

# CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR PHASE 3 OF THE AGUA FRIA WASTEWATER PROJECT, SANTA FE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO



November 2024

*Prepared for*

*Prepared by*

**Bohannon Huston  
and  
Santa Fe County**



NMCRIS 156996

# Cultural Resource Survey for Phase 3 of the Agua Fria Wastewater Project, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

***Prepared for***

Pathfinder Environmental, LLC  
Bohannon Huston Inc

***Prepared and submitted by***

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Brenda Baletti, Cultural Resources Specialist

***Reviewing Agencies***

Santa Fe County  
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

New Mexico State Archaeological Survey Permit Number NM-25-327-S

NMCRIS Activity Number 156996

CHAMA-2024-09

**November 2024**



**17. Survey Data (continued):**  
**d. Nearest City or Town:** Agua Fria  
**e. Legal Description:**

Township (N/S)	Range (E/W)	Section	1/4	1/4	1/4
17 N	9 E	31 and 32			

**Projected legal description? Yes** , **No**  **Unplatted**   
**f. Other Description (e.g. well pad footages, mile markers, plats, land grant name, etc.):**

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**18. Survey Field Methods:**  
**Intensity:**  100% coverage  <100% coverage  
**Configuration:**  block survey units  linear survey units (l x w):  other survey units (specify): Apparent ROWs of 12 roads/driveways  
**Scope:**  non-selective (all sites recorded)  selective/thematic (selected sites recorded)  
**Coverage Method:**  systematic pedestrian coverage  other method (describe)  
**Survey Interval (m):** 10 **Crew Size:** 2 **Fieldwork Dates:** 7/12/2024 and 7/20/2024  
**Survey Person Hours:** 8 **Recording Person Hours:** 6 **Total Hours:** 16

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**19. Environmental Setting (NRCS soil designation; vegetative community; elevation; etc.):** The project area is located in southwestern Santa Fe, within the historic Village of Agua Fria, along the southern terrace above the Santa Fe River. The project area is located within the Española Basin, which is a structural subdivision of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic province. Soils are dominated by the Devargas (47.6%) and Delvalle (35.6%) Urban land complex soils. These soils consist of alluvium derived from granite, sandstone or igneous material, range in depth, occur on stream terraces and are intermixed in a disturbed urban setting. Other soils in the project area include Rivista gravelly loamy sand (13.7%), which is also a granite, gneiss and schist alluvium that occurs on flood plain steps and valley floors. Zozobra-Jaconita complex soils and Zepol silt loam were both found in less than two percent of the project area respectively. Areas along the Santa Fe River fall within the Montane Riparian plant community, characterized by box elder, cottonwood and coyote willow. The surrounding area is a highly disturbed and urbanized remnant of the Shrub-Indian Ricegrass Series of the Desert Grassland vegetation community. Much of the project area consists of a disturbed urban setting, with the invasive weed, kochia, as the dominant species. Vegetation also included other invasive and introduced native and ornamental species. Observed species in the developed areas included kochia, apricot, oak, Siberian elm, Russian olive, and one-seed juniper. Areas on the north side of the Santa Fe River included a greater variety of native species, including cholla, four-wing saltbush, chamisa, prickly pear, snakeweed, mullein, hoary tansyaster, hairy golden aster, and other forbs and grasses. Santa Fe has a semiarid climate marked by summer thunderstorms that produce severe runoff and snow in the winter. Average elevation 6,600 feet above mean sea level.

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**20. a. Percent Ground Visibility:** 76-99 % **b. Condition of Survey Area (grazed, bladed, undisturbed, etc.):** The environment of the project area has been heavily influenced by human activities. The proposed wastewater lines follow existing private dirt or gravel roads through the village, with adjacent areas consisting of residences, agricultural fields, open vacant lots, fences, walls, gates and utilities. Two segments on the southern side of the Santa Fe River contain more native vegetation and less disturbed soils.

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**21. CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS**  **Yes, See Page 3**  **No, Discuss Why:**

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<p><b>22. Required Attachments (check all appropriate boxes):</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USGS 7.5 Topographic Map with sites, isolates, and survey area clearly drawn  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copy of NMCRIS Mapserver Map Check  <input type="checkbox"/> LA Site Forms - new sites (<i>with sketch map &amp; topographic map</i>)  <input type="checkbox"/> LA Site Forms (update) - previously recorded &amp; un-relocated sites (<i>first 2 pages minimum</i>)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Cultural Property Inventory Forms  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> List and Description of isolates, if applicable  <input type="checkbox"/> List and Description of Collections, if applicable</p>	<p><b>23. Other Attachments:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs and Log  <input type="checkbox"/> Other Attachments  <i>(Describe):</i></p>
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**24. I certify the information provided above is correct and accurate and meets all applicable agency standards.**  
**Principal Investigator/Responsible Archaeologist:** Berenika Byszewski

**Signature** *Berenika Byszewski* **Date** 11/8/2024 **Title (if not PI):**

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<p><b>25. Reviewing Agency:</b>  <b>Reviewer's Name/Date</b>  <b>Accepted</b> ( ) <b>Rejected</b> ( )  <b>Tribal Consultation (if applicable):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><b>26. SHPO</b>  <b>Reviewer's Name/Date:</b>  <b>HPD Log #:</b>  <b>SHPO File Location:</b>  <b>Date sent to ARMS:</b></p>
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## CULTURAL RESOURCE FINDINGS

*[fill in appropriate section(s)]*

<b>1. NMCRIS Activity No.:</b> 156996	<b>2. Lead (Sponsoring) Agency:</b> Santa Fe County	<b>3. Lead Agency Report No.:</b>
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**SURVEY RESULTS:**

**Archaeological Sites discovered and registered: 0**  
**Archaeological Sites discovered and NOT registered: 0**  
**Previously recorded archaeological sites revisited (site update form required): 0**  
**Previously recorded archaeological sites not relocated (site update form required): 0**

**TOTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (visited & recorded): 0**

**Total isolates recorded: 5**      **Non-selective isolate recording?**

**HCPI properties discovered and registered: 1**  
**HCPI properties discovered and NOT registered: 0**  
**Previously recorded HCPI properties revisited: 0**  
**Previously recorded HCPI properties not relocated: 0**

**TOTAL HCPI PROPERTIES (visited & recorded, including acequias): 1**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY:**

**Survey Results and Management Recommendations by Project Area Roads**

STREET NAME	CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	MANAGEMENT & EFFECT
Avenida de Montoya	None	n/a	n/a
Caja del Oro Grant Road & Avenida de Sesario	IO 1, IO 2 (Avenida de Sesario)	Not Eligible	No further management
Callejon de Rita	IO 5	Not Eligible	No further management
Camino dos Antonios	None	n/a	n/a
Case Road	None	n/a	n/a
Driveway 3935-3937	None	n/a	n/a
La Junta del Alamo & Lopez Lane	HCPI 54937	Not Eligible	No further management
Ledd Road	None	n/a	n/a
Plaza Montoya	None	n/a	n/a
Skeeter	IO 3, IO 4	Not Eligible	No further management
Vereda San Antonio	None	n/a	n/a

HCPI 54937 a residential building that is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. As such, no further management is required for this resource. The IOs do not contain additional information and are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No management strategies are recommended for the IOs.

The Agua Fria Phase 3 project is not located within or immediately adjacent to previously documented properties with known buried deposits and therefore a project-specific monitoring plan is not recommended for the project. However, if any unanticipated intact cultural deposits are encountered during project construction, all activities should cease immediately and the NM SHPO should be contacted. If suspected human remains or an unmarked human burial are found, all work shall cease immediately and the Santa Fe Sheriff's Office, the state medical investigator, and the NM SHPO should be contacted, per the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act (Section 18-6).

If these recommendations are followed, pending consultation and comment, the Agua Fira Phase 3 Project as a whole would have *no effect* on historic properties. This investigation conforms to provisions in the Santa Fe County Sustainable Land Development Code Ordinance 2016-9 and applicable New Mexico state regulations and standards for cultural resource management.

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### Appendix A: Maps with Resource Locations

# 1. Introduction

Santa Fe County is proposing Phase 3 of the Agua Fria Wastewater Project along 12 private residential roads or driveways that intersect with Agua Fria Street in the Village of Agua Fria (Table 1; Figures 1-3). The project would construct a combination of 8-inch gravity lines and 2-inch low-pressure sewer lines with short stub outs for future connection to residences. Pipes would be buried a minimum of 5 feet (ft) deep in a 3-ft-wide trench using an excavator. The total length of the lines to be installed during this phase of the project would be 9,350 linear ft. Construction is anticipated to start in April 2024 and take approximately nine months to complete.

The project is subject to the provisions of the Santa Fe County Sustainable Development Code, Ordinance 2016-9, which requires consultation with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and compliance with state regulations for the management of cultural resources. The project is outside the limits of the City of Santa Fe and compliance with City cultural resource regulations is not required. The Village of Agua Fria is a Traditional Historic Community (THC) with a Community Plan that calls for the retention of the historic character and cultural resources within the Village.

Based on investigations conducted for earlier phases of the project and consultation with Santa Fe County, the survey area for cultural resources was defined as the extent of the apparent rights-of-way (ROWS) along the 11 roadway segments. The apparent ROWS were determined by property lines visible on aerial imagery and verified in the field. Along two segments near the Santa Fe River without adjacent properties, a 50-ft wide corridor was surveyed. In addition to the pedestrian survey, historic buildings located in very close proximity (within 15 ft) of the survey area were assessed to ensure construction-related excavation and vibration would not impact any potential historic properties. Within this 15-ft architectural APE, only older buildings that appeared that they may have an earthen or rock foundation and were within 20 ft of the proposed wastewater trench were considered and assessed in the field. Buildings behind substantial walls or that were not able to be seen from the APE were not considered.

The project area is situated on the south side of the Santa Fe River in the Village of Agua Fria. The project is entirely on private lands in Section 6 of Township 16 North, Range 9 East, and Sections 31 and 32 of Township 17 North, Range 9 East. The project area is shown on the *Agua Fria, NM* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Quadrangle (35106-F1).

**Table 1. Project Area Road Segments**

STREET NAME	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	ACRES
<b>Avenida de Montoya</b>	289.9	24	0.13
<b>Caja del Oro Grant Road &amp; Avenida de Sesario</b>	1848.5	50	1.72
<b>Callejon de Rita</b>	1922.0	50	1.79
<b>Camino dos Antonios</b>	452.9	28	0.24
<b>Case Road</b>	506.8	28	0.26
<b>Driveway 3935-3937</b>	129.0	28	0.07
<b>La Junta del Alamo &amp; Lopez Lane</b>	3469.0	50	3.20
<b>Ledd Road</b>	272.9	14	0.07
<b>Plaza Montoya</b>	172.3	34	0.11
<b>Skeeter</b>	333.8	50	0.31
<b>Vereda San Antonio</b>	296.4	18	0.10
<b>TOTAL ACRES SURVEYED</b>			8.00

Berenika Byszewski and Brenda Baletti of Chama Consulting, on behalf of Pathfinder Environmental, conducted an intensive (100-percent) Class III pedestrian survey of the 11 road segments on July 12 and July 20, 2024 for. The survey covered approximately 8.00 acres. The purpose of this investigation was to identify and evaluate all cultural resources within the project area, including archaeological sites, structures, objects, districts, isolated occurrences (IOs), and historic built environmental resources over 50 years of age. This report is a documentation of that effort.

