

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: Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Other names/site number: LA 2

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: The junction of Agua Fria Street and San Ysidro Crossing

City or town: Santa Fe State: New Mexico County: Santa Fe

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 X B X C X D

<p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Jeff Pappas, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title: Date</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official: Date</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p>Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	Totals

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: village site

Commerce/trade: trade (archaeology)

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: graves/burials

Agriculture/subsistence: processing, storage, animal facility

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, processing site

Landscape: plaza

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry/Processing/Extraction: waterworks

Domestic: single dwellings

Religion: religious facility, church-related residence

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Coalition- and Classic-period pueblo site

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Earth, 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

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA2) is a large archaeological property located within the traditional village of Agua Fria, 9.7 km (6 mi.) southeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico (Map1, Photo 1). At 11 acres, the site is thought to be one of the largest in the Santa Fe River valley (Photos 2–6). This Coalition (A.D. 1200–1325/1350) and early Classic (A.D. 1325/1350–1425/1440) period adobe pueblo of several hundred rooms is on a series of terraces on the south side of the river. Today, the multiple roomblocks making up the site either are buried or visible on the present-day ground surface as mounds and depressions. Site residents took advantage of the nearby cold water springs, the riparian habitat, and the surrounding resource-rich landscape where the foothills and plateau woodlands transition to the southern grassland plains. Since the 1700s, the larger surrounding area has been divided into traditional Hispanic long lots that provide most properties access to the river. Crisscrossing the long lots are eighteenth-century *acequias*. Today, the San Isidro Catholic Church holds the largest site portion, which includes most of the known roomblocks. On the church property, from north to south, are the rectory and administrative offices, a parish hall, and the San Isidro Catholic Church. Houses are scattered along the site edges, including north of Agua Fria Street, and include outbuildings and trees and other plantings. The Agua Fria Community Water Association (AFCWA) plot, located within the church property and identified by a standpipe, is the area of most recent site excavation. Despite its many impacts, site integrity is excellent.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Narrative Description

Environment/Setting

The Santa Fe River valley is part of the Espanola Basin, a roughly Y-shaped geological structural trough defined by the Rio Grande valley from the metropolitan Santa Fe area north to Velarde and from the Chama River valley from Espanola north to Abiquiú Reservoir (after Weigle 1995:21). Taos Plateau's eroded edge forms the northeast boundary and the Abiquiú–El Rito Embayment its northwest boundary. Its west margin is the Jémez Mountains, and its east boundary is the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. On the south are the Cerrillos Hills and the Galisteo River's north rim, and on the southwest are the La Bajada Fault Escarpment and the Cerros de Rio volcanic fields. The area includes not only the Rio Grande valley but also the Rio Chama valley, the Pajarito Plateau, and the Galisteo Basin.

At the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, elevation is 2,017 m (6,617 ft.) above mean sea level. Sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders—among which usable quartzite, granite, and gneiss are abundant—characterize river bed surface deposits just north of the site. Deposits of the intermediate first terrace form largely from second-terrace bank and arroyo outwash slump. Pollen, seeds, and plant remains from archaeological contexts indicate the lower terraces once were higher and lined by riparian species, such as cattail, sedge, hackberry, horsetail, and cottonwood or willow. Second-terrace soil deposits are mostly sandy loam and silt underlain by stream-laid gravel deposits. Where the river valley was shallow and wide in the past, the terraces probably supported agricultural fields, watered by rainfall and/or floodwater. Judging from patches of less disturbed ground surfaces in the site area, the terrace soils supported rabbitbrush, saltbush, currant, big sagebrush, lambsquarter, mullein, globemallow, purslane, and blue grama grass (Kelley 1980).

Surrounding the larger site area is the shrub-grassland of the rolling piedmont terraces with dissected slopes and dry arroyos. Covered by grasses, shrubs, and sparse piñon and juniper, pre-contact people most likely hunted deer, quail, and dove there. Also available to them were raw materials for stone tools, clay for pottery, and abundant grasses and other native plants for greens. The leaves, bark, and fruit of juniper provided fuelwood, medicine, food, ceremonial items, and wood for tools and houses. Other important plants were buffalo gourd, yucca and beeweed. Stretching from the foothills to the grassland is the piñon-juniper woodland, which possibly was closer to the site in pre-contact times. The woodland provided several key economic resources, including fuelwood, small game, and an understory of nutritious grasses. Piñon nuts, an important regional delicacy, were both a food resource and a trade item for pre-contact populations. The foothills also provided important raw materials for chipped stone and groundstone tools.

Area climate today is semiarid with cool summers, short moderate winters, and summer-dominant precipitation patterns. Annual precipitation values for the Santa Fe River valley

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

average between 25.4 and 30.5 cm (10–12 in.), and the surrounding foothills average 36.6 cm (14.4 in.). The greatest amount of precipitation derives from summer thunderstorms of great intensity and short duration. The Jémez Mountains to the west provide an effective barrier to snowfall. Frost-free days calculated for the foothills average 165 (Kelley 1980); the number of frost-free days for the lower river valley should be slightly higher, 170 to 180 days perhaps.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

What we know of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site comes from survey and very limited excavations that began in the early 1900s. Although the site was known as early as 1911 when A.V. Kidder trenched walls visible on the ground surface (Kidder 1915:447–450), it was not until Edgar Hewett's 1928 visit to the site that it received formal recognition. Kidder's work laid the foundation for assigning the site to the Classic period a (A.D. 1325/1350 to 1610), and Hewett's visit to the C. L. Pollard ranch 9.6 km (6 mi.) south of Santa Fe in June 1928 (Walter 1928a:483) brought the large mounds on the ranch (i.e., the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site) into the public record. Hewett refers to the community as considerable, with at least three large plazas. Between 1923 and 1931, H.P. Mera officially recorded the site as part of his northern Rio Grande ceramic study. An accompanying hand-drawn map (Map 2) credited to Mera shows five large roomblocks organized around a semi-enclosed plaza and the 1914 one-room Agua Fria School in its northeast corner. Shortly thereafter, R.H. Carter and Paul Reiter (1933) drew a plan map of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site as part of their survey of the Santa Fe River drainage (field number 176). Their illustration (Map 3) shows a two-part, curvilinear, main roomblock oriented east-west with one north and two south extensions that resemble Mera's north portion of the site. Both site maps show the site extending to only west of the old school, completely missing the east portion of the site identified later by Lang and Scheick (1989) and confirmed by Deyloff and Scheick (2007). In 1934, W.S. Stallings and later, in 1936, Stanley Stubbs recovered tree-ring samples from the site, providing site dates of A.D. 1327 to 1361. Hewett mentions the open rooms in the site and takes note of the considerable digging and pot-hunting in a sizable pueblo across the river (in Smiley et al. 1953).

Although we have no room estimates for the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site as outlined by Mera and by Carter and Reiter, the artifact distribution and low earth mounds identified by Lang and Scheick's 1988 reconnaissance survey (Map 4, based on 2005 aerial) suggest a somewhat larger site than Pindi Pueblo (LA1) across the Santa Fe River to the northeast. Stubbs and Stallings (1953) originally estimated several hundred rooms distributed over a number of roomblocks for Pindi Pueblo (Map 5); they eventually excavated 253 rooms (see Post and Blinman 2013). The excavation plan map of Pindi shows a Coalition period pueblo (dating A.D. 1225/1250–1270) of 40 various-sized rooms arranged 3-rows deep, forming linear apartment complexes rising to a second story in places. The north-south oriented roomblock (similar to the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site) yielded only 3 kivas (underground ceremonial rooms). When site occupants remodeled Pindi Pueblo between A.D. 1310 and 1350 (the Classic period), they razed portions of the earlier Coalition period occupation and filled in the kivas. The resulting new footprint included an estimated 200 rooms over 4 roomblocks. Post and Blinman (2013) describe the

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

roomblocks as having rooms stepped down to enclosed plazas of 2 to 4 stories high. The individual roomblocks were 1 to 5 rooms deep.

From limited excavations and testing since 1915, and from observations at the new community well on the northwest corner of the Agua Fria and San Ysidro Crossing intersection, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site's adobe pueblo of noncontiguous multiple roomblocks surrounds one or more large plazas (Photo 7) on all but the northeast side. There, a large outside occupation surface (Feature 34) with numerous pits might represent an uncovered outside work area. Lang and Scheick's (1989) earlier testing and limited excavation also indicate that some of the roomblocks have their own small plazas, or placitas, or minimally enclosed outside work areas. The plazas contain pit structures, possible kivas, and well-developed activity areas. Two fairly large middens (i.e., trash dumps) border the pueblo on the northeast and northwest. Based on Southwest Archaeological Consultants' 2006 testing (Deyloff and Scheick 2007), we know the buried roomblocks are at least two, and in some instances possibly three, stories high. In some site areas, rooms are superimposed as well as stacked on top of each other, and others are oriented on completely different footprints.

A series of rooms along Agua Fria Street's south right-of-way up to the San Ysidro Crossing and a second series of rooms on the road's north side north of the new community well (Photo 8) form the north and south sides of a small plaza (Scheick et al. 2012). In this plaza archaeologists found 2 definite pit structures (features 58 and 77) and 3 possible pit structures (1 excavated [Feature 55], 1 identified during the 2006 testing [Feature 13], and 1 tentatively identified during earlier monitoring for utility work [McEnany and Brown 2004]). The largest pit structure (Feature 77) yielded multiple lines of evidence suggesting a focus on social and ceremonial activities, and the smaller of the 2 pit structures (Feature 58) yielded evidence of at least limited ritual activities. Also in the plaza are 19 extramural pits, 2 activity surfaces, and a small midden. On the site's west edge is a large midden identified during the 1988 booster station excavations (Lang and Scheick 1989). Archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dates, combined with ceramic seriation data, suggest the still-visible rooms along Agua Fria Street's south right-of-way and the excavated large pit complex with possibly a disturbed pit structure (Feature 55), an activity surface, a small midden's lower portion, and at least 12 of the identified extramural pits were in use in the late A.D. 1200s. Occupation or use of the 2 excavated pit structures (features 58 and 77) occurred in the early A.D. 1300s as adjacent rooms filled with trash. The small excavated midden adjacent Feature 77 continued to accumulate trash, and at least 1 extramural pit was in use at that time.

Testing in 2006 (Deyloff and Scheick 2007) identified another series of rooms east of the San Ysidro Crossing and south of the occupation surface (Feature 34) along Agua Fria Street's south right-of-way. The absence of an enclosing roomblock on the site's northeast corner could be a function of deliberate site layout, but it also could be a result of historic disturbances (Photo 9). In the open area east of the Feature 34 occupation surface, archaeologists identified a second large midden, mirroring the midden on the site's west edge.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

The site's late Coalition and early Classic period rooms proved generally small, mostly rectangular (roughly 5.24 m²), and constructed of narrow, hand-modeled, untempered, coursed adobe walls (Lang 1989a:191; Scheick and colleagues 2015). Photos 10 through 12 are characteristic examples of this construction. Room floors are either packed dirt, accumulated compact surfaces, or plastered adobe. A number of rooms exhibit combinations of these, with earlier floors less formal. Intramural floor features include formal hearths, basin-shaped firepits, small processing pits, occasional postholes, and adobe-lined and adobe-rimmed food processing bins. Two excavated Coalition period pit structures have formal collared hearths and ashpits (Figures A and B). Common to extramural areas (i.e., outside) are circular to ovoid pits with irregular sides and bottoms and an absence of surface treatment. Other pit features are trash-filled pits and winnowing basins. Also present are a few more formalized extramural pits, some of which are thermal features. Recovered artifacts represent the full range of activities expected on a permanent year-round occupation.

The combined faunal and archaeobotanical data indicate site occupants engaged in agriculture and made extensive use of the local Rio Santa Fe bottom lands, the nearby Santa Fe Basin-Tesuque Valley Divide to the north, and the Sangre de Cristo Mountain foothills to the east (Lang 1989a; Scott-Cummings 1989a; Stiner 1989; McBride and Smith 2012; and Wands 2012). The preponderance of archaeobotanical specimens of maize and squash support a reliance on cultigens. The analyst also recovered cotton pollen from one sample. The botanically diverse surrounding landscape also provided a wide range of noncultigen subsistence and other nonsubsistence items. Similarly, the faunal assemblage indicates site occupants kept turkeys in addition to hunting or trapping. Cottontail rabbits are common in the assemblage, but also present are deer, bison, mountain goat, mountain sheep, antelope, and fish. The lower floor fill of one room (Feature 121; Photo13) yielded a nearly complete deer skeleton. The ubiquity of juniper and piñon wood charcoal, needles, cone scales, and other parts in the archaeobotanical samples is convincing evidence for local juniper and piñon trees growing on-site or nearby. The riparian environment along the Santa Fe River provided access to willow, cottonwood, and locust trees; and cattail, knotweed, and horsetail plants. Occupants of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site apparently thrived throughout the Coalition period

Occupation History

Most of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site dates come from ceramic artifacts and provide a means of relative dating. More exact dates derive from 4 archaeomagnetic samples cut from hearths in pit structures and rooms and from 11 radiocarbon samples. The radiocarbon samples are from 4 small intramural pits, 2 possible rooms (Feature 3 and Feature 28 in test units), a hearth and ashpit in the communal structure (Feature 77), the smaller pit structure (Feature 58), the large midden, and fill from a burial pit.

Lang (1989b) identifies two Coalition period components based on ceramic dates, one between A.D. 1275 and 1315 or 1320, and one near the end of the Coalition period at roughly the A.D. 1320s or 1330s. Schleher and Eckert (2012), also using ceramics, identify two closely related temporal components that they interpret as indicating continuous occupation during the late A.D.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

1200s and the early A.D. 1300s. Lang also identifies a Classic period component from ceramics in room in-filling episodes, dating between A.D. 1415 and 1425. By then, most of the site was depopulated. The more exact dates obtained from the radiocarbon and archaeomagnetic analyses support the period of occupation suggested by the ceramic data, with some of the chronometric date ranges extending into the early A.D. 1400s. The period of significance for the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site then begins with the earliest dates of occupation, A.D. 1190 to 1290, and ends with the latest date of occupation, A.D. 1440.

From the combined data, early construction at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site was contemporaneous with nearby Pindi Pueblo, that is, the late A.D. 1200s. The more recent 2014 and 2015 archaeological work identifies the site's material remains in the south half of the AFCWA easement as late Coalition and early Classic period. Work along Agua Fria Street's south side and east of its intersection with San Ysidro Crossing. Archaeologists assign a late A.D. 1200s occupation to the rooms tested in 2006 (Deyloff and Scheick 2007), the large occupation surface, several extramural features and burials, the large pit complex, and most of the large midden uncovered in 2009 (Scheick et al. 2012). An early A.D. 1300s occupation is evident west of the Agua Fria Street and San Ysidro Crossing intersection, except for the midden's upper portion along the east project edge. Evidence of this occupation comes from two pit structures and their associated features, several extramural pits, an activity surface, and a few burials. The most recent excavations within the AFCWA easement property identify a Classic period component that dates primarily in the late A.D. 1300s to the middle 1400s (Huntley 2016).

Cultural Affiliation

Ceramic data from the Agua Fria Schoolhouse suggest occupation by a local Pueblo population, who eventually became the Tewa, with limited outside ties. Some researchers argue that many of the new black-on-white types produced at the beginning of the A.D. 1300s are reminiscent of the Mesa Verde style and that production of these types might reflect the presence of Mesa Verde immigrants (Lang 1982). Schleher and Eckert (2012), however, suggest the continued production of Santa Fe Black-on-white pottery at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site after A.D. 1300 might reflect a lack of immigrants or at least a village-wide identity focused on a long-standing history in the region. They also find that although Santa Fe Black-on-white and Galisteo Black-on-white in the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site assemblage do exhibit technological differences, design is relatively similar for the two ceramic types. The presence of rim ticking on Galisteo Black-on-white, on the other hand, is a common characteristic of Mesa Verde Black-on-white bowl rims. Schleher and Eckert (2012) suggest potters at the site apparently were attempting to consolidate a local identity based possibly on a long-standing history in the region. This identity served to help align them with other villages that also were producing Santa Fe Black-on-white, specifically Pindi Pueblo and possibly el Pueblo de Santa Fe (a.k.a., Ogapoge; LA1051). By producing Santa Fe Black-on-white, Agua Fria Schoolhouse potters distinguished themselves from producers of other pottery types tied to other regions of the northern Rio Grande landscape as well as possibly to different migrant histories.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Physical Characteristics

To date, archaeologists have documented 170 features, recovered roughly 159,000 artifacts, and collected nearly 800 samples from testing, excavation, and monitoring projects since 1988. Chief among the known features are 2 pit structures, 1 pit/pit structure complex, and 30 rooms and partial rooms. Testing and monitoring identified an additional 2 pit structures and 3 or 4 additional rooms. The 2 excavated pit structures appear to be ceremonial or community structures. Although Stubbs and Stallings (1953) found only 5 pit structure/kivas across the entirety of Pindi Pueblo, they note the river had washed away much of the site along its banks.

Both pit structure and surface room walls are of untempered clay or adobe are thin (Photo 14). Excavated walls average 15 to 20 cm wide for pit structures and about 30 cm wide for surface rooms (Photo 15). A range of abutment types (Photo 16) are present, providing important information for site formation and growth. Reuse of rooms apparently was common, with both old and new walls present in a single room. Filling in of old rooms and building over rooms also was common. Limited evidence exists of wall buttressing. Excavation in one room yielded overlapping walls at different angles, suggesting one room on top of another, but at different orientations. One excavated pit structure (Feature 58) has a subfloor borrow pit or a filled-in pit feature beneath it, and a single stub wall (Feature 92) crosses over a large, filled-in pit complex with possible structure depressions (Feature 55).

Other identified features include pre-contact extramural and intramural pits, trash dumps, middens, occupation and activity surfaces, and burials (both human and turkey); and historic pits, trash middens, dumps, and a well. The 45 excavated individual extramural pits often form spatial clusters. Pit fill varied from stratified trash (n = 9) to occupation fill or trash (n = 9), structural deterioration (n = 6), possible occupation fill (n = 9), and thermal fill (n = 12). The most common pit on-site is oval, followed by comparable numbers of subrectangular, circular, and circular to oval pits. A single example each of a tear-drop shape and a bowling pin shape also are noted. At least 8 pits are either irregular or indeterminate shapes. Basin- and bowl-shaped cross sections are most common. One pit is bell shaped, and another is a rounded V in cross section. At least 5 pits have indeterminate or irregular cross sections. Pit depths range from 7 to 76 cm, with some of the shallowest pits truncated by historic disturbances. At least 4 pits are historic, probably the late 1880s to the early 1920s. Most intramural pits are hearths, ashpits, firepits, storage facilities, postholes, pot rests, and relatively shallow floor pits. Inside the large community structure (Feature 77) are floor drums and screen holes, and the smaller pit structure has subfloor channels.

Although most artifact subassemblages (e.g., ceramics, chipped stone, etc.) are consistent with those from Pindi Pueblo, some differences exist. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse ceramic assemblage has a larger proportion of bowls to jars than Pindi, Arroyo Hondo (LA12), and el Pueblo de Santa Fe, and it has a low frequency of sooting on vessels. The site's ratio of decorated ware to grayware also is much lower. Noteworthy is the wider range of projectile point types (Figure C) and the larger proportion of modified sherds (Figure D), miniature vessels, pipes (Figure E), and effigy items (Figure F) in the Agua Fria Schoolhouse assemblage.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

One of the most notable attributes of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse and Pindi Pueblo artifact assemblages is the lack of elaboration. The esoteric artifacts (e.g., ornaments, pipes, bone beads, etc.) from both sites are functional and plain. This contrasts with Pecos Pueblo (LA625) where they found turquoise mosaics, mixed materials in necklaces, and incised decorations on faunal bone beads and to Arroyo Hondo with its decorated ceramic pipes, ornate effigies and miniature vessels, and more elaborate stone and bone beads. Stubbs and Stallings comment on Pindi's turquoise working skills: "Judging by southwestern standards, the turquoise work was indifferent, quite in conformity with Pindi accomplishments in other crafts" (Stubbs and Stallings 1953:116). The presence of mostly plain, simple pieces at both sites suggests a lack of specialization in jewelry production. The absence of elaboration and the limited expenditure of labor is characteristic of all artifact types at both sites. Certainly, the chipped stone and groundstone assemblages can only be characterized as functional and expedient.

