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An Archaeological Survey of Water Testing
Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station at
Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the
Transwestern Pipeline Company

NNAD 92-509

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Oil Conservation Division

Conducted Under the Authority of the Navajo Tribal Code

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Abstract

Agency: Navajo Historic Preservation Department

Project Title: NNAD 92-509; "An Archaeological Survey of Water Testing Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station at Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Transwestern Pipeline Company".

Project Number: NNAD 92-509

Project Description: The Transwestern Pipeline Company proposes to drill holes for water testing units at the Thoreau Compressor Station at Thoreau, New Mexico.

Location: The project areas are located in the immediate vicinity of the Thoreau Compressor Station at Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico. The legal descriptions for the project area is in Township 14 North, Range 13 West, Sections 20 and 29.

Number of Acres Surveyed: 15.0 acres (6.1 ha)

Number of Sites: 3

Number of Eligible Sites: 0

Listing of Eligible Sites: NM-Q-39-130, NM-Q-39-131 and NM-Q-39-132

Comments: Archaeological clearance is recommended for the proposed drill water testing units at the Thoreau Compressor Station near Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico provided that the recommendations stipulated are followed.

The three discovered sites are Navajo sites, all with ceremonial aspects. While none of the sites are 50 years old, and therefore fail to qualify under National Registrar Bulletin 38, they do appear to qualify for protection under AIRFA.

It is recommended that a NNAD staff archaeologist flag a buffer zone around the sites NM-Q-39-130, NM-Q-39-131 and NM-Q-39-132 prior to construction and all construction activities avoid the sites by a minimum of 50 ft (15m) from the site boundary.

The three isolated occurrences do not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register, therefore they do not warrant protection under any other cultural resource protection act.

Introduction

Project NNAD 92-509 entitled, "An Archaeological Survey of Water Testing Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station at Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Transwestern Pipeline Company" was conducted by Aldon Francisco and Grace Morgan, staff archaeologists with the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department (NNAD) on July 18, 1992. The cultural resource inventory was formally requested by the Transwestern Pipeline Company on January 17, 1992.

Description of Undertaking

The projects will entail the construction of several water testing units located within the immediate vicinity of the Thoreau Compressor Station at Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico by the Transwestern Pipeline. The construction of the project will include one or more of the following activities: surface drilling, trenching, back filling, laying pipes, and finally, replacing cement well caps over facilities. Table 1 lists the water testing units surveyed, their legal descriptions, and the area surveyed. The two water testing unit areas total approximately 655,544.0 sq ft (60,900.0 sq m), thus covering 15.0 acres (6.1 ha).

Location

The project area is located on Tribal Trust Land within the region of the Thoreau Chapter, Eastern Agency, McKinley County, New Mexico. The project area can be found on the USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic map in Township 14 North, Range 13 West, Section 20 and 29 (see Figure 1). The legal descriptions and UTM coordinates for the points referenced are provided in Table 1.

Area Environmental and Cultural Setting

The topographic setting of the project area is within the surrounding foothills, between two mountain ridges. The elevation of the project area is approximately 7300 ft (2225 m) above mean sea level. This is in the middle of the Upper Sonoran Life Zone.

"Pinon pine in the higher, more moist areas grades downward into a juniper-pinon mix and finally into sagebrush alone. Sagebrush is commonly associated with deep soils. Short grasses generally occur when the soils are shallow. In the lower drier elevations of these zones, desert scrub (such as salt brush, greasewood, and shadscale in addition to some drought-resistant grasses-alkali sacaton, Indian rice grasses, etc.) prevail where soils are calcareous and salty." (Goodman, 1982, 39).

Table 1 Legal Description and UTM Coordinates of Water Testing Units and the Area Inventoried (NNAD 92-509).

Road Route Points	Legal Location	UTM Coordinates (Z12)	Area Inspected
First Parcel			
a	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923220 E 750820	begining
b	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923420 E 750820	bend
c	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923420 E 751000	bend
d	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923320 E 751020	bend
e	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923320 E 751210	bend
f	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923220 E 751210	bend
g	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923220 E 750960	bend
h	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923260 E 750960	bend
i	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923260 E 750900	bend
j	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 20	N 3923220 E 750900	ending
Second Parcel			
k	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 29	N 3923190 E 751060	begining
l	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 29	N 3923190 E 751260	bend
m	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 29	N 3923160 E 751310	bend
n	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 29	N 3923100 E 751310	bend
o	T 14 N, R 13 W, Sec 29	N 3923100 E 751060	ending

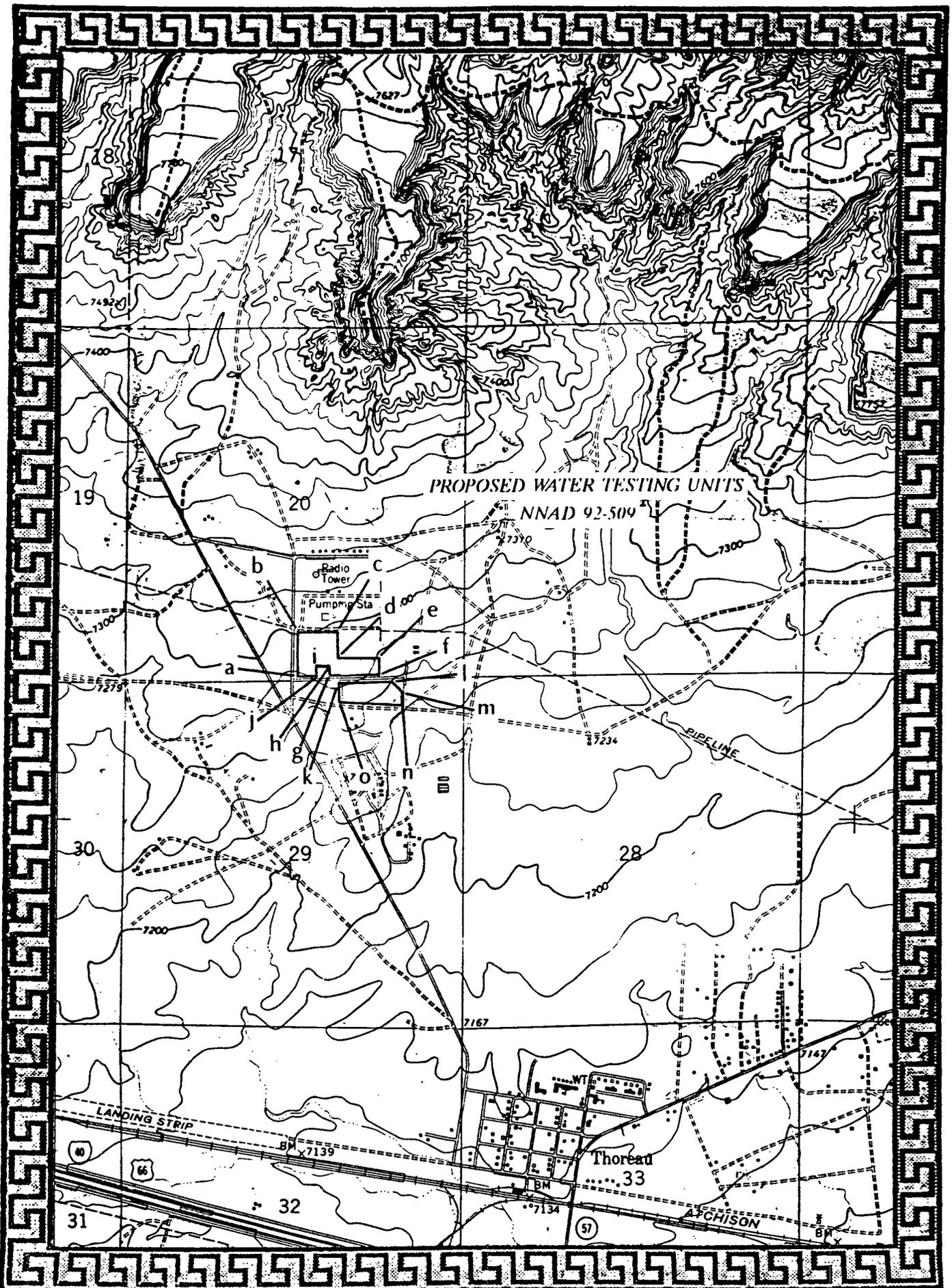


Figure 1 Location Map of the Project Area. USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photo-revised 1980), 7.5' series topographic. Township 14 North, Range 13 West, Sections 20 and 29 (NNAD 92-509).

Sediments through the project area consist mainly of aeolian deposits of fine silty, loamy sand and alluvial sand deposits in nearby drainages. The main drainage for the surrounding area is the Mitchell Draw located 1.3 mi (2.1 km) to the southeast. Domesticated animals noted within the project area include sheep, goats, horses, dogs and cattle. Other non-domestic animals noted were jackrabbits, lizards, and birds (i.e. crows, sparrows).

Numerous dirt roads, power lines, fences, Transwestern Pipeline gas lines and water lines crisscross through much of the region. Grazing by domestic livestock has heavily impacted the surrounding area. All homesites, either newly built or having been occupied for several years, appear to have leveled and stripped of much of the natural vegetation.

Previous Research and Cultural History

Archaeological research in the Red Mesa Valley and vicinity has taken place in a scattered fashion. The western Red Mesa Valley is defined as the area bounded on the north by the southern end of the Chuska Mountains and the Dutton Plateau; on the east by the Continental Divide; on the south by the Zuni Mountains and the Gallup and Manuelito Highlands; and on the west by the Defiance Plateau and the Chuska Mountains. Two major syntheses of this area are Galdwin (1945) and Cordell (1984).