The survey was performed under Chama Consulting’s New Mexico Archeological Survey Permit NM-25-327-S. The activity was assigned New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) Activity Number 156996. This investigation conforms with the Santa Fe County Sustainable Land Development Code and complies with state standards for cultural resource survey and inventory, as codified in Section 14.10.15 Standards for Survey and Inventory in the New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC).

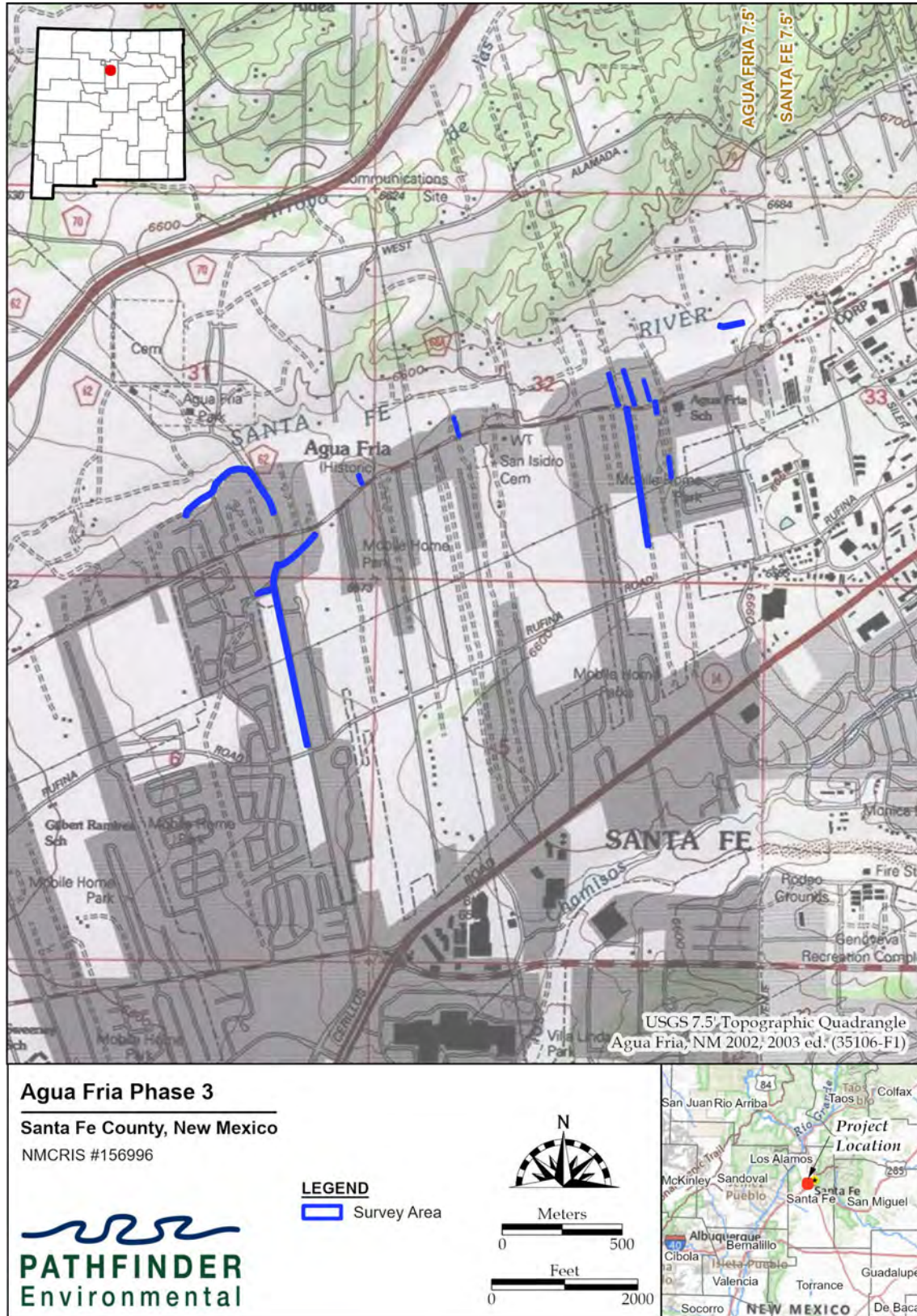


Figure 1. Agua Fria Phase 3 Project Location Map

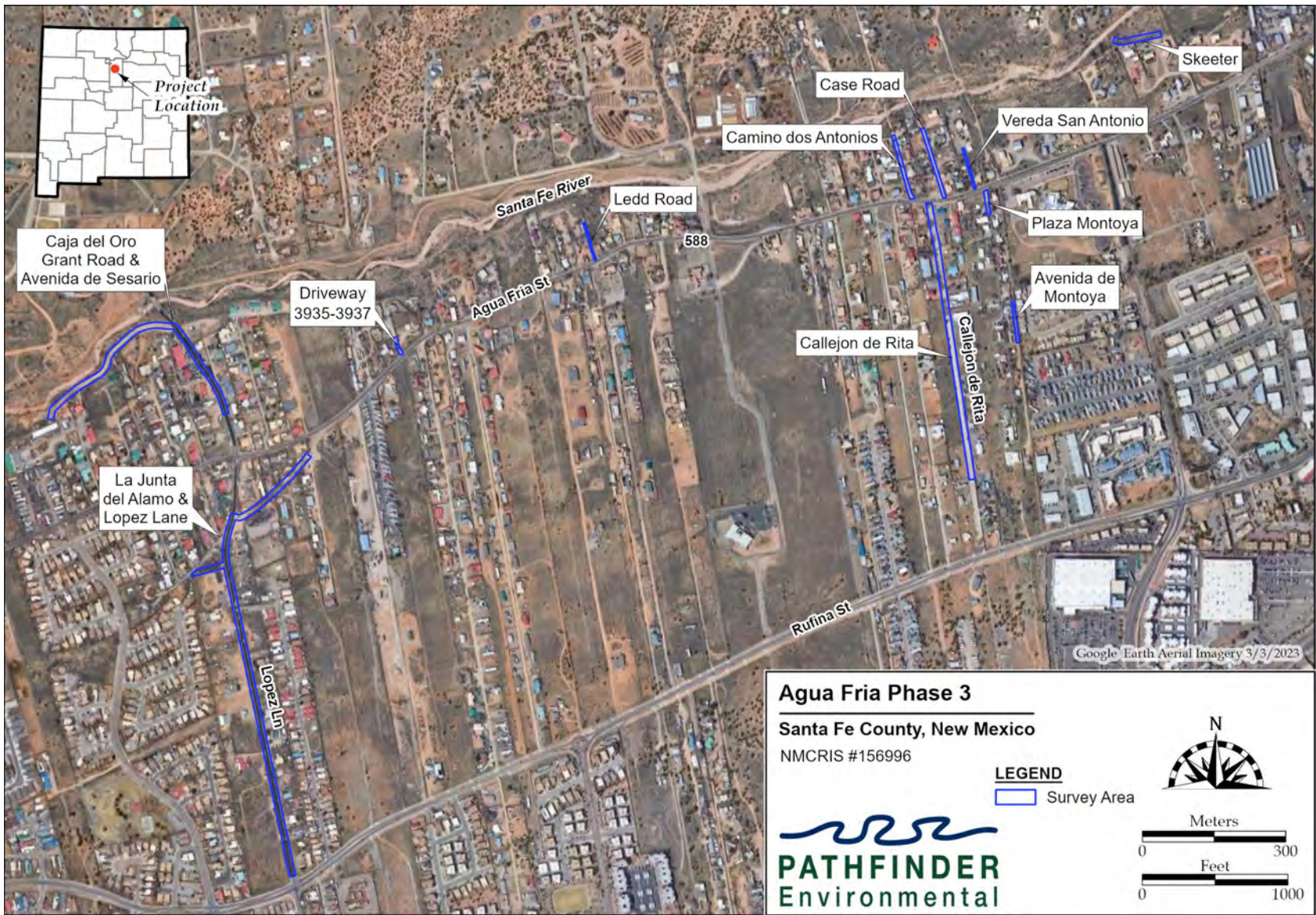


Figure 2. Agua Fria Phase 3 Aerial Map

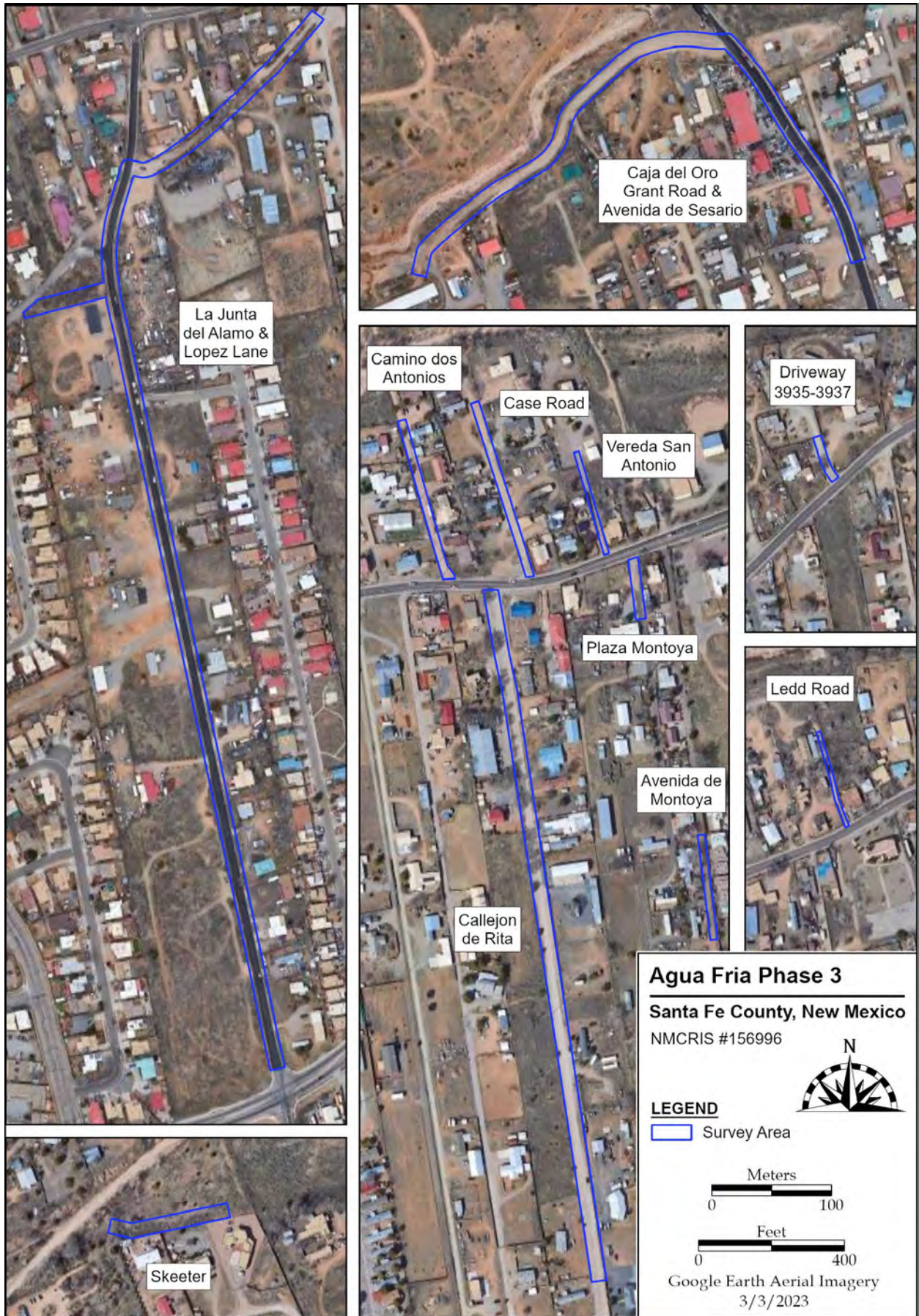


Figure 3. Agua Fria Phase 3 Detail Map

## 2. Environmental Setting

The project area is located in southwestern Santa Fe, within the historic Village of Agua Fria, along the southern terrace above the Santa Fe River (See Figures 1 and 2). Santa Fe is near the transition between the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic province and the Rio Grande Subsection of the basin and range physiographic province (Hawley 1986.) The project area is located within the Española Basin, which is a structural subdivision of the Southern Rocky Mountain physiographic province, bounded on the West by the Jemez Mountains and on the east by the Sangre de Cristo mountains (Folks 1975). The Sangre de Cristos contain glaciated peaks and alpine valleys and at their base an alluvial plain dissected by arroyos slopes westward toward the Rio Grande.

The Santa Fe River originates in the Sangre de Cristos and flows west and southwest through the city. From its headwaters in the mountains the river descends approximately 6,400 ft, eventually entering the Rio Grande near Cochiti Pueblo. On its route, the river passes through a wide, gently sloping valley in a region marked by arroyos, low hills and mesas of the Caja del Rio and the La Bajada escarpment (Abbott 2024). The arroyo-dissected alluvial plain stretches westward from the base of the Sangre de Cristos. In the past, the river likely ran year-round, or nearly year-round, but today it flows intermittently (City of Santa Fe 2024). Historically the river provided water for small scale acequia-based irrigation and some agriculture continues today in areas of open space, but much of the rural landscape has been or is being subject to residential and commercial development. The first dam, called the Old Stone Dam, was built on the Santa Fe River in 1881 and Two-mile Dam was built in 1893 upstream near the intersection of Canyon and Cerro Gordo Roads for irrigation and water storage (The Nature Conservancy 2024). The Santa Fe River has a long history of flooding, and in the early 20th century much of the channel was reinforced to control for flooding and bank erosion, and reservoirs were created in the Santa Fe watershed. Attempts to control the flow led to severe downcutting, particularly between Santa Fe and Agua Fria (Abbot 2024). Today, the river channel has incised and the banks have been lined to resist erosion in the downtown area (Okun 2019), and the river is actively eroding its banks in the Village of Agua Fria.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, the soils along the proposed wastewater lines are dominated by the Devargas (47.6%) and Delvalle (35.6%) Urban land complex soils. These soils consist of alluvium derived from granite, sandstone or igneous material, range in depth, occur on stream terraces and are intermixed in a disturbed urban setting. Other soils in the project area include Riovista gravelly loamy sand (13.7%), which is also a granite, gneiss and schist alluvium that occurs on flood plain steps and valley floors.

Zozobra-Jaconita complex soils and Zepol silt loam were both found in less than two percent of the project area respectively (Web Soil Survey 2024).

The project area falls within the North-Central New Mexico Valleys and Mesas portion of the Arizona/New Mexico Plateau ecoregion, which is a large transitional region between the drier shrublands and wooded higher relief tablelands of the Colorado Plateaus in the north, the lower, hotter, less vegetated Mojave Basin and range in the west, and the forested mountain ecoregions to the northeast and south, according to Griffith et al (2006). The ecoregion primarily features piñon and juniper savanna in mesa and valley topography, with grasses including galleta, blue grama, Indian ricegrass, and sand dropseed.

Areas along the Santa Fe River fall within the Montane Riparian plant community, characterized by box elder, cottonwood and coyote willow (Dick-Peddie 1993). The surrounding area is a highly disturbed and urbanized remnant of the Shrub-Indian Ricegrass Series of the Desert Grassland vegetation community (Dick-Peddie 1993). Much of the project area consists of a disturbed urban setting, with the invasive weed, kochia, as the dominant species. Vegetation also included other invasive and introduced native and ornamental species. Observed species in the developed areas included kochia, apricot, oak, Siberian elm, Russian olive, and one-seed juniper. Areas on the north side of the Santa Fe River included a greater variety of native species, including cholla, four-wing saltbush, chamisa, prickly pear, snakeweed, mullein, hoary tansyaster, hairy golden aster, and other forbs and grasses.

Santa Fe has a semiarid climate marked by summer thunderstorms that produce severe runoff and snow in the winter. Historical climate data has been collected from 1890 to the present (Western Regional Climate Center [WRCC] 2024). Historical climate data from the Santa Fe station indicate a high average temperature of 81.9 degrees Fahrenheit in July and 40.1 degrees in January, with an average low of 56.8 degrees in July and 18.8 degrees in January. Average precipitation is 13.84 inches, with 25.8 inches of annual snowfall (WRCC 2024).

The environment of the project area has been heavily influenced by human activities. The proposed wastewater lines follow existing private dirt or gravel roads through the village, with adjacent areas consisting of residences, agricultural fields, open vacant lots, fences, walls, gates and utilities (Frames 1-3). Agua Fria Street itself is paved and contains residences, commercial, religious and civic buildings.



Frame 1. Project area overview at Callejon de Rita. View South.



Frame 2. Project area overview at Skeeter Road. View West.



Frame 3. Project area overview at Avenida de Montoya. View North.