The number of pigmented stones and pieces of raw or used pigment is noteworthy. These items either are not mentioned or not well described for other sites in the area. Stubbs and Stallings (1953) do report abundant ochre for Pindi Pueblo, attributing its use for personal adornment as well kiva murals. Nevertheless, pigment use is more ubiquitous at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. The amount of pigmented stone for Pindi Pueblo (n = about 100) is slightly larger than that of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (n = 86), but the Pindi assemblage represents an entire site rather than a small portion of a site. Stubbs and Stallings (1953) suggest most of the stones at Pindi Pueblo were for grinding pigment. In contrast, those at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site were used for multiple purposes and were painted or dusted with pigment.

The recovered archaeobotanical record suggests an emphasis on ceremonial or ritual activities (McBride and Smith 2012). Most of the archaeobotanical materials show a reliance on corn, squash, and a variety of wild plants. The large communal feature (Feature 77) yielded Douglas fir needles, cattail pollen, and cholla flower buds, all suggestive of ceremonial activities. The recovery of a cotton pollen grain and a cotton seed from the Agua Fria Schoolhouse samples is one of the site's most important finds. Cotton is rare in the Santa Fe River valley and comes only from the Santa Fe Federal Courthouse site (LA143460) in a deeply buried transitional Developmental period to early Coalition period pit structure (Smith 2006). McBride and Smith (2012) suggest either site occupants were obtaining raw cotton through exchange or they were growing it in limited, perhaps specialized, garden plots.

Site Impacts

Agua Fria Village residents have provided, and continue to provide, anecdotal information on the history of site exposure and impacts. Based on their first-hand observations, the site has been plowed, built upon, and dug into by area residents through the years. Limited areas have been bulldozed and leveled. Early in the historic village of Agua Fria's development, much of the surrounding countryside was under cultivation, including the site area. A 1914 hydrographic map (sheets 28, 30–33, 35–37; historical map drawers, City of Santa Fe Planning) identifies an uncultivated area with ruins surrounded by alfalfa and corn fields in the site's location. Quite

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

possibly, some of the still-visible surface mounds are a product of agricultural efforts. What were identified as berms along portions of Agua Fria Street actually are second-story site rooms.

By the early 1900s, and probably even earlier, family homes had been built atop the site's crumbling walls within the traditional village of Agua Fria. A buried stone foundation with associated native pottery was found in disturbed fill above a portion of the site. Residential use of the site area corresponds to the old Narvaiz house, dating as early as A.D. 1760, and the Romero home and store. Sometime in the 1940s or 1950s, these buildings were razed, with charcoal, sherds, and groundstone scattered about the properties.

In the site's north-central portion stood the site's namesake, the Agua Fria schoolhouse, built after 1914. The elementary school was razed in the 1940s with much of the debris pushed into a large hole uncovered during the 2006 testing by Southwest Archaeological Consultants. Heavy deposits of schoolhouse debris near the San Ysidro River Crossing intersection with Agua Fria Street extended 70 to 80 cm below the cutbank. Mixed into that debris were abundant pre-contact artifacts, and beneath the demolition debris lay pre-contact trash, adobe wall fall, and occupation fill that covered and filled rooms and pit structures.

Use of surrounding church and privately owned properties constantly turns up dark charcoal-laden soil, charred corncobs, projectile points, and large numbers of groundstone artifacts (see Lang and Scheick 1989). Remodeling of the church administrative building (now the new church) uncovered human burials and adobe walls, and improvements to Agua Fria Street yielded large numbers of artifacts in the roadbed.

Some of the standing second- and possibly third-story rooms evident into the very early 1900s are now present only as cut banks along Agua Fria Street. A few area residents have quarried clay from the architectural mounds, and still others have conducted their own exploration excavations. Agua Fria Street construction leveled upper-story rooms within the roadway and in some instances disturbed pit structures and other small features. Water, phone, and electrical lines running through some site portions today though are mostly within the road-right-of way.

Damage also has occurred inside the Agua Fria Community Water Association easement boundaries. The small-area easement (450–500 m² area) is centrally placed on top of and in one of the large north-south roomblocks and its associated placitas. In the past at least three separate residences occurred on top of the site. The first was during the early A.D. 1700s; the second was built in the A.D. 1750s and occupied until the 1940s or 1950s; and the third was in use sometime around the turn of the twentieth century (Melinda Pike, personal communication October 2014). Later, these building were razed and the area became a common-use area for trash burning (Ramon Romero, personal communication March 2015).

Prior to 1988, when archaeologists rediscovered the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site beneath the AFCWA easement's ground surface, water association personnel had built a water tower and pump house and ran water lines to service the community. The 1988 maintenance work required leveling of the northern third (105 m²) of the easement property to sterile sediment and refilled.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

In 2010 and 2012, additional work within the easement included waterline repairs and replacements and water tank maintenance. Except for the pre-1988 work, archaeology occurred in advance of maintenance and construction work and road improvements, allowing us to better identify site size and depth and understand its complexity.

Archaeological work (Lang and Scheick 1989; Scheick et. al 2015) identified early Classic period remains, but a good number of the upper-story rooms are gone. Mounds on the surrounding private property are associated with Classic period ceramics, but what those mounds represent is unknown. At least two of the known mounds can be assigned to the Classic period with certainty. Both contain considerable archaeological materials, including rooms and human burials. Site preservation of the more deeply buried Coalition period structures, small features, human burials, and associated cultural debris, on the other hand, is excellent.

Previous Site Investigations

H.P. Mera (Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe,) first recorded the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site circa 1923 to 1931. In 1928, a short paragraph in *El Palacio* (Walter 1928b:392) mentions Pollard's excavation of 12 rooms (Map 6) at the large pueblo on his ranch (i.e., Agua Fria Schoolhouse site). In this same notice, Hewett refers to the site as *Ca-tee-ka*, identified as such by one of Pollard's Santa Clara Pueblo workers. That same worker said the site was not abandoned until after the Spanish occupation. (No direct evidence of this exists at present.) Hewett also notes the presence of at least three large plazas for the site.

Jack Wilson, 1965

In 1965, Jack Wilson (Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe) removed two burials from a well excavation east of the then Romero Grocery Store (Whitmore 1977) on Agua Fria Street's north side. The recovered burials were inside rooms that appeared fire blackened. Walls were .9 to 1.06 m below the ground surface, and their associated floors were .75 to .9 m below the wall tops. Wilson's field notes suggest the adjacent garage (on the west) sits on top of adobe rooms. This, most likely, is the pueblo's north extension that is well-defined on Carter and Rieter's 1933 map.

Southwest Archaeological Consultants, 1988–1989

Lang and Scheick's (1989) initial investigations of the fenced AFCWA easement (Figure G) on Agua Fria Street's south side identified human burials and structural features associated with the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, including Coalition period wall segments, floors, firepits, and pits beneath the village's eighteenth- to twentieth-century settlement. Continued excavation into 5 of the 7 tested areas identified 10 to 12 pre-contact rooms, 6 extramural and 2 intramural pits, 2 burials, and a well-defined trash midden. Based on their results, they identified 3 separate site components.

Component I, the late Pindi and early Galisteo phases of the Coalition period, A.D. 1200 to

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

1320, consisted of the earliest trash deposits, later adobe-walled rooms and extramural work areas, and the beginnings of roomblock abandonment and deterioration. Stratigraphic relationships indicate the late pre-contact adobe-walled rooms and extramural work areas date primarily to the late Pindi phase (ca. A.D. 1275–1300). The following early Galisteo phase (A.D. 1300–1315/1320) includes the beginnings of roomblock abandonment and deterioration, followed by accumulations of soil and refuse within rooms and over plaza activity surfaces in their restricted project footprint.

Archaeologists excavated portions of 13 rooms and a partially enclosed Room 4. The north-south oriented rooms (Feature 2 and Area 10) and the east-west rooms (Trench 1 and Area 3) border a placita on the north, south, and west, which continues east onto the adjacent church property. Another open area with extramural features is north of this area and possibly part of a plaza. East of these features and north of Rooms 1 and 2 and Room/Enclosure 4 is another similar area, probably a second plaza. Most of these features continue outside the project footprint.

The small room sizes, rectangular shape, dirt floor, and narrow coursed-adobe walls without foundations are typical of Coalition period roomblock architecture in the area. So too are the basin-shaped firepits and circular to ovoid pits filled with ash and other refuse. Pollen and macrofloral data from the site yielded a wide range of plant foods, including the goosefoot-pigweed group, grasses, cattail, mustard, cholla and prickly pear cacti, corn, and squash or gourd (Scott-Cummings 1989:156).

Excavations yielded abundant potsherds, particularly those of the culinary type Tesuque Corrugated, the dominant grayware of the north from the Coalition into the Classic period. Lang (1989a:192) suggests this type primarily came from along the extreme southern Sangre de Cristo Mountains and from the Pajarito Plateau or its near margins. The recovered Galisteo phase assemblage, a second Sangre de Cristo primary clay, is well represented in the culinary pottery. Lang suggests the highly micaceous pottery probably came from the upper Santa Cruz-Nambe area. Most of the site's Santa Fe Black-on-white also came from the north, most likely the Rio Grande Valley–Sangre de Cristo upland zone. The site's Galisteo Black-on-white site primarily came from the Galisteo Basin. Based on the ceramic data, Lang suggests trade was organized and extensive. Other trade items include high-quality chert and chalcedony from the Rio Grande and possibly parts of the Chama River valley (Lang 1989b:192). Also included in the trade network was Cerrillos turquoise and Travertine bead.

Although evidence of trade exists, site occupants depended primarily on locally available raw materials of variable quality for their chipped stone and groundstone. Their expedient chipped-stone tool industry focused on the production of secondary flakes for use as knives and scrapers. Arrow points are rare in the assemblage and might imply a low frequency of big-game hunting or hundreds of years of historic collecting. The large number of milling tools recovered underscores the importance of corn and possibly of wild grains and other seed crops as well. Evidence for on-site jewelry manufacture is fairly common and includes turquoise, pink mudstone, mussel shell, mica, a shell pendant, probably a jet pendant, small bone tubes (beads?), Travertine beads, and mica inlay.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Archaeobotanical samples yielded low frequencies of juniper and piñon pollen (and oak) that suggest wind transport from more distant woodland communities, such as occurred in the foothills above Santa Fe, on the Caja del Rio Plateau, and in the highlands dividing Santa Fe from the Tesuque-Pojoaque drainage on the north. The data obtained are characteristic of an open grassland with rabbitbrush and sagebrush, along with weedy Compositae invaders of disturbed ground from both residential and agricultural activity. The presence of cattail pollen and horsetail stem documents the presence of ciénegas and a riparian community in the site area.

Corn and squash are the only cultigens unquestionably represented in the subsistence data. Stiner (1989) argues that the raising of turkey was almost as important as cultivation. She identifies the birds as the large Indian domestic turkey. Domestic turkeys were a source of meat, bone, and feathers. Site inhabitants also gathered pine nuts, acorns, cheno-ams, beeweed, purslane, and various grasses. Various cacti also were part of the diet, with pincushion and/or strawberry cactus seeds, cholla buds, and prickly pear pads and flowers collected.

Stiner (1989:187–188) reports that animal food procurement was confined largely to easily caught small species. Rabbit, hare, and ground squirrel dominate the identified game animals, with deer remains few in number. Mule deer was not a common game animal early on in the site occupation.

Component II, late in the Galisteo phase (A.D. 1320s and 1330s), represents a period when site occupants resided outside the excavated area, evidenced by artifact associations with architectural breakdown and erosional contexts. Moreover, this component exhibits considerable historic intrusions (see Lang 1989a:194). Based on the data available, site occupants had abandoned the excavated site portion.

Material culture recovered from Component II is similar to that of Component I. The ceramic trends observed in late Component I times culminated in Santa Fe Black-on-white's near replacement by Galisteo Black-on-white in Component II. The data imply trade orientation for painted pottery apparently shifted toward southern towns and villages, presumably in the Galisteo Basin. Northern micaceous pottery shows an enormous increase in this assemblage.

Component III, an early Classic period occupation (roughly A.D. 1415–1425), is represented by trash deposits in the upper fill of earlier rooms and general refuse intermixed with both earlier and later artifacts across the site. The amount of glaze-painted pottery present in the ceramic assemblage documents the presence of a Classic period stratum. No architectural features are associated with this component.

The recovered ceramic assemblage supports the continued prominence of Galisteo Black-on-white and the frequency stability characteristic of Wiyo Black-on-white since at least circa A.D. 1315 (Lang 1989a:195). The dominant glaze type is Agua Fria Glaze-on-red, followed by a scattering of rare polychrome types (Los Padillas and San Clemente, and Cieneguilla Glaze-on-yellow). Ceramic tempers reflect trade with the western Galisteo Basin and the Rio Grande

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

valley, possibly from the vicinity of Cochití, southward to the Albuquerque area, and westward into the Zia area of the Jémez River valley (Lang 1989a:195). The ceramic data signify a major change in the breadth and content of the trade network. Other differences in trade between that of Component III and the earlier components are (1) a 33 percent decline in the Rio Grande and possibly the Chama River valley chert/chalcedony, and (2) the continued increase in highly micaceous culinary ware.

Overall, excavations yielded tens of thousands of artifacts that support a substantial Coalition period occupation that began circa A.D. 1275. The small groundstone (n = 80) and chipped stone (n = 1,476) assemblages are consistent with those from Pindi Pueblo. The combined macrofloral and pollen records evidence a wide variety of exploited plants, both wild and cultivated. Direct evidence for the processing of maize and squash and harvesting of chollas bud comes from feature fill. All in all, site occupants gathered plants from the surrounding terraces (Cheno-am, grasses, purslane, and cacti), the Santa Fe River's riparian habitat (squawbush, horsetail, and cattail), and the Caja del Rio Plateau (beeweed, Cheno-am, piñon, and juniper). Although the small faunal assemblage provides limited evidence, it mirrors Pindi Pueblo in the abundance of turkey bone and the presence of fish. Nevertheless, small wild species dominate the recovered assemblage.

Monitoring and other Limited Testing

In the late 1990s, McGraw and Quaranta (1999) excavated 9 test pits along Agua Fria Street where the road intersects the site boundary as projected by Lang and Scheick (1989). They placed 6 in the road's south edge, 1 in its north edge, and 2 in the San Ysidro Crossing's east edge. Except for test pits 4 and 8, McGraw and Quaranta identified cultural deposits (test pits 1–3 and 9) and/or room floors (test pits 5–7). In a single test pit, they identified a layer of adobe melt beneath a thin, ashy sediment. Their easternmost test pits consistently yielded intact cultural deposits between 40 and 50 cm below the present-day ground surface. Where noted, the cultural material continued up to 70 to 80 cm below the present-day ground surface. The western test pits revealed a possible floor within 15 cm of the present-day ground surface.

Later, in 2001, McGraw and Kuru'es monitored excavations of 4 short backhoe trenches and 11 auger bores just west of the site's west edge as identified by Lang and Scheick (1989), in anticipation of Santa Fe County Public Works Department's Phase II Agua Fria road work. Backhoe trenches placed in the middle of the paved south lane reached sterile deposits a little over 3 m below the road surface.

The Lopez-Garcia Group next monitored trenching and pit excavations for the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) gas line replacement along the same segment of Agua Fria Street. PNM's two work areas south of the road's existing fence line, and on church property, yielded undisturbed pre-contact deposits associated with the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. All of the noted artifacts are consistent with the time period identified by Lang and Scheick (1989) in the AFCWA easement. The archaeological monitors also noted a human burial eroding from the road right-of-way's south cut bank, about 3 m east of the entrance road into the church property.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Lopez-Garcia retracted the site's east boundary than that identified by Lang and Scheick (1989); this was later moved back to the original 1989 east boundary after Southwest Archaeological Consultant's 2006 Agua Fria Road testing project (discussed below).

In 2006, additional work at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site came with Qwest's installation of buried cables along Agua Fria Street's south edge, between the San Ysidro Crossing and Terrezas Lane, and along its north edge from Terrezas Lane to 50 m east. Their work (McEnany and Brown [2004]; personal communication April 17, 2006) extended the site eastward, nearly to Terrezas Lane on the south side of the road. Qwest's work included excavating (1) an approximately 15.2 cm wide ditch-witch trench 1 m deep, and (2) a larger backhoe-excavated hand hole (no size is given in the report). In a phone conversation, Brown reported that all sediment in the ditch-witch's north face was disturbed by electric lines and waterlines, but that all sediment visible in the trench's south face was intact. The upper 20 cm of sediment, on average, exhibited modern disturbance in the south trench face. The lower undisturbed deposits continued to the base of the ditch-witch trench. In the hand hole, Brown identified a human burial in a probable pit structure. Artifacts recovered from the right-of-way surface and from the trench fill also are consistent with the site's excavated assemblage (Lang and Scheick 1989).

Southwest Archaeological Consultants, 2006

Southwest Archaeological Consultants (Deyloff and Scheick 2007) tested the north and south edges of Agua Fria Street and beneath both its lanes where it passed through the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site for Santa Fe County Public Works Phase III road improvement project. After placing hand-dug test units along the road and backhoe trenches in the lanes, testing revealed that the sloped cut banks (Figure H) along the south street edge are part of an extensive roomblock. Some of the identified rooms extend northward into the road over what appears to be pit structures. Archaeologists also found additional pit structures beneath the road's south lane, eclipsed along its shoulder by numerous utility trenches. They also encountered an additional archaeological feature, a possible outside work area or open placita. A single 1 m² unit in the graded north road shoulder yielded intact fill, and the easternmost backhoe trench in Agua Fria Street's south lane yielded a thin deposit of pre-contact fill and two features, and another test unit (TU1) in the south road shoulder yielded a human burial (Feature 18) and a trash deposit mixed with occupation fill.

Depths of deposits across the tested area range from 100 to 125 cm thick to well over 200 cm thick. Beneath the road, where archaeologists reached sterile soil, and the graded north shoulder, where they did not, deposits extend up to 150 cm below the road surface in the west and 125 cm below the street in the east. Much less fill is present in the east, where up to 70 cm of road fill occurs atop pre-contact deposits. The upper boundary of the pre-contact deposits is about 100 cm lower at the road than along the top of the cut bank to the west and from 170 cm to roughly 90 cm lower at the road in the east. Road building has removed the upper pre-contact deposits across most of the road and north shoulder, leaving only the lower deposits, room and pit structure remnants, and the lowest, or earliest, small features intact.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Testing, combined with earlier monitoring work, identified 29 archaeological features, not including the unexcavated roomblocks. Eight features are human burials, 6 are surface rooms or probable surface rooms, 3 are possible pit structures, 1 is a probable structure remnant, 7 are small extramural pits, 3 are thermal features, and 1 is a feature of unknown function. Also present are 2 possible subsurface structures or pit structures. Small features (processing pits and thermal features; n = 10, 34.45%) and structural remnants (rooms and pit structures; n = 10, 34.45%) are represented similarly, followed by human burials (n = 8, 27.6%). The single feature of unknown function (3.4%) could be a subsurface structure because of its large size and shallow saucer-shaped depression.

Southwest Archaeological Consultants, 2009

The excavation footprint was coterminous with Agua Fria Street's north lane (Map 7) where it cut through the site boundaries defined by Lang and Scheick (1989). Archaeological work within that footprint yielded 2, and possibly 3, pit structures, a communal pit structure, a pit feature complex, an extensive occupation surface with 30 associated extramural pits, a large midden, and a minimum of 21 human burials (Scheick et al. 2012). In 2010, a discovery of a human burial 35 to 40 m farther east to the east edge of the church property extended the site limits.

Of the pit structures, the largest (Feature 77) served as a specialized ceremonial or community structure with internal features of a possible foot drum and an associated possible screen identified by a line of small postholes. The holes also might be loom holes. Further support for this feature's identification comes from the specialized plant materials present in Feature 77 samples, including Douglas fir needles, cholla and hedgehog cacti, banana yucca, and a fused mass of groundcherry seeds from the hearth. The unburned tobacco seeds from various internal features are possible offerings made during structure closure, a phenomenon also apparent in Feature 58, the second pit structure.

The Feature 58 pit structure proved problematic because a formal hearth and ashpit are its only floor features. The ashpit-and-hearth complex resembles a feature found at Pindi Pueblo, that is, a vestige Chaco-like ventilator (Stubbs and Stallings 1953:44). Feature 58 fill contained abundant painted and pigmented rocks, including a stacked pile on the floor, one embedded in a lower surface or floor, and a firedog adjacent to the hearth. Many of the ground and nonground rocks littering the upper floor also are pigmented. The recovery of pipe fragments, together with the tobacco seeds and the five subfloor channels beneath the plaster floor, are thought to signify ritual structures (King and Bice 1992). The mica flakes and stones in the bottom of the damper slot (Feature 58C) and a cache of items at the surface of the ventilator tunnel are reminiscent of structure closing ceremonies. The combined data suggest ceremonial activities at some point in the structure's life history, perhaps at a smaller scale than that represented by Feature 77. Feature 58's last floor, unlike Feature 77, yielded abundant artifacts. The refuselike floor fill contained an abundance of squash and maize pollen.

