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: La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
   Other names/site number: LA 9063, LA 9064
   Name of related multiple property listing: Ancestral Puebloan & 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: La Cieneguilla
   Not For Publication: X
   State: NM
   County: Santa Fe
   Zip Code: 87502
   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:
   X national ___ statewide ___ local X
   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
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM.
County and State

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 [ ]
Site [X]
Structure [ ]
Object [ ]
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
Name of Property

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION: ceremonial site
RECREATION & CULTURE: work of art
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural features, animal facilities

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LANDSCAPE: conservation area
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Other: Classic-period Puebloan rock art site

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

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
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs/LA 9063, 9064 contains thousands of petroglyphs, primarily executed in the Rio Grande Style that prevailed from the Classic period, through regional occupation, and the height of the Classic period from A.D. 1300-1600. The human, natural, and geographic forms are etched into the basalt boulders of the volcanic outcropping that forms the Caja del Rio Plateau overlooking the lower Santa Fe River Valley (Figure 1, Photo 1). The rock art, which mostly date from the Classic through historic periods and includes some probable Archaic-period petroglyphs, covers the outcropping in varying density for over 2 km (1.2 mi). pre-contact ceramic-and-lithic artifact scatter, stone agricultural features, historic petroglyphs, and basalt corral features have been recorded within the site boundary (Toll 2008; Toll and Badner 2008). The site represents Classic-period Puebloan ceremonial and agricultural use of the landscape, likely by residents of the nearby La Cieneguilla Pueblo/LA 16 and other Classic-period inhabitants of the area who also used the site for animal husbandry. The site has been partially documented and is estimated to be 70 percent intact. (Toll and Badner 2008). La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs are identified in the “Ancestral Puebloan & Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico” Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) (Stewart 2013) under the associated property type, “ethnographic landscape.”
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs

Narrative Description

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is a highly visible rock art site in the lower Santa Fe River Valley, with roughly 4,000 petroglyphs etched along a basalt escarpment (Figure 1, Photo 1) (Toll 2008). Hundreds of petroglyph panels containing thousands of pecked and incised petroglyphs have been recorded along the top of the escarpment, in side canyons, and on boulders (Figure 1, Photos 3-7). Many concentrations of images have also been recorded in protected alcove areas. To the southeast, less than 0.64 km (0.4 mi) from the southern end of La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs, is La Cieneguilla Pueblo/LA 16, a Classic-period settlement whose inhabitants likely created many of the petroglyphs and who used La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs as an important ceremonial site (Location Map) (Lippard 2010; Steed 1976; Toll and Badner 2008).

The Caja del Rio escarpment provides a clear view across the Galisteo Basin to the southeast and toward the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the north (Photo 1). The area is characterized by juniper woodland with some pinyon. Groundcover across the site is moderate to dense and includes grasses, such as blue grama, sideoats grama, and dropseed and wildflowers, including sage, yucca, and prickly pear cactus (Toll and Badner 2008). (Figure 1).

Most of the petroglyphs are rendered in the Rio Grande Style of the Classic period (A.D. 1325-1600), with birds as the most common recorded image, as well as ceremonial beings, such as horned anthropomorphs, snakes, masks, mountain lions, and flute players (Photos 3-7) (Rohn 1989:114, 116; Schaafsm 1975b:75; 1992:105; Steed 1986). Bird types include marsh birds, songbirds, birds of prey, and bird masks or ceremonial bird figures (Photos 3-5) (Steed 1986). Complex panels include quadrupeds, four-pointed stars, various birds, horned serpents, hands, and masks (Photos 3-4, 7). Many images of mask were noted, ranging from relatively simple designs to more complex masks with detailed features, some carved around rock corners, giving them a three-dimensional appearance (Photo 7). “Kokopeli” images, also known as the hump-backed flute player who represents fertility, are prevalent (Photo 6). Plant images include corn stalks, some with ears, small bushes or branches, and branches supporting numerous perched birds. Bird images appear frequent across the site (Photos 3-4) (Steed 1986).