### 3. Cultural Setting

People have occupied the Santa Fe River Basin for at least 12,000 years, and the Basin's landscapes contain a wide array of cultural resources. The region was marked by the establishment of villages by Pueblo groups in the Late Prehistoric period then colonized by the Spanish in the Historic period. The City of Santa Fe has played a key role in New Mexico history since the Colonial period.

Based on the historical resources encountered during the current investigation, only an overview of the Historic Period is presented here, with an emphasis on the localized history of the Historic Village of Agua Fria. For a broader overview of the Northern Rio Grande region in which Agua Fria is situated and for precontact and protohistoric contexts of the area, the reader is referred to Judge (1973), Irwin-Williams (1973), Stuart and Gauthier (1988), Cordell (1997) and Scheick (2006).

#### 3.1 The Historic Period 1598-present

Indigenous inhabitants of the region first encountered Europeans with the arrival of Spanish explorer Vásquez de Coronado, who led the first of seven major sixteenth-century Spanish Entradas into the Pueblo territories in A.D. 1540 (Jenkins and Schroeder 1974). Coronado's visit was followed by more than 60 years of Spanish expeditions into the region.

The Historic period in the region is typically defined by the arrival of Don Juan de Oñate in 1598 in the Rio Grande Valley, which marked Spanish efforts to establish a lasting presence in the region through colonization. Oñate had been chosen by the Spanish government to colonize the region and was named governor and captain general. His expedition of 400 soldiers and settlers and ten friars founded a settlement called San Juan de los Caballeros in a small valley near the confluence of the Chama and Rio Grande rivers. A few months later, they moved to the west side of the Rio Grande to distance themselves from the Native American people at San Juan Pueblo (Ohkah Owengeh) and have more room for expansion. There, they built their second settlement, San Gabriel. After failing to create a profitable colony, Oñate resigned in 1607 and was replaced by Pedro de Peralta, who in 1610 moved the capital from San Gabriel to a more defensible location along the Santa Fe River that was centrally located but had more distance from neighboring Pueblos. The new location, Santa Fe—originally called La Villa Real de la Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assisi—remained the only non-Pueblo town in the region and housed the majority of Spanish settlers there until the Pueblo Revolt (Roberts and Roberts 2006). However, even before Peralta moved the capital, settlers had been establishing small *ranchitos* in strategic locations along transportation and irrigation networks and Agua Fria was one such settlement (Abbott 2024).

During the Early Spanish Colonial Period, the Spanish established El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior Land), the main trade route between Chihuahua and Santa Fe, which extended to Ohk'oh Owengeh to the North and likely incorporated portions of routes used for trade by pre-Columbian cultures. Spanish, Mexican and later American travelers used the Camino Real as the fastest method of transport for moving goods, people and livestock – often in carts and wagons – from Mexico to Santa Fe. It was the primary route for New Mexico's connection to Mexico and to Europe via Mexico, until the establishment of the railroads in the 1880s (Reynolds et al. 2020). During the 1600s, the Camino Real followed several different routes into Santa Fe but passed through or close to modern-day Agua Fria and eventually became the site of the modern Agua Fria Street (Pike 2015).

At the time of the early Spanish Entradas, regional populations were concentrated in large Pueblo communities. Field houses and other dispersed facilities are hardly mentioned by the early Spanish chroniclers, but archaeological evidence indicates that these features formed a peripheral component of overall settlement patterns in the late Classic and early Historic periods (Barrett 2002). During the missionary period, from 1610 to 1680, the Spanish attempted to Christianize the indigenous people and remake their culture in the Spanish image, establishing missions at the Pueblos and imposing the *encomienda* system, in which Spanish soldiers forcibly collected tribute and labor from the Pueblos.

Coercion, appropriation of food stores, land, and water, the demands of the *encomienda* system, the oftentimes forced imposition of sixteenth-century colonial Spanish perceptions and systems of government and economic production upon Pueblo peoples, coupled with conflict over religion, set the stage for subsequent colonial period developments in the Rio Grande region. During this time, there was an overall decline in population and contraction of the territory and number of sites inhabited by Pueblo people. More than half of the 81 Pueblos present in the Rio Grande region when Oñate arrived were abandoned between the 1630s and 1670s, and only 31 Pueblos remained by 1680 (Barrett 2002).

The effects of these interactions culminated in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. The rebellion successfully expelled the Spanish, who retreated to El Paso del Norte, from New Mexico for the next 12 years (Barrett 2002).

After three unsuccessful attempts by Spanish governors to reclaim New Mexico, don Diego de Vargas returned in 1692, systematically defeating those who resisted and re-establishing Spanish rule (Kessel 1979). Spanish settlement patterns post-Pueblo Revolt were marked by a transition from developing large missions at existing Pueblos to proliferating a larger number of smaller settlements called *ranchos*. This strategic shift was likely in part because of reduction in indigenous labor that came with the end of the *encomienda* system and because the Spanish

were focused on securing the New Mexican colony, rather than only on extracting resources as they had been before. Ranchos typically incorporated irrigated land, residences and social and religious facilities (Simmons 1979). As part of the new Spanish settlement strategy, the Crown distributed land grants to settle the region, where groups of settlers were granted land and expected to support themselves through agricultural and livestock production, securing the colony in the process and transforming the region into one of small Hispanic communities and Native American pueblos (Wozniak 1987).