Based on archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dates, and ceramic data, pit structure occupations occurred in the first half of the A.D. 1300s, with Feature 58 slightly earlier than Feature 77. This

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

corresponds to the Second Building period at Pindi Pueblo across the Santa Fe River. Certainly, the formal collared-hearths and ashpits in Features 58 and 77 compare well with Pindi's surface D-shaped kivas and ceremonial rooms in the Second Building period. The floor features in Feature 58, the lack of clear ceremonial use, and a small tunnel vent under the ashpit (Feature 58B) are all similar to a surface ceremonial room at Pindi Pueblo. Features 58 and 77 also have just as many similarities to Pindi's First Building period kivas. Instead of D shaped and aboveground, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse structures are circular, semisubterranean structures but with exterior post reinforcement similar to Pindi's. Also, the only structure at Pindi with a foot drum similar to that in Feature 77 is a First Building period kiva.

Notable is the haphazard construction style evidenced at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site with its varied wall abutments and stub walls of never-completed structures. Stubbs and Stallings (1955) note a common practice at Pindi Pueblo where older buildings were razed and new buildings with different footprints were built atop them. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site certainly follows this pattern, with overlapping walls oriented in different directions in surface room Feature 3; Feature 77 apparently purposely demolished, filled in, and built over; and Feature 58 remodeled to the extent of possibly creating a ventilator tunnel from an earlier antechamber entry and then attempting to reorient the tunnel.

The identified occupation surface (Feature 34) is a discontinuous, but consistent, well-defined compact feature atop a series of thinner surfaces covering about 30 linear meters. Beneath the accumulated surfaces, archaeologists found one human burial, two extramural pits, a thermal feature, and an activity surface (Feature 57B) defined by a cluster of cores, cobbles, a maul, and a burned adobe fragment on a slightly compact sediment. Associated with this surface are two human burials (features 54 and 57D) and a series of nested, subrectangular pits (Feature 57A) that possibly represent the remains of a small room. A series of pits, all at the same level and on top of a small midden (Feature 73), mark another activity surface (Feature 73) found adjacent Feature 77.

Feature 39, a large midden on the site's east edge, varies from 20 to 50 cm thick and consists of two distinct stratigraphic packages. The largest and thickest package is made up of multiple stratified layers of charcoal, ash, and refuse, as well as an abundance of burned wood, burned adobe, and artifacts. This deposit overlaps the second deposit along the midden's west boundary, a result of earlier use. Unexcavated fill is dark trash with abundant charcoal flecks and chunks, ash, burned adobe pieces, and numerous artifacts. Based on ceramic data and radiocarbon dates, the Feature 39 midden accumulated mostly during the late A.D. 1200s and possibly came from the roomblock to its south.

Feature 73, a smaller midden (about 1.70 by 1.80 m) abuts Feature 77's east wall. Excavation of portions of this midden yielded 20 to 30 cm of fill near its edges and up to 50 to 70 cm toward its center. Archaeologists identified stratified layers of charcoal, ash, charcoal-infused soil sediment, occasional burned adobe pieces, and abundant artifacts. These layers represent trash accumulation primarily during the late A.D. 1200s, but with continued use into the early A.D.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

1300s. The later accumulation is contemporaneous with occupation of the adjacent pit structure (Feature 77).

Profiles of the 30 extramural pits show variable pit fill and include stratified trash (n = 5), occupation fill or trash (n = 9), structural deterioration (n = 6), possible occupation fill (n = 7), and thermal fill (n = 2). Shapes are oval (n = 12), subrectangular (n = 4), circular (n = 3), circular to oval (n = 4), tear-drop (n = 1), bowling pin (n = 1), irregular (n = 3), and indeterminate (n = 2). Cross sections are either basin (n = 12) or bowl (n = 11) shaped. Others are bell shaped, a rounded V, indeterminate (n = 3), and very irregular (n = 2). Pits vary from 7 to 76 cm deep. Some of the shallowest pits appear truncated by historic disturbances. In some cases the extramural pits tend to cluster based on morphology.

Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, 2014–2015

Archaeologists and community volunteers excavated 40 features within the AFCWA easement (Maps 8, 8a and 8b; Photos 17 and 18), just south of where Lang and Scheick conducted limited excavations in 1988 and 1989 (see Maps 8, 8a and 8b). Slightly less than one-half (n = 17) the features are rooms or partial rooms, bringing the room count within the easement to 30. Eight of the recently excavated rooms are complete or nearly complete. Most partial rooms are one-half or less complete. Most of all of these rooms extend outside the project footprint. Slightly less than one-third of the rooms have intramural pits, and 4 rooms have later pits constructed within their fill. Subfloor testing beneath rooms in the West Area revealed an original ground surface about 130 cm below the present-day ground surface. This surface has 7 or 8 extramural pits dug into it. Archaeologists found 6 postholes in an arc at the base of Room Feature 144's walls on a lightly compact surface.

Most rooms exhibit multiple floors and lack artifacts. Some rooms have plastered floors over compact surfaces. Floors in the project's East Area are well-constructed adobe floors with thick plaster, and those in the South Area are mostly packed clay with a mud slip covering. Floors in the West Area lay somewhere in between or have both floor types. A few of the West Area rooms have floors of thin plaster applied to packed clay or adobe bases, others have a mud slip or mud plaster applied to the underlying clay and silty clay loams. Some have no surface treatment. At least five rooms have associated features, either on their floors or in their floor fill. In at least three instances, rooms show reuse of space once the original room began to deteriorate.

Rooms in the AFCWA easement are contiguous, with none of the placitas identified by Lang and Scheick (1989). Many of the abutment patterns recognized by Stubbs and Stallings at Pindi Pueblo also are present at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. Minimally, four separate wall construction styles are present, one of which is not reported by Stubbs and Stallings. The latter occurs in only three walls in the excavated portions of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site; the style resembles adobe blocks framed by heavy mortar. The blocks are either hand molded or they are examples of dried adobe wall pieces trimmed for reuse. Only a few examples of double walls are present. In two instances they probably are true double walls, in another instance the second wall might be a tumbled wall course, and in another instance the wall is a buttressing attempt.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Excavated room fill was a combination of occupation-related trash, refuse, and structural debris. One room yielded thousands of artifacts, including many reconstructable vessels in a roof fall layer and over 60 artifacts on the floor. Other rooms yielded hundreds of artifacts and still others almost nothing.

Archaeologists identified few intramural thermal features. Three formal hearths are present in one room, each associated with a different floor. Two or three other rooms have expedient hearths in floor fill consisting of mostly deteriorated structural debris. A single example each of an adobe-collared bin and a metate rest complete the room feature inventory. Subfloor excavation beneath the West Area rooms revealed clusters of pit features as well as a number of single pits.

Archaeologists recovered 52,000 artifacts. Eighth-inch fine screening practices facilitated the recovery of many nonutilitarian objects, such as shell, bone and shell beads, turquoise (raw and worked), bone needles and awls, worked and unworked mica, ground hematite and abundant limonite (some in powdered form), clay fetishes, worked sherds, clay pipe fragments, unusual slipped adobe oblong items, and lightening stones. Archaeologists also collected 114 potential radiocarbon samples, 63 flotation samples, 217 macrobotanical fragments, and 30 pollen samples.

Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site counts as one contributing site.

The eight houses within the known site boundary each count as one noncontributing building.

Paved and unpaved roads, including Agua Fria Street, count as one noncontributing structure.

The Agua Fria Community Water Association water tower and pump house count as one noncontributing structure.

Casitas, sheds, barns, and manufactured houses are not counted because of their small size or temporary nature.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

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

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Archeology: Prehistoric

Ethnic Heritage: Native American

Architecture

Period of Significance

A.D. 1190–1440

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Kidder, A.V.

Stubbs, Stanley

Stallings, W.S.

Mera, Harry P.

Cultural Affiliation

Ancestral Puebloan

Tewa Pueblo group

Architect/Builder

N/A

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

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.)

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is eligible under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D at the state and local levels of significance. The site is eligible under **Criterion D** in the in the area of prehistory because the site can and has yielded information important in prehistory and provides an opportunity to examine closely a Coalition and Classic period occupation within the Santa Fe River valley. At the same time, the site can address the larger area's complex occupational history. Site data can inform on the changing structure and organization of human adaptation within both the Santa Fe River valley and the Southwest. The site is eligible under **Criterion A** because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of prehistory, including but not limited to, population migration, redistribution, coalescence and aggregation; religion and ceremonialism; shifting regional trade and/or interaction spheres; and community formation and identification. The site is eligible under **Criterion C** because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a ceramic type (Agua Fria Glaze-on-red) and settlement type (paired or sister communities, ladder type pueblo), and method of construction (coursed adobe), as well as possessing characteristic traits of a period (late Coalition through early Classic period). That significance is enhanced because it is one of the largest, late pueblos inhabited in the Santa River valley and is part of possibly the largest community cluster or complex in the valley as well. The site also has a physically unique and culturally representative sample of late Coalition and early Classic period residential, public, and ceremonial architecture and artifacts to provide data on questions of state and local importance. The site is eligible under **Criterion B** because it is associated with the lives of persons important in North American archeology, especially in the Southwest. The site was essential in the early work of prominent Southwest archaeologists A.V. Kidder, Stanley Stubbs, W.S. Stallings, and Harry P. Mera. All made substantive contributions to the archeology of both New Mexico and the greater Southwest. The site was at the center of Kidder's quest for a transitional ceramic type between the black-on-white sites of the Pajarito Plateau and the large polychrome glazeware sites of the Galisteo Basin. It also figured prominently in the gathering of dendrochronological samples by Stubbs and Stallings to better date northern Rio Grande sites once Kidder outlined his ceramic chronology for ordering sites in time relative to one another. Mera selected Pindi Pueblo and the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site as the first sites in development of the Laboratory of Anthropology's (LA) numbering system, which continues today and has local, regional and national significance for collecting and managing cultural resources.

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

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is within and beneath the traditional Hispanic village of Agua Fria, and the site retains a high level of historic integrity. Limited excavations in the late 1980s and the first 15 years of the twenty-first century have demonstrated not only its large surface and subsurface extent but also the intactness of those remains. Large mounds and numerous depressions dot the surface, and roomblocks and small features are known from beneath the

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

existing ground surface up to depths of 1.4 m below the present-day ground surface. The limited amount of archaeological investigation to date (< 2% or 3% of the site) has yielded a full suite of artifact types, just short of 160,000 items, 170 features, and nearly 800 samples. Preservation of chronometric and economic data (pollen and flotation) is excellent. Despite seventeenth- and eighteenth-century agriculture and eighteenth- and seventeenth-century house construction impacts to portions of the site's surface manifestation, most subsurface remains are intact.

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is one of four known large archaeological community clusters identified within the Santa Fe River valley Coalition (A.D.1175/1200–1325/1350) and Classic (A.D. 1325/1350–1541/1600) periods. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site occupies the south bank of the Santa Fe river, and its sister site, Pindi Pueblo, occupies the north bank slightly farther upstream. These two sites were lynch pins in a substantial community that began as a few roomblocks each and grew to pueblos of multiple roomblocks with hundreds of room, multiple kivas, and at least one large plaza and several smaller ones. Although the two large pueblos dominate the habitation cluster, other smaller pueblos are in the immediate area. Survey data identify at least five other contemporaneous pueblos opposite the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site and six others east of Pindi Pueblo. Post (1992:13) suggests that this combined cluster of sites formed a single community that extended 3.2 km along the length of the Santa Fe River bottom lands. If so, this community possibly is one of the largest coalescent examples in the Santa Fe River valley.

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, together with Pindi Pueblo, represents an emerging pattern during the Coalition period of sister sites that suggest different formation and organizational histories in the northern Rio Grande region and possibly even the beginnings of Eastern Pueblo moieties. By the Classic period, the two sites had each grown into even larger aggregated villages. As one of the sites, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site has much to say about population redistribution, immigration, accommodation, and integration. The site spans the periods when major reorganization in Pueblo lifeways was occurring and northern Rio Grande Pueblo identity developing. Some researchers suggest the accommodation of large numbers of immigrants in the northern Rio Grande region led to the restructuring and reorganization of Pueblo occupation to create a distinct cultural landscape populated by historic Tewa people.

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is unique in its material preservation of aspects of village lifeways. The site has standing architecture, both in aboveground mounds and belowground standing walls. Its archaeological record also contains pit structures, kivas, and community structures, plazas and placitas, activity areas, occupation surfaces, and extensive middens. Importantly, Pindi Pueblo, its sister site, provides a wealth of comparative data to examine site and village formation, population coalescence and aggregation, and intersite relationships of the area's community clusters.

The richness of the archaeological record emphasizes the human factor in the myriad artifacts represented, including both everyday objects and ritual paraphernalia. Ritual and ceremonialism is well represented at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. The proliferation of nonutilitarian objects and the range of ceremonial structures afford an opportunity to understand the changing role of

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

religion and religious practices both at the community and regional levels and possibly its role in integrating arriving immigrants.

Criterion D

The site is eligible for listing on the National Register at the local and state levels in the area of Prehistoric Archeology and Prehistoric Archeology: Historic-Aboriginal. The site provides an opportunity to examine closely a Coalition and Classic period occupation within the Santa Fe River valley and at the same time address the larger area's complex occupational history. The site probably contains one of the more complete records of occupation and site formation in the Santa Fe River valley that allows examination of spatial organization, storage, and consumption practices as well as broader concerns of pre-contact history. Structural integrity of large parts of the unexcavated site is excellent as the recent identification of over 20 rooms (with 1–1.5 m high walls) , 2 kivas, and 1 community structure beneath the site surface attest to. Excavations have confirmed deep deposits associated with these structures and extramural areas, the presence of thousands of artifacts, faunal specimens, paleobotanical remains, and chronometric data. The large amount of recovered data from very limited excavations attests to the site's potential. Additionally, the size of the site and its unexcavated portions suggest its full research potential is not yet realized.

The site data can inform on themes of changing social structure and organization of human adaptation, which manifest in residential, public, and ceremonial architecture and artifacts. The physical, cultural, and stratigraphic integrity of the remains provide an opportunity for addressing questions on population coalescence and community formation; community organization and integration at the local and state levels; and cultural affiliation, continuity, and Tewa origins. The site also has the potential to elucidate processes behind the major restructuring of Ancestral Pueblo populations across New Mexico in particular and the Southwest in general. Of regional importance, the combined Agua Fria Schoolhouse and Pindi Pueblo body of excavated site data can provide information on regional depopulations and pan-Southwest population redistributions, migration, coalescence, and aggregation. The sister, or paired, sites of Agua Fria Schoolhouse and Pindi Pueblo are the only known excavated (or partially excavated in the case of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site) such sites with comparative excavation data. Thus the site provides a unique opportunity to address all of these questions, including formation and identity at the community level and community dynamics of local, state and national implications.

Research Issues

The following research domains touch on only a few of the potential research topics that could be addressed with the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site data. Both research issues and specific questions are included, and neither is exhaustive.

- (1) Both archaeologists and Pueblo people agree that the large villages in the northern Rio Grande region were established by people already in the Rio Grande region and by immigrants who originated in the San Juan–Mesa Verde area, in the Rio Puerco drainage,

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

and in the central mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. Some of what we lack is an area's specific history. Who was here? How many of the region's inhabitants were immigrants? When did they arrive? How are various sites linked to specific language groups, for example, Tiwa, Tewa, Towa and Keres?

(2) Archaeologists acknowledge the rapid growth of population and aggregation in the northern Rio Grande, but they disagree over whether or not it represents an influx of population. Few pueblo sites are actually or adequately dated by other than ceramics to address the issues. Few sites exist where any nonlocal material culture is obvious, and even fewer sites exist where that material culture is tracked by provenience. Invisibility of immigrants in the archaeological record is a huge problem. Sites, such as the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, are needed to examine large complexes and provide comparative data.

(3) The large-scale depopulation across the Southwest involved many more people than ever documented previously and at an unprecedented scale. How were they met? How were they incorporated into existing communities? How did the new religious ideology of the late Coalition and Classic periods factor into their incorporation and integration?

(4) The roles of indigenous communities during the late Coalition and Early Classic period immigration and reorganization of A.D. 1200 to 1450 is not well studied. If immigrants moved into existing villages/pueblos/towns, or formed new ones, how did the local populations respond?

(5) Site data potentially can further our understanding of village formation and community definition within the Santa Fe River valley as well as identify and define intra- and inter-community relationships. Regional contributions include insights specifically into the Mesa Verde migrations from the Four Corners, thirteenth- and fourteenth-century regional population movement and consolidation, and the formation of the southern Tewa as a recognized cultural entity or creation of southern Tewa identity.

(6) The sister, or paired, site phenomenon. Research into paired or sister sites along the Santa Fe River valley and in a few other areas of the northern Rio Grande region is nearly nonexistent. In part, this comes from lack of opportunity and lack of comparative data. Of the four such communities in the Santa Fe River valley, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site/Pindi Pueblo community cluster is the only one with the potential to examine formation, growth, and inter-relationships. How did this pattern develop? What purpose did it have? Why is its distribution limited to specific areas? Does it suggest an indigenous group, migrant population, or combination? If so, how did it function?

(7) Migration and immigration. There are many factors involved in migration and immigration and many models to explain them. Chief among them are the push/pull models that still remain primarily theoretical. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site has the potential to examine what those pull factors were for the northern Rio Grande region. Why did the immigrants choose here?

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

(8) Examination of the founding, growth, and dynamic changes that led to the Classic period towns. Archaeologists are trying to understand the dynamic social relationships that helped or hampered the survival of aggregated communities. Disagreement exists, however, over processes by which new communities formed during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and how they held together. These new community types developed new institutions that formed in disparate ways. Some of the newly formed communities possibly were multilingual and multi-ethnic in that they incorporated people with different histories. This line of research needs close examination in the northern Rio Grande region.

(9) Fifteenth-century depopulation of the Santa Fe River valley. Many competing theories exist for movement out of the valley. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse has excellent potential for addressing this issue. Not only does the site history begin before A.D. 1250 when large changes started, it was occupied until A.D. 1430 or a little later. Addressing this topic would shed light on other area depopulations and the larger context of what might have been "push" factors.

(10) Historic population origins. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is at the intersection of the historic Tewa, Keres, and Tano homelands and poses a sufficient challenge to area archeology for understanding many of the archaeological issues of the pre-contact era. Possibly, under different economic, social, and political conditions, the scope and mix of ethnic affiliations with major archaeological features in the Santa Fe River valley's multilayered Pueblo landscape probably underwent profound cultural transformation. Unraveling the Agua Fria area's complex cultural history as well as the larger region's is a major research topic that potentially can be addressed. Explore the descendant relationships between northern Rio Grande communities and earlier settlements in neighboring areas, including Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde.

Criterion A

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is eligible at the state and local levels under Criterion A, Native American ethnic heritage, as is associated directly with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of prehistory. Those patterns are population migration, redistribution, coalescence and aggregation; religion and ceremonialism; shifting regional trade and/or interaction spheres; and community formation and identification in the Coalition and Classic periods in the Santa Fe River valley. The site embodies the distinctive characteristics of ceramic type (Agua Fria Glaze-on-red), a settlement type (paired or sister communities), and method of construction (coursed adobe). The site is one of the largest, late Pueblo communities inhabited in the river valley and part of the largest community cluster or complex in the river valley.

Population Redistribution (Migration), Coalescence and Aggregation; Community Formation and Integration; Trade and Interaction

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

The depopulation of large swaths of the Southwest, the redistribution of that population farther south, and the movement of populations into large aggregated communities occurred contemporaneously throughout much of the Southwest and at an unprecedented scale. Major restructuring occurred when old patterns broke down and new integrative ones developed. People left vast areas uninhabited and formed new communities that eventually became larger than any previously known. These communities formed through a combination of immigration and aggregation of local populations over the late thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. This large-scale immigration resulted from increasing population coupled with decreasing precipitation, 200 years of erratic rainfall patterns, droughts, arroyo cutting, warfare, inter-pueblo violence, witchcraft, disease, collapse of social integration, resource depletion, and undefined social factors that created a draw to new areas. The resulting subsistence and cultural stresses precipitated not only economical but also cultural responses, including the formation of large communities consisting of both local and immigrant populations during the late thirteenth century, some of which developed into large pueblos of hundreds (the 14th and early 15th centuries) and then thousands (the late 14th/15th centuries) of rooms. Many of these communities began in areas less populated previously. The sizes of the communities and the social composition of the resident populations created by these new patterns resulted in changes in community organization, subsistence, and settlement, and the realignment of exchange/trade networks. In individual communities, social integration was achieved in various ways, but by the Rio Grande Classic period, it was through pan-religious mechanisms, such as formalized religion and highly sophisticated ceremonialism.