The earliest petroglyphs date from the Archaic period (ca. 5,5000 B.C.-A.D. 200) (Toll and Badner 2008:299-304). A variety of geometric petroglyphs have been recorded along the escarpment, including dots, circles, concentric circles, spirals, straight and wavy lines, arrows, feathers, crescent moons, stars, crosses, triangles, zigzags, grids, complex line patterns, and shields (Photos 3-6). These abstract designs, and in some cases their heavier re-patination, suggest some may have Archaic-period affiliation (Turpin 2001). Thousands of additional, unrecorded petroglyphs extend along the escarpment (G. Hein, pers. com. 2012).
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
Name of Property Santa Fe County, NM.
County and State

Pre-Columbian agricultural features recorded at the site along the Caja del Rio escarpment above the petroglyphs include stone-grid gardens, undefined-rock alignments, stone circles, hearths, and associated ceramic-and-lithic artifact scatters dating from the Coalition through the Classic periods (ca. A.D. 1100-1600) (Photo 9). The site includes features adjacent petroglyphs that have been recorded from the Coalition through Classic periods (Photo 2).¹

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is comparable in size, setting, and date to nearby La Cienega Pueblo and Petroglyphs/LA 3, both overlooking the deeply incised Santa Fe River and both included in the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act. The pueblo is identified in Galisteo Basin MPDF (Stewart 2013). In both cases, nearby Classic-period pueblos (La Cieneguilla Pueblo and La Cienega Pueblo) are associated with a vast array of petroglyphs etched along basalt escarpments.

Santa Clara Pueblo representatives maintain confidential oral histories regarding relations between La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs and nearby La Cieneguilla Pueblo, and how these sites relate to other sites and features in the Galisteo Basin. Tribal representatives have indicated that petroglyphs made up of curving lines, spirals, and interconnected circles are similar to ones found on ancestral Santa Clara lands (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-23-24):

...a spiral petroglyph framed by four corners possibly represents the four cardinal directions and a people's path of migration. If so, La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs and Pueblo...

...the prevalence of aquatic petroglyphs consisting of frogs, cranes, ducks, and fish are associated with the site's close proximity to the riparian area below, along Santa Fe River. These images may also be connected to a petroglyph that may signify the Santa Fe River—a culturally important waterway to several tribes in the area.

Santa Clara and Santo Domingo pueblos and other native groups, have indicated traditional ties to the river in this area, maintained through oral histories, place names, and natural resource collection (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-54).

The traditional homeland of the Jicarilla Apache's Red clan, one of its two primary clans, includes La Cieneguilla site and tribal representatives have indicated the tribal connections with the petroglyphs, particularly those with images of deer, spirals, birds, cranes, dogs, medicine wheels, fish, corn plants, and petroglyphs that tribal representatives have identified as peyote flowers. One particular petroglyph was identified as possibly affiliated with a Jicarilla dance or ceremony (Kelley and O'Meara 2011:3-53).

¹ See site form on file at the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs

Name of Property

Historic-period petroglyphs comprise an estimated three percent of the petroglyphs recorded at the site and include Hispanic names, initials, dates, an equestrian figure, and a cross.² Several possibly historic semi-circular and square-stone features are appended to the escarpment and extend down the sloping hillsides (Photo 10). These were likely used as corrals for small livestock and as temporary encampments. Based on the sparse artifact scatter, the historic features appear to date between 1886 and 1920 (Toll and Badner 2008). Additional investigation would need to be undertaken to fully determine the cultural, temporal, and significance of the features.

**Historic Integrity**

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is estimated to be 70 percent intact, with a high level of historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The location and setting remain intact because the escarpment and river valley to the south have changed very little. Design, materials, and workmanship are evident in the thousands of intact petroglyphs, which retain their original designs, materials (rock) and workmanship in the way they were created by pecking or incising. These aspects of integrity provide a visitor with the feeling of Classic-period expressions and associations with the prehistoric and historic periods in which the petroglyphs were created.

