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**Future Research Questions:**

The Mount Taylor TCP nomination provides opportunities for research that could benefit many different communities. Several issues, which underlie the definition of significant research topics and the design of appropriate research programs important to more fully understanding events, persons, and community relationships important to history, are germane.

1. The landscape perspective used in this TCP nomination introduces a wide variety of historical, ethnographic, and ethnohistoric principles (e.g., spiritual ecology), concepts (e.g., ensoulment), and themes (e.g., breath, center, emergence, connectedness, and movement). This framework emphasizes the web of relationships between communities of people and the natural and cultural resources that they recognize as important elements of their homeland landscapes (after Anschuetz et al. 2001; see also discussions by Anschuetz 2005; Stoffle et al. 2001). Given its concern with cultural-historical contexts that extend from time immemorial through the present, the landscape perspective used here has the potential to contribute to archaeological methods and theories sensitive to the identifying, documenting, interpreting, and evaluating the significance and integrity of cultural traces that traditional communities consider important. Moreover, through its holistic viewpoint, relationships among archaeological traces, including concentrations designated as sites, isolated features (e.g., fire stains, cut tree stumps, rock cairns and piles, and brush piles), diffuse artifact scatters that summarily are assigned to the category of "isolated occurrences" (which are, through this act of archaeological classification, deemed to be insignificant finds), may be discerned.
2. Just as archaeologists, anthropologists, and land managers are experiencing elsewhere, the active collaboration of traditional communities in the design and conduct of archaeological research is helping to forge perspectives enabling researchers to ask qualitatively different – and testable – questions about humanity's past (e.g., Anschuetz 2005; Ferguson et al. 1995; Stoffle et al. 2001). In this process, the scope and content of archaeological understandings of the histories and cultures of the traditional communities are undergoing transformation. The information compiled in this nomination indicates that both archaeology's and cultural resource management's understanding of the history of the human occupation of the Mount Taylor TCP can benefit through collaboration with the Pueblo of Acoma, the Pueblo of Laguna, the Pueblo of Zuni, the Hopi Tribe, and the Navajo Nation. Collaboration, in turn, has the potential to yield both new scientific and humanistic information for a richer understanding of (1) events that made significant contributions to the broad patterns of the Mount Taylor's history, (2) the lives of persons significant in Mount Taylor's past, and (3) the history of affiliations that the Pueblo of Acoma, the Pueblo of Laguna, the Pueblo of Zuni, the Hopi Tribe, and the Navajo Nation have sustained with Mt. Taylor from times immemorial to the present. Insights shared by traditional community collaborators can contribute substantially to the identifying, documenting, and interpreting cultural resources, as well as evaluating their significance and integrity as contributing elements of the Mount Taylor TCP. More informed understandings of cultural-historical contexts, which tie cultural resources to natural resources within Mount Taylor's landscape, has the potential to enable land managers' to recognize the many direct and indirect impacts that proposed activities pose within the TCP's natural and cultural environments. This work can enhance a land manager's comprehension of

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statements shared by Tribes about how the effects wrought by proposed activities will reverberate within their communities as their ties to an important landscape feature, places, and cultural and natural resources are weakened..

3. The information obtained through collaborative investigations among archaeologists, anthropologists, land managers, and traditional communities is not only useful in cultural resource management enterprises and academic pursuits. In other collective landscape research programs, the information compiled to document the TCP can be useful to the affiliated traditional communities for their own internal purposes (e.g., Anschuetz 2005; Ferguson et al. 1995; Stoffle et al. 2001). For example, the information produced during the collaborative documentation and management of a TCP can serve as a resource that traditionally affiliated people can use to reaffirm their long-lived relationships with their traditional homelands and thereby sustain their communities into the future (see Hena and Anschuetz 2001).