This period of population redistribution and restructuring lasted 250 years. Across the Southwest, populations shifted south after A.D. 1300 to the Hohokam area in southern Arizona, the Mogollon uplands between the Colorado Plateau and the southern Arizona deserts, and the central and northern Rio Grande regions of New Mexico. These events represent major changes in Ancestral Pueblo history that eventually resulted in the patterns characteristic of the Hopi of Arizona and the Zuni and Rio Grande groups of New Mexico. In the northern Rio Grande region, the restructuring and changing patterns eventually led to the development of the distinct Pueblo cultural entities occupying the various historic pueblos first encountered by the Spanish.

This history is reflected in and represented by the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, probably one of the largest known pueblo villages in the Santa Fe River valley at the time. The site has all of the characteristics attributed to the demographic, social and ideological trends of the last half of the thirteenth through the first half of the fifteenth centuries. Excavated site remains document the presence of residential, public, and ceremonial architecture; plaza and placita areas; and trash middens and ash piles. Surface and excavated architecture, ceramic assemblages, and other material remains support the community's inception and growth during this critical period in Ancestral Pueblo development.

The site's physical characteristics, including its size, have led area archaeologists to hypothesize about the origins of the resident population, that is, from coalescence of culturally distinct populations to culturally similar, but geographically different, populations. The formal integrative mechanisms that developed to bond potentially disparate people are illustrated in the number and types of potential religious structures identified across both the Agua Fria

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Schoolhouse site and Pindi Pueblo. The pronounced emphasis on religion in the abundant associated material culture—raw and worked ochre and limonite, turquoise objects, fetishes, miniature pipes and vessels, pigmented rock, lightening stones, medicine pipes, and shell—all indicate formal integrative measures were in place.

All of the ceramic trends associated with the larger patterns of population movement, redistribution, and aggregation also are present in the site's material assemblage. Agua Fria Schoolhouse potters persisted with their black-on-white tradition, but at the same time manufactured an early glazeware (Agua Fria Glaze-on-red) that was widely traded. As the type site for one of the earliest local glazewares, its distribution is evidence of the site residents' participation in local and regional trade and interaction spheres.

All of the existing archaeological data indicate the site grew first through population accretion, then coalescence of area and probably immigrant groups, and culminated in a large aggregated population of the first half of the fifteenth century. As noted elsewhere in this nomination, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, together with Pindi Pueblo, formed the core of an even larger community cluster/complex that included a multitude of surrounding smaller pueblos strung up and down the Santa Fe River valley. This combined, large community cluster/complex included 8 to 10 roomblocks minimally, 10 kivas, and at least 1 large community structure. This is one of the largest pueblos of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and one of the latest settlements occupied before the Santa Fe River valley depopulation of the early fifteenth century. Sometime around A.D. 1425/1430, the valley's populations, just as elsewhere across the northern Rio Grande region, moved residences from upland areas and aggregated into even larger pueblos that eventually developed into the form encountered by the Spanish. The community's history of growth correlates with the major shifts in population. This, along with the associated changes in architectural development and material culture assemblages, suggests influxes of immigrant populations, shifting cultural influences or interactions, or both.

Migration and Tewa Origins

By the end of the 13th century, and for another 100 years thereafter, people across the Southwest moved into large villages or settlements in places either not occupied or less settled than their homelands or they joined resident populations in already established settlements and with whom they had familial or social ties. Both archaeologists and resident Pueblo populations agree that the northern Rio Grande region was populated by thirteenth- and fourteenth-century villages established by people already living in the region and by immigrants who originated in the San Juan–Mesa Verde area, in the Rio Puerco drainage, and the central mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. As a result of these migrations and the arrival of the immigrants, the Tewa, as a cultural entity, emerged during the late pre-contact (A.D. 1175/1200–1450/1500) period. The history of the indigenous community extends back to at least the late Developmental period (A.D. 900–1175/1200), and they, along with the arriving immigrants, constructed a qualitatively new cultural landscape and identity (Anscheutz 2005; 2015; Anscheutz and Wilshusen (2011) in the ancestral Tewa. The Tewa cultural community writ large represents an amalgam of people who always lived here and the immigrants who later arrived here from Mesa Verde (see Anscheutz and Wilshusen 2011).

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Supporting evidence for a Mesa Verde migration and subsequent blending with an indigenous aboriginal population comes from Ortman's recent work (2010, 2012). Using biological, linguistic and archaeological data, Ortman argues the historical Tewa-speaking villages of the northern Rio Grande region derived from the general Mesa Verde area. As a result, a social transformation took place in the northern Rio Grande valley. Ortman views the resulting ancestral Tewa culture as a hybrid of ideas and practices from different sources, including the indigenous people of the region.

Biological data demonstrate close relationships among the populations from Mesa Verde and the Tewa and Galisteo Basin pueblos. After A.D. 1275, the data indicate immigrants were intermarrying with people living in the Santa Fe area, including the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. Ortman uses the absence of Tewa names for post-A.D. 1200 northern Rio Grande sites as evidence of his migration theory. He notes that Tewa speakers have names for ancestral Mesa Verde sites and that their oral histories and stories identify specific villages and ceremonial places. Importantly, Tewa speakers today identify the Mesa Verde region as their homeland. Ortman concludes that the immigrant Mesa Verdeans arrived in the northern Rio Grande area post-A.D. 1200 (Ortman 2010).

The geographic and physiographic boundaries of the Espanola Basin delimit the core area of what the Tewa identify as their traditional homeland (Anscheutz 2005, 2015). At Spanish contact, six autonomous historic pueblos (San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Pojoaque, Nambe and Tesuque) were present in Santa Fe River valley and whose antecedents many argue lay partially in the area's seven large Coalition/Classic period pueblos of Pindi, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, Chamisa Locita (LA4), Arroyo Hondo, Cieneguilla (LA16), Upper Arroyo Hondo (LA76), and El Pueblo de Santa Fe (a.k.a. Ogapoge). The archaeological remains of older villages, farming areas, petroglyphs, and shrines in the surrounding areas provide evidence of that occupancy. The corresponding archaeological record documents cohesiveness in artifact and feature assemblages, architectural organization, and settlement patterns throughout the locality (Anscheutz 1998a, 2001a; Anscheutz and Scheick 1996).

The Pueblo of Tesuque, in particular, identifies the Santa Fe River valley, inclusive of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse/Pindi Pueblo community, as an important place in their culture and history. They view the river valley from the upper ends of Las Bocas Canyon through the middle valley reaches in the vicinity of Santa Fe as valued homeland. A growing body of archaeological data (Anscheutz 2015: 23) supports this, including a world quarter shrine, a unique Tewa phenomenon (Duwe 2011); and rock art images at La Cieneguilla petroglyph site. Analysis of the petroglyphs affirms an older archaeological understanding that the Rio Frijoles marks a divide between early Keres groups to the south and Tewa groups to north (Olsen 2004; Schaafsma 1975; Steen 1977). This, along with Tesuque's traditional knowledge of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site and Pindi Pueblo, implies ancestral Tewa people once lived there.

The Tewa withdrew from the Santa Fe River valley during the late Classic period population reorganization, and the reasons why are unknown. Environmental conditions must have played some part in the fifteenth-century departures. Van West (2012) notes that the years between A.D.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

1415 and 1430 were intensely and consistently warm, with extremes stressing area populations. Alternatively, Tewa people have a history of periodical movement to let depleted farmlands and foraging areas replenish themselves (Anscheutz 2007).

Anscheutz (2015) refers to the area just south of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site as an intersection of aboriginal Tewa, Keres, and Tano homelands, where all visited, used, and occupied the area at different, or possibly at the same, time. Based on these observations, the extant archaeological record, and literature, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site played a part in the building of Tewa identity.

Criterion C

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is eligible at the state and local levels in the context of Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a ceramic type (Agua Fria Glaze-on-red), a settlement type (paired or sister communities, ladder type pueblo); method of construction (coursed adobe), and possesses characteristic traits of a period (late Coalition–early Classic period). The site’s significance is enhanced by its status as one of the largest late pueblos inhabited in the Santa River valley and because it is probably the largest community cluster or settlement complex in the valley.

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is the type site for Agua Fria Glaze-on-red that proved instrumental in Kidder's ceramic sequence for the northern Rio Grande. Agua Fria Glaze-on-red is the first type in the Rio Grande Glaze series and proved to be the missing link between the earlier black-on-white sites and the later polychrome glazeware sites of the region. Without this transitional type, Kidder's chronological ordering of northern Rio Grande region sites and Mera's complementary studies of population clusters might never have developed. The sequential ordering of area ceramics provided the basis for each of these other studies, which in many areas of northern New Mexico, continue to do so.

Paired or sister sites are a late Coalition phenomenon that developed locally in the thirteenth century in the northern Rio Grande region. In most cases the sites occupy opposite river banks and are in close proximity, but not adjacent, to each other. This pattern suggests that paired sites as a type have different formation and organizational histories, setting them apart from other large thirteenth- and fourteenth-century communities in the northern Rio Grande region and possibly signals the beginnings of the Eastern Pueblo moieties (a dual-division [summer and winter] social organizational structure). Historically, individual moiety leaders coordinate village-wide activities and are responsible for enforcement in the Pueblo. Although three other paired- or sister-site communities are present along the Santa Fe River, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site and Pindi Pueblo might be the largest and most intact examples. Unfortunately, much of Pindi Pueblo is lost to erosion, but its collections and documentation remain in the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe. Regardless, the quality of Pindi Pueblo’s excavated site data is still unprecedented for the time. El Pueblo de Santa Fe (LA1051), the metropolitan Santa Fe community complex, has no surface architecture left but does have plaza spaces, pit structures, and kivas. Its sister site is only vaguely known and defined from early construction projects in the downtown area. The dual sites of the Arroyo Hondo complex are of different

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

times and different scales, with some temporal overlap early on in the larger of the two sites history. The lower Santa Fe River canyon settlement cluster/complex is not yet completely defined, and the presence of paired sites not yet confirmed.

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is an excellent example of ladder-style pueblos of the period, recognized by lines of rooms built along one or two long parallel walls with the space in between subdivided by shorter, contiguous cross walls to form rectangular rooms. Added to these are other lines of rooms, either parallel or at angles, to the existing roomblock. The original "spinal" roomblock forms the architectural core for the larger roomblock that expanded by smaller, later sets of rooms. In some portions of the roomblock, rooms appear added by accretion, either individually or a few at a time.

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse pueblo is an excellent example of what Stubbs and Stallings (1953) identify at Pindi Pueblo as coursed-adobe construction. Coursed-adobe construction is the progressive layering of courses of a plastic material capable of being hand molded (Stubbs and Stallings (1953:29). For Pindi Pueblo and the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, that material was plastic clay. Walls were built by packing large handfuls of clay and patting them into place on top of a foundation layer or a floor, with each new course molded and smoothed by hand atop the mass below. When built to the desired height and thickness, the course was left to dry and then another course was added. At the Agua Fria schoolhouse site, the courses average only 20 cm tall, at Pindi Pueblo 38 to 45 cm tall. When dry, the courses exhibit vertical cracks that form large blocklike segments, a common characteristic of almost every wall at the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. In general, the wall courses are as long as the intended wall length, except in the roomblock core where sections of the spinal walls were later lengthened.

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site typifies the physical traits associated with middle 13th through early 15th century demographic, architectural, social, and ideological trends and patterns. The late Coalition through early Classic period settlement cluster is physically distinct and yet culturally representative of population redistribution, coalescence, and aggregation; community integration; and social evolution of new cultural or ethnic identities as a result of the changing patterns of the period. This is visible in the pueblo's construction, growth, and solidification into a large ladder-style pueblo of the early Classic period. This pattern also applies to its sister site, Pindi Pueblo, where occupants shifted to different portions of the pueblo and reconfigured living, storage, and ceremonial spaces. Single- room and block additions are suggestive of the demographic and cultural processes in play during this period. Associated changes in the material culture reflect the evolution of ceramic forms and the appearance of "key" types that accompanied major changes. These, along with changing patterns of ceramic distribution, may reflect the formation of shifting alliances.

The site embodies a formative time of migration and the coalescence of distinct Pueblo populations in the northern Rio Grande region. The integration of these distinct Pueblo populations can be seen in the open plazas, the various enclosed kivas and community structure forms, ritual spaces, and the ritual and ceremonial artifact assemblages. All of these reflect changes in the organization of ritual practices as exemplified in the shift in the use of plazas as public spaces for ceremonies, dances, meetings, and daily work (Post and Blinman 2013).

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Criterion B

The Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site is eligible for listing in the National Register at the state level under National Register Criterion B because the site is essential in the early work of prominent Southwest archaeologists, including A.V. Kidder, who outlined a ceramic chronology for ordering sites in the 1910s; Stanley Stubbs and W.S. Stallings' whose dendrochronological work helped date pueblos in the northern Rio Grande valley in the 1930s; and Harry P. Mera whose systematic use of archaeological data beginning in the 1920s to identify site clusters in the northern Rio Grande region formed the basis of regional analyses in New Mexico.

A.V. Kidder, who had a long, productive archaeological career in New Mexico, participated in Edgar Hewett's 1907 field school cultivated his interest in Southwest pottery and the inherent problems associated with chronological ordering. Using Hewett and Bandelier's (1892) assertion that the black-on-white pottery of small sites preceded the glazewares of the large sites, Kidder (1914, 1915) sought other small and large sites in the northern Rio Grande to identify the chronological relationships of ceramic types and sites. He recognized three ceramic types at the small sites (black-on-white ware, redware, and corrugated ware) and four types (glazeware, biscuitware, incised ware, and blackware) at the large sites (Mathien 2004:86). Kidder's glaze schoolhouse site (Agua Fria Schoolhouse site) and the Frijoles Ruin provided the necessary intermediary types: Agua Fria Glaze-on-red, biscuitware, and Frijolito redware. Based on this work, he proposed the Southwest chronological progression of the black-on-white types to the early glazeware types (i.e., Agua Fria Glaze-on-red and Glaze A) to the late polychrome glazeware types. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is the type site for the early locally made Glaze A in the northern Rio Grande (A.D. 1315–1425) and proved an important link in the use of ceramic types to order temporally other area archaeological sites.

Archaeologists Stanley Stubbs and W.S. Stallings worked at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, New Mexico in the 1930s, when they undertook archaeological investigation at Pindi Pueblo. Pindi Pueblo was the largest black-on-white site in the greater Santa Fe area, and they hoped to understand the founding, growth, and dynamic changes leading up to what Wendorf and Reed (1955) later called the Classic period (Post and Blinman 2013:49). The two archaeologists built on Kidder's work of documenting the evolution of black-on-white pottery to the later glaze polychrome pottery of the region. At about that time, Hewett realized that tree-ring specimens from the Rio Grande area differed in ring patterns from those in the western Pueblo region. Stallings had been hired by the Laboratory of Anthropology to collect and analyze materials from the Rio Grande area. Between 1931 and 1940, he conducted test pit and test trench excavations to obtain the necessary data. His samples from Pindi Pueblo and Kidder's schoolhouse site furthered tree-ring research and helped establish more accurate dates for area pueblos. Stallings, with Terah L. Smiley and Bryant Bannister from the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research in Tucson, later published his findings (see Smiley et al.1953).

Dr. Harry P. Mera, a physician in the 1920s who traveled north-central New Mexico visiting various clinics, developed an intense interest in the area's archeology. As he traveled the state, he mapped sites, collected pot sherds for comparative samples, and made pertinent observations on

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

the places he visited. His early interest led to a long-term study of archaeological sites throughout New Mexico. In 1922, under the sponsorship of the Indian Arts Fund, Mera began his survey of the Rio Grande region's archaeological ruins. Mera's work was instrumental in the systematic use of archaeological data to identify site clusters in the northern Rio Grande region (1934, 1940). His work formed the basis of subsequent regional analyses in the state, with very little difference between his site clusters and those recognized today. Mera's goal, apart from population studies, was to indicate where archaeological studies were needed and assist archaeologists in the selection of sites for research.

Mera officially joined the Laboratory of Anthropology as staff archaeologist and director of New Mexico's state archaeological survey program in 1931. His collections and records came with him and thus began the Laboratory of Anthropology (LA) site numbering system. The first sites recorded are Pindi Pueblo and the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, the two sister sites of the large community centered on the springs southeast of Santa Fe. Mera's selection of these two sites, derived, in part, from the ongoing excavation of Pindi Pueblo. By Mera's retirement in 1948, the LA registry recorded 2,400 sites. Today, over 180,000 records are in the digital database known as the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS).

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Historical Context

The chronology used in the Santa Fe River valley follows that devised by Wendorf (1954) and Wendorf and Reed (1955) for the northern Rio Grande in order to keep consistent with both earlier and older works.

Coalition Period

During the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the northern Rio Grande, the spectacular regional complexes of Chaco Canyon, and later Mesa Verde, developed and reached their zeniths. At the same time, the Rio Grande valley and its surrounding plateaus remained less populated with isolated settlements of single- or extended-family farmsteads (Cordell 1997:359; Cordell and McBrinn 2012). After the disintegration of the regional centers and the subsequent dispersion and redistribution of large segments of the Pueblo population in the early A.D. 1200s, however, the northern Rio Grande region emerged as a major center of Pueblo culture.

The distinguishing Coalition period trends in population and settlement are: (1) substantial population growth and instability, (2) expansion of permanent homesites into high-elevation settings, and (3) large increases in village size. Accompanying these demographic shifts are changes in ceramic styles (including paint type in decorated whiteware), architecture forms (including combinations of pithouse villages, aboveground roomblocks, and combinations of these), site organization (single structures, small villages, and large pueblos), and increased variety within material classes. Although group mobility remained an integral part of Pueblo land use strategies, territories became increasingly focused on specific locales as populations moved

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

within areas and among homesites, fields, and gathering and hunting areas. Peckham (1984:279) suggests area populations were expanding into some areas and leaving others. Populations joined together and separated continually throughout the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries for a myriad of reasons.

During the early Coalition period, the number of homesites or villages increase, surface dwellings of rectangular rooms arranged in small roomblocks appear, and ceramic assemblages include the finely made, carbon-painted Santa Fe Black-on-white. Other early Coalition period sites are still pit structures with and without associated surface jacal (mud-covered vertical poles driven into the ground) structures. Nevertheless, the retention of circular subterranean pit structures with four-post roof support systems (identified as kivas) and roomblocks of upwards of 50 rooms are period hallmarks. The transition from small to large and from belowground to aboveground structures entailed other changes, including how people held their villages together and interacted with other villages. Wendorf (1953) views the coming together of large numbers of people as coalescence of local populations in response to both changing environmental and social circumstances.

Also characteristic of the period is increased settlement of the narrow drainages within or at the base of mountain foothills (see Schwartz and Lang 1971; Cordell 1984, 1997; Dickson 1979; Anscheutz and Scheick 2006); some of which later became substantial year-round settlements centered on particular places. The favored explanation for the shift to upland settings is changing environmental conditions coupled with population pressure. Villages in high-elevation settings (greater than 1,829 m) presumably encouraged Pueblo farmers to develop more sophisticated water-harvesting systems for producing crops in the region's cool, dry environmental settings (e.g., Anscheutz 1994, 1998). Cordell (1984) suggests the larger populations would have been a more efficient way to expand the size of a community that regularly work together and share resources.

The appearance of Galisteo Black-on-white, a ceramic type with some Mesa Verde ceramic tradition traits, signals the onset of the late Coalition period. This type's appearance leads many researchers to suggest immigrants from Mesa Verde were reaching the Rio Grande region by the late A.D. 1200s or early 1300s. By then, populations were living in fairly large settlements of two or three roomblocks along perennial streams and springs, such as the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. Not only did older settlements continue to grow, but new settlements appeared. Although Lang (1989a) suggests people were possibly moving between communities at high and low elevations in response to local environmental and/or social conditions, evidence for this remains scanty. Shapiro (2008:108) suggests these old and new settlements developed either from expansion of earlier settlements by local populations or founding by locals or immigrants who moved or were pushed into less desirable areas. Shapiro (2008:99) describes the later, larger pueblos as planned construction around public plazas, with local antecedents in preceding Developmental period pueblos. Planned pueblos are not the norm for the Santa Fe River valley. Other large pueblos or villages developed organically with growth in many different directions, suggestive of flexible or fluid communities. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site is a good example of this type of settlement. Some of that "largeness," however, comes from a complicated sequence of construction, maintenance, abandonment, and reuse. Shapiro (2008:101) suggests

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

the presence of two different kiva types at Pindi Pueblo could signal different ethnic, linguistic, and even religious practices.