In the last three decades several significant acts of vandalism have occurred at the site. The vandalism was reported to New Mexico SiteWatch and BLM, who are investigating. Recent efforts by New Mexico SiteWatch volunteers to monitor the site have been effective and vandalism has decreased in the last five years, even as public visitation continues to increase.

**Contributing and Noncontributing Resources**

The petroglyphs, pre-historic and historic features along the Caja del Rio escarpment and atop the mesa, are counted as one contributing site.

There are no noncontributing resources associated with this nomination.

² Ibid.
8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- 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
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs

Name of Property

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHAEOLOGY: Prehistoric, historic
ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American, Hispanic
RELIGION
AGRICULTURE
ART

Period of Significance
5,500 B.C.-A.D. 200
A.D. 1300-1920

Significant Dates
N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation
Ancestral Puebloan
Jicarilla Apache
Puebloan
Hispanic

Architect/Builder
N/A

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.)

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs were created along a volcanic escarpment called the Caja del Rio Plateau, which is covered with thousands of petroglyphs, mostly rendered in the Rio Grande Style of the Classic period (A.D. 1325-1600). The site is among the best rock art sites in the region (Schaafsma 1992; Slifer 2000) and is represented in the “Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico” MPDF under the historic contexts “Early Human Use: Archaic Period (5,500 B.C.-A.D 600),” “Ancestral Puebloan Expansion, Aggregation, and Florescence: Classic Period (A.D. 1325-1550); and
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
Name of Property

"Descendent Native American, Hispanic, and Euro-American Communities (1880-1940)" (Stewart 2013) as the associated property type "ethnographic landscape." This ceremonal site represents millennia of ceremonial and agricultural uses by various native groups, and is visible from the Santa Fe River Valley, the northern Galisteo Basin, underlining its importance as a topographic and ceremonial landmark for native communities that continues to the present (Kelley and O'Meara 2011; Munson 2002; Snead 2008). The site contains Classic-period ancestral Puebloan agricultural features and was later used in the 19th and early 20th centuries for animal husbandry.

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

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is significant at the national and local levels under National Register Criterion D in the area of prehistoric and historic archaeology because the site possesses the potential to yield important information about ancestral Puebloan heritage; native subsistence and land-use practices from Archaic through post-contact periods; Classic-period worldview and beliefs; ceremonial practices; subsistence strategies; and the nature of interactions and relations with other groups; and historic Hispanic and Euro-American ranching and land-use practices from the late 19th through mid-20th centuries. The site, which contains a remarkable density of rock art, includes, for example, images of birds, quadrupeds, shield-bearing figures, and horned serpents, and other animals, has yielded artifacts (petroglyphs) has the potential to yield important information on Classic-period settlement, social organization, social change; and Apache and regional interactions (Brody 2007; Kelley and O’Meara 2011; Munson 2002; Schaafsma 1989, 1992).

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is significant at the national and local levels under National Register Criterion A in the area of Native American and Hispanic ethnic heritage because the petroglyphs are part of the living Puebloan culture and are considered a center of Pueblo culture, religion, and tradition. Santa Clara Pueblo, Jicarilla Apache, and Kewa peoples consider the site a sacred location and continue traditional visitation to the present (Kelley and O’Meara 2011).

Modern Puebloan and Jicarilla Apache peoples maintain traditional ties with the site and the surrounding lands and continue ceremonial practices at the site (Kelley and O’Meara 2011).

