential settlement is surrounded by numerous ceremonial features that include cupuled boulders, petroglyph panels, and grinding slicks largely oriented toward the nearby Petroglyph Hill ceremonial site, as well as smaller residential sites and agricultural fields, check dams, fieldhouses, and artifact scatters (Figures 2a-2b, Photos 6-12) (Munson 2005a, 2005b; Snead 2008). Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District is represented in “Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico” Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) and in the historic contexts: “Ancestral Puebloan Coalescent Farming Communities: Coalition Period (A.D. 1200-1325)” and “Ancestral Puebloan Expansion, Aggregation, and Florescence: Classic Period, A.D. 1325-1550” (Stewart 2013). The archaeological district represents the property types, “residential site,” “agricultural site,” and “ethnographic landscape.” Burnt Corn Pueblo/LA 359, the central feature, is one of the earliest large pre-contact pueblos in the Galisteo Basin (Snead 2008, 2011). Archaeological excavation has indicated intact deposits to a depth of at least 2 m (6.6 ft), indicating the site still maintains high level integrity and the ability to provide important information regarding this critical time period in the upper Southwest (Snead 2011). The rapid abandonment of the pueblo in the early 14th century, its continued disuse, and high level of historic integrity have resulted in excellent potential to provide important information regarding the origins of the Tano people, conflict in the region, and the social dynamics in the years before the Classic period (Snead 2010). Pueblo peoples maintain strong traditional ties to the site and the area, especially Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo (Kelley and O’Meara 2011).

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

Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District contains one of the few large and well-preserved late-Coalition-period pueblos in the Galisteo Basin in the northern Rio Grande Valley. Burnt Corn Pueblo (LA 359) was occupied during a period of early settlement and changing sociopolitical organization during the mid-13th through the early 14th centuries that led up to the establishment of the large, plaza-oriented, Classic-period pueblos of the region (Snead 2001, 2004, 2011). Our understanding of this period and of the dynamics of small-scale social groups remains poor, underlining the importance of achieving a greater understanding of spatial organization and population density in the late 13th century (Snead 2008:40). The settlement’s early establishment in the basin and continued disuse provide insight into population movements and migration following the large depopulation of the Four Corners region at the end of the 13th century. Little is known of the origins of the Galisteo Basin settlements; Snead (2008:142) sees the possibility
that those who established Burnt Corn Pueblo may represent a different culture from that which dominated the later Classic-period communities.

Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion D in the area of archeology because past excavations at Burnt Corn Pueblo, lab analysis, and survey of the surrounding landscape have made it one of the best documented late-Coalition-period sites in the region, with tree-ring dates indicting a tight architectural sequence spanning A.D. 1288 to 1302 (Snead and Thibodeau 2011:17). Additionally, buried adobe-architecture-and-hearth features provide good conditions for remnant archaeomagnetism analyses, which can allow for dating the context of the site's destruction. Carbonized wood can provide additional dendrochronology data (Snead and Allen 2011; Smith 2005). The potential for in situ macrobotanical-and-faunal remains in intact buried deposits at the site and within the archaeological district is high, resulting in the potential for the site to contribute to our understanding of Coalition and early Classic-period Ancestral Puebloan lifeways during a critical time of change in Puebloan history (Snead 2011).

Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because Burnt Corn because the pueblo embodies the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, and method of construction of Coalition-period pueblos in the Galisteo Basin. Burnt Corn, like other pueblos in the basin, comprises a series of adobe roomblocks located on ridges that served as defensive positions. Burnt corn includes eight single-story roomblocks that comprise between 6 and 22 rooms. The ninth roomblock is the plaza roomblock, an open plaza with a kiva framed by multi-story roomblocks. Coalition-period pueblos in the basin constructed with similar plans and methods of construction include: Pueblo Chamisa Locita, La Cienega Pueblo, Manzanares Pueblo, and Upper Arroyo Hondo Pueblo.

Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A in the area of ethnic heritage: Ancestral Puebloan and Puebloan because the archaeological district has the potential to yield important information regarding Ancestral Puebloan heritage and Coalition-period settlement of the Galisteo Basin; changing Coalition period social organization; world view/religion, and ceremonial practices; interactions with contemporaneous Coalition period villages in the area; migration; and possible Coalition period conflict. Research regarding these features has provided and has further potential to provide information regarding Puebloan heritage, world view/religion, and ceremonial practices and beliefs during this important period in the region's early settlement.

Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A in the area of religion because Puebloan groups have indicated that they maintain traditional ties to the Burnt Corn Pueblo area through oral histories, place names, and natural resource collection (Kelley and O'Meara 2011). A concentration of cupuled boulders at Burnt Corn Pueblo was pointed to by a tribal representative from Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo as “a place for making offerings to spiritual beings for the protection of the village” (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-5). The direction of the rising sun holds particular symbolism for Pueblo
peoples, and many shrines and ritual practices are oriented to the east (Harrington 1916; Lippard 2010). Snead (2008:93) notes that during certain times of the year, the sun shines directly over Petroglyph Hill before striking Burnt Corn Pueblo, which may be part of an important ceremonial role. Shrines, petroglyphs, and other ceremonial features are considered sacred to native peoples, who maintain traditional connections with them (Ortiz 1969).

Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A in the area of social history because Burnt Corn Pueblo/LA 359 inhabitants had frequent relations with those living at the nearby smaller, contemporaneous residential site of Pueblo Escondido/LA 358, which is located in the archaeological district. Pueblo Escondido/LA 358 likely served an integral role in the larger settlement (Figure 2a, Photo 9) (Snead 2008). The defensive location and deliberate, widespread burning of Burnt Corn Pueblo suggest conflict was a consideration for ancestral Puebloan settlers. Evidence that Burnt Corn Pueblo was intentionally burned around A.D. 1310 coincides with evidence for contemporaneous burning of other late-Coalition-period sites in the Galisteo Basin, including Manzanares Pueblo/GAL 1104 & 10607, Pueblo Alamo/LA 8, Colina Verde/LA 309, and Pueblo Largo/LA 183. The burning of Burnt Corn Pueblo is important to address questions regarding late-Coalition-period regional conflict, a central theme in Southwest archaeology (Dutton 1980; Lippard 2010:39-40; Snead 2008, 2010, 2011; Steen 1980).

**Questions for Future Research**

Little is known of the origins of the Galisteo Basin settlements. Future research at sites settled during the early years of basin occupation such as Burnt Corn Pueblo and localities within the archaeological district can greatly contribute to our understanding of the chronology and nature of early settlement in the area and the transition to the highly dynamic early Classic period with its many socio-religious changes. Tree-ring dates exist for Burnt Corn Pueblo and can provide additional insight into its chronology (Legare 1995; Robinson 1991; Snead and Thibodeau 2011). Additional investigations at the site will provide important information regarding ancestral Puebloan heritage and social history, population movement and migration, world view/religion, and the Coalition period establishment of settlements in the area, central themes in Southwestern archaeology.

Stratified deposits are present and remain intact, as indicated by excavations undertaken in 2006-2007 (Snead 2011), giving the archaeological district great potential to help refine occupation and ceramic chronologies for the area (Barkwill Love and Cohen 2011: 26; Head 2008; Snead 2011). Future research at the site can address the nature of Coalition period interactions in the Galisteo Basin, including conflict and competition, all central themes in American archaeology.

Tree-ring dates for the site may yield additional insights into its chronological development (Legare 1995; Robinson 1991; Snead and Thibodeau 2011). Stratified deposits are present and remain intact, as indicated by excavations undertaken in 2006 (Snead 2011). The archaeological district therefore has the potential to help refine ceramic and settlement chronologies for the area.
The archaeological district’s early establishment in the basin and lack of later occupation give it particular insight into Coalition period settlement organization and dynamics, population movements and migration following the large depopulation of the Four Corners region at the end of the 13th century, and the changes wrought by the Coalition to early Classic period transition. The site is also particularly well-suited to answer future research questions regarding ancestral Puebloan lifeways during these critical years of change.

**Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties**

Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District meets Criterion Consideration A because it derives its primary significance from archaeological, ethnic, and social history. It is also significant in the area of religion, which has been ethnographically documented, and is consistent with evaluations of numerous prehistoric pueblo sites in the Galisteo Basin and in northern New Mexico. Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District is well defined and its prehistoric activities documented so that the prehistoric associations are clearly connected to the physical resources.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information**

See *Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, on file at the New Mexico, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

**Previous Research**

H. P. Mera first visited the site in the 1930s, noting its layout, which is consistent with current field data (Mera 1935; Snead 2006b). Mera identified eleven features at the site, nine of which are currently recognizable, and selected Burnt Corn Pueblo as the type site for Galisteo Black-on-white ceramics (Mera 1935; Snead 2006b). Mera designated the site LA (Laboratory of Anthropology) 359.

In the 1960s, the site was revisited by Bertha Dutton as part of her Galisteo Project in the basin (Dutton 1964). It was at this time that the site was mistakenly assigned additional (LA) site number LA 9144 (Dutton 1964, 1980; Head 2008). Tree-ring samples were obtained for the project, catalogued under LA 9144 (Dutton 1980; Robinson et al. 1972:25). In 1970, John P. Wilson and Stewart Peckham visited the site, assigning the number LA 8748. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), partial site owners, undertook preliminary documentation of the site in 1996. A mapping project was completed in 1999 by an Elderhostel Group based at the College of Santa Fe and led by Jay Peck (1999).