In 1693 de Vargas granted the land where Agua Fria sits today to three of his officers, including Captain Roque Madrid, whose grandparents reportedly farmed the area as early as 1640 (Deyloff and Scheick 2007). The small farming village that would become Agua Fria grew up around much older settlements of Tewa farmers, including and Pindi Pueblo (LA 1), a village inhabited from the early 1200s to around 1420 (Post 2017). Agua Fria was first referred to as Quemado, meaning “burned” and named for the burned ruins of a pueblo that had been located there (Lange and Scheick 1989). The first mention of “Agua Fria” was reportedly made by Fray Francisco Atansio Dominguez in 1776, when he gave a census count to his church superiors in the Diocese of Durango, Mexico, listing Agua Fria, and its historic name Pueblo Quemado, as having 57 families and 297 people (Adams and Chávez 1956, Whitmore 1983). The name of the village was eventually formalized as Agua Fria, named for the cold springs located there (Mee 2024).

The small farming communities of the New Mexico colony depended on irrigation to sustain their livelihoods, which is why most settlements were located along the floodplains of the Rio Grande and its tributaries (Wozniak 1987, Okun 2019). Villages typically constructed acequia systems to irrigate their land grants and settlers located their homes along the rivers and acequias, making substantial settlement expansion across the region possible.

To irrigate their crops, the people in Agua Fria got their water largely through an extensive system of irrigation ditches, which reportedly existed as early as 1740 (Abbott 2024). Snow (1988), however, reports the Agua Fria ditch was likely in use even prior to the Pueblo Revolt, given that there were pre-revolt acequia systems on the north and south banks of the Santa Fe River, some of which were re-established post-Revolt. By the mid-1700s, Ackerly (1996) reports that an elaborate acequia system had developed around Santa Fe and the Santa Fe River. Terrain to the north of the Santa Fe River is irregular, and cultivating fields there was impractical, but the Agua Fria inhabitants constructed a system of irrigation ditches over the flat terrain south of the river, and settlement is concentrated there. Two main acequia systems—the Acequia Madre and a separate series of small dams that diverted water from the Santa Fe River—brought water to the local agricultural fields. Using these acequias, residents of the Spanish village of Agua Fria cultivated wheat, alfalfa, corn, beans and squash, which they used for subsistence and traded in

Santa Fe for other resources. The productive farmland around the community became known as the “breadbasket of Santa Fe” (Oliveira 2024).

Reports dating back to the late 1700s indicated that the Santa Fe River was often insufficient for irrigating all the surrounding agricultural land, because upstream acequias siphoned off too much water for the water to reach people lower on the ditch, particularly in dry years. This problem was an ongoing source of tension between the residents of Agua Fria and their upstream neighbors throughout Agua Fria’s entire history (Ackerly 1996). Agua Fria residents supplemented river water with water from local springs, impounding water into community ponds or rivers to pipe it to fields and pastures (Abbott 2024). Through the 20<sup>th</sup> century many of the acequia systems in and around Santa Fe either contracted or were abandoned, and Agua Fria was no exception (Whitmore 1983).

Across the Santa Fe region, small communities farmed, raised cattle and herded sheep. The people of Agua Fria also accessed the Caja Del Rio, a hilly wooded area located about ten miles northwest of the Village, for the collection and sale of firewood and piñon nuts, and also for hunting deer and providing forage for livestock (Whitmore 1983). Due to their distance from the new capital at Santa Fe, livestock grazing was subject to raiding by nomadic indigenous peoples—most commonly reported to be Apache or Diné (Navajo)—as were neighboring Pueblo communities, until the U.S. military forcibly suppressed the indigenous nomadic people of New Mexico after the U.S. Civil War (Abbott 2024).

By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, most lands surrounding and including Agua Fria had been granted to several different individuals by the Spanish government. These grants were later contested, in part because they overlapped and in part because the different sovereign powers—the Spanish, the Mexican and then the U.S.—that governed the area set different rules for issuing and recognizing grants (Whitmore 1983). Community residents built the Catholic church of San Isidro, the patron saint of farmers, in 1835. In 1837, Governor Albino Perez was captured and assassinated in Agua Fria after he fled Santa Fe in 1837, during a revolt over tax policies (Mee 2024).

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American war in 1848, and New Mexico was ceded to the U.S. Government. In the decades that followed, New Mexico towns were transformed from a more subsistence and barter-based economy to a cash economy, particularly as the railroad arrived in the region in the 1880s (Myrick 1990). The Camino Real was replaced by the railroad and the primary travel route in the area, although Agua Fria remained an important farming community into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Agua Fria Street became an important automobile route and homes were constructed along the road in the 1920s and 30s (Okun 2019).

The Territorial period that began after the war ended brought waves of settlers and land speculators to the region, generating conflict over land and water. Beginning in the 1870s, a group of powerful politicians, attorneys and land speculators called the Santa Fe Ring who dominated the region attempted to appropriate Agua Fria's land and water rights. Water was privatized by Thomas Contron, Confederate Civil War veteran turned career politician and the members of the Santa Fe Ring (Oliveira 2024). In 1896, the *Compañía de Agua de Santa Fe* (Santa Fe Water and Improvement Company), which later became the Santa Fe Water and Light Company and today is part of Public Service Company of New Mexico, attempted to cut off their water supply. The residents contested the move and the governor reopened the water to the community (Whitmore 1983).

Between 1881 and 1943, that same company built four dams on the Santa Fe River, seizing much of the water for hydroelectric power and to supply water to the city. In the mid-1940s the City of Santa Fe filled in Bishop's Pond, which had fed the ditches that supplied water to the Agua Fria Ditch, and the water that had fed Agua Fria's fields stopped running. Since then, the people of Agua Fria have been dependent on local springs, wells, rain runoff and the municipal water supply, and as a result the farming tradition waned (Abbott 2024). Today, most of the springs and acequias in the Village have gone dry and the Santa Fe River only flows occasionally, making it such that the Village of Agua Fria is marked more by the absence of water than by its presence, according to Whitmore (1983).

The first major road improvements into Santa Fe began in 1912, when New Mexico became a state and the state legislature organized the State Highway Commission. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a road from La Bajada passed along the south side of the Santa Fe River, through Agua Fria. At the time, the village consisted of just a few houses (Frames 4 and 5). The area continued to be sparsely inhabited into the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Townsend 2008). In Agua Fria, a government survey in 1919 documented the land as a basis on which U.S. patents were issued. Land in the community was already divided and subdivided into long strips along the river or acequias and those people were assigned lot and track numbers with patents (Abbot 2024).



Frame 4. Near Agua Fria, ca 1897, Photo by Philip E Harroun. Palace of the Governor's Photo Archive, negative number 031819



Frame 5. Family at adobe home, Agua Fria 1912, Photo by Jesse Nusbaum. Palace of the Governor's Photo Archive, negative number 014104

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, controversy arose around the increasingly common practice of using the river for small scale residential trash dumping, adobe mining and sand/gravel extraction, which impacted flooding and erosion (Abbott 2024).

In her 1983 cultural resources inventory of the Traditional Village of Agua Fria for the Historic Preservation Division, Jane Whitmore noted that the community was intact and cohesive, with a “way-of-life that has remained intact for centuries (Whitmore 1983:31).” This cohesive community is not necessarily visible in the built environment, she said. Most buildings in the community are “not very old.” Whitmore noted that “buildings in Agua Fria are dynamic, changing entities that evolve as the family evolves. They are constantly being erected, remodeled, and demolished (Whitmore 1983:9).” That continual alteration of the built environment makes it difficult to ascertain whether *in situ* structures are the same as, or related to, buildings that were there before.

## 4. Methodology

Chama Consulting personnel completed a comprehensive 100-percent pedestrian survey of the project area in accordance with the guidelines presented in Section 4.10.15 NMAC: Standards for Survey and Inventory. The following sections summarize the methods used during pre-field investigations, field efforts, post-field processing and reporting.

### 4.1 Pre-Field Investigations

On July 11, 2024, prior to initiating the survey, cultural staff consulted the NMCRIS database to identify archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, districts, and previous investigations in the project vicinity. Spatial data of all previous activities and resources within 500 m (1,640 ft) of the project area were obtained from the Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS). Pertinent reports, site forms and investigation records were obtained, and historical maps and aerials were consulted to understand the cultural history of the area.

ArcGIS Pro was used to create digital field maps showing the survey area, all previously surveyed areas, and previously documented resource in the project vicinity. Using ArcGIS Online, maps were downloaded onto GPS devices using the Field Maps Application. Shapefiles of the project area and existing resource locations were provided to field staff, as well as hard copies of topographic and aerial maps.

### 4.2 Field Methods

Following background research, an intensive (100-percent) Class III pedestrian field survey of the project APE was conducted by Berenika Byszewski and Brenda Baletti on July 12 and July 20, 2024. The APE was defined as the apparent ROWs of the proposed wastewater segments, plus an additional 15 ft for historical standing structures was considered. Within this architectural APE, only older buildings that appeared that they may have an earthen or rock foundation and were within 20 ft of the proposed wastewater trench were considered and assessed in the field. Buildings behind substantial walls or that were not able to be seen from the APE were not considered. The pedestrian survey covered the apparent ROWs and totaled approximately 8.00 acres.

The terrain, surface visibility and topographic features defining the project area were documented through notes and photographs. The survey was completed by walking parallel transects no more than 15 m apart. Surface visibility was 76-99 percent.

All resources identified were mapped using the ArcGIS Field Maps Application with a GPS receiver with 1-10 m accuracy. Coordinates were collected using the UTM NAD 83 coordinate system in Zone 13 North.

All cultural materials observed during survey were inspected and evaluated for their age, potential qualification as an archaeological site, and potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

No artifacts were collected, and no subsurface investigations were conducted during the survey.

The current investigation identified one historic building and five IOs.

### 4.3 Post-Field Processing

Following field investigations, GIS data collected in the field was downloaded onto ESRI ArcGIS Pro and layered onto a satellite basemap. Functions within ArcGIS were used to measure acreage and to create project vicinity and site plan view maps. All field notes were electronically scanned and checked for accuracy and completeness prior to the completion of site narratives and electronic forms. Digital photographs were downloaded and stored. The activity was registered in NMCRIS and assigned activity number 156996. GIS survey data was uploaded to the NMCRIS database.

## 5. Previous Research

Chama Consulting personnel conducted a pre-field records search of the New Mexico Cultural Resource Inventory System (NMCRIS) database on July 11, 2024, to obtain information on previously conducted surveys and archaeological sites located within 500 m (1640 ft) of the project area. In addition, Chama staff consulted national and state registers and reviewed historical maps, aerials, archival and municipal documents, and historical photographs. Data from the NMCRIS records search is presented in previous research maps included in Appendix A.