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is significant at the national and local levels under National Register Criterion A in the area of religion because the roughly 4,000 petroglyphs are rendered in mostly rendered in Archaic through historic-period styles. The site served as a ceremonial and topographic shrine for millennia, with a particular emphasis on the Classic period and the florescence of the Rio Grande Style of rock art (Schaafsma 1992). Research on these images provides potential to increase understanding of Puebloan ancestry; Classic-period subsistence and settlement; worldview and religion; ceremonial practices; and Classic-period interactions with contemporaneous villages and Plains peoples in the greater Galisteo Basin. The site is also
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is significant at the national and local levels under National Register Criterion C in the area of art because the significant concentration of petroglyphs long-term commitment to this site, from the Archaic period through the post-contact period. The images, pecked into the volcanic escarpment, represent excellent examples of each period, with especially good examples from the Classic period when the Rio Grande rock art style reached its florescence. This is signified by the high density of anthropomorphic forms, masked figures with headdresses, stars and other shield-like symbols (Schaafsma 1992; Stewart 2013). A much smaller number of Spanish Colonial images include crosses and a possible church. Later historic-period petroglyphs include initials and names. Many of the images are executed with great precision and capture rich detail on the basalt surface. La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is among the most significant concentrations of petroglyphs in New Mexico and in the nation.

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of agriculture because the site contains numerous pre-Columbian and historic-period features associated with Classic-period ancestral Puebloan use of the mesa top for dryland agriculture as evident from circles of stones. The site contains well-preserved late-19th-through early-20th-century basalt-cobble corral foundations on the edges of the mesa above the escarpment, which includes small livestock pens, stone corrals, and possible encampment areas associated with Hispanic ranchers. The site has the potential yield important information on Hispanic heritage, animal husbandry techniques, and the historic settlement of the northern Rio Grande region.

Previous Research

In 1991 the Petroglyphs de los Niños survey led by José Villegas and Jeff Nelson recorded over 4,400 images in 1.5 km (0.9 mi). The Niños survey is a written report, but more extensive documentation is on file at the Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS) of the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of New Mexico (Toll and Badner 2008). Polly Schaafsma (1992:105) includes La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs in her discussion of northern Rio Grande rock art and Dennis Slifer, with the Museum of New Mexico, documented numerous images from the site during his study (2000:44,104,152,156).

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 basin, including La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs.

A survey of the petroglyphs was undertaken by the Rock Art Recording Project coordinated by Gary Hein and partially funded by the Friends of Archaeology (G. Hein, pers. com. 2012). The survey recorded the lesser-known northern portion of the site, demonstrating that numerous petroglyphs are located above the lower escarpment (Figure 1) (Toll and Badner 2008).
In 2007 and 2008, as part of the Office of Archaeological Studies/Museum of New Mexico Galisteo Basin Sites Assessments project, La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs/LA 9063, 9064 were assessed and boundaries re-drawn based on the extent of cultural features and artifacts (Toll 2008; Toll and Badner 2008). A Multiple Property Documentation Form was prepared for the greater Galisteo Basin, titled “Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico” (Stewart 2013) and was approved by the National Register in 2016. National Register nominations for the 25 individual sites identified in the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act have been prepared, two of which were listed on the National Register in 2016. The work of Toll and Badner (2008) and that of the site assessors provide the basis for the narrative description included in the nominations. An ethnographic study of the greater Galisteo Basin was undertaken in consultation with associated pueblos and tribes provided information on traditional cultural ties to the area (Kelley and O’Meara 2011).

**Research Potential:**

The Rio Grande Style petroglyph tradition of the northern Rio Grande and the associated Katsina tradition or religion have been the subject of increased research, providing greater insight into the ideological and religious history of the Pueblos (Lippard 2010; Schaafsma 1992:2). The dramatic statements made by rock art monuments in the Santa Fe River Valley and Galisteo Basin, with their prolific Katsina iconography, suggest the tradition was strong in this region during the pre-contact period, especially the Classic period (A.D. 1325-1600) (Adams 1991; Schaafsma 1992:113-114).