Harold S. Gladwin figures prominently in the first scientific archaeological investigation of this area. In 1932, Gladwin established a field camp in the Red Mesa Valley and investigated numerous pueblo sites adjacent to the Puerco River. Gladwin's work, along with archaeological investigations performed by Roberts (1931) at Kiatuthlanna in the Whitewater District of the lower Puerco River, form the basis of current knowledge relative to the pueblo period of occupation in this area.

Later investigations conducted by the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico produced limited information on sites within the Red Mesa Valley. Mera (1934) recorded three Anasazi sites in Hard Ground Canyon (LA 1508-1510) and four Anasazi sites along the north fork of the Puerco River (LA 1482, 1511-1513). These sites were minimally documented, but are reported to include PII-PIII rubble mounds as well as a single occurrence of BMIII-PI slab houses.

In the early 1950s, the El Paso Natural Gas Company constructed part of an extensive petroleum pipeline along both the north and the south forks of the Puerco River (Wendorf, et al. 1956). The project included an intensive cultural resources survey and archaeological excavation.

Table 2 Previous Archaeological Inventories Within One Kilometer or Slightly Greater Radius of NNAD 92-509.

<u>Project Reference</u>	<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Site Description</u>
OCA-89-501 (HPD-90-085)	LA 75795	Anasazi Pueblo II-III sherd/ lithic scatter
	LA 75796	Navajo hogan base
OCA-88-253	None	
NAU-80-372 (NAU No.346-NM-G, IHS- NA-79-225)	NM-G-12-55	UnKnown
	NM-G-12-56	Anasazi Pueblo I-II
	NM-G-12-57	Historic Navajo
	NM-G-12-58	Anasazi Pueblo I-II
	NM-G-12-60	Historic Navajo
	NM-G-12-61	Anasazi Pueblo II
	NM-G-12-62	Anasazi Pueblo I-II
	NM-G-12-63	Anasazi Pueblo II
	NM-G-12-64	Anasazi Pueblo II
	NM-G-12-65	Anasazi Pueblo II
	NM-G-12-66	Anasazi Pueblo I-II
	NM-G-12-67	Anasazi Pueblo II
	NM-G-12-68	Anasazi Pueblo I
NM-G-12-69	Anasazi Pueblo II-III	

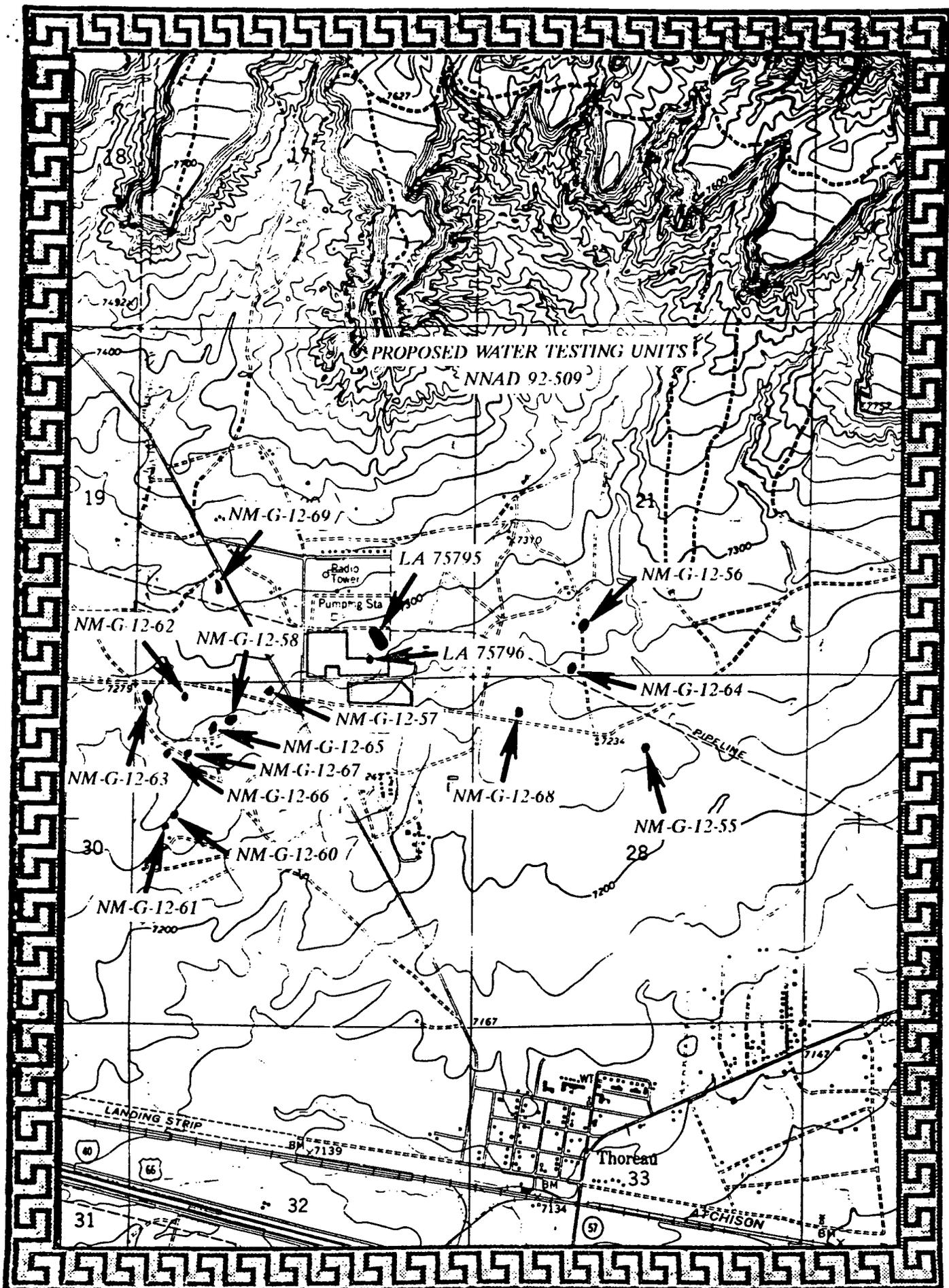


Figure 2 Map Indicating Location of Previously Identified and/or Recorded Sites Within One Kilometer of NNAD 92-509.

An NNHPD and NNAD records check revealed that three previous archaeological survey projects have been conducted within an approximate one kilometer radius (or slightly greater area) of the present project area. A total of 17 recorded archaeological sites were inventoried by these projects. See Figure 2 for the location of the sites and Table 2 provides a summary listing of the sites.

The first project, BIA-NAO OCA-89-501, is a "An Archaeological Survey of Three Parcels Adjacent to the Thoreau, Luepp and Klagetoh Compressor Stations (HPD-90-085)". This survey recorded two sites: LA 75795, an Anasazi Pueblo II-III sherd and lithic scatter, and LA 75796, a Navajo hogan base. The second project, BIA-NAO OCA-88-253, is "An Archaeological Survey of Two Parcels Adjacent to Transwestern Pipeline Pumping Stations Near Thoreau, New Mexico and Luepp, Arizona". The third project, BIA-NAO NAU-80-372, is "An Archaeological Survey of a Water Line Right-of-Way Near Thoreau, New Mexico (NAU Project No. 346-NM-G, IHS-NA-79-225)". This survey recorded a total of fifteen sites: NM-G-12-55, a temporal site (unknown); NM-G-12-56, an Anasazi Pueblo I-II site; NM-G-12-57, a historic Navajo site; NM-G-12-58, an Anasazi Pueblo I-II site; NM-G-12-60, a historic Navajo site; NM-G-12-61, an Anasazi Pueblo II site; NM-G-12-62, an Anasazi Pueblo I-II site; NM-G-12-63, an Anasazi Pueblo II site; NM-G-12-64, an Anasazi Pueblo II site; NM-G-12-65, an Anasazi Pueblo II site; NM-G-12-66, an Anasazi Pueblo I-II site; NM-G-12-67, an Anasazi Pueblo II site; NM-G-12-68, an Anasazi Pueblo I site and NM-G-12-69, an Anasazi Pueblo II-III site.

A regional overview for the area can be found in the following report: Langenfield and Kelly (1982).

In summary, the previous archaeological projects conducted in the area have demonstrated that there is an abundance of prehistoric archaeological and historical remains in the Red Mesa Valley.

Field Methods

NNAD staff archaeologists Aldon Francisco, Quentin Cantsee and Grace Morgan conducted an archaeological field survey of the proposed water testing units located near the Thoreau Compressor Station for the Transwestern Pipeline at Thoreau, New Mexico on July 23 and 24, 1992 (see Figure 1). Ms. Lucinda Henry, Right-of-Way Agent with the Transwestern Pipeline Company, indicated the survey areas of the proposed water testing units and was notified by the archaeologists following the completion of the field survey.