### 5.1 Previous Investigations

According to the NMCRIS database, 53 previous archaeological surveys were conducted within 500 m (1,640 ft) of the project area (Table 2). Surveys ranged in size from 0.57 acres for a proposed communications line to 4,827.6 acres for the extension of PNM's Ojo transmission line, but most surveys ranged between 2 and 50 acres. Of those, 10 previous surveys intersect with the current survey area, as shown in bold in Table 1. These include a large survey of 666.80 acres for PNM transmission lines by Lopez Garcia Group (NMCRIS 80581) that intersects with a small portion of the project area on La Junta del Alamo and a 70.2-acre survey (NMCRIS 127015) by Zia Archeology for expanded recreational activities in Romero Park.

The remaining surveys that intersect with the project area are small and include a 7.4-acre survey along County Road 62 by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers 1991 (NMCRIS 38808), and a 3.67-acre survey along that same road by Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp. in 2000 (NMCRIS 72537). Other small surveys included a 3.67-acre survey of San Isidro Crossing by Colibri A.C.S. Corp in 1999 (NMCRIS 65349), a 2.29 survey by the same company in 2000 of Alamo Lane (NMCRIS 71498), a 1.7 acre survey of Agua Fria Road by Tamarch Cultural Resources Management Services in 2000 (NMCRIS 71634) and a 13.12 acre survey by Townsend Archaeological Consultants in 2007 for proposed upgrades to the domestic water delivery system in the Village of Agua Fria (NMCRIS 106265).

Only two previous surveys intersecting the current project area were conducted within the past 10 years, including a 2019 survey by Okun Consulting (NMCRIS 144514) for wastewater lines as part of an earlier phase of the Agua Fria Wastewater Project, and a 2024 survey by Abbotteck (NMCRIS 153937) for the Santa Fe River Greenway project.

Other cultural resource investigations adjacent to the project area have been conducted for a wide variety of undertakings, including sewer/wastewater and water lines projects; utility line installations, road improvements and residential and commercial developments.

**Table 2. Previous Surveys within 500 m (1,640 ft) of the Project Area**

NMCRIS	PERFORMING ORG	REPORT TITLE	ACRES	RPT DATE
25508	Rio Abajo Archaeological Services	Cultural Resource Inventory of 37.15 Acres (5.11 Miles of 60 Ft Right-of-Way) for the Santa Fe River Trunk Sewer Project, Phases 2, 3, and 4 Santa Fe County, New Mexico	37.15	1989
25832	School for Advanced Research	An Archaeological Survey Near Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	41.67	1980
32705	Southwest Archaeological Consultants	Archaeological Inventory Survey off Rufina Street, Santa Fe, NM	20.00	1990
35248	Public Service Company of New Mexico Environmental Services	Archeological Survey Results for the Ojo Line Extension Project	4827.60	1990
35769	Quivira Research Center/Associates	An Archeological Survey of 26.57 Acres of Land in the Agua Fria Street Safety Project Area in T17N R9E, Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico for Southwest Land Research, Inc.	26.57	1990
<b>38808</b>	<b>US Army Corps of Engineers Albuquerque District</b>	<b>A Cultural Resources Inventory of 7.4 Acres Near Caja Del Rio Bridge, County Road 62, Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>1991</b>
39070	Office of Archaeological Studies MNM/DCA	Archaeological and Historical Survey for the Richards Avenue and West Alameda Extension and Future Richards Avenue Extension in the City of Santa Fe and Santa Fe County, New Mexico	54.13	1991
39088	TRC, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Survey for a Proposed Communications Line, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	0.57	1992
42043	US Army Corps of Engineers Albuquerque District	A Cultural Resources Inventory for Erosion Control at the San Ysidro Crossing of the Santa Fe River, Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	4.80	1992
44223	Drakos Archaeological Consulting	Archaeological Survey of 25.6 Acres of Land for a Proposed Shopping Center Near the Intersection of Cerrillos and Airport Roads, City of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	25.60	1993
44248	Cross Cultural Research Systems	Archeological and Historical Investigations Southwest Corner Henry Lynch Road and Rufina Street "The Rufina Property" Santa Fe, New Mexico	9.00	1993
49271	Snow, Cordelia T. (Independent Researcher)	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1.9 Acres in Sections 32 and 33, T17N, R9E, Santa Fe County, New Mexico for Keith and Letta Wofford	1.90	1995
49316	TRC, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey of 9.89 Acres City of Santa Fe, New Mexico	9.89	1995
50319	Southwest Archaeological Consultants	Archaeological Survey Off Camino de los Lopez in Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	5.42	1996
62977	Southwest Archaeological Consultants	A Cultural Resources Survey in Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	10.00	1999
65347	Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp	County Road 62 Cultural Resource Survey, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	11.03	1999
<b>65349</b>	<b>Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp</b>	<b>San Isidro Crossing Cultural Resources Survey, Santa Fe County, New Mexico</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>1999</b>
67025	Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp	Cultural Resource Survey of Ten Acres for the San Jose/San Isidro Church, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	10.00	2000
67484	Southwest Archaeological Consultants	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Rufina Street Extension Santa Fe, New Mexico	49.00	2000
71497	Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp	Curve Correction North of San Ysidro Crossing on County Road 68A Cultural Resource Survey, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	1.21	2000

NMCRIS	PERFORMING ORG	REPORT TITLE	ACRES	RPT DATE
71498	Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp	Alamo Lane (CR 61D) Cultural Resource Survey, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	2.29	2000
71634	Tamarch Cultural Resource Mgmt Svcs	An Archaeological Survey of a Portion of Agua Fria Road, Santa Fe County, New Mexico (Revised October 20, 2000)	1.70	2000
72537	Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp	County Road 62 Cultural Resource Survey Addendum, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	3.67	2000
74392	Taschek Environmental Consulting	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Location for the Proposed Construction of Educational and Church Facilities near Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	34.26	2001
76476	Zia Archaeology	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the 48 Acre Village Plaza Project, near NM 599, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	48.00	2001
78712	Feliz Colibri A.C.S. Corp	Albert Montano Property Heritage Resource Survey, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	5.66	2002
80581	Lopez Garcia Group	Archaeological Inventory of Portions of Public Service Company of New Mexico's AN, NZ and ZB Transmissions Lines, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	666.80	2003
83106	Private Individual (see records for name)	Cultural Resource Inventory on Private Land near the Village of Agua Fria, New Mexico	28.00	2001
84022	Tamarch Cultural Resource Mgmt Svcs	Archaeological Survey of Two Five-Acre Parcels Adjacent to West Alameda and San Ysidro Crossing, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	10.70	2003
89235	Zia Engineering & Environmental Cons.	An Archaeological Survey Proposed Addition to Home Depot, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	2.50	2004
90938	Townsend Archaeological Consultants	A Cultural Resource Inventory for Proposed Low Income Housing at the Intersection of Henry Lynch Road & Rufina Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico	9.09	2004
91096	RedVine Consultants, Inc.	Fourteen-Acre Cultural Resource Survey Upstream of Lopez Lane Crossing on the Santa Fe River, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	14.00	2005
92133	TRC, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Subdivision for Columbus Capital, City of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	95.00	2005
92464	Tamarch Cultural Resource Mgmt Svcs	Addendum to: Archaeological Survey of Approximately One Acre for the Proposed Agua Fria Community Center South of CR 42. Santa Fe County, New Mexico	1.50	2005
95252	TRC, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Subdivision near Agua Fria, City of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	39.50	2005
97911	Tamarch Cultural Resource Mgmt Svcs	Archaeological Survey of 5.7 Acres between the Santa Fe River and Agua Fria Street in the Village of Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	6.00	2006
100645	Taschek Environmental Consulting	A Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Siler Road Extension Project, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	23.00	2006
106265	Townsend Archaeological Consultants	A Cultural Resources Inventory for Proposed Upgrades to the Domestic Water Delivery System in Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	13.12	2008
116114	Jemez Mountains Research Center	Burro Lane Cultural Resource Inventory, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	3.33	2009
125522	Zia Archaeology	Archaeological Inventory of 30.6 Acres of Bureau of Land Management Land along the Santa Fe River in Lower Agua Fria Village, Santa Fe, New Mexico	30.60	2012
127015	Zia Archaeology	An Archaeological Inventory of the 70.2-Acre Romero Park Project in lower Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	70.20	2013
127580	Ron Winters, Archaeologist	An Archaeological Inventory of 9.264 Acres for the Proposed Aguafina Lot Split at 4282 Agua Fria and 4701 Rufina Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico	9.26	2013

NMCRIS	PERFORMING ORG	REPORT TITLE	ACRES	RPT DATE
130753	Ron Winters, Archaeologist	An Archaeological Inventory of Approximately 33 acres for the Proposed Santa Fe River Trail and Channel Restoration-Phase 4 Santa Fe County, New Mexico	33.00	2014
139374	Ron Winters, Archaeologist	An Archaeological Inventory of 19.99 Acres, for the Proposed Development off South Meadows Road and NM599, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	19.99	2017
140034	Ron Winters, Archaeologist	An Archaeological Inventory of 7.2978 Acres for the Proposed Development on Richards Avenue in Santa Fe, New Mexico	7.29	2018
140959	Tierra Right of Way Services	A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for a 1.63-km-long (1.01-mile-long) Portion of the Proposed Santa Fe River Greenway Trail, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	2.46	2018
<b>144514</b>	<b>Okun Consulting Solutions</b>	<b>A Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Installation of Seven Wastewater Lines within the Village of Agua Fria, Santa Fe County, New Mexico</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>2019</b>
145555	Algonquin Consultants Inc.	Archaeological Inventory of Three BLM Parcels for the Proposed Development off South Meadows Road and NM 599, Santa Fe, New Mexico	0.86	2020
147185	Townsend Archaeological Consultants	A Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Land Development Project at 3951 Rufina Street, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	13.92	2021
147455	Ron Winters, Archaeologist	No Data	10.30	No Data
148448	Ron Winters, Archaeologist	No Data	24.19	No Data
153268	PaleoWest	An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the 1189 Parkway Drive Electrical Line, City of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico	0.00	2023
<b>153937</b>	<b>Abbott, Alysia</b>	<b>Results of Cultural Resource Survey of 35 Acres Along The Santa Fe River for Section B of the Santa Fe River Greenway Project (Phase 4), Santa Fe County Project N0 357-7708 Santa Fe County, New Mexico</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2024</b>

**BOLD** = previous surveys intersecting portions of the current project area.

## 5.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The records search revealed that 34 archaeological sites and four historic built environment resources have been identified within 500 m (1640 ft) of the project area (Tables 4 and 5). Two of these are State Register properties (Table 3).

### Registered Properties

Two State Register listed properties are located in the project vicinity, although they don't intersect with the project area: Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site (SR 1916), and the Bruce Cooper House and Shop (SR 1563).

Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site (Laboratory of Anthropology Number [LA] 2) is a large, Coalition-Classic Period pueblo comprised of a series of discontinuous, sometimes multi-story, adobe roomblocks. It is situated along the terraces on the south side of the Santa Fe River and was occupied from approximately A.D. 1200 to 1445. It is not far from the more well-known Pindi

Pueblo (LA 1), which was located only about 500 feet to the north on the other side of the river, but researchers have estimated that Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site had several hundred rooms, making it likely larger than Pindi was at its peak (Deyloff and Scheick 2007). The site was named after an elementary school built in 1914 and razed in the 1940s. The site has a long history of research, beginning with mechanical trenching by A.V. Kidder in 2011 (Kidder 2015). It was listed on the NMSRCP in 2007. Much of the pueblo was turned into agricultural fields during the historic period and it has since been built over and bladed, although some intact roomblocks mounds are still visible (Deyloff and Scheick 2007).

The Bruce Cooper House and Shop is located adjacent to the project area near the intersection of Agua Fria and Lopez Lane. The house was built by Hipolito Lopez sometime in the early 1900s and sold to Cooper in 1933. It is built in the Spanish Colonial architectural style and is one of the older structures in the Village of Agua Fria to retain this style through its various remodels. However the house is most significant for its association with the life of Bruce Cooper, who was prominent in the New Mexico Spanish Colonial Revival craft movement. He lived in the house for 41 years and produced craft works of tin and furniture that decorated major Santa Fe hotels, such as La Fonda, and provided work to people in New Mexican villages undergoing economic hardship during the Depression. The house has been renovated numerous times. On recent aerial imagery, the plotted location of the building does not appear to match this building description. The area is full of trash and junked cars and it is not clear if the building is still extant.

**Table 3. State Register-listed Properties within 500 m (1,640 ft) of the Project Area.**

SR No.	TYPE	NAME/ ADDRESS	SIGNIFICANCE
1563	Historic Building	<b>Bruce Cooper House and Shop</b> Route 6, Box 44C, Santa Fe, NM	No NRHP Criteria in records; likely Eligible under A, B and C.
1916	Prehistoric Site	<b>Agua Fria Schoolhouse Site (LA 2)</b>	Eligible A, B, C, D

### Previously Recorded Sites

There are 34 previously documented archaeological sites within 500 m (1,640 ft) of the Project Area (Table 4). These sites range in time period from the Archaic period to the Recent Historic Period and include well-known prehistoric pueblos such as Agua Fria Schoolhouse (LA 1) and Pindi Pueblo (LA 2) and, other prehistoric and historic Pueblo sites, Spanish Colonial sites, and early to recent historic settlements in the Village of Agua Fria. Four of the sites have been determined by the SHPO to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, nine have been determined not eligible for listing, five are listed as “unevaluated,” and the rest don’t have eligibility status listed.

None of the site boundaries extend within the current project area. LA 156665, a former historic acequia that has been incorporated into the Agua Fria Road drainage system is plotted very near the southern end of Vereda de San Antonio. This site was determined to be not eligible to the NRHP and not found during the survey (HPD Log No. 84981).

**Table 4. Previously Documented Archaeological Sites within 500 m (1,640 ft) of the Project Area**

LA NO./ NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	ELIGIBILITY STATUS
1, <i>Pindi Pueblo</i>	Prehistoric, Features	Pueblo (AD 900 to 1300)	No NMCRIS Data (Eligible D)
2, <i>Agua Fria School House (SR 1916)</i>	Prehistoric/ Historic, Features	Coalition-Classic Period (AD 1200 to 1425); Spanish Colonial --Recent Historic (AD 1760 to 1960)	Eligible, D (HPD Log No. 72980)
117	Prehistoric, No Features	Developmental-Coalition (AD 1175 to 1325)	No Data
118	Prehistoric, Features	Pueblo III-Pueblo IV (AD 1100 to 1600)	No Data
119	Prehistoric, Features	Developmental-Classic (AD 1175 to 1425)	No Data
844	Historic, No Features	Post-Pueblo Revolt (AD 1692 to 1821)	Not Eligible (HPD Log No. 73708)
1378	Prehistoric, Features	Pueblo III-Pueblo IV (AD 1100 to 1600)	No Data
1522	Historic, No Features	Pueblo Revolt – Post-Pueblo Revolt (AD 1680 to 1821)	No Data
8723	Unknown, Features	Unspecified (BC 9500 – AD 1800)	No Data
20884	Unknown, Features	No data	Not Eligible (HPD Log No. 63860, 64399)
51083	Prehistoric, Features	Pueblo II (AD 900 to 1100 AD)	No Data
69996	Prehistoric/ Historic, Features	Pueblo IV (AD 1300 to 1600)	Eligible, D (HPD Log Nos. 98396, 103575)
87016	Historic, No Features	Post-Pueblo Revolt (AD 1692 to 1821)	No Data
87055, <i>Acequia de los Pinos</i>	Historic, Features	Post-Pueblo Revolt (AD 1692 to 1821)	No Data
125450	Prehistoric, Features	Coalition-Classic (AD 1220 to 1450)	No Data
125451	Prehistoric, No Features	Coalition-Classic (AD 1200 to 1425)	No Data

LA NO./ NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	ELIGIBILITY STATUS
125452	Prehistoric, Features	Coalition-Classic (AD 1220 to 1450)	No Data
125453	Historic, Features	Post-Pueblo Revolt-Recent Historic (AD 1800 to 1959)	No Data
137514	Historic, Features	Spanish Contact-Recent Historic (AD 1539 to 1950)	Recommended Eligible, A, C, and D
147915	Historic, No Features	NM Statehood/WWII-Recent Historic (AD 1940 to 1979)	Not Eligible (HPD Log No. 74086)
152013	Historic, Features	Post-Pueblo Revolt-Recent Historic (AD 1800 to 1960)	Unevaluated (HPD Log No. 78373)
152014	Historic, Features	U.S. Territorial/Recent Historic (AD 1890 to 1960)	Unevaluated (HPD Log No.783373)
152015	Historic, Features	U.S. Territorial/Recent Historic (AD 1890 to 1960)	Unevaluated (HPD Log No.783373)
156665	Historic, Features	Hispanic (AD 1850 to 1945)	Not Eligible (HPD Log No. 84981)
174452	Historic, Features	Hispanic (AD 1700 to 1821)	Eligible D (HPD Log No.103575, 98396, 112136)
174453	Historic, No Features	Anglo (AD 1930 to 1950)	Not Eligible (HPD Log No. 98396)
174454	Historic, No Features	Anglo (1930 to 1950)	Not Eligible (HPD Log No.103575, 98396)
174455, Agua Fria Village Dump	Historic, Features	Anglo (1945 to 1970)	Unevaluated (HPD Log No.103575, 98396)
175698	Prehistoric and Historic, Features	Unknown Aboriginal (9500 BC to 1800 AD)	Eligible (HPD Log No. 98396)
175699	Historic, Features	Hispanic (AD 1890 to 1960)	Unevaluated (HPD Log No. 98396)
175700	Historic, No Features	Anglo (AD 1930 to 1950)	Not Eligible (HPD Log No. 98396)
198029	Historic, No data	No data	Not Eligible (HPD Log no. 122359)
198030	Historic, No data	No data	Not Eligible (HPD No. 122359)
200847	No data	No data	No data

### Previously Documented Historic Built Environment Resources

Four historic built environment resources were previously documented within 500 m (1,640 ft) of the project area, as shown in Table 5 below. None of these resources are located within the project APE. The three historic buildings were documented as part of an earlier phase of the Agua Fria Wastewater Project (NMCRIS 144514). The historic acequia, Acequia de los Pinos was also documented as LA 110431.

**Table 5. Previously Documented Historic Built Environment Resources within 500 m (1,640 ft) of the Project Area**

HCPI No./ NAME	RESOURCE TYPE	LOCATION	CONSTR. DATE	ELIGIBILITY STATUS
47545	Building	Pam y Eutilia Lane	1900	Not Eligible (no HPD Log No.)
47546	Building	Terrazas Lane	1930	Not Eligible (no HPD Log No.)
47547	Building	Terrazas Lane	1930	Not Eligible (no HPD Log No.)
52255, <i>Acequia de Los Pinos</i> . LA 110431	Linear Feature	Harrison Road	1877	Eligible, D

## 6. Survey Results

The current investigation identified one older historic building (HCPI 54937) within 20 ft of the proposed wastewater line trench location, and five historic IOs. Resource locations are shown maps included in Appendix A. An HCPI form for HCPI 54937 is included as an attachment to this report.

### 6.1 HCPI 54937

**PROPERTY TYPE:** Historic Building

**ADDRESS:** 4884b La Junta del Alamo

**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1937 or earlier

**NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION:** Not Eligible

HCPI 54397 is a single-story brown stucco building with a flat roof located on the southeastern side of La Junta del Alamo (Frame 6). According to Santa Fe County tax parcel data, the building was constructed in 1937, making it at least 87 years old (Santa Fe County 2024). It is part of a larger compound that includes a large linear flat-roofed building dating to the same time period, another more recent outbuilding, and horse stables (all outside the project APE). The building currently functions as a residence, but its historical function is unknown. Based on its age and



Frame 6. HCPI 54937, Northwest (side) and northeast (rear) elevations from project area. Camera View Southwest.

visual inspection of the northwest and northeast elevations, the building is likely of adobe construction and has an earthen or rock foundation.

HCPI 54397 is constructed right at the edge of La Junta del Alamo and the northwest elevation also marks the property boundary. That wall continues beyond the house to the southwest along the road at a lower height. A crack at the base of the stucco wall reveals a poured concrete foundation with ceramic pen tiles, which were manufactured by the inmates of the New Mexico Penitentiary between 1915 and the 1940s (Frame 8). It is likely that the building was built prior to the construction of the wall.



The building has a square plan with a flat roof and has been recently re-stuccoed. The northwest (side) elevation adjacent to the road has protruding wooden eaves with wooden fascia with peeling blue paint, on top of which is more recent vinyl or aluminum flashing (Frame 7). The southeast (side) elevation was not visible from the project

Frame 7. Base of wall southwest of HCPI 54937 showing pen tiles. Camera View Southeast.



Frame 8. HCPI 54937 Northwest Elevation showing protruding wooden eaves and new stucco and window. Camera View Northeast.

area. The front (southwest) elevation and rear (northeast) elevations have a low stucco parapet that runs across the entire side of the building.

On the front (southwest) elevation, there is a porch with a new, very low-pitched, blue, standing seam metal shed roof (Frame 9). The roof is supported with wooden 4x4 posts. A makeshift fence that is partially bamboo and partially bamboo reed covers the porch, making it difficult to see how the porch is constructed or to determine other elements of the front elevation.



Frame 9. HCPI 54937, Front (southwest) elevation showing property boundary wall. Camera View Northeast.

On the southeast side of the front elevation, two blocky stucco posts, approximately 3 ft tall, secure a contemporary blue wooden gate that serves as an entry gate to a walkway into the porch. Just past the gate, but in front of the porch, is a contemporary decorative black metal arch.

The northwest (side) elevation along La Junta del Alamo has one white aluminum-framed horizontal sliding window with an air conditioning unit in it on the northeast side. Other elements of the structure could not be seen from the project area because they are obscured by the wall that runs along the property.