The well-defined iconographic system represented through the images at La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs reflects Classic-period ancestral Puebloan worldview and cosmology, which can provide important information on the development and nature of the Classic-period Rio Grande Style petroglyph tradition. The imagery of the petroglyphs, in combination with archaeological and ethnographic data, can inform on ancestral Puebloan and Puebloan subsistence strategies, migration and settlement patterns, and the height of the Classic period (Harrington 1916; Lippard 2010; Schaafsma 1992). Further documentation and research on the site’s historic ranching features and petroglyphs will help researchers better understand the site’s Spanish Colonial and later historic use of the area for transportation, early settlement, and animal husbandry.

**Period of Significance (justification):**

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs has two periods of significance: 5,500 B.C.-A.D 200 and AD 1300-1920. Based on geometric style and heavy re-patination, some Archaic period (5,500 B.C.-A.D. 200) petroglyphs are located along the escarpment (Schaafsma 1989; Turpin 2001). Rio Grande Style-petroglyphs of the Classic period (A.D. 1300-1600) are well documented across the site, including Rio Grande Glaze wares, such as Agua Fria Glaze-on-red and Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow. The A.D. 1300-1920 period is supported by historic petroglyphs and Spanish Colonial
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
Name of Property

features associated with nearby sections of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro and other Spanish Colonial-period sites (Stewart 2013). The site includes historic petroglyphs, ranching features, and artifact scatters that may date between 1600 and 1920 (Toll and Badner 2008). The style of the petroglyphs, content, and method of creation indicate that historic petroglyphs and stone corral features may date between 1886 and 1920 (Toll and Badner 2008). The descendants of the ancestral Puebloans and Jicarilla Apache reside in the surrounding region and continue their traditional use of La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs (Kelley and O’Meara 2011).

Registration Requirements:

La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs meets the registration requirements in the MPDF, “Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central NM” under the property type, “ethnographic landscape” because the site is a geographically defined space with cultural, social, and religious meaning for living Pueblo and Jicarilla Apache peoples based on their traditional beliefs and practices. In the greater Galisteo Basin, home to Tewa (Tano) and Keres-speaking Pueblo peoples since the 14th century, such landscapes are extensive and well-preserved, and have been identified by modern Pueblo, Apache, and Comanche peoples as traditional locations for gathering resources, performing ceremonies, and for other traditional cultural purposes (Kelley and O’Meara 2011). The site’s landscape incorporates many components that derive their significance from the interrelationships among various cultural and natural resources, such as landforms, water sources, minerals, plants, and animals. These various elements give the landscape meaning through association with a group’s history, cultural identity, and traditions (Evans et al. 2001). La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs meets the registration requirements for an ethnographic landscape because of its prominent location along the Santa Fe River near a large Classic through contact-period pueblo (La Cieneguilla Pueblo), its significant concentration of ancestral Puebloan petroglyphs, and because native groups continue to use the site as a traditional place for visitation, ceremonial practices, and for gathering natural materials (Kelley and O’Meara 2011).

Developmental history/additional historic context information

See “Ancestral Puebloan and Spanish Colonial Landscapes in the Greater Galisteo Basin, North-Central New Mexico,” Multiple Property Documentation Form. On file at the New Mexico, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Period of Occupation and Archaeological Culture

The distinctive Rio Grande Style petroglyphs of the Classic period (A.D. 1325-1600) that predominate the site appear to have been made by the contemporaneous Keres inhabitants of La Cieneguilla Pueblo and neighboring Tano (southern Tewa) peoples of the lower Santa Fe River.

3 Based on the knowledge of these groups and their uses of the Basin, which were handed down through generations.
Valley and the Galisteo Basin to the south (Schaafsma 1992). Diagnostic ceramics that include Rio Grande Glazewares, such as Agua Fria Glaze-on-red and Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow, and lithic artifacts, such as tertiary obsidian, white chert flakes, and ground basalt cobbles have been documented across the site and support this temporal and cultural designation. Based on geometric style and heavy re-patination, some of the petroglyphs on the escarpment may date to the Archaic period (5,500 B.C.-A.D. 200) (Schaafsma 1989; Turpin 2001).