The archaeologists proceeded to survey an irregular shaped parcel of land measuring 454,252.0 sq ft (42,200.0 sq m) wide by walking parallel pedestrian transects spaced no further than fifteen meters apart. One site and one isolated occurrence were encountered during this field survey. The archaeologists then proceeded to survey the second ir-

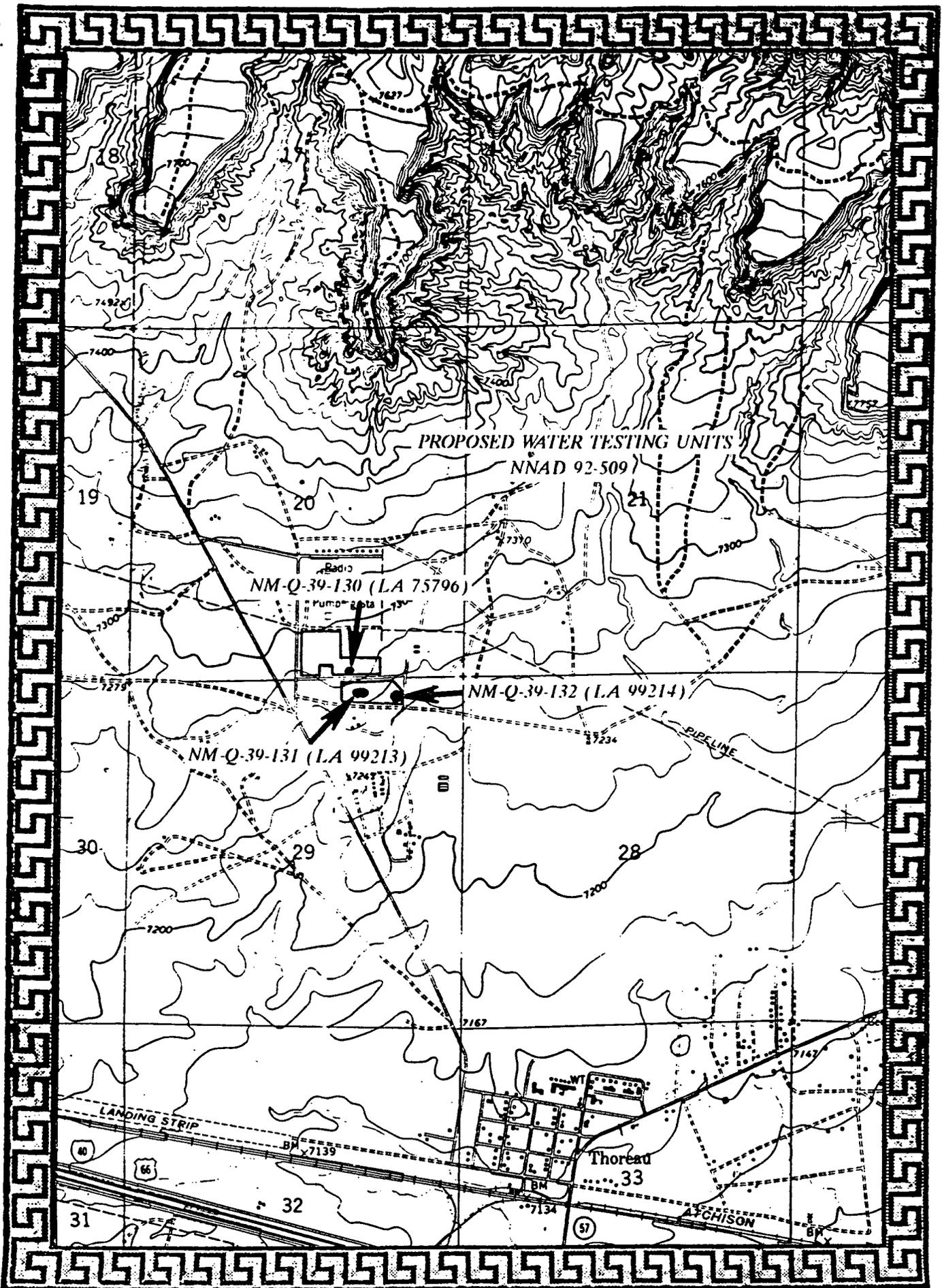


Figure 3 Map Indicating Location of Identified Archaeological Sites Within the Project Area. USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic map (NNAD 92-509).

regular shaped parcel of land measuring 201,292.0 sq ft (18,700.0 m) wide by walking parallel pedestrian transects spaced no further than fifteen meters apart. During the survey, two sites and two isolated occurrences were encountered during the field survey.

Subsequently, after a brief interview with the local area residents and Thoreau Chapter representatives, it was determined that there are no known sacred places, burials, or features within the proximity of the project. The approximate total area inventoried is 655,544.0 sq ft (60,900.0 sq m) or 15.0 ac (6.1 ha).

Cultural Resource Findings

During the survey three archaeological sites and three isolated occurrences were encountered and recorded. The sites recorded, NM-Q-39-130, NM-Q-39-131 and NM-Q-39-132 were all classified as a Navajo Enemy Way camp site and two Navajo habitation areas. The locations of the cultural resource findings are shown in Figures 3 and 7. Plan maps of the sites are provided in Figures 4, 5 and 6. Site Forms and Isolated Occurrence forms are appended to the report. Site descriptions follow below.

Sites

Site Number: NM-Q-39-130 (Figures 4).

Map Reference: USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic.

Legal Description: Township 14 North, Range 13 West, Section 20.

UTM Coordinates: Z. 12 N 3923250 E 751070.

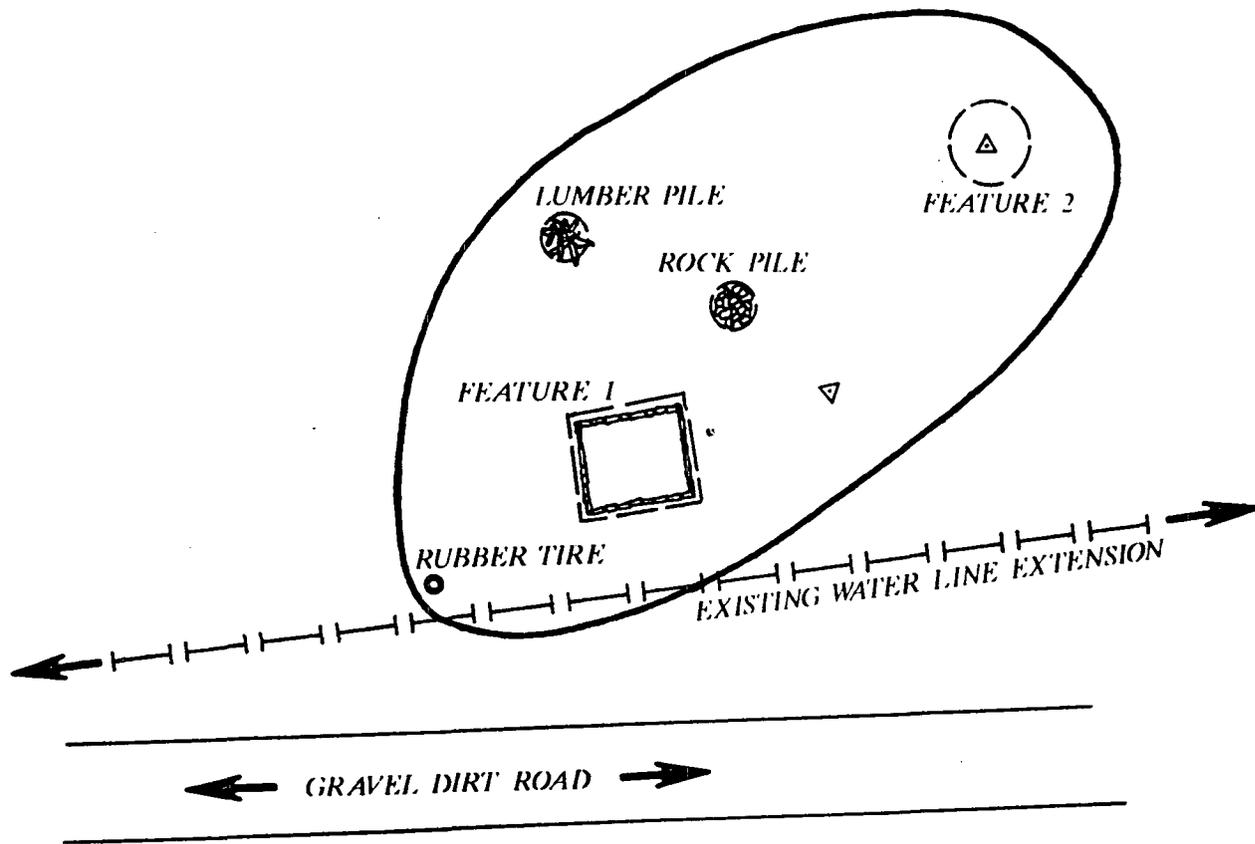
Site Type: Navajo habitation.

Site Size: 20 m X 35 m (700 sq m).

Site Setting: The site is situated on a gradual sloping foothill near small rising bluffs and foothills within the beautiful Red Mesa Valley near Thoreau.

Site Description: NM-Q-39-130 is a Navajo habitation site which consists of two features, lumber and rock piles.

This Navajo site consists of two features, along with lumber and rock piles located within the northwestern portion of the first parcel of land. An existing water line extension and a gravel dirt road border the southern portion of the site. The northeastern portion of the site



SITE NM-Q-39-130
 NNAD 92-509

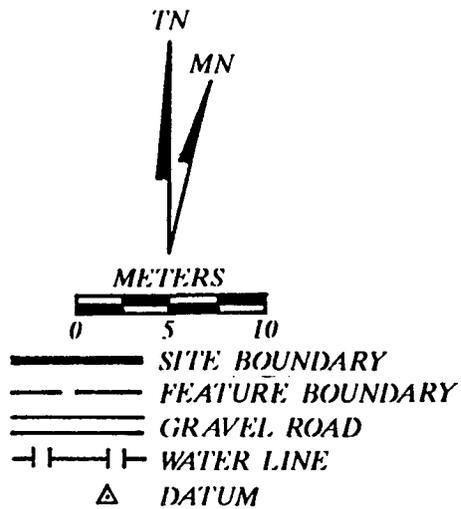


Figure 4 Plan Map of Site NM-Q-39-130 (NNAD 92-509).

was recorded during a previous archaeological survey by the Office of Contract Archaeology. Subsequently, a later survey found evident features and findings within the immediate area and so the site was recorded again by NNAD.