Archaeologists interpret the many changing architectural techniques and ceramic styles, coupled with short occupation spans at most pueblos, as evidence of population instability in response to waves of outsiders entering the region. Not only were Pueblo people changing how they used and occupied the land, they were reorganizing their settlements, redefining their communities, and introducing new measures to meet the challenges of the middle fourteenth century.

Anscheutz (2015) suggests the northern Rio Grande Tewa people, as a cultural entity, had their beginnings during these tumultuous times.

Pueblo people were farming areas away from the large villages, evidenced by the proliferation of fieldhouses, and small- and medium-sized pueblos alongside drainages at ever greater distance and elevation from the more permanent sites. Nevertheless, much of the local agriculture apparently remained concentrated on floodplains of perennial streams and tributary arroyos (Lang 1989c:176; 1995). Consistent above-average rainfall in the spring and early summer enabled farmers to intensify their agricultural practices by harvesting and conserving water for use later in the summer, thus allowing for larger populations (Anscheutz 1995). Regardless of the community's size, its surrounding space still fulfilled the inhabitants' needs for fuelwood, wild plants, animals, and other raw material resources. The increased number of nonstructural sites during the latter half of the fourteenth century suggests intensive use of those spaces.

By the close of the Coalition period, aboveground kivas were incorporated into the large adobe pueblos of the Santa Fe River valley and the coursed masonry pueblos of other districts. These sites contained from 50 to more than 100 rooms. Unlike surrounding areas, Santa Fe River valley populations continued their adobe construction tradition into the historic period. Also characteristic of the late Coalition is heterogeneity in area ceramic assemblages, with types whose geographic distributions tend to either overlap or be mutually exclusive. Although particular black-on-white types predominate in an area, they are by no means the exclusive painted type of the period. This phenomenon continued into the Classic period, with specific glazeware types abundant in some areas and only sporadic in others.

Stuart and Gauthier (1981) see increased ceramic variability as a trend toward economic specialization of ceramic production. Cordell (1979, 1984; Cordell and McBrinn 2012) interprets the proliferation of types and their distribution patterns of the late Developmental and early Coalition periods as maintenance of alliance systems and networks of communication among area populations. Plog (1983) interprets the pronounced heterogeneity as indicative of weak patterns of political and economic alliance, presumably characteristic of unstructured social systems.

The late Coalition's archaeological record documents an increased emphasis on trade networks both within and outside the region and the beginnings of ceramic regionalization and/or specialization. For the first time, ties to the Western Pueblos (Zuni) and to the Plains are visible in site artifact assemblages. Cordell and Plog (1979) suggest the intervillage alliance networks critical to village subsistence security were established to facilitate sharing of local surpluses, but

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

other authors argue the alliances grew out of changing religious concepts (e.g., Wendorf and Reed 1955). Habicht-Mauche (1993:87–88) sees the widespread homogeneity of material culture during the early Coalition as evidence of broad open networks of economic relations, and the increased heterogeneity during the late Coalition as indicative of local alliance formations among nearby villages. Local alliances brought increased circumscription of social and territorial boundaries as reflected by the emergence of clearly identifiable archaeological districts during the late Coalition period to Classic period transition (Habicht-Mauche 1993, 1995). The Coalition period came to an end with the drought of the A.D. 1340s, at which time many of the small settlements along the tributary drainages fell into disuse. Populations presumably moved into the growing settlements in the area.

Discussion

The social and political diversity of the northern Rio Grande region was changing. Earlier, communities organized into three systems that Cordell and McBrinn (2012) identify as: (1) regional systems of interaction (e.g., Chaco Canyon) integrated by shared beliefs and high levels of internal exchange; (2) aggregated systems of very large, mostly residential sites populated by formerly dispersed local communities; and (3) dispersed systems where population remained relatively mobile. The northern Rio Grande region was a dispersed system until the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, but between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, population there increased dramatically. The Santa Fe River valley was one of the receiving areas. After A.D. 1250, pueblos of 100 rooms were not uncommon as a result of both internal (i.e., population coalescence) and external (immigration) factors.

The northern Rio Grande began experiencing substantial population increase just before A.D. 1200. The rapidity and scale of the demographic changes over the next 100 years or so must take into account development theories that include the movement of people into the region. Some archaeologists identify the initial sources for these immigrating populations as the San Juan Basin, the Mesa Verde area, and to a lesser extent, the Little Colorado River area (e.g., see Wendorf and Reed 1955; Ford et al. 1972; Cordell 1984; Fowles 2004; Ortman 2010, 2012; Anschultz 2012). Cordell (1997:360) suggests that population increased only in selected areas, for example, on the Pajarito Plateau and in the Santa Fe area, and that elsewhere across the northern Rio Grande region population density increased, but at lower levels (Cordell and McBrinn 2012). Apart from ceramic styles, few other diagnostic attributes of those populations appear in the archaeological record. Thus, the archaeological data during the Coalition period seem more in accord with individual families and/or family groups forming the basic emigrating populations rather than entire communities.

Habicht-Mauche (1993:87–88) argues the late Coalition and early Classic period Arroyo Hondo Pueblo was an amalgam of people from different parent settlements and that its explosive growth was a byproduct of a regional phenomenon that persisted throughout the Coalition period whereby families from the central San Juan Basin and the northern San Juan drainage immigrated to the northern Rio Grande, incorporating themselves into both existing and new villages. These various village clusters developed, in part, from competition over land and critical subsistence resources as sustained immigration increased population levels and

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

heightened risk potentials that threatened local groups. Many other researchers believe northern and central San Juan Basin immigrants were partially responsible for the Coalition period social, demographic, architectural, and material culture changes of the time (see Cordell 1984, 1997; Fowles 2004; Anscheutz 2005; 2015; Ortman 2010, 2012; Cordell and McBrinn 2012). Fowles (2004), in particular, argues for the presence of immigrant populations in the northern Rio Grande at this time, basing his argument on the inexperience of local populations in building large sites, their abrupt appearance in the early fourteenth century, and their rapid construction in large building episodes along a preconceived plan. Fowles identifies San Juan immigrants as the prime figures of Coalition period changes and population reorganization and of following Classic period developments in the Rio Grande region.

Cordell (1979, 1984) regards the cultural diversity of the northern Rio Grande as evidence of experimentation, population instability, and constantly changing alliances to buffer environmental change. Habicht-Mauche (1993:7) believes the cultural diversity represented by local expressions, beginning with the Coalition period, might have been a mechanism for validating cultural identity in the complex and increasingly competitive social landscape of the northern Rio Grande

Archaeologists often use ceramic data to address complicated issues (e.g., Habicht-Mauche 1993; Wilson 2008, 2011; Ortman 2010; Love 2010). Much of that research focuses on the potential influence of immigrants from the Mesa Verde and northern San Juan regions on new whiteware forms, such as Santa Fe and Galisteo black-on-whites that began production in the northern Rio Grande during the Coalition period (Wilson 2011). Some researchers (e.g., Kidder 1931; Stubbs and Stallings 1953) use similarities between Galisteo Black-on-white and Mesa Verde Black-on-white to argue for the influence of immigrants from the northern San Juan. Love's (2011) recent study at Pueblo Alamo in the Galisteo Basin yielded significant differences in technological attributes between Santa Fe and Galisteo black-on-whites. Although Love argues different production groups made the two types, she only implies that different populations, not necessarily immigrants, were manufacturing the two types of ceramics. In contrast, Wilson (2008, 2011) advocates local development of the two types, with Santa Fe Black-on-white developing from the earlier Kwahe'e Black-on-white. Moreover, many of the Coalition period whitewares in the northern Rio Grande exhibit characteristics uncommon to Mesa Verde Black-on-white (Wilson 2011:219). Wilson (2008) also sees Galisteo Black-on-white developing out of regional forms based on similarities in design style between Santa Fe and Galisteo Black-on-white.

Classic Period

During the last half of the fourteenth century, a second population increase occurred in the northern Rio Grande region that probably resulted from in situ growth and further depopulation of San Juan Basin communities to the west. This population growth resulted in major structural changes in Rio Grande settlement, subsistence, social organization, ceremonialism, and economic integration. Like the Coalition period before it, the Rio Grande Classic period includes early (A.D. 1325/1350–1450) and late (A.D. 1450–1541/1600) phases. Period hallmarks are the

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

growth of large aggregated pueblos, the introduction of glazeware ceramics, and the more formalized development of alliance systems (after Shapiro 2008).

The early Classic period began with large multistoried towns of hundreds of rooms with several plazas rather than one or two roomblocks with a single plaza. Pueblos, or town sites, were fewer, but larger and located in agriculturally optimal areas near springs and along perennial streams. Period architecture is marked by large massive, multistoried roomblocks that front formal plazas containing kivas. This architectural trend solidified in the Protohistoric pueblos of tens-of-hundreds of rooms. Plazas generally contained a single large kiva and several smaller kivas, but kivas were neither universally present nor structurally uniform (Habicht-Mauche 1988:77). Nor were pueblos uniform in design. For example, Arroyo Hondo Pueblo, 11.3 km southeast of Santa Fe, is an excellent example of a large, aggregated, plaza-oriented pueblo, with 24 mostly contiguous roomblocks of roughly 1,000 rooms and 13 plazas. This large, planned pueblo grew by the addition of "blocks of rooms." Other pueblos, like the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, resemble ladder structures where long central walls provide the backbone for room additions and where growth is by either the addition of sets of rooms or individual rooms. The growing body of archaeological data suggests many of these "towns" were not occupied continuously, nor were they occupied completely at any given time. Period communities were larger and more diverse than those of the preceding period.

Cultural and environmental reasons offered for population aggregation are defense/warfare; agricultural production and labor needs; access to systems of status, alliance, trade, and ritual activity; population growth and density; reduction of competition; climatic change (rainfall, temperature, etc.) and natural processes (e.g., changes in water tables, soil depth, and natural disasters). This mix appears recurrent for nearly every major population aggregation shift across the Southwest, including the Coalition period. As Shapiro (2008:114) astutely notes, it's not just aggregation but also amalgamation and accommodation.

Precipitation patterns indicate that circa A.D. 1250 to A.D. 1450 more rainfall fell in the eastern third of the Southwest than ever before or since (Cordell and McBrinn 2012:251), and its timing remained predictable. Pueblo farmers responded by expanding their economy through diverse field systems based on harvesting and conserving water resources and by expanding their use of wild plants and animals. Construction of retaining dams, reservoirs, and complex upland field areas of checkdams, terraces, growing pits, and cobble-bordered gardens reflect a significant investment in agriculture, accomplished by building one- to three-room structures (i.e., fieldhouses) beyond the pueblos or towns to tend crops, but also to hunt, gather wild plants, and collect clay and stone resources. The archaeological record registers a major shift in settlement and increased seasonal circulation among the various site types at this time. Moreover, the increased number of limited activity sites and isolated occurrences in areas surrounding the big towns attests to their continued importance to a community's economic health.

Subsistence diversification and agricultural intensification apparently accompanied population growth and aggregation. Regardless of the innovations, agriculture was unreliable over the long term in high-elevation settings where cooler temperatures decreased the number of frost-free days. Settlements were built, occupied, and left within a generation or two, leaving only the

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

largest and best-located communities occupied. Reasons offered for area-specific depopulations include onset of cooler temperatures, population influxes, strife over land, disease, warfare, and trade competition.

By around A.D. 1450, most of the remaining large multistoried pueblos in the uplands fell into disuse. Farmsteads and fields were abandoned following the droughts of the A.D. 1400s and early 1500, but some populations continued to occupy parts of the Santa Fe River valley through the middle A.D. 1400s. The Agua Fria Schoolhouse site remained occupied until circa A.D. 1425/1430, and Cieneguilla Pueblo until the late A.D. 1400s or early 1500s. The result was a shift of population centers to areas along the major river valleys.

Populations consolidated further into even larger aggregated communities at lower elevations. The continuation of some large pueblos or towns, such as Cieneguilla, most likely came from their strategic positions near good agricultural land, longer growing seasons, higher precipitation, extensive wood resources, and ready access to abundant food and raw materials. Unlike previous periods, Pueblo communities occupied specific places at particular points in time, cycling through smaller geographical spaces. They accessed larger locales and regions through social ties established with other communities, as was the pattern observed by Spanish explorers at Contact in 1541.

As in the Coalition period, new changes in ceramic production accompanied the demographic shifts and population aggregation of the Classic period. Galisteo Black-on-white gradually went out of production during the fifteenth century, replaced by various polychromes decorated with glaze paints. Many see this change as influence from the west (see Cordell 1979; Cordell and McBrinn 2012), and in fact, the appearance of other Western Pueblo traits (e.g., extended inhumation and rectangular kivas) that suggest closer ties between the two regions (Dickson 1979:14). Glaze-painted pottery was produced first in the Acoma and Zuni area of southwest New Mexico circa A.D. and later in the Albuquerque area by circa A.D. 1300. By A.D. 1325, locally produced lead-glazed pottery appeared in the northern Rio Grande region. When the technique became widely distributed, between A.D. 1340 and 1350, the number of production areas also increased, especially in the Galisteo Basin. Unlike Santa Fe Black-on-white, glazeware production was specialized and standardized. Habicht-Mauche (1993) sees the production and distribution of glazeware as a way to bind communities together in albeit temporary alliances. Habicht-Mauche interprets the increased presence of imported pottery and stylistic variation as reflecting the emergence of boundaries between the Rio Grande region Pueblo groups who shared a sense of identity and common history.

Throughout the Classic period, Pueblo communities continued their far-reaching trade networks. The development of regional systems of social integration and economic interaction is reflected in the increasing exploitation and distribution of spatially restricted natural resources and in the development of craft and crop specialization. Some researchers posit different communities began specializing in specific kinds of glazeware ceramics (e.g., Shepard 1942; Snow 1981; Cordell 1984), and others believe trade between pueblos focused on finished products and raw materials rather than foodstuffs (e.g., Baugh 1982, 1984; Spielmann 1983; Wilcox 1984). These

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

networks not only created important links between different Pueblo communities and individuals but also between Pueblo and Plains groups.

Early on, trade with Plains groups focused on small quantities of exotic and esoteric items (Baugh 1982, 1984; Spielmann 1983) and probably resulted from occasional ceremonial exchange (Wilcox 1984) or gift giving during Pueblo hunting expeditions onto the west edge of the Plains (Spielmann 1987). Wendorf and Reed (1955) see the intensification of eastern trade as instrumental in the development of Pueblo culture in the Rio Grande. Plains artifacts and raw materials appear on eastern frontier pueblo sites in ever-increasing numbers after A.D. 1350 and show a dramatic rise on post-A.D. 1450 sites. By the middle fifteenth century, trade patterns had shifted from esoteric and nonutilitarian items to large quantities of basic utilitarian and subsistence items (Baugh 1982, 1984, 1988; Spielmann 1983, 1986; Speth 1987), suggesting a fundamental change in the role of inter-regional exchange in the economies of the Eastern Pueblos and Plains groups. The Eastern Pueblos regularly traded large quantities of agricultural foodstuffs and utilitarian items, such as ceramics and cotton cloth, to groups living and hunting on the Plains.

Each community's economy was embedded in a regional exchange system of religious materials as well, promoted by the adoption the Kachina Cult, a shared religious tradition that possibly developed in the Jornada Mogollon area or in the Western Pueblos sometime during the fourteenth century (Schaafsma and Schaafsma 1974; Wilcox 1981). The use of exotic materials in the manufacture of religious paraphernalia served to generate, support, and intensify exchange among the pueblos (Ford 1972; Snow 1981; Wilcox 1984). At the same time, it replaced the temporary alliances that developed from ceramic trade items and other objects with one more stable. The pan-Pueblo religion was the prime factor in interconnecting the entire Ancestral Pueblo world.

Discussion

Throughout the greater Southwest, the Classic period encompasses the middle fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries, during a period of significant change. Many areas became uninhabited, and people founded new, very large "towns" and encouraged aggregation in the older, established communities. Eventually, these even larger communities became centers in very broad social networks that included other communities throughout the region (see Cordell and McBrinn 2012).

Period settlements of the northern Rio Grande region conform to Spielmann's (2004) idea of integrated clusters, identified as large settlements very close together and that persisted for centuries. Residents found ways to incorporate different people, both local and immigrant, through ties of ritual, kinship, specialized production, and exchange. In so doing, they created new social identities, such as the Tewa of the Espanola Basin. These integrated clusters formed either as (a) previously dispersed local populations that came together in response to immigrant arrival or (b) settling of immigrants who traveled in large, relatively cohesive groups (e.g., ancestral northern Tewa villages of Rio Chama and the northern Rio Grande and the southern Tewa villages of the Galisteo Basin).

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Settlements of roomblocks massed around plazas or of rooms with compound walls either were defensive or created to provide open space for public rituals (Cordell and McBrinn 2012:255). Other extant settlements consisted of “ladder structures” where lines of rooms were built along a common wall. These two different kinds of community organization and planning probably reflect different basic attitudes and ideas. Massed rooms around a large central plaza promote village or town cohesion that would require reorganization to accommodate new comers. Ladder structures, on the other hand, imply community-wide cooperation and a flexible design to accommodate village growth (see Cordell and McBrinn 2012:256). Both settlement types are present in the northern Rio Grande’s archaeological record as well as instances where settlements of small, scattered roomblocks morphed into one or the other. Despite the superficial similarity of large towns, architectural differences notwithstanding, Welker's (1997) study of settlement aggregation identified different and diversified economic systems among the towns. These systems manifest in changing emphases on subsistence agriculture, pottery production, and trade network participation.

As in the Coalition period, pottery plays an important role in understanding community dynamics during the Classic period. With the manufacture and exchange of pottery, communities connected through the sharing of symbols or icon systems or through villages that manufactured specialized kinds of pottery and distant communities that imported them. In the northern Rio Grande region, the sharing of icons or symbols across both black-on-white and polychrome pottery types reinforced the idea that community beliefs expressed in those symbols was an important integrative mechanism (Cordell and McBrinn 2012:260). In communities where people potentially had different historical backgrounds or different ways of making pottery, the sharing of symbols would have served as a “binding agent” by reinforcing a collective community identity.

The new pottery styles (i.e., polychromes) produced in the Classic period were widely exchanged and widely copied. In some areas they replaced older pottery traditions, and elsewhere, as in the northern Rio Grande region, the new styles existed alongside older traditions. Although glazeware started in the Zuni area in southwest New Mexico, it appears on sites throughout the Rio Grande valley. Snow and Franklin (2015:131) suggest that because some of the area’s immigrants must have been potters—bringing with them their own ideas of vessel forms, attributes, and designs—the result was a near region-wide production of glazeware. In a period of demographic and social upheaval as immigrants from other regions of the Southwest joined established communities, the newly forged social identities and alliances across a diverse and divided social landscape affected the production and movement of stylistic and technological innovations in pottery. In the Rio Grande valley, whitewares are associated with Tewa speakers with ties to the greater San Juan Basin in northwest New Mexico, but people living near the Tewa villages also produced Rio Grande glazeware, linking them to Albuquerque and west to Zuni Pueblo in southwest New Mexico. This supports arguments that residents in nearby villages did not necessarily share the same language.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Adler, Michael, Todd Van Pool, and Robert D. Leonard
1996 Ancestral Pueblo Population Aggregation and Abandonment in the North American Southwest. *Journal of World Prehistory* 10 (3): 375–438.
- Ansheutz, Kurt F.
1994 Earning a Living in the Cool, High Desert: Transformations of the Northern Rio Grande Landscape by Anasazi Farmers to Harvest and Conserve Water. Paper presented at the 5th Southwest Symposium, Arizona State University, Tempe.
- 1995 *Archaeological Test Excavations at LA21963/21964: Studies of a Middle to Late Developmental Habitation Site in the City of Santa Fe Historic District*. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 359. Santa Fe.
- 1998 *Not Waiting for the Rain: Integrated Systems of Water Management by Pre-Columbian Pueblo Farmers in North-Central New Mexico*. 2 vols. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.
- 2001 Earning a Living and Sustaining Homeland Traditions: Perspectives on Tewa Agriculture Landscapes. In *The Anasazi Landscape*, edited by V. B. Price and Baker H. Morrow. University of Colorado Press.
- 2005 Landscapes as Memory: Archaeological History to Learn From and Live By. In *Engaged Anthropology: Research Essays on North American Archaeology, Ethnobotany, and Museology. Papers in Honor of Richard I. Ford*, edited by Michelle Hegmon and Bernice Sunday Eiselt, pp. 52–72. Anthropological Papers 94. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- 2007 Room to Grow with Rooms to Spare: Agriculture and Big Site Settlement Systematics in the Late Pre-Columbian Tewa Basin Pueblo Landscape. *Kiva* 73(2):173–194.
- 2015 Las Bocas Canyon: A Contested Landscape at the Intersection of the Tewa, Keres, Tano, and Spanish Colonial Homelands. In *The Multifaceted Forester. Papers In Honor of John S. Hayden*, edited by Emily J. Brown, Carol J. Condie, and Helen K. Crotty, pp. 17–34. Archaeological Society of New Mexico Vol 41. Albuquerque.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Anscheutz, Kurt F., and Cherie L. Scheick

- 2006 The Espanola Basin Geographic Subdivision. In *A Study of Pre-Columbian and Historic Uses of the Santa Fe National Forest: Competition and Alliance in the Northern Middle Rio Grande*, edited by Cherie L. Scheick, pp. 169–233. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 253. Southwestern Region, U.S. Forest Service Report No. 18. Albuquerque.