Historic petroglyphs at the site may date between 1886 and 1920, based on a sparse historic artifact scatter and the petroglyph style, content, and creation technique (Toll and Badner 2008). It is possible that the historic petroglyphs and features are Spanish Colonial based on the nearby presence of sections of El Camino Real (the Royal Road) and other Spanish Colonial sites, such as Rancho del Rio Santa Fe, which are included in the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act and the Galisteo Basin MPDF (Stewart 2013).

Santa Clara Pueblo (Tewa), Santo Domingo Pueblo (Keres), and Jicarilla Apache peoples maintain traditional connections with the site (Kelley and O'Meara 2011).
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher/Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adams, E. Charles</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td><em>The Origin and Development of the Pueblo Katsina Cult</em></td>
<td>University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ.</td>
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<td>Brody, Jerry J.</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td><em>Preliminary Analysis of the Petroglyphs of the Creston and Galisteo Dikes, Galisteo Basin, New Mexico</em>, paper presented at the New Mexico Archaeological Council Fall Conference, Hibben Center, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Schaaftsma, Polly</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Rock Art in the Cochiti Reservoir District, In <em>Papers in Anthropology</em> No. 16, Museum of New Mexico Press, Santa Fe.</td>
<td></td>
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La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs

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Snead, James E.
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The Birds of La Cienega Mesa, In By Hands Unknown: Papers on Rock Art and
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Laboratory of Anthropology Site Form: La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs, Laboratory of
Anthropology/Archeological Records Management Section, Museum of New
Mexico, Santa Fe.

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.

Turpin, Solveig
2001
Archaic North America, In Handbook of Rock Art Research, ed. By David

Whitley, David S. (editor)
2001
Handbook of Rock Art Research, ed. By David Whitley, pp. 361-413, AltaMira
Press, New York.

Whitley, David S., James Baird, Jean Bennett, and Robert G. Tuck, Jr.
1984
The Use of Relative Patination in the Chronological Ordering of Petroglyph
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
Name of Property

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
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
X Other

Name of repository: Maxwell Museum, University of New Mexico

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ______________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 274.9 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude and Longitude References

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The National Register boundary appears as a black polygon on the sketch map drawn to scale.
The points of latitude and longitude correspond to those in Section 10.
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM.
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes all cultural materials associated with the site 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).

Form Prepared By

name/title: Tamara Jager Stewart/Principal Investigator; Graphics by Steven A. Koczan
organization: N/A
street & number: N/A
city or town: Santa Fe
state: NM
zip: 87505
e-mail: tamistewart@yahoo.com
telephone: N/A
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: New Mexico
zip: 87501
telephone: 505.476.0444
date: December 23, 2019

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,
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
Name of Property

Santa Fe County, NM.
County and State

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: La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs
City or Vicinity: La Cieneguilla vicinity
County: Santa Fe
State: New Mexico
Photographer: Tamara Stewart (photos 5-7, 9-10); Steven A. Koczak (1-4 and 8)
Date Photographed: March 14 and May 15, 2019

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


2 of 10. Entrance to Scoria Cave/LA 9063 in the basalt escarpment, camera facing west.

3 of 10. Geometric, zoomorphic, and anthropomorphic petroglyphs, camera facing west.

4 of 10. Geometric, zoomorphic, and anthropomorphic petroglyphs, camera facing west.

5 of 10. Petroglyph with bird figure above a rectangular geometric design, camera facing northwest.

6 of 10. Large petroglyph panel of smaller images, camera facing northwest.

7 of 10. Two anthropomorphic petroglyphs, camera facing northwest.

8 of 10. Historic-period petroglyph that appears as a mission church and cross, with earlier zoomorphic and geometric petroglyphs present, camera facing west.

9 of 10. Indeterminate-age stone circle located on top of the Caja del Rio Plateau, 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. 470 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.