Feature 1 is the remains of a square house foundation which appears to be directly associated with Feature 2 the previously recorded hogan base. The foundation measures 5m x 8m in a square shape and two small milled lumber wood pile and a sandstone rock pile are evident at the northern portion of the feature. The feature was constructed with tabular sandstone rocks that may have been shaped during the time of construction and metal rebar pins are embedded in the wall foundation. Both of the scrap piles are oval in shape and measure 1 meter in diameter. The scrap piles were utilized during the construction phase of the buliding.

Feature 2 consists of remains of a circular shaped Navajo hogan base situated near the northeastern portion of the site and has been previously recorded by the Office of Contract Archaeology. The hogan base measures five meters in diameter and is constructed of tabular and shape sandstone rocks.

The habitation site appears to have been abandoned and Mr. Roy Mariano, Thoreau Chapter President, stated that the area was used by Jessie Degroat who is deceased. Further investigation indicated that the structures were constructed during the late 1960s. The site may possibly expand over a more broad area, but due to the aeolain sand deposition within the area and other disturbances by other activities, the area can not be fully determined at this time.

Overall the site appears to be in fairly good condition. Natural disturbances of deterioration and decay are evident. Other additional disturbances consist of natural aeolain and alluvial erosional processes and livestock grazing and trampling. Due to some aeolain sand deposition within the area, the full extent of the site cannot be determined.

Site Number: NM-Q-39-131 (Figure 5).

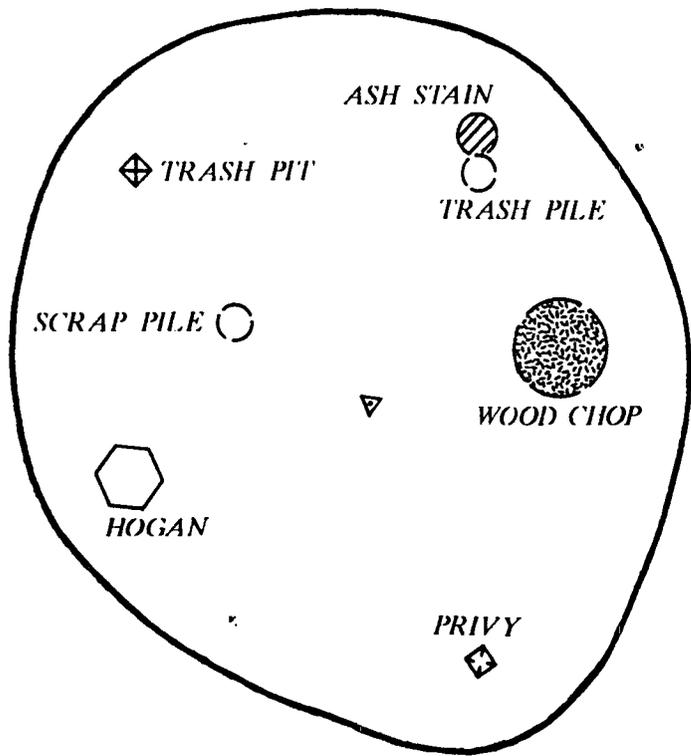
Map Reference: USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic.

Legal Description: Township 14 North, Range 13 West, Section 29.

UTM Coordinates: Z. 12 N 3923160 E 751140.

Site Type: Navajo habitation.

Site Size: 30 m X 25 m (750 sq m).



SITE NM-Q-39-131
 NNAD 92-509

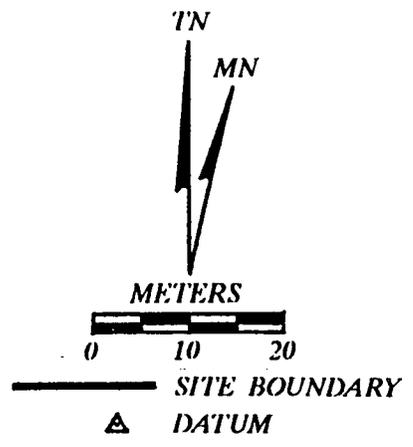


Figure 5 Plan Map of Site NM-Q-39-131 (NNAD 92-509).

Site Setting: The site is situated on a gradual sloping foothill near small rising bluffs and foothills within the beautiful Red Mesa Valley near Thoreau.

Site Description: NM-Q-39-131 is a late 20th century Navajo habitation site which consists of a burned hogan, wood chop, and late 20th century trash material.

The Navajo habitation site is located within the centralized area of the second parcel of land. The burned hogan is located within the southwestern portion of the area and measures 5 meters in diameter. The foundation consists of square cinder blocks and a cement footing. The wood chop, ash pile, trash pile and privy all border the outside edge of the site and all are directly related to the hogan structure.

The habitation site did appear to have been utilized during the early 1980s. Ms. Angie Henio, a local area resident indicated when the hogan had burned and that it belonged to Ms. Elsie Martinez and further stated that as a direct result of the fire, she later relocated to a different area. The site may possibly expand over a more broad area, but due to some disturbance by other activities, the area can not be fully determined at this time.

Overall, the site appears to be in fairly good condition. Disturbance from natural aeolian and alluvial erosional processes were evident. Additional disturbance has been caused by livestock grazing and trampling. Due to the some aeolian sand deposition within the area, the full extent of the site cannot be fully determined at this time.

Site Number: NM-Q-39-132 (Figure 6).

Map Reference: USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic.

Legal Description: Township 14 North, Range 13 West, Section 29.

UTM Coordinates: Z. 12 N 3923130 E 751290.

Site Type: Navajo Enemy Way camp site.

Site Size: 30 m X 40 m (1,200 sq m).

Site Setting: The site is situated on a gradual sloping foothill near small rising bluffs and foothills within the beautiful Red Mesa Valley near Thoreau.

Site Description: NM-Q-39-132 is a late 20th century Navajo Enemy Way camp site or second night which consists of several ash stains and some late 20th century trash material.

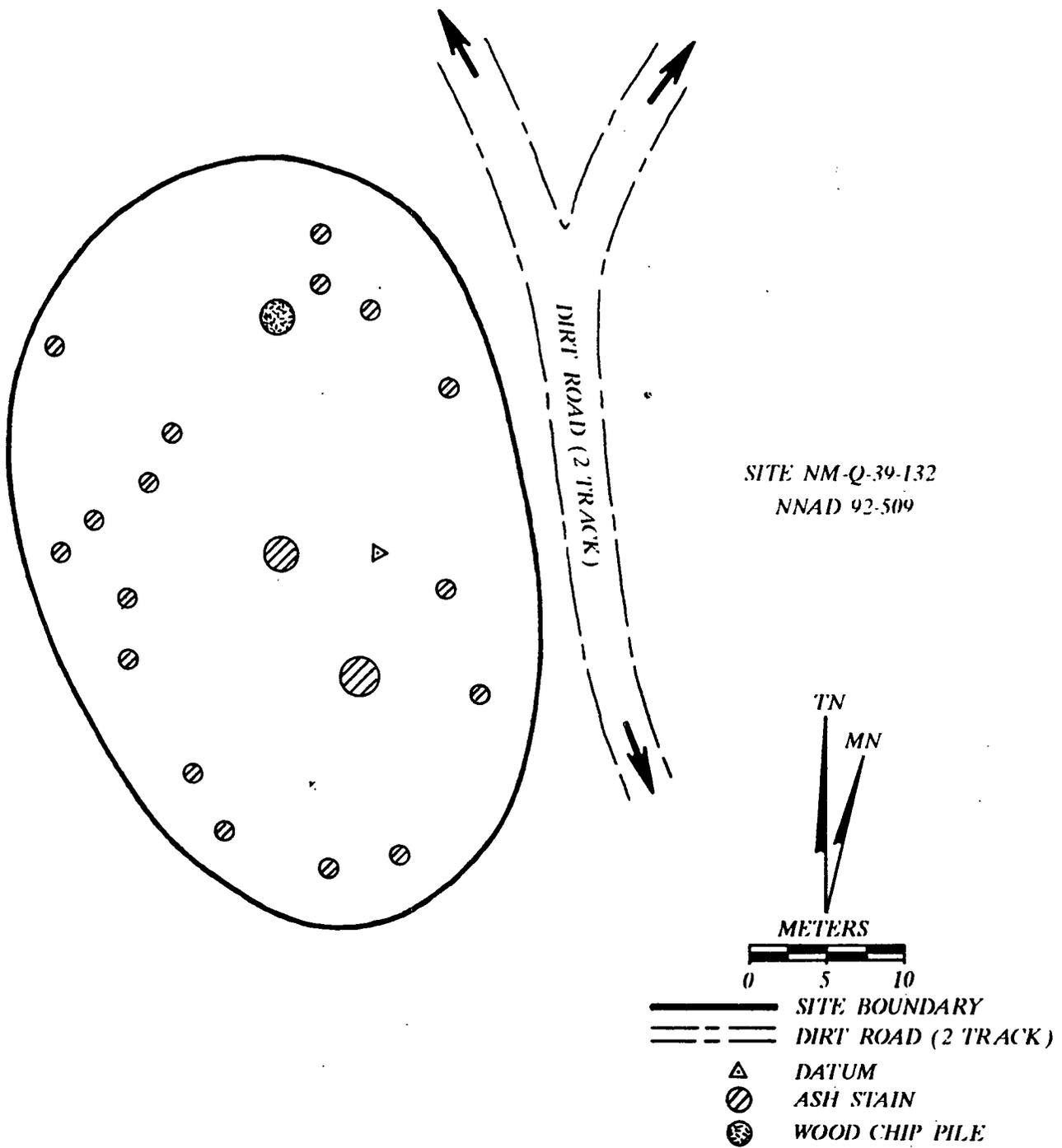


Figure 6 Plan Map of Site NM-Q-39-132 (NNAD 92-509),

The Navajo Enemy Way camp site is located within the eastern portion of the second parcel of land and consists of numerous ash stains with small amounts of late 20th century trash material. A dirt road access leading from the gravel dirt road to the area is located at the eastern edge of the site. The ash stains are considered to be camp fires used during the temporary second night camp. Two large ash stains measuring 5 meters in diameter are located within the central portion of the area and are encompassed with several smaller ash stains each measuring 1 meter in diameter. The Enemy Way camp site appears to have been utilized during the previous year, but none of the local residents or the chapter representatives indicated when the area was used. The camp site may possibly expand over a more broad area, but due to the disturbance by other activities, the area can not be fully determine at this time.