Anscheutz, Kurt F., and Richard H. Wilshusen

- 2011 Ensouled Places: Ethnogenesis and the Making of the Dinetah and Tewa Basin Landscapes. In *Movement, Connectivity, and Landscape Change in the Ancient Southwest: The 20th Anniversary Southwest Symposium*, edited by Margaret C. Nelson and Colleen Strawhacker, pp. 321–344. University of Colorado Press, Boulder.

Baugh, Timothy G.

- 1982 *Edwards I (34BK2): Southern Plains Adaptation in the Protohistoric*. Studies in Oklahoma's Past No. 8. Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Norman.
- 1984 Southern Plains Societies and Eastern Frontier Pueblo Exchange during the Protohistoric Period. In *Collected Papers in Honor of Harry L. Haddock*, edited by Nancy L. Fox, pp. 157–167. Archaeological Society of New Mexico 9. Albuquerque.
- 1988 Changing Southern Plains Ecosystems and their Relationship to Pueblo Exchange. Manuscript in possession of author.

Carter, R. H., Jr., and Paul Reiter

- 1933 A Report of an Archaeological Survey of the Santa Fe River Drainage. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Records Management Section, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe / Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Cordell, Linda S.

- 1979 *A Cultural Resources Overview of the Middle Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico*. Southwestern Region, U.S. Forest Service, Albuquerque / Bureau of Land Management, Santa Fe, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 1984 *Prehistory of The Southwest*. Academic Press, Orlando.
- 1997 *Archaeology of the Southwest*. 2nd ed. Academic Press, San Diego.

Cordell, Linda S., and Maxine E. McBrinn

- 2012 *Archaeology of the Southwest*. 3rd ed. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, Colorado.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Cordell, Linda S., and Fred Plog

- 1979 Escaping the Confines of Normative Thought: A Reevaluation of Pueblo Prehistory. *American Antiquity* 44:405–429.

Curewitz, Diane, and Sheila Goff

- 2012 The Right Ingredients: Southern Cerrillos Hills Lead in Paint on Pajarito Plateau-Produced Glaze-Painted Pottery. In *Potters and Communities of Practice: Glaze Paint*

and Polychrome Pottery in the American Southwest, A.D. 1250 to 1700, edited by Linda S. Cordell and Judith A. Habicht-Mauche. Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona Press, Tucson. [In press]

Deyloff, Glenda, and Cherie L. Scheick

- 2007 LA2, *El Camino Real and Agua Fria Village: Testing Results and Data Treatment Plan for Santa Fe County Public Works' Phase III Road Improvement Project, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 507B. Santa Fe.

Dickson, D. Bruce, Jr.

- 1979 *Prehistoric Pueblo Settlement Patterns: The Arroyo Hondo, New Mexico, Site Survey*. Arroyo Hondo Archaeological Series, Vol. 2. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe.

Duwe, Samuel G.

- 2011 The Prehispanic Tewa World: Space, Time, and Becoming in the Pueblo Southwest, Ph.D. dissertation, School of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson. University of Arizona, Tucson. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor.

Ford, Richard I.

- 1972 An Ecological Perspective on the Eastern Pueblos. In *New Perspectives on the Pueblos*, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, pp. 1–18. School of American Research, Santa Fe / University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Ford, Richard I., Albert H. Schroeder, and Stewart L. Peckham

- 1972 Three Perspectives on Puebloan Prehistory. In *New Perspectives on the Pueblos*, edited by Alfonso A. Ortiz, pp. 22–40. School of American Research and University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Fowles, Severin M.

- 2004 Tewa versus Tiwa: Northern Rio Grande Settlement Patterns and Social History, A.D. 1275 to 1540. In *The Protohistoric Pueblo World, A.D. 1275–1600*, edited by E. Charles Adams and Andrew I. Duff, pp. 17–25. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Gumerman, George J., and Murray Gell-Mann (editors)

- 1994 *Understanding Complexity in the Southwest*. Santa Fe Institute Studies in the Sciences of Complexity, Proceeding XVI. Addison-Wesley, New York.

Habicht-Mauche, Judith A.

- 1988 *Town and Province: Regional Integration and Economic Interaction among the Classic Period Rio Grande Pueblos*. Paper presented at the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Phoenix.
- 1993 *The Pottery from Arroyo Hondo Pueblo, New Mexico: Tribalization and Trade in the Northern Rio Grande*. Arroyo Hondo Archaeological Series, Vol. 8, Part I. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe.
- 1995 *Changing Patterns of Pottery Manufacture and Trade in the Northern Rio Grande Region*. In *Ceramic Production in the American Southwest*, edited by Barbara Mills and Patricia Crown, pp. 167–199. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Hewett, Edgar Lee

- 1907 Report of the Director, 1907. *American Journal of Archaeology Supplement* 11:51–60.

Huntley, Deborah

Ceramic Study Summary. In *Continued Investigation into the Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site (LA2) within the AFCWA Lease Area (Grant 35-12-121167.18)*, edited by Cherie L. Scheick, pp.114–126. RGF Technical Report Series No. 7D.

Kelley, N. Edmund

- 1980 *The Contemporary Ecology of Arroyo Hondo, New Mexico*. Arroyo Hondo Archaeological Series, Vol. I. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe.

Kidder, Alfred V.

- 1914 *Southwestern Ceramics: Their value in Reconstructing the History of the Ancient Cliff Dwelling Pueblo Tribes*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge.
- 1915 *Pottery of the Pajarito Plateau and of Some adjacent Regions of New Mexico*. *American Anthropological Association Memoirs* 2(6):407–620. Menasha, Wisconsin.
- 1931 *The Pottery of Pecos*. Vol. 1: *The Dull Paint Wares*. With a Section on the Black-on-white Wares by Charles A. Amsden. Papers of the Phillips Academy Southwestern Expedition No. 5. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

King, Dudley W., and Richard A. Bice

- 1992 *Subfloor Channels in Prehistoric Ruins: Anasazi Region of the Southwest*. Technical Note 3. Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Albuquerque.

Lang, Richard W.

- 1982 Transformations in White Ware Pottery of the Northern Rio Grande. In *Southwestern Ceramics: A Comparative Review*, edited by Albert H. Schroeder, pp. 152–199. Arizona Archaeologist 15. Arizona Archaeological Society, Phoenix.
- 1989a Conclusions. In *Limited Excavations at LA2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, Agua Fria Village, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*, edited by Richard W. Lang and Cherie L. Scheick, pp. 189–198. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 216. Santa Fe.
- 1989b Pottery from LA2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site: Chronology, Change and Exchange: Circa A.D. 1300–1957. In *Limited Excavations at LA2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, Agua Fria Village, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*, edited by Cherie L. Scheick and Richard W. Lang, pp. 57–98. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 216. Santa Fe.
- 1989c *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Sierra Del Norte Subdivision, City of Santa Fe, New Mexico*. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 232. Santa Fe.
- 1995 *Flint Procurement and Other Limited Activity Sites of the Upper Tesuque Valley, New Mexico: A Sampling from the Bishop's Lodge Locality*. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 284B. Santa Fe.

Lang, Richard W., and Arthur H. Harris

- 1984 *The Faunal Remains from Arroyo Hondo Pueblo, New Mexico: A Study in Short-Term Subsistence Change*. Arroyo Hondo Archaeological Series, Vol. 5. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe.

Lang, Richard W., and Cherie L. Scheick

- 1989 *Limited Excavations at LA2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, Agua Fria Village, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 216. Santa Fe.

Love, Lori Barkwill

- 2010 From the Receiving End: A Ceramic Analysis of a 13th Century Site in the Northern Rio Grande. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the 75th Society for American Archaeology, Sacramento.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

McBride, Pamela, and Susie Smith

- 2012 Agua Fria Schoolhouse Archaeobotanical Record. In *Pueblo at the Cold Water Place, P'O'Karige: Archaeological Investigation of The Agua Fria School House Site*, by Cherie L. Scheick, Glenda Deyloff, and Cortney A. Wands. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 507F.3, in press.

McEnany, Timothy G., and Kenneth L. Brown

- 2004 *Monitoring Installation of Qwest Buried Cables in the Agua Fria Road South Right-of-way between San Isidro Crossing and Terrazas Lane, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*. Marron and Associates Cultural Resource Report No. 0046. Albuquerque.

McGraw, Thomas H., and Bettina J. Kuru'es

- 2001 Agua Fria Road Phase II Initial Monitoring Project, Santa Fe County, New Mexico. Report No. FC-01-05. Feliz Colibri Archaeological Contract Services, Santa Fe. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Records Management Section, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe / Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

McGraw, Thomas H., and James Quaranta

- 1999 LA2 Testing. Report No. FC-99-23. Feliz Colibri Archaeological Contract Services, Santa Fe. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Records Management Section, Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe / Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Mathien, Frances Joan

- 2004 History of Archaeological Investigations on the Pajarito Plateau. In *Archaeology of Bandelier Monument: Village Formation on the Pajarito Plateau, New Mexico*, edited by Timothy A. Kohler, pp. 69–116. Contribution No. 12 of the Bandelier Archaeological Survey Series of Professional Paper. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Mera, Harold P.

- 1931 *Chupadero Black-on-white*. Laboratory of Anthropology Technical Series Bulletin 1. Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
- 1933 *A Proposed Revision of the Rio Grande Glaze Paint Sequence*. Laboratory of Anthropology Technical Series Bulletin 5. Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
- 1934 *A Survey of the Biscuit Ware Area in Northern New Mexico*. Laboratory of Anthropology Technical Series Bulletin 6. Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
- 1935 *Ceramic Clues to the Prehistory of North Central New Mexico*. Laboratory of Anthropology Technical Series Bulletin 8. Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Ortman, Scott G.

2010 Genes, Language and Culture in Tewa Ethnogenesis, A.D. 1150–1400. Unpublished Ph.D dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe.

2012 *Winds from the North: Tewa Origins and Historical Anthropology*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Peckham, Stewart L.

1984 The Anasazi Culture of the Northern Rio Grande Rift. In *The Rio Grande Rift, Northern New Mexico*, edited by W. Scott Baldrige, Patricia Wood Dickerson, Robert E. Riecker, and Jiri Zidek, pp. 275–281. New Mexico Geological Society 35th Annual Field Conference. New Mexico Geological Society, Socorro. Printed by University of New Mexico printing plant, Albuquerque.

Plog, Fred

1983 Political and Economic Alliances on the Colorado Plateau, A.D. 400–1450. *World Archaeology* 2:289–330.

Post, Stephen S.

1992 *An Archaeological Survey and Testing at Las Campanas, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*. Archaeology Notes 108. Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Post, Stephen S., and Eric Blinman

2013 Pindi Pueblo Comes Home to Roost. *El Palacio* Vol. 118(4) 44–55.

Schaafsma, Polly, and Curtis F. Schaafsma

1974 Evidence for the Origins of the Pueblo Katchina Cult as Suggested by Southwestern Rock Art. *American Antiquity* 36:535–545.

Scheick, Cherie L.

1989 Investigations at LA2. In *Limited Excavations at LA2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, Agua Fria Village, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*, edited by Richard W. Lang and Cherie L. Scheick, pp. 18–56. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 216. Santa Fe.

Scheick, Cherie L., Glenda Deyloff, and Cortney A. Wands

2012 *Pueblo at the Cold Water Place, P'O'Karige: Archaeological Investigation of The Agua Fria School House Site*. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 507F.3, in press. Santa Fe.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Scheick, Cherie L., Kasey Flavin, Lee Taylor, and Paul Duran

- 2015 *Preliminary Report for LA2. Investigations Under Preservation through Excavation Grant 35-14-121167.17*. RGF Technical Report Series NO. 7B. Santa Fe.

Schleher, Kari L., and Suzanne L. Eckert

- 2012 Ceramics. In *Pueblo at the Cold Water Place, P'O'Karige: Archaeological Investigation of The Agua Fria School House Site*, by Cherie L. Scheick, Glenda Deyloff, and Cortney A. Wands. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 507F.3, in press. Santa Fe.

Schwartz, Douglas W., and Richard W. Lang

- 1971 Archaeological Investigations at the Arroyo Hondo Site: Second Field Report 1971. Manuscript on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Scott-Cummings, Linda

- 1989 Pollen and Macrofloral Analysis at LA2, Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, Northern New Mexico. In *Limited Excavations at LA2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, Agua Fria Village, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*, edited by Richard W. Lang and Cherie L Scheick, pp. 149–160. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 216. Santa Fe.

Sebastian, Lynne

- 2006 The Chaco Synthesis. In *The Archaeology of Chaco Canyon: An Eleventh-Century Pueblo Regional Center*, edited by Stephen H. Lekson, pp. 393–442. SAR Press, Santa Fe.

Shapiro, Jason S.

- 2008 *Before Santa Fe: Archaeology of the City Different*. Museum of New Mexico Press, Santa Fe.

Shepard, Anna O.

- 1942 Rio Grande Glaze Paint Ware: A Study Illustrating the Place of Ceramic Technological Analysis in Archaeological Research. *Contributions to American Anthropology and History* 7(39):129–262. Publication No. 528. Carnegie Institute of Washington, Washington, D.C.

Smiley, Terah L., Stanley A. Stubbs, and Bryant Bannister

- 1953 *A Foundation for the Dating of Some Late Archaeological Sites in the Rio Grande Area, New Mexico*. Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research Bulletin 6. University of Arizona, Tucson.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Smith, Susan J.

- 2005 Pollen Results. In *Coalition Period Remains Under the West Alcove, U.S. Federal Courthouse, Santa Fe, New Mexico*, by Cherie L. Scheick, pp. 227–234. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 477C. Santa Fe.

Snow, David H., and Hayward H. Franklin

- 2015 Nodes of Individuality and the Dimensions of Rio Grande Glazeware Variability (Or, Caveat Antiquitatus!). In *The Multifaceted Forester. Papers In Honor of John S. Hayden*, edited by Emily J. Brown, Carol J. Condie, and Helen K. Crotty, pp. 131–144. Archaeological Society of New Mexico Vol 41. Albuquerque.

Speth, John D.

- 1987 Some Unexplored Aspects of Mutualistic Plains/Pueblo Food Exchange. Paper presented at Conference on Interaction: Plains and Pueblo Interaction. Ft. Burgwin Resource Center, Taos.

Spielmann, Katherine A.

- 1983 Late Prehistoric Exchange between the Southwest and Southern Plains. *Plains Anthropologist* 28(102):257–272.
- 1986 Interdependence among Egalitarian Societies. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 5:279–312.
- 1987 Coercion or Cooperation: Plains/Pueblo Interaction in the Protohistoric Period. Paper presented at Conference on Interaction: Plains and Pueblo Interaction. Ft. Burgwin Resource Center, Taos.
- 2004 Clusters Revisited. In *The Protohistoric Pueblo World A.D. 1275–1600*, edited by E. Charles Adams and Andrew I. Duff, pp. 137–144. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Stallings, William S. Jr.

- 1934 The Dendro-Archaeological Reports, June 10, 1931 to Date. In *First 5 years, 1930–1934*. Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe.

Steen, Charles R.

- 1977 *Pajarito Plateau Archaeological Survey and Excavation*. Los Alamos National Laboratory Report LASL-77-4. Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Stiner, Mary C.

- 1989 The Faunal Remains from Prehistoric and Historic Deposits of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA2). In *Limited Excavations at LA2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site, Agua Fria Village, Santa Fe County, New Mexico*, edited by Richard W. Lang and Cherie L. Scheick, pp. 161–188. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 216. Santa Fe.

Stuart, David E., and Rory P. Gauthier

- 1981 *Prehistoric New Mexico: Background for Survey*. Edited by Thomas W. Merlan. New Mexico Historic Preservation Bureau, State Planning Division, Santa Fe.

Stubbs, Stanley A., and William S. Stallings, Jr.

- 1953 *The Excavation of Pindi Pueblo, New Mexico*. Monographs of the School of American Research and the Laboratory of Anthropology 18. School of American Research, Santa Fe / Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Van West, Carla R., and Jefferey S. Dean

- 2000 Environmental Characteristics of the A.D. 900 to 1300 period in the Central Mesa Verde Region. *Kiva* 66:19–44.

Wands, Cortney A.

- 2012 LA2 Archaeofauna. In *Pueblo at the Cold Water Place, P'O'Karige: Archaeological Investigation of The Agua Fria School House Site*, by Cherie L. Scheick, Glenda Deyloff, and Cortney A. Wands. Southwest Archaeological Consultants Research Series 507F.3, in press.

Weigle, Marta (editor)

- 1975 *Hispanic Villages of Northern New Mexico: A Reprint of Volume II of the 1935 Tewa Basin Study, with Supplementary Materials*. The Lightening Tree, Santa Fe.

Welker, Eden A.

- 1997 Attributes of Aggregation at Pueblo San Marcos and Pecos Pueblo in the Northern Rio Grande of New Mexico. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Wendorf, Fred

- 1953 Discussions and Conclusions. In *Salvage Archaeology in the Chama Valley, New Mexico*, assembled by Fred Wendorf, pp. 94–98. Monograph 17. School of American Research, Santa Fe.
- 1954 A Reconstruction of Northern Rio Grande Prehistory. *American Anthropologist* 56(2):200–227.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Wendorf, Fred, and Erik K. Reed

- 1955 An Alternative Reconstruction of Northern Rio Grande Prehistory. *El Palacio* 62:131–173.

Whitmore, Jane

- 1977 *Archaeological Survey in the Vicinity of San Mateo Mesa and Cañada las Vacas, McKinley County, New Mexico*. Contract Archaeology Program Report 67. School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Wilcox, David R.

- 1981 Changing Perspectives on the Protohistoric Pueblos, A.D. 1450–1700. In *The Protohistoric Period in the North American Southwest, A.D. 1450–1700*, edited by David R. Wilcox and W. Bruce Masse, pp. 378–409. Anthropological Research Papers No. 24. Arizona State University, Tempe.
- 1984 Multi-ethnic Division of Labor in the Protohistoric Southwest. In *Collected Papers in Honor of Harry L. Hadlock*, by Nancy L. Fox, pp. 141–156. Archaeological Society of New Mexico 9. Albuquerque.

Wills, Wirt H., Patricia L. Crown, Jeffrey S. Dean, and Christopher G. Langton

- 1994 Complex Adaptive Systems and Southwestern Prehistory. In *Understanding Complexity in the Prehistoric Southwest*, edited by George J. Gumerman and Murray Gell-Mann, pp. 297–339. Proceeding XVI. Santa Fe Institute Studies in the Sciences of Complexity, Addison-Wesley, New York.