### **Eligibility, Effect, and Management Recommendations**

According to Santa Fe County tax parcel data, the building dates to 1937. Based on recordkeeping practices in Santa Fe County and Agua Fria (Whitmore 1983), the building could have been originally constructed prior to 1937 and likely has an earthen or rock foundation. Although the building exhibits elements of the New Mexico Vernacular style, such as a square form, a flat roof with parapets and protruding eaves, and probable adobe construction, it is a simple ancillary building with few historical stylistic elements and has been modified with a new porch on the front elevation, recent stucco exterior, and aluminum-framed windows. The building lacks historic integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As such, it is not a good or representative example of the New Mexico Vernacular style and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Preliminary research did not reveal the house to be associated with important historical events or significant people and, therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criteria A or B. The building's materials or buried deposits are not likely to yield additional information important to our understanding of history and it is therefore recommended as not eligible under Criterion D. No further management is proposed for this building.

## **6.2 Isolated Occurrences**

During the survey, five IOs were identified. IOs 1 and 2 are located on Avenida de Sesario and consist of two instances of redeposited pieces of historic glass visible long the bladed road berm. IOs 3 and 4 are in the survey area north of Skeeter Lane and consist of dispersed historic artifacts that may be related to historic dumping activities. All four of these IOs are located south of the Santa Fe River in areas of less development disturbance and appear to be redeposited. This area along the Santa Fe River was also used historically as a place to dump trash. The final IO, on Callejon de Rita, is the remnants of an old barbed wire fence that had been left standing when it was replaced by a chain-link fence.

**Table 6. Isolated Occurrences**

IO	DESCRIPTION	SETTING	UTM (NAD 83 ZONE 13 N)
1	Approx. 100 fragments of redeposited flat pane aqua glass along with one crushed church-key opened can on the surface of and embedded in a 1-meter-tall road bank created from road blading. Estimated date range: 1880-1920s.	South side of Avenida de Sesario in graded road berm above the Santa Fe River.	407151 E 3946326 N
2	Redeposited aqua glass fragments from a historic Coke bottle with ridges and a patina, including one that says "Coca-Cola," (Frame 10). Other non-diagnostic glass fragments. Estimated date range: 1900-1950s.	North side of Avenida de Sesario in graded road berm above the Santa Fe River.	407180 E 3946383 N
3	Sparse historic artifact scatter across a 6-ft area, consisting of 2 pieces of porcelain, non-diagnostic bottle glass fragments, one piece of thick patinated aqua glass likely from a Coca-Cola bottle, and one piece of sun-colored amethyst glass. Estimated date range: 1880s-1950s.	Skeeter Rd, north of houses and adjacent to the south side of the Santa Fe River. East of IO 4.	409319 E 3947013 N
4	Diffuse historic debris, approximately 18 ft in diameter, including one piece of aqua glass, a clear medicine bottle fragment with a patina, rusted bailing wire, thin metal rods, eroding concrete fragments, and a fallen barbed wire fence post. Estimated date range: 1880s-1940s.	Skeeter Rd, north of houses and adjacent to the south side of the Santa Fe River, west of IO 3.	409291 E 3947011 N
5	85-ft-long fragment of an abandoned and rusted barbed wire fence that runs along the west side of Callejon de Rita and is adjacent to a newer chain-link fence. About five weathered posts are lined up approximately 15 ft apart (Frame 11). Estimated date Range: 1900s-1950s.	West side of Callejon de Rita along a dirt road and open field. Small juniper trees, tumbleweed, and kochia along IO.	408912 E 3946353 N



Frame 10. IO 2. Detail of Coke bottle fragment.



Frame 11. IO 5. Fence post with barbed wire adjacent to contemporary chain-link fence.

## 7. Management Summary

The current investigation identified and documented one historic building (HCPI 54937) and five IOs, as shown on Table 6 below in relation to project area roadways.

**Table 7. Survey Results and Management Recommendations by Project Area Roads**

STREET NAME	CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	MANAGEMENT & EFFECT
<b>Avenida de Montoya</b>	None	n/a	n/a
<b>Caja del Oro Grant Road &amp; Avenida de Sesario</b>	IO 1, IO 2 (Avenida de Sesario)	Not Eligible	No further management
<b>Callejon de Rita</b>	IO 5	Not Eligible	No further management
<b>Camino dos Antonios</b>	None	n/a	n/a
<b>Case Road</b>	None	n/a	n/a
<b>Driveway 3935-3937</b>	None	n/a	n/a
<b>La Junta del Alamo &amp; Lopez Lane</b>	HCPI 54937	Not Eligible	No further management
<b>Ledd Road</b>	None	n/a	n/a
<b>Plaza Montoya</b>	None	n/a	n/a
<b>Skeeter</b>	IO 3, IO 4	Not Eligible	No further management
<b>Vereda San Antonio</b>	None	n/a	n/a

HCPI 54937 a residential building that is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. As such, no further management is required for this resource. The IOs do not contain additional information and are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No management strategies are recommended for the IOs.

The Agua Fria Phase 3 project is not located within or immediately adjacent to previously documented properties with known buried deposits and therefore a project-specific monitoring plan is not recommended for the project. However, if any unanticipated intact cultural deposits are encountered during project construction, all activities should cease immediately and the NM

SHPO should be contacted. If suspected human remains or an unmarked human burial are found, all work shall cease immediately and the Santa Fe Sheriff's Office, the state medical investigator, and the NM SHPO should be contacted, per the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act (Section 18-6).

If these recommendations are followed, pending consultation and comment, the Agua Fria Phase 3 Project as a whole would have *no effect* on historic properties.

This investigation conforms to provisions in the Santa Fe County Sustainable Land Development Code Ordinance 2016-9 and applicable New Mexico state regulations and standards for cultural resource management.

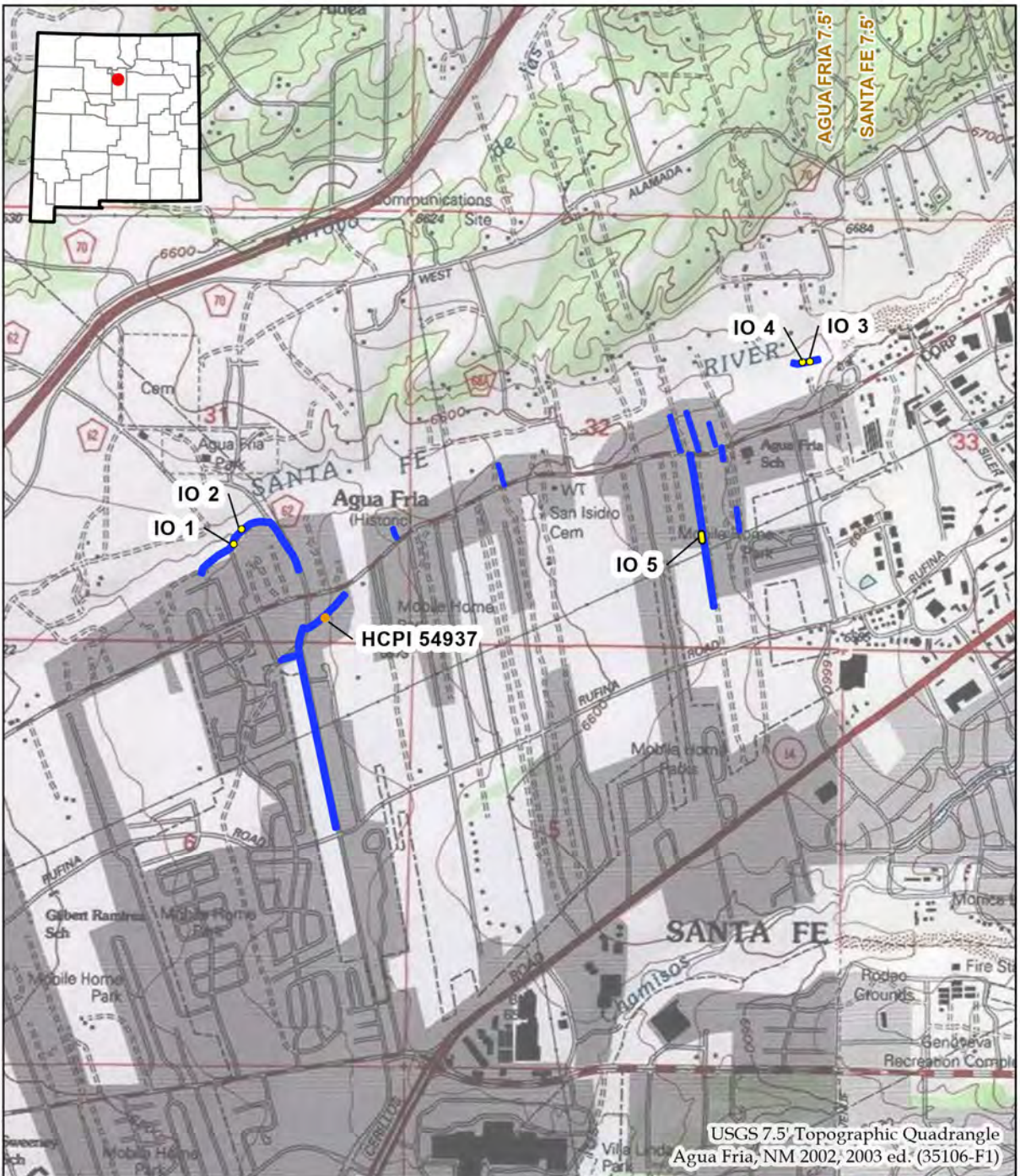
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# **Appendix A: Maps with Resource Locations**