Overall, the site appears to be in fairly good condition. Disturbance from natural aeolian and alluvial erosional processes were evident. Additional disturbance has been caused by livestock grazing and trampling. Due to the some aeolian sand deposition within the area, the full extent of the site cannot be fully determined at this time.

Isolated Occurrences

Three isolated occurrences were identified during the field survey. Table 3 presents brief descriptions and Figure 7 indicates the locations on the USGS topographic map.

Sacred Places

During the archaeological survey, no sacred places and features were encountered. Subsequently, after a brief interview with Ms. Angie Henio, nearby local resident and Mr. Roy Mariano, a Thoreau Chapter representative, it was determined that there are no sacred places, burials, or features within the proximity of the project.

Currently In-Use/Occupied Structures or Features

During the survey numerous currently in-use features were encountered. These features were not fully recorded during the field survey of NNAD 92-509 in keeping with the Navajo Nation's policy to respect the privacy and property rights of its people. It is, however, necessary to evaluate such resources as to their National Register status and eligibility for protection under the provisions of ARPA and AIRFA. See Table 4 for summary descriptions and dates for the currently in-use features.

Table 3 Isolated Occurrences Encountered During Inventory of NNAD
92-509.

I.O.#	Summary Description	Zone	Northing	Easting
1	1 complete one-hand mano	12	3923240	750880
2	Cibolan plain whiteware sherd	12	3923180	751260
3	3 Cibolan indented corrugated sherds	12	3923170	751260

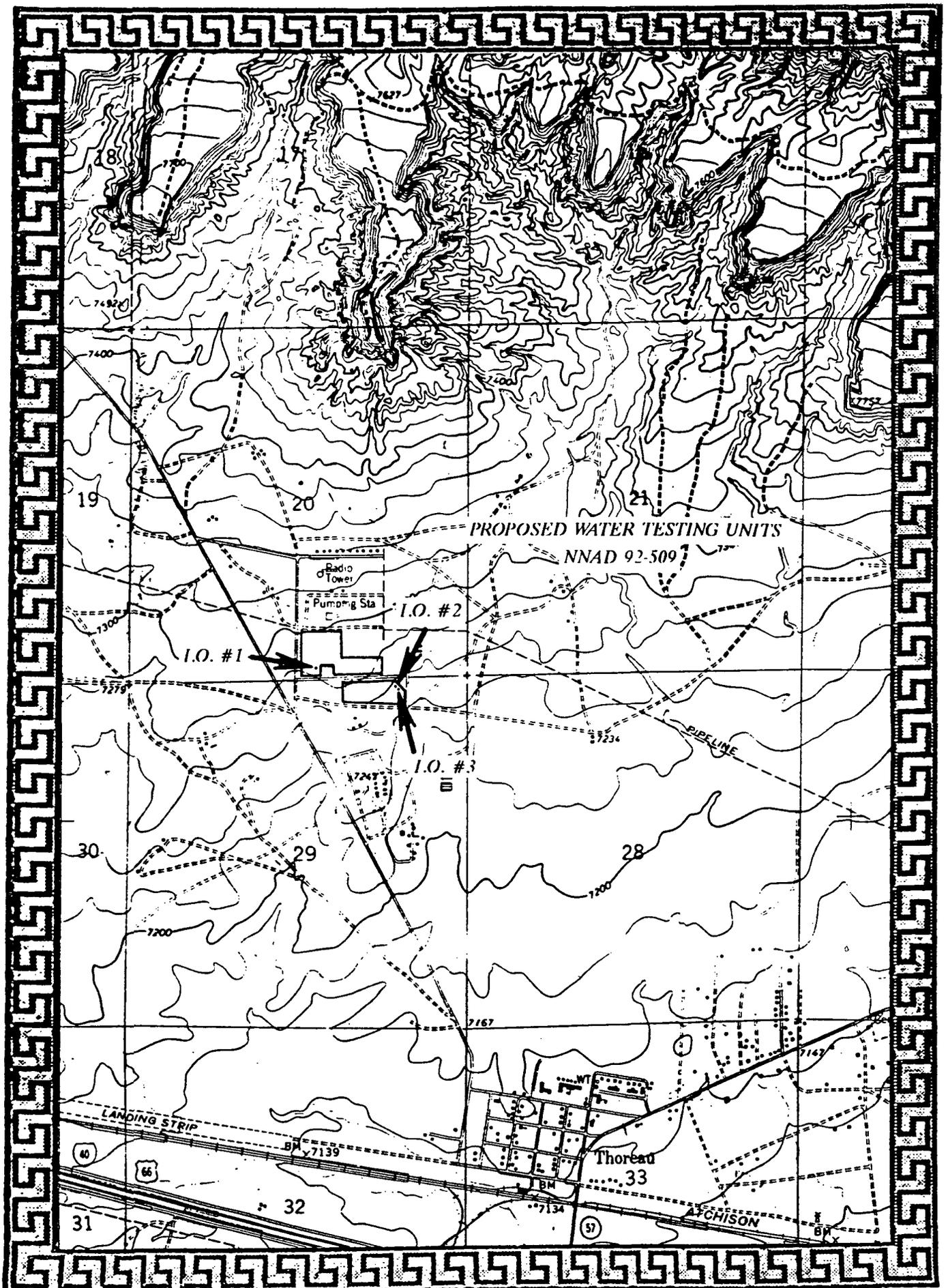


Figure 7 Map Indicating Location of Identified Isolated Occurrences Within the Project Area. USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic map (NNAD 92-509).

Table 4 Currently Occupied, In-Use or Active Resources Encountered During Inventory of NNAD 92-509.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
A 1 Stucco house, 1 wood pile, 1 privy, 1 trash pile, 1 wood chop, 2 ash piles, 1 scrap pile, 2 junk cars	ca.1960s-Present

Evaluation of Significance

Under 36 CFR Part 60.4, cultural resources may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places if they ".....possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association....." and if the resources in question are resources:

- (a) that are associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory and history.

As defined in 36 CFR 60.4, ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historical buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of the districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within categories a-g.

- (a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (c) A birthplace or grave of a historic figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with historic events; or
- (d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

(g) A property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is exceptional importance.

The Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (ARPA; 43 CFR Part 7) has two fundamental purposes:

1) to protect irreplaceable archaeological resources on public lands and Indian lands from unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement; and

2) to increase communication and exchange of information among the governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data which were obtained prior to enactment of the Act.

In completing the assessment under 43 CFR Part 7 there are really only two concerns that need to be addressed. In order for a resource to be considered an archaeological resource and thus merit protection under ARPA, it must both be greater than 100 years in age and be of archaeological interest.

The American Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA; P.L.95-341) is a resolution of Congress to the effect that American Indians shall have the right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions and have access to sites, use and possession of sacred, objects and freedom of worship through ceremonies and rites. Therefore any site or place (prehistoric or historic) having religious, ceremonial or sacred aspects or components needs to be dealt with in light of this law. Anasazi sites with Navajo figurines present qualify for protection, for instance, as do Enemy Way sites, sweat lodges, blessed hogans and other blessed sites or buildings. It is also very important to realize that many places which lack any material culture component also qualify, such as sacred landmarks and mineral or vegetal extraction areas.

The sites, NM-Q-39-130, a Navajo habitation, NM-Q-39-131, a Navajo habitation and NM-Q-39-132, a Navajo Enemy Way camp site retain integrity and probably qualify under criterion "d", but fail to meet the age guideline for nomination to the National Register. The sites, likewise, are less than 100 years of age, and therefore fail to meet the eligi-

bility requirement for ARPA protection. The provisions of AIRFA may apply to sites by virtue of the features normally being blessed or being of religious or ceremonial significance. Therefore the sites do appear to merit protection under AIRFA.

The three isolated occurrences do appear to possess integrity of location, but their informational potential has been exhausted by recording their description. Thus, they are ineligible for protection under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA). The isolated occurrences have no known religious significance; therefore, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) does not apply.

The local residents who utilized the project area are aware of the activities associated with the construction of the water testing units and they have raised no objections to construction. Therefore, the construction of this project will not effect the residents right of religious freedom.

Recommendations

Archaeological clearance is recommended for the proposed drill water testing units at the Thoreau Compressor Station near Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico provided that the recommendations stipulated are followed.

The three discovered sites are Navajo sites, all with ceremonial aspects. While none of the sites are 50 years old, and therefore fail to qualify under National Registrar Bulletin 38, they do appear to qualify for protection under AIRFA.

It is recommended that a NNAD staff archaeologist flag a buffer zone around the sites NM-Q-39-130, NM-Q-39-131 and NM-Q-39-132 prior to construction and all construction activities avoid the sites by a minimum of 50 ft (15m) from the site boundary.