Wilson, C. Dean

- 2008 Ceramic Analysis for the Land Conveyance and Transfer Project. Los Alamos National Laboratory. In *The Land Conveyance and Transfer Data Recovery Project: 7,000 Years of Land Use on the Pajarito Plateau*, Vol. 3: *Artifact and Sample Analyses*, edited by Brad J. Vierra and Kari M. Schmidt, pp. 125–256. Cultural Resources Report No. 27. Ecology and Air Quality Group, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.
- 2011 Analysis of Pottery Recovered from Prehistoric Contexts. In *Archaeological Excavations at El Pueblo de Santa Fe (LA1051), Ogapoge, the White Shell Water Place: The Prehistoric Component of El Pueblo de Santa Fe (LA1051)*, by Stephen C. Lentz, pp. 187–223. Archaeology Notes 438. Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. In press.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 11 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.659049 | Longitude: -106.009189 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.656832 | Longitude: -106.011046 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.656724 | Longitude: -106.013072 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.659553 | Longitude: -106.014047 |

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the archaeological district appears as a red polygon on a map drawn to scale. The vertices of the delineated polygon are marked by the corresponding points of latitude and longitude. See Map 4.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Site boundaries are based on those listed in the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties in 2007. These boundaries come from testing and excavation projects from the work of Jack Wilson, 1965; Southwest Archaeological Consultants, 1988–1989; 2006; and 2009; and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, 2014–2015. Based on current understanding, this boundary represents the entirety of the site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cherie Scheick, President of the Board
organization: Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes
street & number: 1200 Don Diego Avenue
city or town: Santa Fe state: NM zip code: 87505
e-mail: cscheick@aol.com
telephone: 505-984-8086
date: August 6, 2015

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

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: January 3, 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.)

Map Log

- Map 1 Location Map of Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site.
- Map 2 H.P. Mera's hand-drawn map of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site. n.d.
- Map 3 Carter and Reiter's 1933 map of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site.
- Map 4 National Register Sketch Map based on Lang and Scheick's 1988 survey and boundary map of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site, Santa Fe County, New Mexico.
- Map 5 Stubbs and Stallings' 1953 plan map of Pindi Pueblo.
- Map 6 Hand-drawn plan map of rooms excavated by Pollard in 1928(?).
- Map 7 Plan map of test areas (2006) and excavations (2009), Southwest Archaeological Consultants. Figures keyed to map.
- Map 8 Roomblock within the AFCWA easement, Southwest Archaeological Consultants and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Figures and photos keyed to map.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

- Map 8a Roomblock within the AFCWA easement, north section detail. Southwest Archaeological Consultants and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Figures and photos keyed to map. No scale.
- Map 8b Roomblock within the AFCWA easement, south section detail. Southwest Archaeological Consultants and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Figures and photos keyed to map. No scale.

Figure Log

- Figure A Pit structure (Feature 58) with formal hearth, view south.
- Figure B Community structure (Feature 77) with formal hearth, view north-northwest.
- Figure C Projectile point assemblage from 2009 excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants.
- Figure D Modified sherd assemblage from 2009 excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants.
- Figure E Various pipe fragments from 2009 excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants.
- Figure F Effigy of turtle from 2009 excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants.
- Figure G Overview of 1988/1989 Southwest Archaeological Consultants testing and excavation work. View north-northeast.
- Figure H Mounded two-story roomblock on Agua Fria Road's south side. View east.

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.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

City or Vicinity: Agua Fria Village, 9.6 km southeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico

County: Santa Fe County

State: New Mexico

Photographer: Tara Del Fierro, Lee Romero Taylor, Louanne Welborn, Cherie L. Scheick

Date Photographed: April-August 2015

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

- Photo 1 of 18 Aerial view of Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site location. July 22, 2015, Tara Del Fierro. View northeast.
- Photo 2 of 18 Street view of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site. August 28, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View west-northwest.
- Photo 3 of 18 West edge of Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site along Narvaiz family property line. August 28, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View northeast.
- Photo 4 of 18 East edge of Agua Fria Schoolhouse site at edge of church property line. August 31, 2015, Louanne Welborn. View northwest.
- Photo 5 of 18 View across the site from east site edge. August 31, 2015, Louanne Welborn. View west.
- Photo 6 of 18 View across the site. Note low roomblock mound upper left. August 31, 2015, Louanne Welborn. View south-southwest.
- Photo 7 of 18 West plaza portion from San Ysidro Crossing. Roomblock along fence line. August 28, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View west-southwest.
- Photo 8 of 18 Roomblock on north site boundary behind/beneath terracing of new. August 28, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View southwest.
- Photo 9 of 18 Aerial view of probable missing northeast edge of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. County Open Space is below the artificial terrace edge, east of San Ysidro Crossing. July 22, 2015, Tara Del Fierro. View northeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Name of Property

County and State

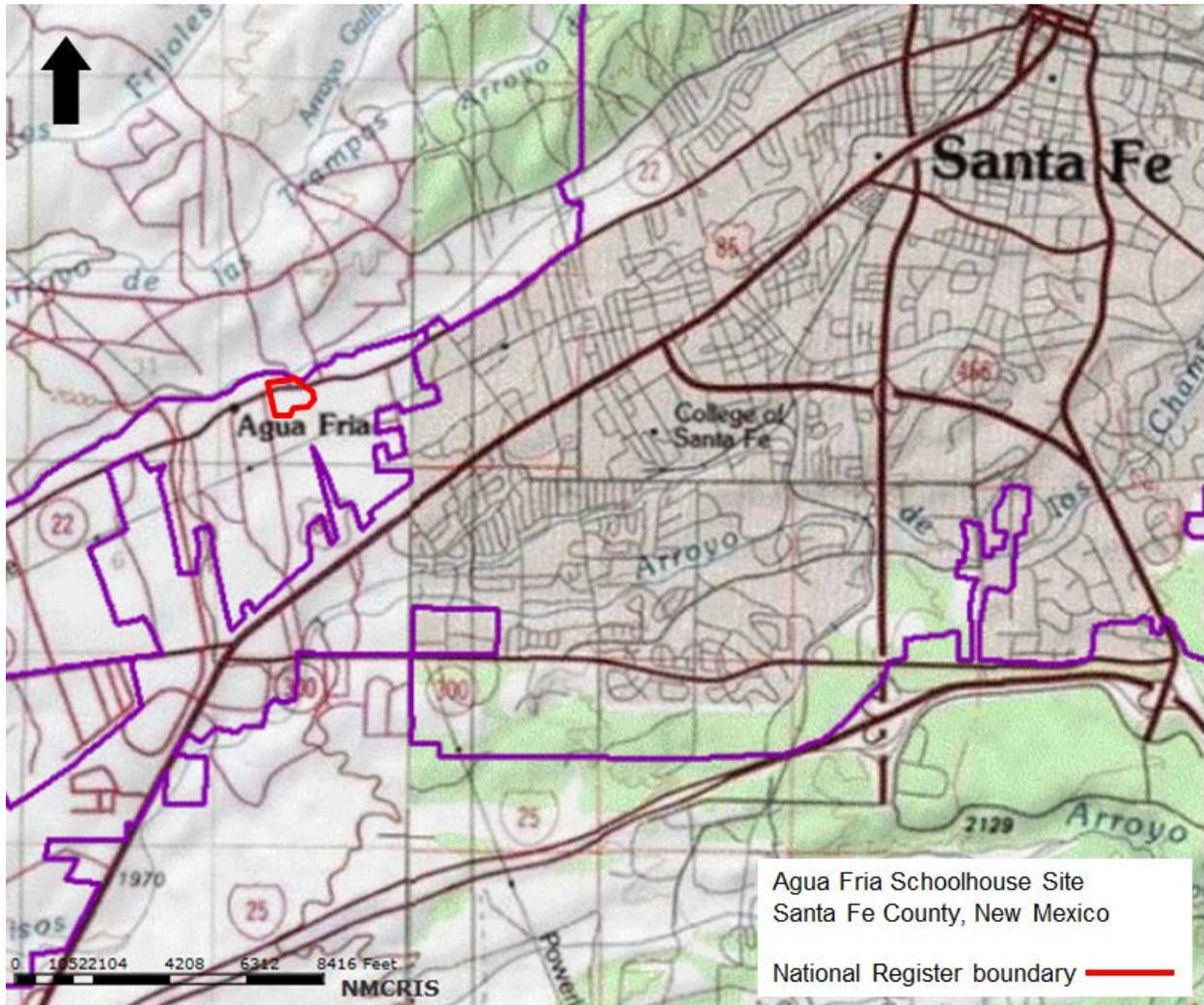
- Photo 10 of 18 Rectangular storage room (Feature 120). April 10, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View south-southeast.
- Photo 11 of 18 Square storage room (Feature 124). May 08, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View south-southeast.
- Photo 12 of 18 Coursed adobe wall with plaster. March 31, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View east-southeast.
- Photo 13 of 18 Plastered wall residential/ceremonial structure (Feature 121) with unique fill contents. Two hearths unexcavated. March 17, 2015, Cherie L. Scheick. View east-southeast.
- Photo 14 of 18 Untempered adobe wall. July 14, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View east-southeast.
- Photo 15 of 18 Room Feature 142 showing average wall width. July 17, 2015, Lee Cherie L. Scheick. View north-northwest.
- Photo 16 of 18 Close up of wall tops showing abutment. June 19, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View down and north-northwest.
- Photo 17 of 18 Aerial view of 2014/2015 excavations within the AFCWA easement. July 22, 2015, Tara Del Fierro. View south-southeast.
- Photo 18 of 18 Aerial view of 2014/2015 excavations within the AFCWA easement. July 22, 2015, Tara Del Fierro. View west-southwest.

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.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

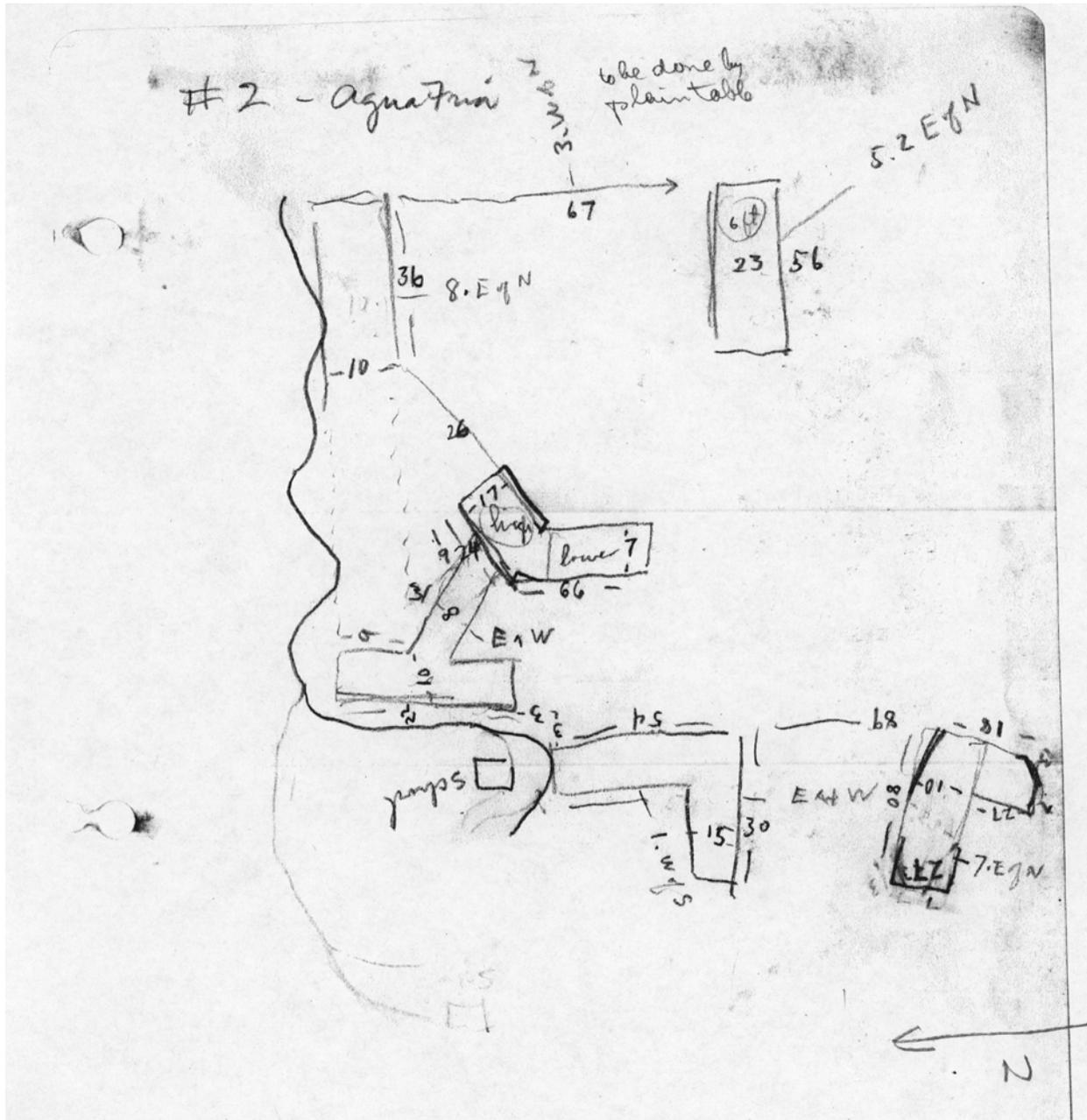
Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 1. Location Map of Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site. Undated.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

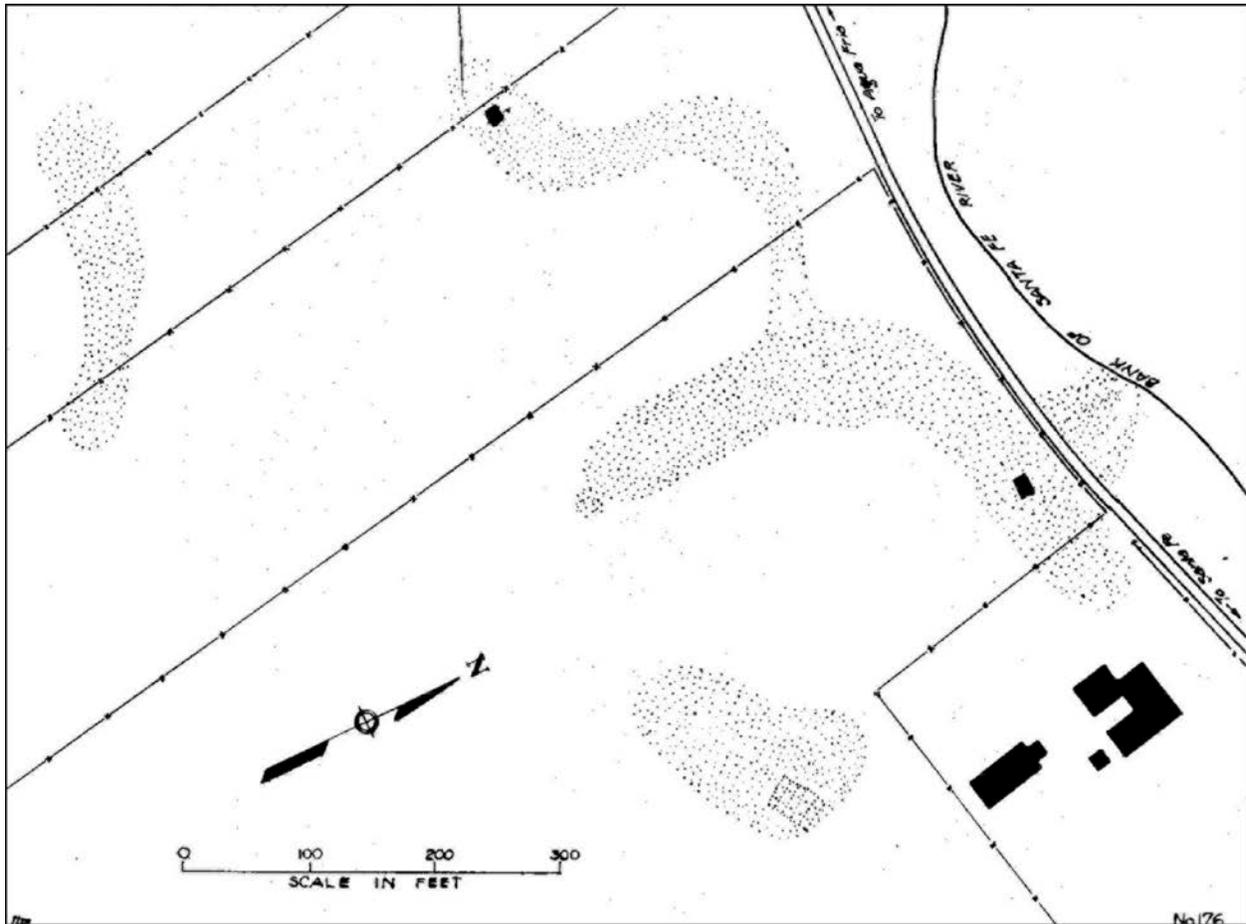
Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 2. H.P. Mera's hand-drawn map of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site, n.d.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

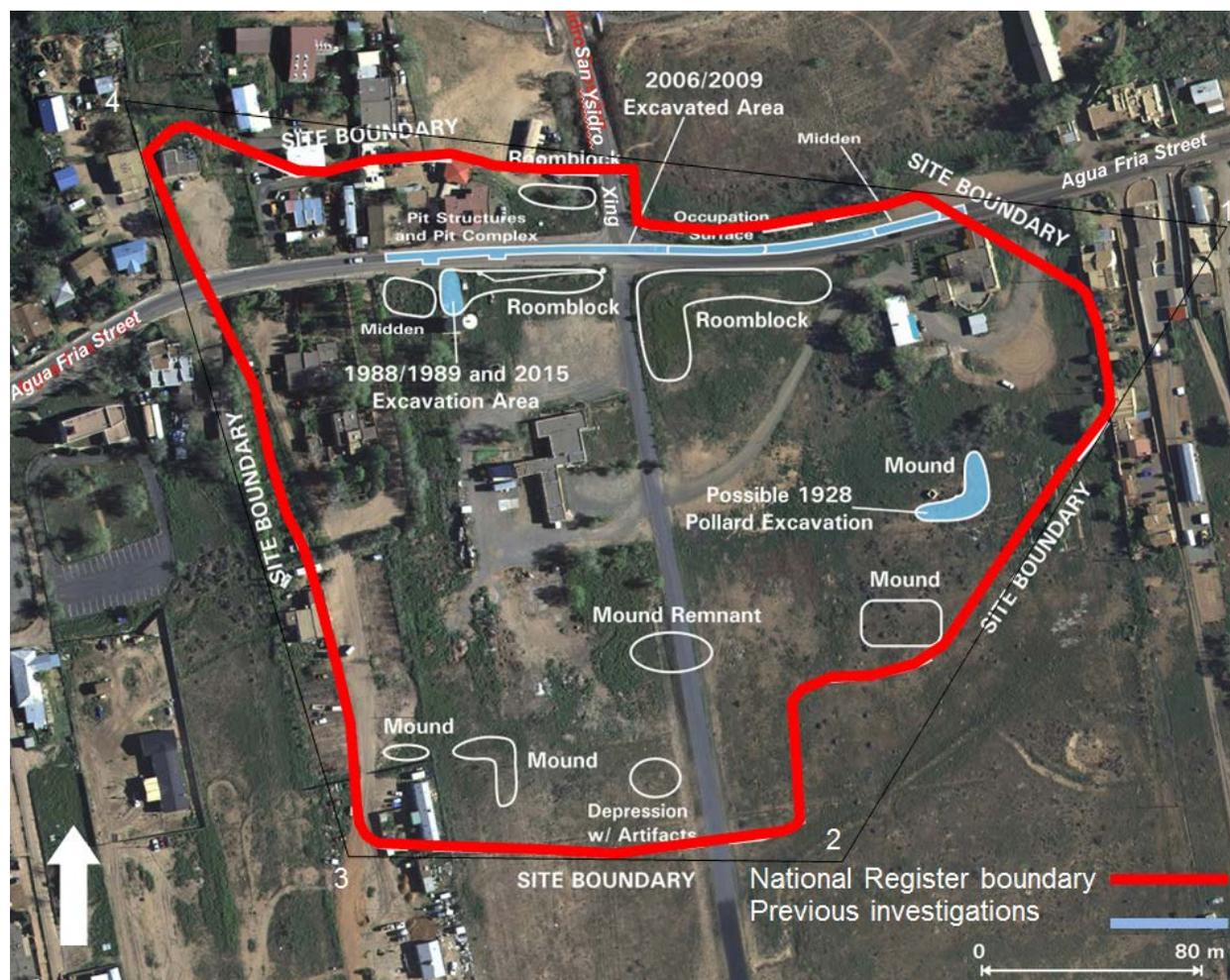
Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 3. Carter and Reiter's 1933 map of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site (LA 2).