From 2000 to 2006, James E. Snead of George Mason University conducted the Tano Origins Project in the Galisteo Basin, funded by the National Science Foundation (BCS #0352702) and supported by the BLM, Santa Fe County; The Archaeological Conservancy, and local partners.
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District

(Snead and Allen 2011:145). The project included survey of the landscape surrounding the pueblo, and mapping and excavations at the site, undertaken in 2002, 2005, and 2006 (Snead 2001, 2004, 2005a, 2005b, 2006a; Snead and Allen 2011:145). Snead’s excavations were designed to recover chronological data and to assess subsurface preservation, with the goal of addressing larger questions of late Coalition period migration and conflict (Snead and Allen 2011:145). Five 1 by 2-m (3.3 by 7 ft) test units were placed in Structure 1 (unit 4), Structure 2 (unit 5), Structure 5 (unit 1), Structure 7 (unit 2), and Structure 8 (unit 3) (Figure 2) (Snead 2004, 2006b; Smith 2005). In 2006, excavations were limited to Structure 2 (units 6 and 7) and designed to expose larger areas to evaluate architectural context.

Snead’s investigations included the collection and of tree-ring data was obtained as part of the project, including 94 tree-ring dates, 52 of which represent cutting dates. The dates were derived from two structures about (100 m) apart in the plaza pueblo and about 100 m (328 ft) away from Roomblock 5. Analysis was undertaken by the Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona, Tucson (Figure 2) (Snead and Thibodeau 2011:17). As of 2013, materials collected during the excavations are curated in the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, to be ultimately housed at the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (Smith 2005; Snead 2006b).

In 2004, the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Act was passed by Congress to protect more than 1,821.2 ha (4,500 ac) containing important archaeological sites in the greater Galisteo Basin, including Burnt Corn Pueblo. Between 2007 and 2008, as part of the Office of Archaeological Studies/Museum of New Mexico Galisteo Basin Sites Assessments project, Burnt Corn Pueblo and the surrounding area were assessed and boundaries re-drawn based on the extent of cultural features and artifacts (Head 2008; Snead 2006b; Toll and Badner 2008). A Multiple Property Documentation Form was prepared for the greater Galisteo Basin, titled Ancestral Puebloan & Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico (Stewart 2013) and listed on the National Register in 2016. Individual nominations for the 25 individual sites included in the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act have been prepared, two of which were listed on the National Register in 2016. Toll and Badner’s (2008) work and that of the site assessors provide the basis for much of the narrative description included in the nominations. An ethnographic study of the greater Galisteo Basin undertaken in consultation with associated pueblos and tribes also provided a great deal of information regarding traditional cultural ties to the area (Kelley and O’Meara 2011).

**Period of Occupation and Archaeological Culture**

Ceramics identified at the main site (Burnt Corn Pueblo/LA 359) and across the archaeological district are primarily Galisteo and Santa Fe Black-on-white types, with a very low frequently of White Mountain redwares (particularly St. Johns Black-on-red), indicating occupation in the second half of the 13th century A.D. during the Pindi and Galisteo phases of the late Coalition period (A.D. 1250-1325) (Barkwill-Love and Cohen 2011:26; Wendorf and Reed 1985). Sites with later Classic period ceramics, including Agua Fria Glaze-on-red and Cieneguita Glaze-on-
yellow, date between A.D. 1350 and 1425 and are scattered across the district, indicating some later use of the area.

Snead’s 2002-2006 investigations at Burnt Corn Pueblo produced 94 tree-ring dates, including 52 cutting dates primarily derived from two structures about 328 ft (100 m) apart in the plaza pueblo, and from roomblock 5 about 100 m (328 ft) away (Snead and Thibodeau 2011:17). The tree-ring analysis shows a narrow range of construction between the late A.D. 1270s and 1302, with a cluster of dates in 1292 and another in 1302, which Snead and Thibodeau (2011:17) interpret as indicating two substantial construction episodes that took place in the plaza pueblo. The tree-ring dates indicate a relatively short occupation from the late A.D. 1270s until about 1310 when the settlement appears to have completely destroyed by fire (Smith 2005; Snead and Allen 2011:145; Snead and Thibodeau 2011:17).

The inhabitants of Burnt Corn Pueblo were Southern Tewa or Tano people (Barrett 2002; Kelley and O'Meara 2011). Ohkay Owingeh (Tewa) tribal representatives have indicated traditional connections to Burnt Corn Pueblo and the vicinity, including nearby Petroglyph Hill/LA 148959 (Kelley and O’Meara 2011: 3-5).
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Allen, Mark W. 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Cholla House (CDC-1) and Slope House (CDC-9), Burnt Corn Community, Galisteo Basin, New Mexico* (with contributions from Gregory A. Greene), on file at the Archeological Records Management Section/Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.


Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District
Name of Property
Kelley, N. Edmund
1980

Kelley, Shawn and Nathaniel O'Meara
2011

Lippard, Lucy R.
2010

Mera, H. P.
1935
_Ceramic Clues to the Prehistory of North Central New Mexico_, Laboratory of Anthropology Bulletin No. 8, p. 21, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM.

Munson, Marit
2005a
_Petroglyph Hill Site Survey and Documentation: A Report of the 2004 Field Season of the Galisteo Rock Art Project_, Trent University, Ontario, Canada

2005b
_Petroglyph Hill Past and Present, Archaeology Southwest_ 19(4):10, Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson, AZ.

Munson, Marit K., and Genevieve Head
2011

Peck, Jay
1999
_The Mapping and Recording of Burnt Corn Pueblo, LA 359_, Elderhostel Service Project #31130, MS on file, Taos Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management.

Robinson, William J., Bruce J. Harrill, and Richard L. Warren
1972
_Tree Ring Dates from New Mexico J-K, P, V_, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Smith, Monica L.
2005
_LA 359 (Burnt Corn Pueblo): Excavation Field Report_, Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Taos Field Office, NM.

Snead, James E.
2001
_Archaeological Survey in the Cañada de la Cueva, Santa Fe County, New Mexico: Report of the 2000 Field Season_, Submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Northeast District, NM.

2004
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District

Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM

County and State


2006b *Laboratory of Anthropology Site Form: Burnt Corn Pueblo LA 359*, Laboratory of Anthropology/Archeological Records Management Section, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.


Snead, James E., and Anthony J. Thibodeau,


Steed, Charlie R.


Stewart, Tamara J.

2013 Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation File, on file at NM Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, NM.
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District

Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM

County and State

Toll, H. Wolcott, and Jessica A. Badner, compilers
2008 The Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Act Site Assessment Project, Office of Archaeological Studies, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs, Santa Fe.

Wendorf, Fred and Eric Reed
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District
Name of Property
Santa Fe County, NM
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:
  X  State Historic Preservation Office
  ___ Other State agency
  X  Federal agency
  ___ Local government
  ___ University
  ___ Other
  Name of repository: ____________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 363 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary of the nominated archaeological district is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the UTM reference points included on this form and shown on Map 3 in the attached Geographic Data continuation sheet file.
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes all cultural materials directly associated with the archaeologically district, as determined by fieldwork conducted in 2007-2008 and reported in the 2008 Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act Site Assessment Project (Toll and Badner 2008), undertaken as mandated by the 2004 Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act. The boundary was determined by archaeologists who surveyed the site boundaries mandated in the Act and recommended actual boundaries based on extent of cultural material (Toll and Badner 2008).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Tamara Jager Stewart/Principal Investigator; Graphics by Steven A. Koczan
organization: 
street & number: N/A
city or town: Santa Fe state: NM zip: 87505
e-mail tamjstewart@yahoo.com
telephone: 
date: August 15, 2019

State Historic Preservation Office
name/title: Steven Moffson, State and National Register Coordinator
organization: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
street & number: 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
city or town: Santa Fe state: NM zip: 87501
telephone: 505.476.0444
date: 

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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

- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Burnt Corn Archaeological District
City or Vicinity: Cerrillos vicinity
County: Santa Fe
State: New Mexico
Photographer: Steven A. Koczan
Date Photographed: May 5 and 29, 2019; Photo 7, Genevieve Head, August 28, 2008.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1. Burnt Corn Pueblo/LA 359 is located on the ridge above the unnamed arroyo in the center of the photograph, camera facing south-southeast.

Photo 2. Looking across unnamed drainage from LA 134189 at ridge where Architectural Site Features 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, camera facing west.

Photo 3. Architectural Site Feature 6, camera facing west.

Photo 4. Architectural Site Feature 4 (center), Architectural Site Feature 5 (left), Architectural Site Feature 2 (far right), and Architectural Site Feature 3 is not visible, camera facing southeast.

Photo 5. Architectural Site Feature 2 and plaza, camera facing east.

Photo 6. Ceremonial Feature located between Architectural Site Features 2 and 3, camera facing south.

Photo 7. Cupuled boulder near Architectural Site Feature 2, camera facing southwest.

Photo 8. Boulder with multiple grinding surfaces located in unnamed arroyo south of Architectural Units 6, 7, and 8, camera facing northwest.
Burnt Corn Pueblo Archaeological District

Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM

County and State


Photo 10. Northern architectural feature at LA 134189, camera facing south-southeast.

Photo 11. Split boulder with geometric, zoomorphic, and anthropomorphic petroglyphs at CDC-33, camera facing east.

Photo 12. Small architectural unit at CDC 39, camera facing northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.