The three isolated occurrences do not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register, therefore they do not warrant protection under any other cultural resource protection act.

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Appendix A
Site Survey and Management Forms

NAVAJO NATION ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Site Survey and Management Form

SITE NO: NM-Q-39-130 FIELD OR OTHER NAME: LA75796 DATE RECORDED: 7-22-92

PROJECT NUMBER & NAME: NNAD 92-509; "An Archaeological Survey of Water Testing Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station at Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Transwestern Pipeline Company"

ORGANIZATION: NNAD ARCHAEOLOGIST(S): A. Francisco, G. Morgan and Q. Cantsee

USGS MAP REFERENCE: USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic.

LEGAL LOCATION: T 14 N , R 13 W SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 20

UTM: Zone Z. 12 Northing 3923250 Easting 751070

STATE: New Mexico COUNTY: McKinley CHAPTER: Thoreau

LAND STATUS: Tribal Trust

GROUND VISIBILITY: Kind and extent of cover? 45% ground vegetation and 55% ground visibility.

TOPOGRAPHY: Situated on a gradual sloping foothill near small rising bluffs and foothills within the beautiful Red Mesa Valley near Thoreau.

DRAINAGE: Mitchell Draw, is located 1.3 mi to the southwest.

ELEVATION (ft/m): 7280 ft (2219 m) Slope and Direction: none

SEDIMENT TYPE: Light tan fine grain aeolian silty sand OTHER:

VEGETATION PRESENT: Blue gama grass, rabbitbrush, juniper and pinon pine.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION(S): Navajo SITE TYPE: habitation

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION (Date, if known): 1960-70s HOW DATED? informant

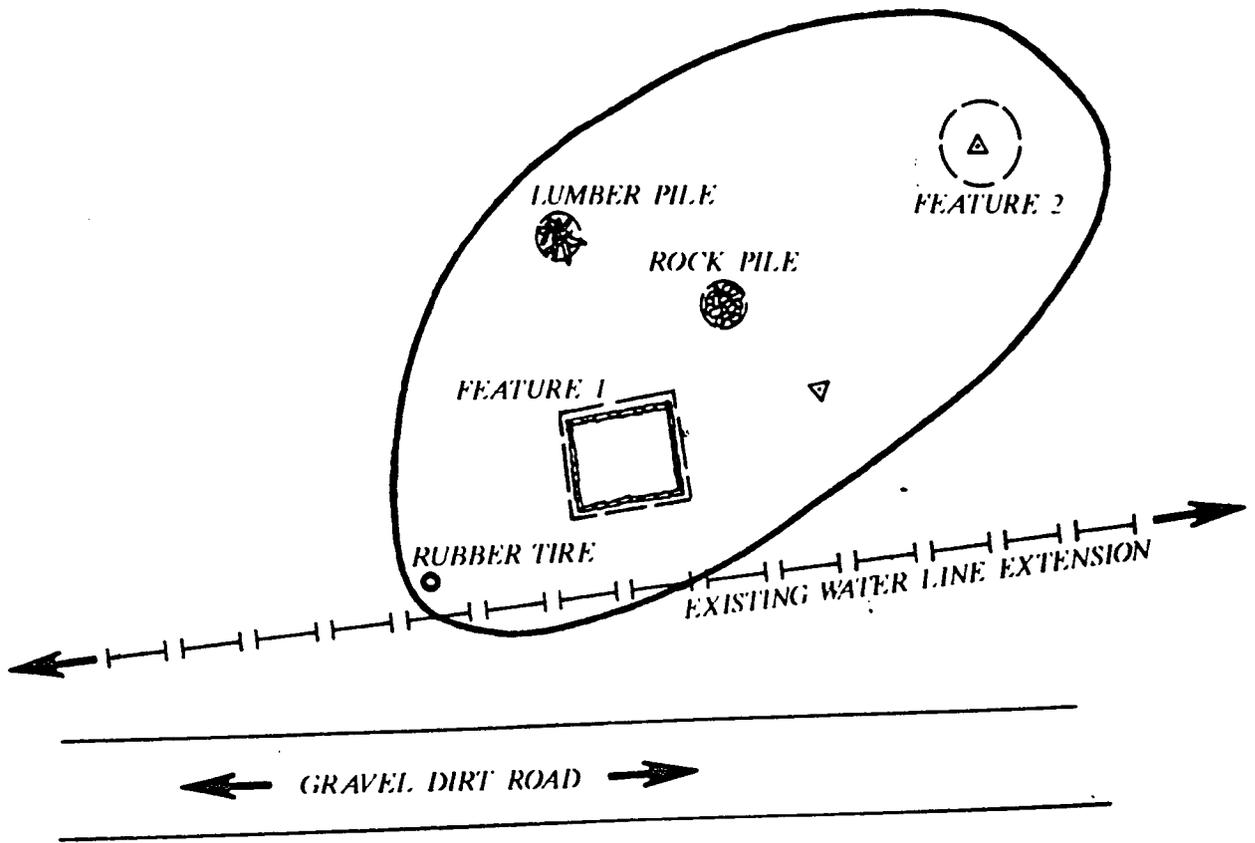
DIMENSIONS OF SITE (l x w): 25 m X 30 m Total Area (sq. m): 700 sq m

How Determined: Hand compass and 60 meter tape.

ARCHITECTURE PRESENT? Describe: house and hogan foundation.

ARTIFACTS OBSERVED/COUNTED: Yes, lumber= 15 and rubber tire=1.

COLLECTION MADE? no OF WHAT? METHOD: Judgemental grab.



SITE NM-Q-39-130
 NNAD 92-509

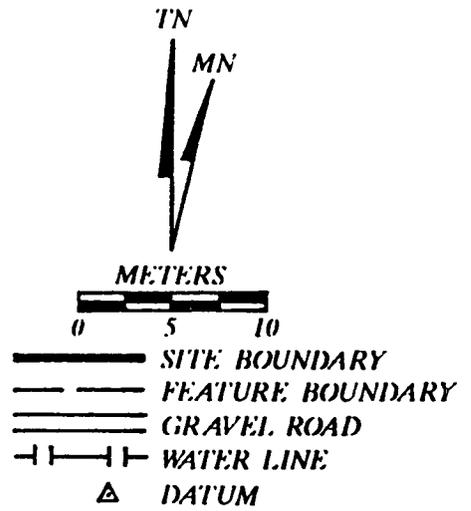


PHOTO TAKEN? no B/W: Roll Frame(s) Color: Roll Frame(s)

SITE DESCRIPTION: NM-Q-39-130 is a Navajo habitation site which consists of two features, lumber and rock piles.

This Navajo site consists of two features, along with lumber and rock piles located within the northwestern portion of the first parcel of land. An existing water line extension and a gravel dirt road border the southern portion of the site. The northeastern portion of the site was recorded during a previous archaeological survey by the Office of Contract Archaeology. Subsequently, a later survey found evident features and findings within the immediate area and so the site was recorded again by NNAD.

Feature 1 is the remains of a square house foundation which appears to be directly associated with Feature 2, the previously recorded hogan base. The foundation measures 5m x 8m in a square shape and two small milled lumber wood pile and a sandstone rock pile are evident at the northern portion of the feature. The feature was constructed with tabular sandstone rocks that may have been shaped during the time of construction and metal rebar pins are embedded in the wall foundation. Both of the scrap piles are oval in shape and measure 1 meter in diameter. The scrap piles were utilized during the construction phase of the building.

Feature 2 consists of remains of a circular shaped Navajo hogan base situated near the northeastern portion of the site and has been previously recorded by the Office of Contract Archaeology. The hogan base measures five meters in diameter and is constructed of tabular shaped sandstone rocks.

The habitation site appears to have been abandoned and Mr. Roy Mariano, Thoreau Chapter President, stated that the area was used by Jessie Degroat who is deceased. Further investigation indicated that the structures were constructed during the late 1960s. The site may possibly expand over a more broad area, but due to the aeolian sand deposition within the area and other disturbances by other activities, the area can not be fully determined at this time.

Overall the site appears to be in fairly good condition. Natural disturbances of deterioration and decay are evident. Other additional disturbances consisted of natural aeolian and alluvial erosional processes and livestock grazing and trampling. Due to some aeolian sand deposition within the area, the full extent of the site cannot be determined.

CONDITION OF SITE: Fairly good Causes of disturbance: Natural deterioration and decay. Natural aeolian, alluvial erosional processes, livestock grazing and trampling.

LOCATION OF SITE RELATIVE TO PROJECT AREA: Located within the southeastern portion of the first parcel of the project area.

EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION TO DATE: Previously recorded by Office of Contract Archaeology.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: This site has the potential to contribute information regarding Navajo settlement patterns and resource exploitation during the 1960s.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Archaeological clearance is recommended on the condition that the construction activities are confined to 50 ft outside the site boundary.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER 36 CFR 60.4 (National Register):

INTEGRITY: Retains integrity of location, setting, and association.

and CRITERIA a-d: Not eligible under criterion d; potentially eligible by age guideline.

EXCLUSIONS: 50 year guideline not met.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER 43 CFR 7.3. (Archaeological Resources Protection Act): The site is less than 100 years old and is of archaeological interest, therefore, it does not merit protection under ARPA.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER AIRFA (American Indian Religious Freedom Act): The site does appear to have sacred qualities and features which merit protection under AIRFA.

PROVIDE A SITE MAP (including site designation, North arrow, scale, recognizable features, landmarks and relationship to project area).