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

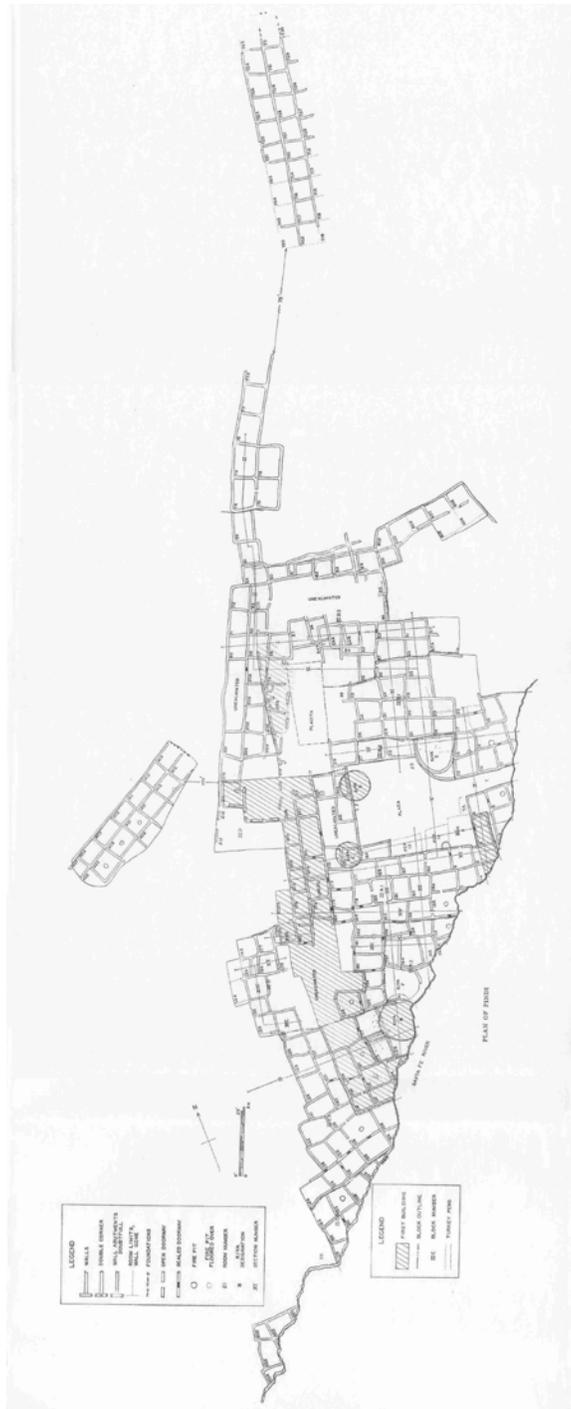
Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 4. National Register Sketch Map based on Lang and Scheick's 1988 survey and boundary map of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site, Santa Fe County, New Mexico. Blue highlighting identifies areas of previous archaeological excavations.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

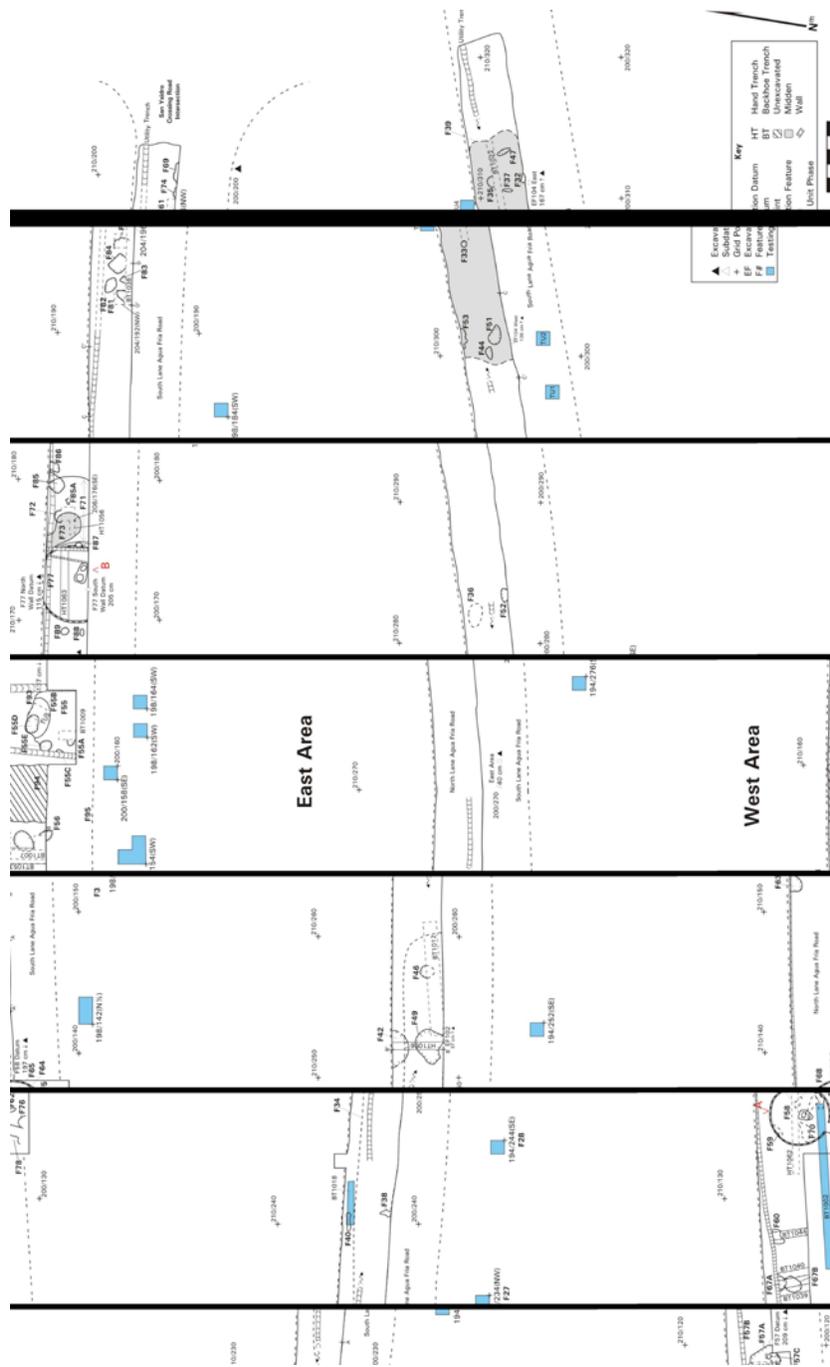
Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 5. Stubbs and Stallings' 1953 plan map of Pindi Pueblo (LA1).

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 7. Plan map of test areas (2006) and excavations (2009), Southwest Archaeological Consultants. Figures keyed to map.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

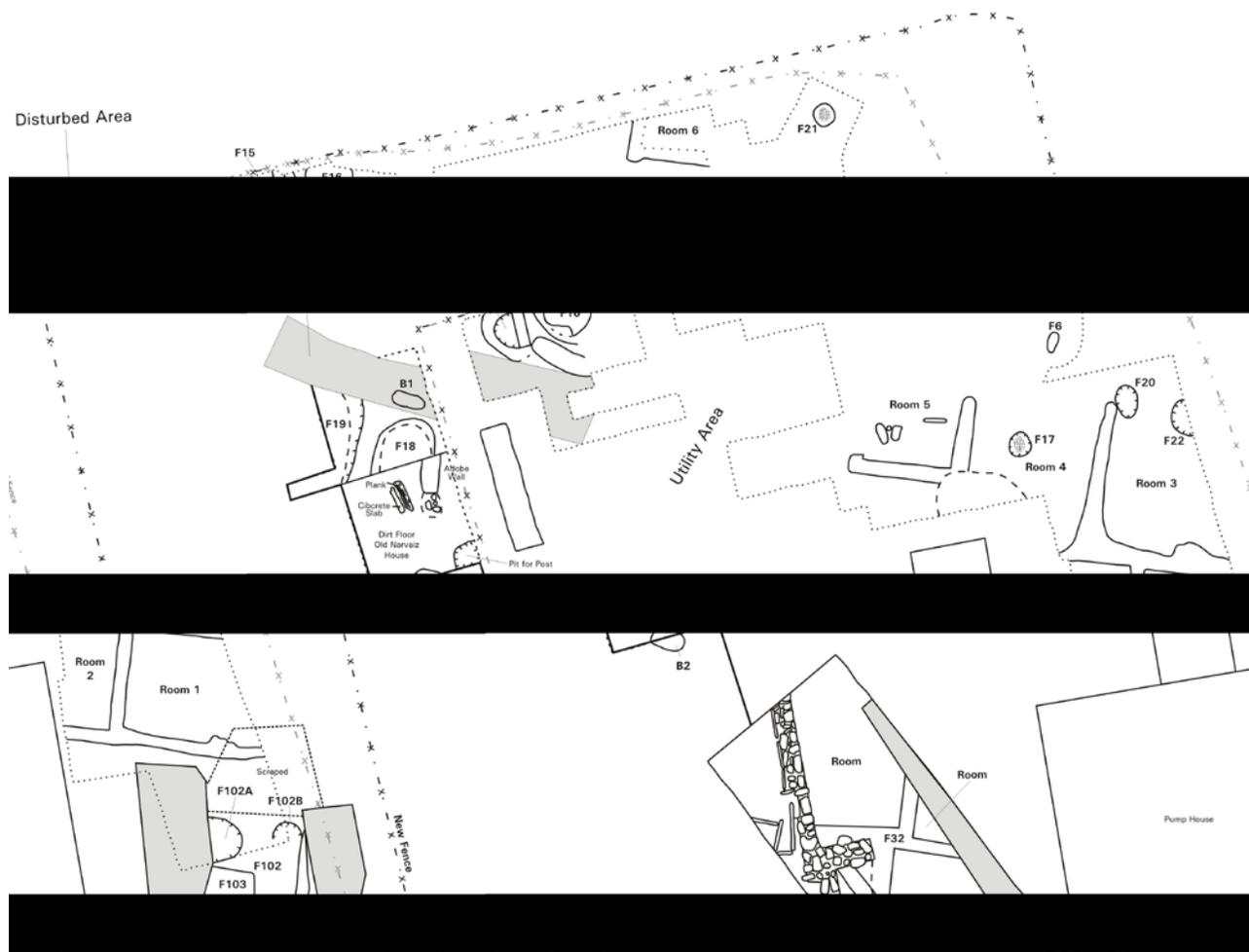
Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 8. Roomblock within the AFCWA easement, Southwest Archaeological Consultants and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Figures and photos keyed to map.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

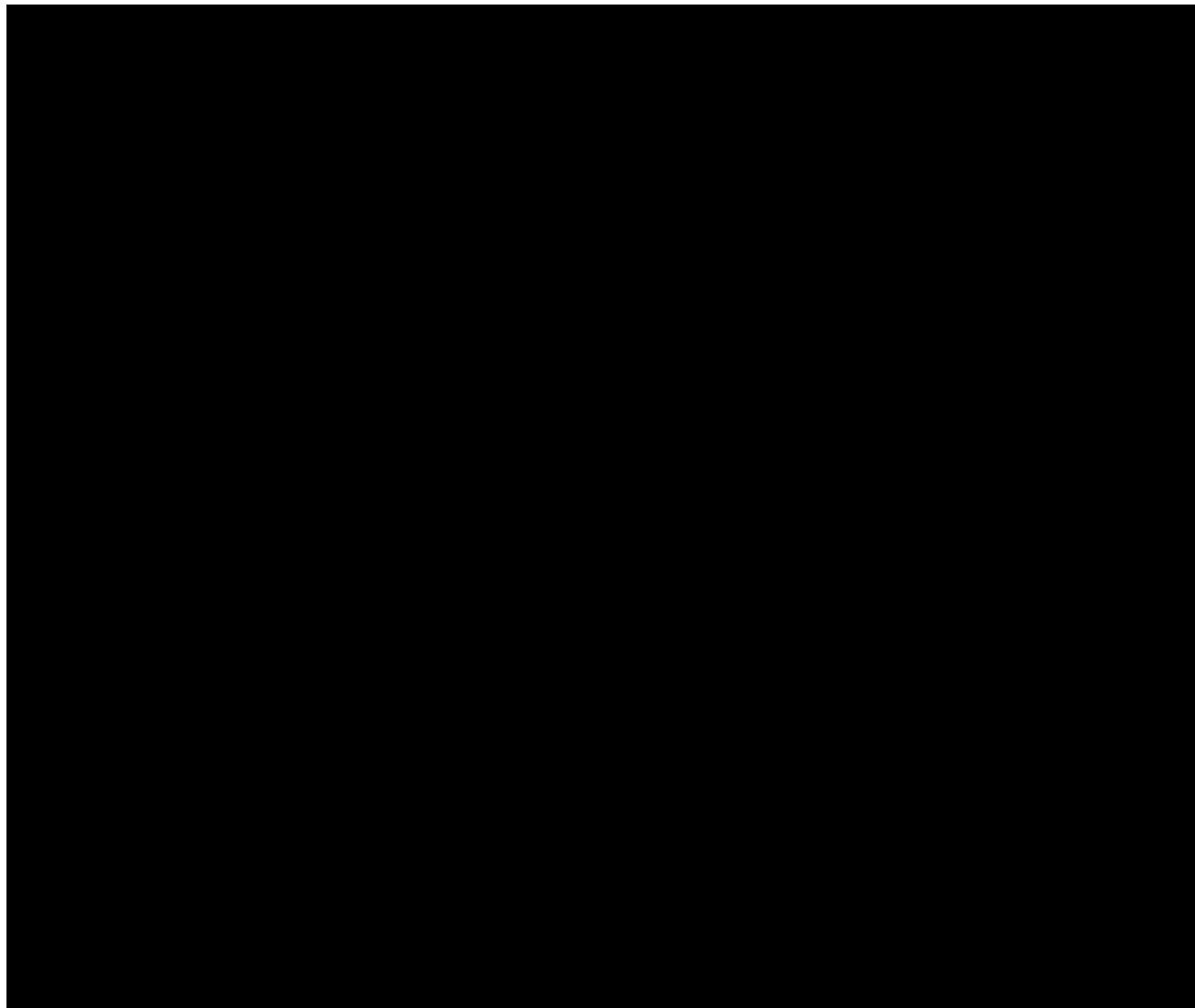
Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 8a. Roomblock within the AFCWA easement, north section detail. Southwest Archaeological Consultants and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Figures and photos keyed to map. No scale.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Map 8b. Roomblock within the AFCWA easement, south section detail. Southwest Archaeological Consultants and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Figures and photos keyed to map. No scale.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Figure A. Pit structure (Feature 58) with formal hearth, view south.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Figure B. Community structure (Feature 77) with formal hearth, view north-northwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Figure C. Projectile point assemblage from 2009 excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Figure D. Modified sherd assemblage from 2009 excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Figure E. Various pipe fragments from 2009 excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Figure F. Effigy of turtle from 2009 excavations by Southwest Archaeological Consultants.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Figure G. Overview of 1988/1989 Southwest Archaeological Consultants testing and excavation work within the Agua Fria Community Water Association easement. View north-northeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Figure H. Mounded two-story roomblock on Agua Fria Street's south side adjacent the Agua Fria Community Water Association easement. View east.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

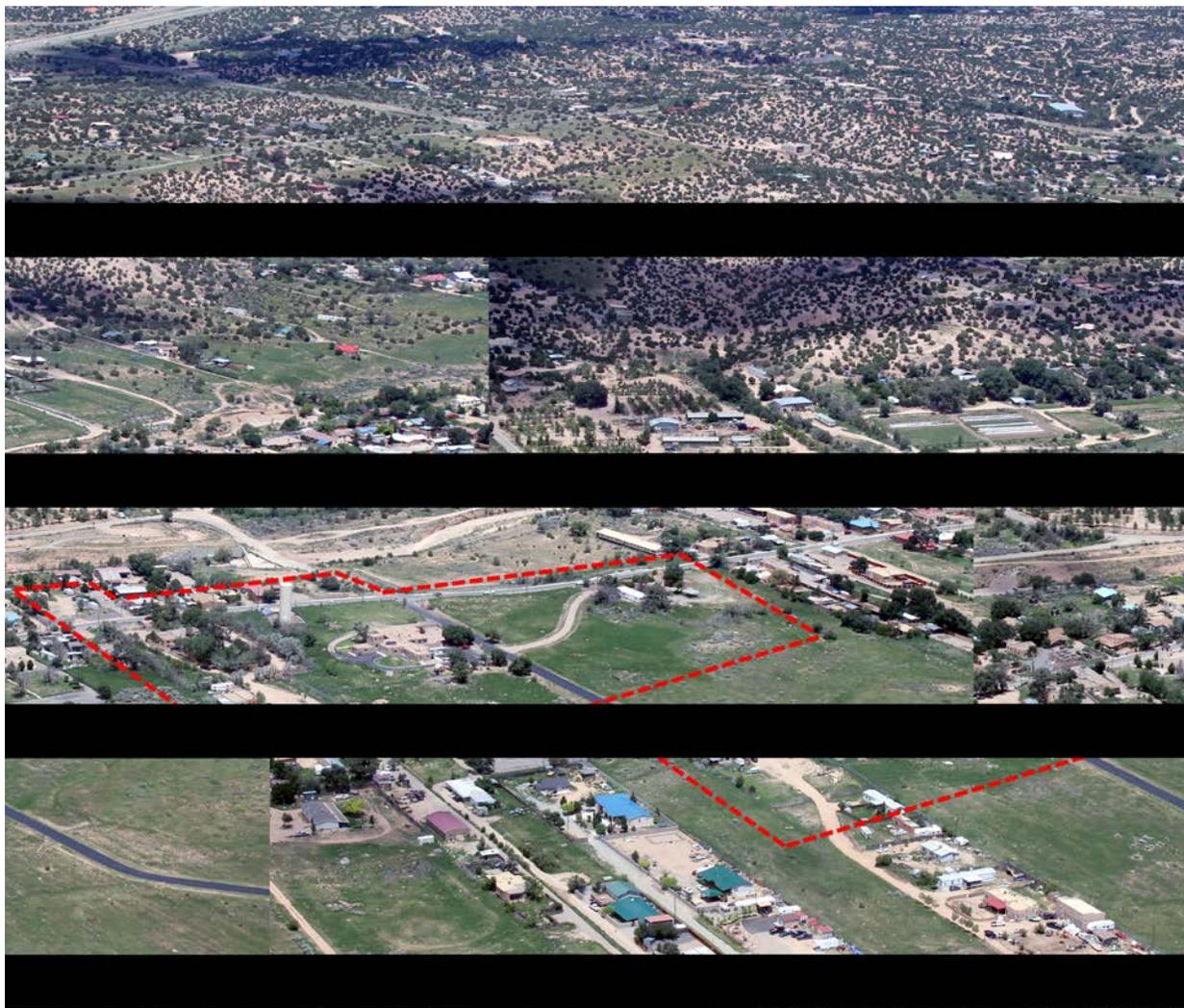


Photo 1. Aerial view of Agua Fria Schoolhouse site location. Approximate National Register boundary appears as a dashed line in red. July 22, 2015, Tara Del Fierro. View northeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 2. Street view of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. August 28, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor.
View west-northwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 3. West edge of Agua Fria Schoolhouse site along Narvaiz family property line. August 28, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View northeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 4. East edge of Agua Fria Schoolhouse site at edge of church property line.
August 31, 2015, Louanne Welborn. View northwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 5. View across the site from east site edge. August 31, 2015, Louanne Welborn.
View west-northwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 6. View across the site. Note low roomblock mound in upper left. August 31, 2015, Louanne Welborn. View south-southwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 7. West plaza portion from San Ysidro Crossing. Roomblock along fence line.
August 28, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View west-southwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 8. Roomblock on north site boundary behind/beneath terracing of new community well.
August 28, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View southwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 9. Aerial view of probable missing northeast edge of the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site. County Open Space is below the artificial terrace edge, east of San Ysidro Crossing. July 22, 2015, Tara Del Fierro. View northeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 10. Rectangular storage room (Feature 120). April 10, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor.
View south-southeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 11. Square storage room (Feature 124). May 08, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor.
View south-southeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 12. Coursed adobe wall with plaster. March 31, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor.
View east-southeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 13. Plastered wall, residential/ceremonial structure (Feature 121) with unique fill contents. Two hearths unexcavated. March 17, 2015, Cherie L. Scheick. View east-southeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 14. Untempered adobe wall. July 14, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor. View east-southeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo15. Room Feature 142 showing average wall width. July 17, 2015, Cherie L. Scheick.
View north-northwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 16. Close up of wall abutment. June 19, 2015, Lee Romero Taylor.
View down and north-northwest.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 17. Aerial view of 2014/2015 excavations within the AFCWA easement. July 22, 2015, Tara Del Fierro. View south-southeast.

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State



Photo 18. Aerial view of 2014/2015 excavations within the AFCWA easement. July 22, 2015, Tara Del Fierro. View west-southwest.