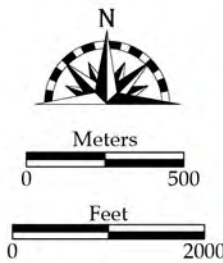


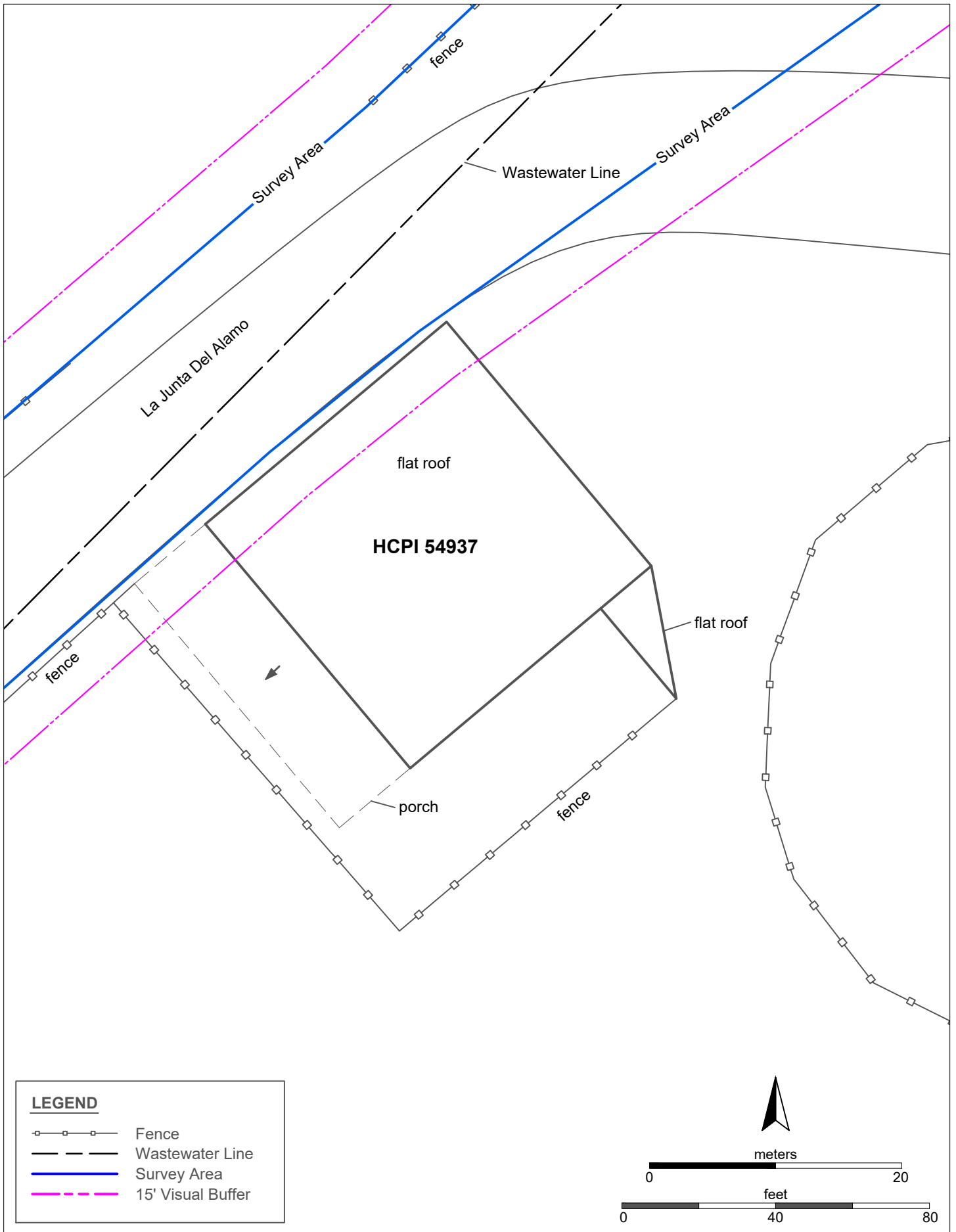
**Agua Fria Phase 3**  
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico  
 NMCRI# 156996

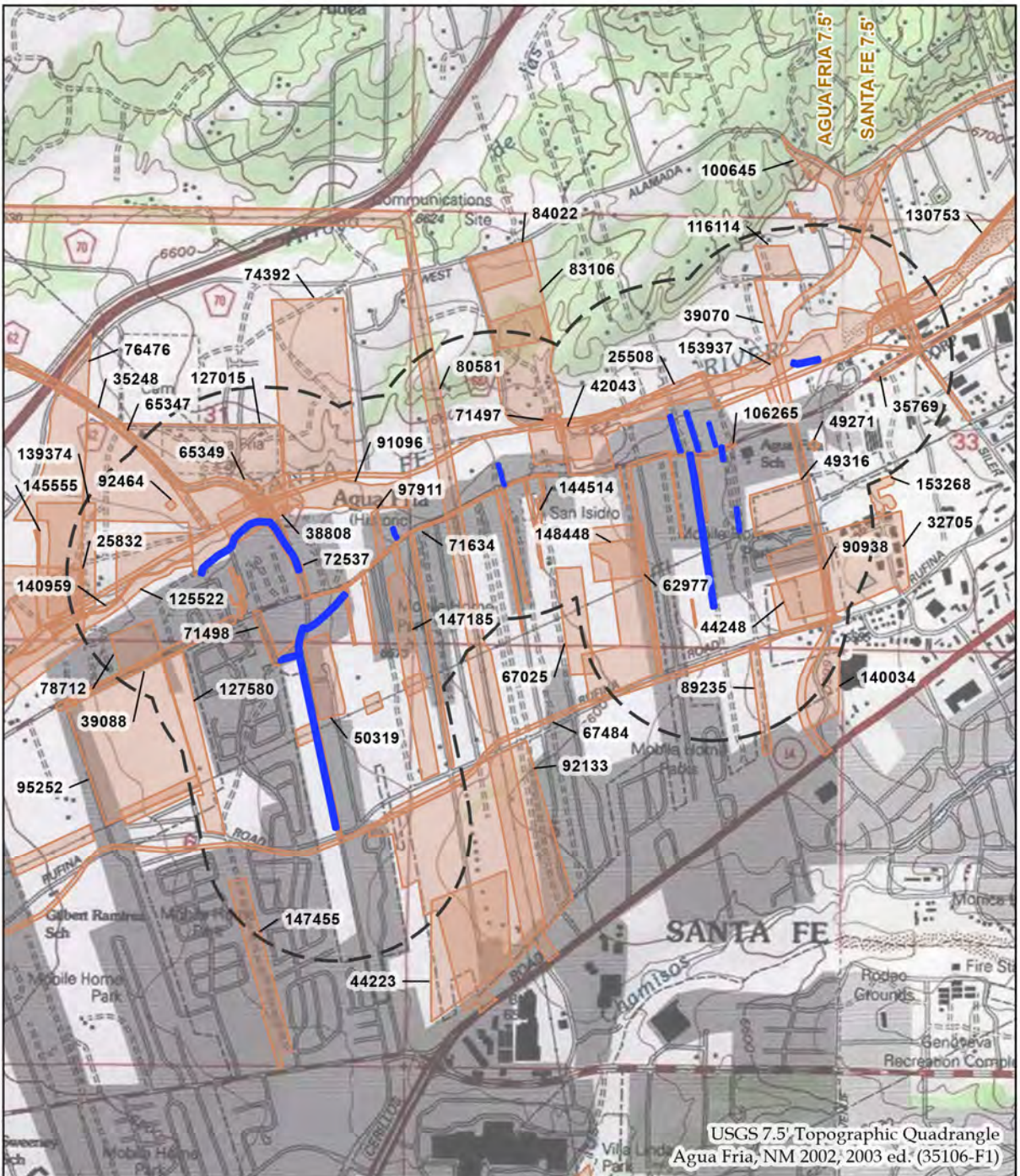


**LEGEND**

- Isolated Occurrence
- HCPI 54937
- Survey Area





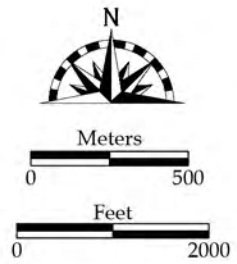


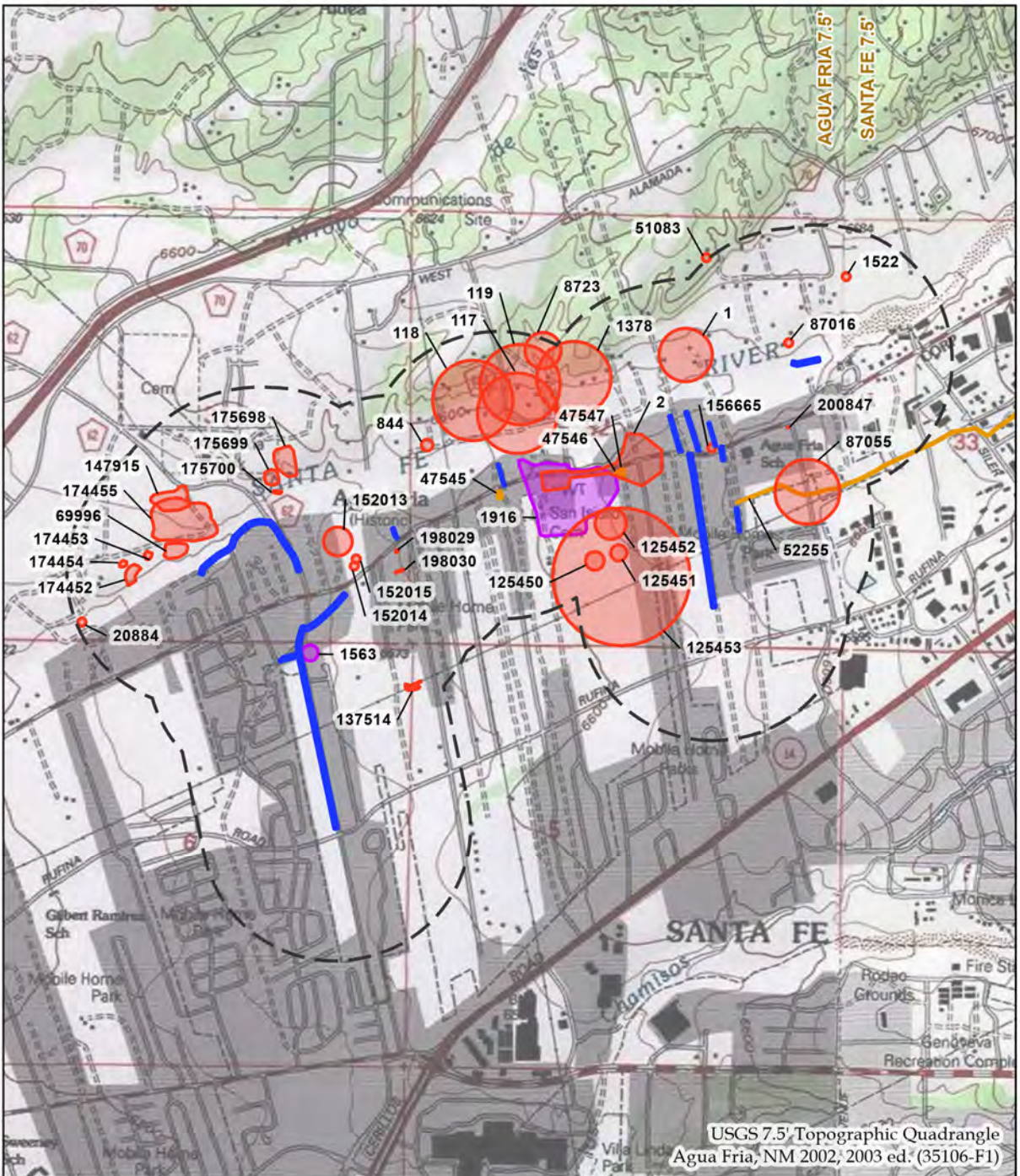
USGS 7.5, Topographic Quadrangle  
 Agua Fria, NM 2002, 2003 ed. (35106-F1)

**Agua Fria Phase 3**  
 Santa Fe County, New Mexico  
 NMCRIS #156996



- LEGEND**
- 500-meter Buffer
  - Survey Area
  - Archaeological Surveys





USGS 7.5, Topographic Quadrangle  
 Agua Fria, NM 2002, 2003 ed. (35106-F1)


### Agua Fria Phase 3

Santa Fe County, New Mexico

NMCRIS #156996



#### LEGEND

-  500-meter Buffer
-  Survey Area
-  Site Boundaries
-  Registered Properties
-  HCPI Resources