HOW CAN THE SITE BE REACHED? (See attached U.S.G.S map)

OTHER COMMENTS (Ethnographic data, etc.): Mr. Roy Mariano, Thoreau Chapter President, stated that the area was used by Jessie Degroat who is deceased. He further stated that the structures were constructed during the late 1960s and no other family members have used the area.

NAVAJO NATION ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Site Survey and Management Form

SITE NO: NM-Q-39-131 FIELD OR OTHER NAME: LA99213 DATE RECORDED: 7-22-92

PROJECT NUMBER & NAME: NNAD 92-509;"An Archaeological Survey of Water Testing Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station at Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Transwestern Pipeline Company"

ORGANIZATION: NNAD ARCHAEOLOGIST(S): A. Francisco, G. Morgan and Q. Cantsee

USGS MAP REFERENCE: USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic.

LEGAL LOCATION: T 14 N , R 13 W NE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 29

UTM: Zone Z. 12 Northing 3923160 Easting 751140

STATE: New Mexico COUNTY: McKinley CHAPTER: Thoreau

LAND STATUS: Tribal Trust

GROUND VISIBILITY: Kind and extent of cover? 45% ground vegetation and 55% ground visibility.

TOPOGRAPHY: Situated on a gradual sloping foothill near small rising bluffs and foothills within the beautiful Red Mesa Valley near Thoreau.

DRAINAGE: Mitchell Draw is located 1.3 mi to the southwest.

ELEVATION (ft/m): 7260 ft (2213 m) Slope and Direction: none

SEDIMENT TYPE: Light tan fine grain aeolian silty sand OTHER:

VEGETATION PRESENT: Blue gama grass, rabbitbrush, juniper and pinon pine.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION(S): Navajo SITE TYPE: habitation

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION (Date, if known): 1980s HOW DATED? local informant

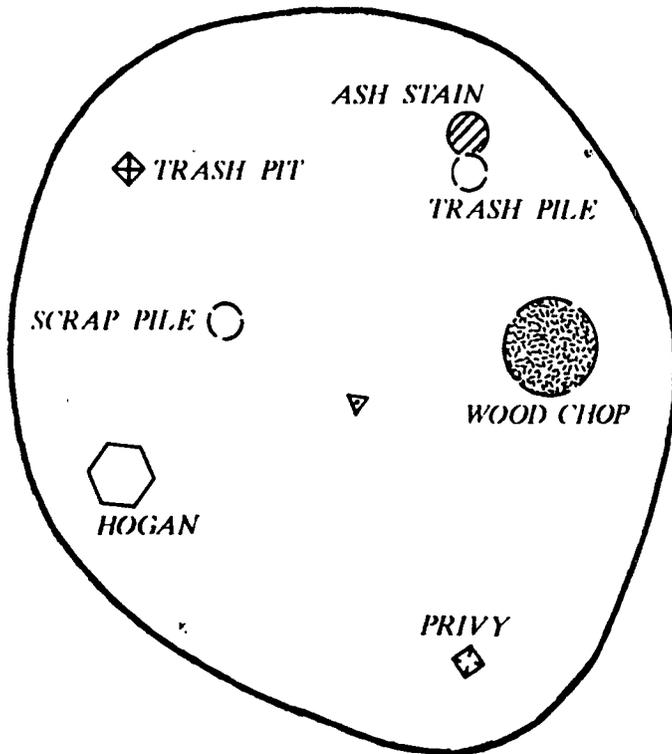
DIMENSIONS OF SITE (l x w): 30 m X 25 m Total Area (sq. m): 750 sq m

How Determined: Hand compass and 60 meter tape.

ARCHITECTURE PRESENT? Describe: hogan foundation.

ARTIFACTS OBSERVED/COUNTED: Yes, tin cans= 7 and glass bottles=4.

COLLECTION MADE? no OF WHAT? METHOD: Judgemental grab.



SITE NM-Q-39-131
NNAD 92-509

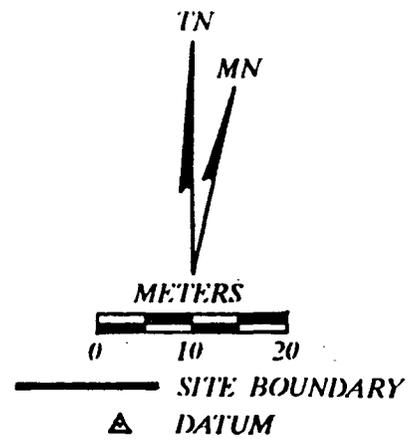


PHOTO TAKEN? no B/W: Roll Frame(s) Color: Roll Frame(s)

SITE DESCRIPTION: NM-Q-39-131 is a late 20th century Navajo habitation site which consists of a burned hogan, wood chop, and late 20th century trash material.

The Navajo habitation site is located within the centralized area of the second parcel of land. The burned hogan is located within the southwestern portion of the area and measures 5 meters in diameter. The foundation consists of square cinder blocks and a cement footing. The wood chop, ash pile, trash pile and privy all border the outside edge of the site and all are directly related to the hogan structure.

The habitation site did appear to have been utilized during the early 1980s. Ms. Angie Henio, a local area resident indicated when the hogan had burned and that it belonged to Ms. Elsie Martinez and further stated that as a direct result of the fire, she later relocated to a different area. The site may possibly expand over a more broad area, but due to some disturbance by other activities, the area can not be fully determined at this time.

Overall, the site appears to be in fairly good condition. Disturbance from natural aeolian and alluvial erosional processes were evident. Additional disturbance has been caused by livestock grazing and trampling. Due to the some aeolian sand deposition within the area, the full extent of the site cannot be fully determined at this time.

CONDITION OF SITE: Fairly good Causes of disturbance: Natural deterioration and decay. Natural aeolian, alluvial erosional processes, livestock grazing and trampling.

LOCATION OF SITE RELATIVE TO PROJECT AREA: Located within the central portion of the second parcel of the project area.

EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION TO DATE: This recording

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: This site has the potential to contribute information regarding modern Navajo settlement patterns and resource exploitation of the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Archaeological clearance is recommended on the condition that the construction activities are confined to 50 ft outside the site boundary.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER 36 CFR 60.4 (National Register):

INTEGRITY: Retains integrity of location, setting, and association.

and CRITERIA a-d: Not eligible under criterion d; potentially eligible by age guideline.

EXCLUSIONS: 50 year guideline not met.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER 43 CFR 7.3. (Archaeological Resources Protection Act):
The site is less than 100 years old and is of archaeological interest, therefore, it does not merit protection under ARPA.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER AIRFA (American Indian Religious Freedom Act): The site does appear to have sacred qualities and features which merit protection under AIRFA.

PROVIDE A SITE MAP (including site designation, North arrow, scale, recognizable features, landmarks and relationship to project area).

HOW CAN THE SITE BE REACHED? (See attached U.S.G.S map)

OTHER COMMENTS (Ethnographic data, etc.): Ms. Angie Henio, a local area resident indicated when the hogan had burned and that it belonged to Ms. Elsie Martinez and further stated that as a direct result of the fire, she later relocated to a different area.

NAVAJO NATION ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Site Survey and Management Form

SITE NO: NM-Q-39-132 FIELD OR OTHER NAME: LA99214 DATE RECORDED: 7-22-92

PROJECT NUMBER & NAME: NNAD 92-509; "An Archaeological Survey of Water Testing Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station at Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Transwestern Pipeline Company"

ORGANIZATION: NNAD ARCHAEOLOGIST(S): A. Francisco, G. Morgan and Q. Cantsee

USGS MAP REFERENCE: USGS Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980), 7.5' series topographic.

LEGAL LOCATION: T 14 N , R 13 W NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 29

UTM: Zone Z. 12 Northing 3923130 Easting 751290

STATE: New Mexico COUNTY: McKinley CHAPTER: Thoreau

LAND STATUS: Tribal Trust

GROUND VISIBILITY: Kind and extent of cover? 45% ground vegetation and 55% ground visibility.

TOPOGRAPHY: Situated on a gradual sloping foothill near small rising bluffs and foothills within the beautiful Red Mesa Valley near Thoreau.

DRAINAGE: Mitchell Draw is located 1.3 mi to the southwest.

ELEVATION (ft/m): 7260 ft (2213 m) Slope and Direction: none

SEDIMENT TYPE: Light tan fine grain aeolian silty sand OTHER:

VEGETATION PRESENT: Blue gama grass, rabbitbrush, juniper and pinon pine.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION(S): Navajo SITE TYPE: Enemy Way camp site

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION (Date, if known): late 20th century HOW DATED?

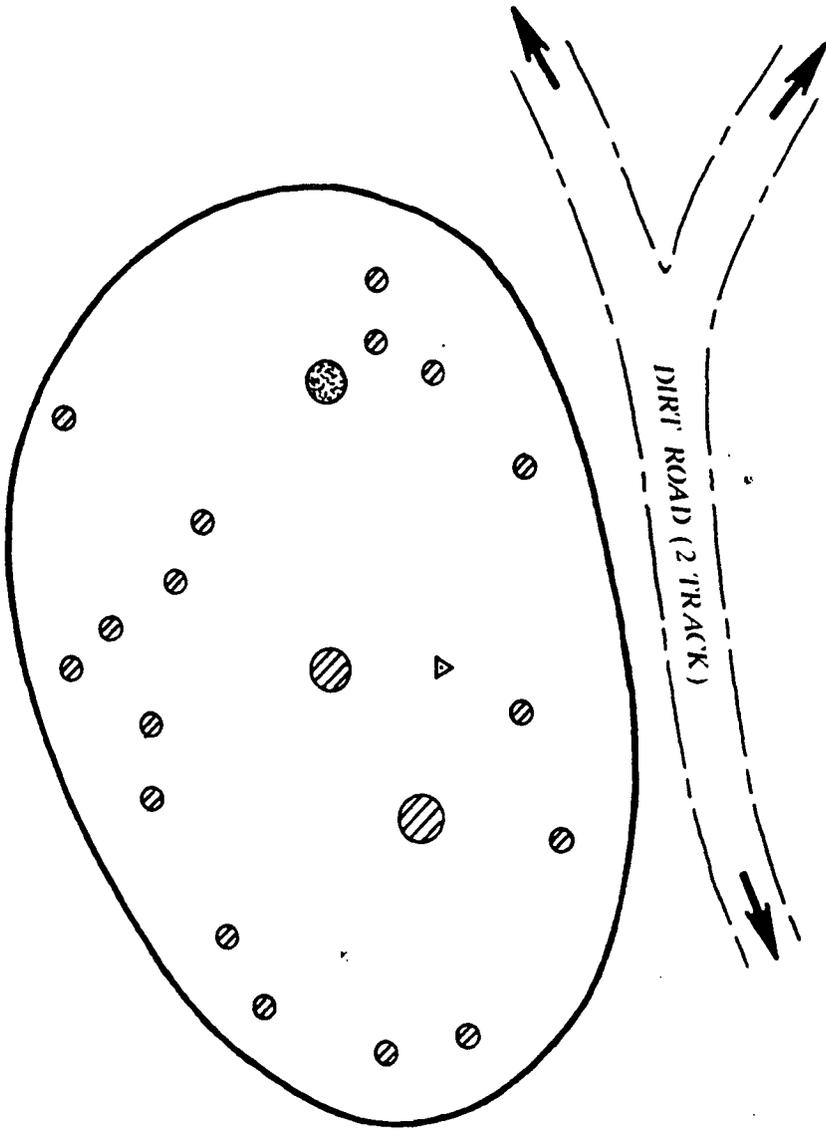
DIMENSIONS OF SITE (lxw): 40 m X 30 m Total Area (sq. m): 1,200 sq m

How Determined: Hand compass and 60 meter tape.

ARCHITECTURE PRESENT? Describe: None

ARTIFACTS OBSERVED/COUNTED: Yes, tin cans=2 and glass bottles=4.

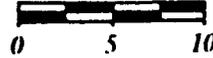
COLLECTION MADE? no OF WHAT? METHOD: Judgemental grab.



SITE NM-Q-39-132
 NNAD 92-509



METERS



- SITE BOUNDARY
- ==== DIRT ROAD (2 TRACK)
- △ DATUM
- ⊗ ASH STAIN
- ⊙ WOOD CHIP PILE

PHOTO TAKEN? no B/W: Roll Frame(s) Color: Roll Frame(s)

SITE DESCRIPTION: NM-Q-39-132 is a late 20th century Navajo Enemy Way camp site or second night which consists of several ash stains and some late 20th century trash material.

The Navajo Enemy Way camp site is located within the eastern portion of the second parcel of land and consists of numerous ash stains with small amounts of late 20th century trash material. A dirt road access leading from the gravel dirt road to the area is located at the eastern edge of the site. The ash stains are considered to be camp fires used during the temporary second night camp. Two large ash stains measuring 5 meters in diameter are located within the central portion of the area and are encompassed with several smaller ash stains each measuring 1 meter in diameter. The Enemy Way camp site appears to have been utilized during the previous year, but none of the local residents or the chapter representatives indicated when the area was used. The camp site may possibly expand over a more broad area, but due to the disturbance by other activities, the area can not be fully determine at this time.

Overall, the site appears to be in fairly good condition. Disturbance from natural aeolian and alluvial erosional processes were evident. Additional disturbance has been caused by livestock grazing and trampling. Due to the some aeolian sand deposition within the area, the full extent of the site cannot be fully determined at this time.

CONDITION OF SITE: Fairly good Causes of disturbance: Natural aeolain, alluvial erosional processes, livestock grazing and trampling.

LOCATION OF SITE RELATIVE TO PROJECT AREA: Located within the southeastern portion of the second parcel of the project area.

EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION TO DATE: This recording.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: This site has the potential to contribute information regarding Navajo religion practices and traditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Archaeological clearance is recommened on the condition that the construction activities are confined to 50 ft outside the site boundary.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER 36 CFR 60.4 (National Register):

INTEGRITY: Retains integrity of location, setting, and association.

and CRITERIA a-d: Not eligible under criterion d.

EXCLUSIONS: 50 year guideline not met.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER 43 CFR 7.3. (Archaeological Resources Protection Act):

The site is less than 100 years old and is of archaeological interest, therefore, it does not merit protection under ARPA.

SITE ASSESSMENT UNDER AIRFA (American Indian Religious Freedom Act): The site does appear to have sacred qualities and features which merit protection under AIRFA.

PROVIDE A SITE MAP (including site designation, North arrow, scale, recognizable features, landmarks and relationship to project area).

HOW CAN THE SITE BE REACHED? (See attached U.S.G.S map)

OTHER COMMENTS (Ethnographic data, etc.):

Appendix B
Isolated Occurrence Forms

NAVAJO NATION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT

Isolated Occurrence Record Form

I.O. NO. 1 DATE RECORDED: 7-22-92

PROJECT NO. AND NAME: NNAD 92-509; Drill Water Testing Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station Near Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Transwestern Pipeline Company.

UTM COORDINATES: (ZONE) 12 m N 3923240, m E 750880

LEGAL DESCRIPTION SW1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4, SEC. 20, T14 N, R13 W

STATE: New Mexico COUNTY: McKinley CHAPTER: Thoreau

LAND STATUS: Tribal Trust

USGS MAP REFERENCE: Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980)

ELEVATION (ft/m): 7280 (2219 m)

CONTEXT: groundstone piece

CULTURAL AFFILIATION; 1) Unknown 2) _____ 3) _____

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Paleoindian | (d) Unknown Prehistoric | (g) Unknown Historic |
| (b) Archaic | (e) Navajo | (h) Unknown |
| (c) Anasazi | (f) Euro-American | (i) Mixed |
| | | (j) Other |

Date/How Dated: 1) unknown
2) _____
3) _____

DESCRIPTION OF I.O. (No. and type of artifacts, size, other): 1 Basalt one hand mano. The complete mano measures 30cm x 20cm x 6cm in a small oval shape and exhibits surface grinding on both sides.

ITEMS COLLECTED: No IF SO, WHAT/HOW _____

I.O. DRAWING/PHOTO ATTACHED: No

REMEMBER THAT I.O.s MUST BE EVALUATED PURSUANT TO NRHP, ARPA, AND AIRFA.

NAVAJO NATION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT

Isolated Occurrence Record Form

I.O. NO. 2 DATE RECORDED: 7-22-92

PROJECT NO. AND NAME: NNAD 92-509; Drill Water Testing Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station Near Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Transwestern Pipeline Company.

UTM COORDINATES: (ZONE) 12 m N 3923180, m E 751260

LEGAL DESCRIPTION NW1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4, SEC. 29, T14 N, R13 W

STATE: New Mexico COUNTY: McKinley CHAPTER: Thoreau

LAND STATUS: Tribal Trust

USGS MAP REFERENCE: Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980)

ELEVATION (ft/m): 7260 (2213 m)

CONTEXT: ceramic piece

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: 1) Anasazi 2) _____ 3) _____

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Paleoindian | (d) Unknown Prehistoric | (g) Unknown Historic |
| (b) Archaic | (e) Navajo | (h) Unknown |
| (c) Anasazi | (f) Euro-American | (i) Mixed |
| | | (j) Other |

Date/How Dated: 1) 700-1100 A.D.
2) _____
3) _____

DESCRIPTION OF I.O. (No. and type of artifacts, size, other): 1 Cibolan plain whiteware sherd piece.

ITEMS COLLECTED: No IF SO, WHAT/HOW _____

I.O. DRAWING/PHOTO ATTACHED: No

REMEMBER THAT I.O.s MUST BE EVALUATED PURSUANT TO NRHP, ARPA, AND AIRFA.

NAVAJO NATION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT

Isolated Occurrence Record Form

I.O. NO. 3 DATE RECORDED: 7-22-92

PROJECT NO. AND NAME: NNAD 92-509; Drill Water Testing Units at the Thoreau Compressor Station Near Thoreau, McKinley County, New Mexico for the Transwestern Pipeline Company.

UTM COORDINATES: (ZONE) 12 m N 3923170, m E 751260

LEGAL DESCRIPTION NW1/4, NE1/4, NE1/4, "SEC. 29, T14 N, R13 W

STATE: New Mexico COUNTY: McKinley CHAPTER: Thoreau

LAND STATUS: Tribal Trust

USGS MAP REFERENCE: Thoreau, New Mexico, 1963 (photorevised 1980)

ELEVATION (ft/m): 7260 (2213 m)

CONTEXT: ceramic pieces

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: 1) Anasazi 2) _____ 3) _____

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Paleoindian | (d) Unknown Prehistoric | (g) Unknown Historic |
| (b) Archaic | (e) Navajo | (h) Unknown |
| (c) Anasazi | (f) Euro-American | (i) Mixed |
| | | (j) Other |

Date/How Dated: 1) 900-1125 A.D.
2) _____
3) _____

DESCRIPTION OF I.O. (No. and type of artifacts, size, other): 3 Cibolan indented corrugated sherd pieces. All appear to be deriveted from the same vessel.

ITEMS COLLECTED: No IF SO, WHAT/HOW _____

I.O. DRAWING/PHOTO ATTACHED: No

REMEMBER THAT I.O.s MUST BE EVALUATED PURSUANT TO NRHP, ARPA, AND AIRFA.