14

Form 10-317
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
New Mexico	Theme IV, Spanish Exploration and Settlement

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Pecos	67

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)

San Miguel County, on State Highway 63 four miles north of U.S. 84-85

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)

State of New Mexico; administered by Museum of New Mexico

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (*Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant*)

The pueblo of Pecos, on the fringe of the buffalo plains, was one of the largest pueblos of New Mexico in the seventeenth century and an outstanding landmark to most of the early Spanish explorers. At Pecos in 1540 Coronado found the Indian his men called "The Turk," who guided the Spaniards on their journey in search of Quivira. Castaño de Sosa attacked and subjugated Pecos with nineteen soldiers in 1590, and Oñate was peaceably received there in 1598. By 1620 the mission of Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciúncula had been founded at Pecos. It was described by Benavides in 1634 as "a very splendid temple of distinguished workmanship and beauty." Other Spaniards who visited it used equally glowing terms. The people of Pecos participated in the Rebellion of 1680, burned the church, and, 500 strong, joined other Indians in besieging Santa Fe. After the Reconquest, the mission was re-established on the orders of Gov. Don Diego de Vargas. Pecos began its decline in the middle eighteenth century, as smallpox and warfare with the Comanches and Apaches of the plains reduced the population. In 1782 the mission was abandoned, and in 1788 an epidemic all but annihilated the pueblo. In 1783 seventeen survivors moved to Jemez to live with kinsmen, and left the pueblo and mission abandoned. The ruins became a well known landmark to traders using the Santa Fe Trail, which passed by Pecos.

The pueblo and mission are now incorporated in the Pecos State Monument, administered by the Museum of New Mexico. The massive adobe walls of the mission, visible from the highway, rise as high as fifty feet in places. These walls have been stabilized by the State, but heavy rains in recent years have done some damage. The church has been excavated. Adjacent mission buildings have not been excavated, but low walls outline the pattern of the convento. The pueblo, west of the mission, was partially excavated and stabilized in 1915-25. The exposed portions, of stone construction, give a good sample of the architecture and layout of Pecos, but by far the largest portion of the pueblo still lies underground.

(Continued on supplementary sheet)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (*Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works*)

Alfred V. Kidder, "The Story of the Pueblo of Pecos," El Palacio, Vol 58 (1951). F. W. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, (Washington, 1910), Pt. 1. C. W. Hackett, Historical Documents Relating to New Mexico (Washington, 1937), Vol. III. F. W. Hodge & G. P. Hammond & Agapito Rey, eds., Fray Alonso de Benavides' Revised Memorial of 1634 (Albuquerque, 1945). George Kubler, The Religious Architecture of New Mexico (Colorado Springs, 1940).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (*Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.*)

Historical reports, 1937 and 1941, were made by W.R. Hogan and E.K. Reed, of the Region Three Office, but these have not been located in Region Three files.
HABS: 5 photos (1936, 1940).

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES ☒ NO ☐	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
	Ruins - Good	Park	May 14, 1958

14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	15. TITLE	16. DATE
Robert M. Utley	Historian	May 15, 1958

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74016-1

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
New Mexico	Pecos

7. Importance and Description (cont.) Mounds indicate terraced houses four stories high that have not been excavated. One large kiva has been restored and is open to visitors. The stone defensive wall that once surrounded the entire pueblo has been restored to a heigh of three or four feet. A small, one room museum briefly interprets the history of Pecos. The State Monument is under the care of a resident superintendent.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1

Form 10-317
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
New Mexico	Theme VIII, Contact with the Indians

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Pecos Pueblo	67

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)

On State Highway 63, four miles north of U.S. 84-85, San Miguel County

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)

State of New Mexico; administered by the Museum of New Mexico

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (*Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant*)

Pecos Pueblo, on the edge of the Plains and one of the largest pueblo structures in the Southwest, served as a frontier trading post for the Plains tribes who periodically brought in buffalo hides, "alibates flint", and other items in exchange for cloth, turquoise, and corn. In 1540, a Pecos chieftain and a few of his men journeyed to the Zuni Pueblos in answer to a call by Coronado through a Zuni messenger. One of Coronado's lieutenants, Hernando de Alvarado, took a few men and went with this group of Indians when they returned to Pecos, where he obtained the services of a slave to guide him into the Plains. This slave's tales of wealth in a land called Quivira later drew Coronado and a number of his men far out into the Plains. When Coronado returned to Mexico, one of the friars remained at Pecos.

In 1590 Pecos was visited by Castaño de Sosa who found it necessary to attack the pueblo to gain entry. However, Oñate in 1598 was peacefully received. In the early 1600's, at which time the pueblo had about 2,000 inhabitants, a church was erected at the south end of the mesa, but this was partially destroyed in the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. During the period of this rebellion Pecos joined forces with Taos and the Keres pueblos and warred against the Tewa and Tano people between them. After the Spanish returned in 1692, Pecos joined in the lesser rebellion of 1696.

In the early 1700's, Comanches began moving south through eastern New Mexico. Pecos supposedly suffered from their raids as well as from disease that spread west across the Plains to the extent that the population dropped to 1000 by 1749. By 1792, after undergoing a small pox epidemic in 1788, only 152 inhabitants were left. The pueblo was reduced to the status of a visita as a resident priest no longer was maintained here. In the early 1800's, the population steadily declined until 1838, when 17 survivors abandoned Pecos and joined their linguistic kin at Jemez.

Pecos Pueblo was described by the early chroniclers of the 1500's and later as a quadrangle surrounded by houses 4 stories high, the upper stories of which were

(Cont. - next page)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (*Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works*)

F. W. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians (Washington, 1910); A.V. Kidder, Pecos, New Mexico, Papers of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology (Meriden, 1958); George Kubler, The Religious Architecture of New Mexico (Colorado Springs, 1940); F. W. Hodge, G. P. Hammond, and A.Rey, Fray Alonso de Benavides' Revised Memorial of 1634 (Albuquerque, 1945).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (*Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.*)

HABS: 5 photos (1936, 1940). Historical reports of 1937 and 1941 by W. R. Hogan and E. K. Reed of Region Three Office (not located in Region Three files).

(See Historian's inventory form)

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES ☒ NO ☐	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
	Ruins - good	State Park	Jan. 17, 1962

14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	15. TITLE	16. DATE
Albert H. Schroeder	Archeologist	Apr. 16, 1962

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74016-1

Form 10-317a
(Sept.-1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

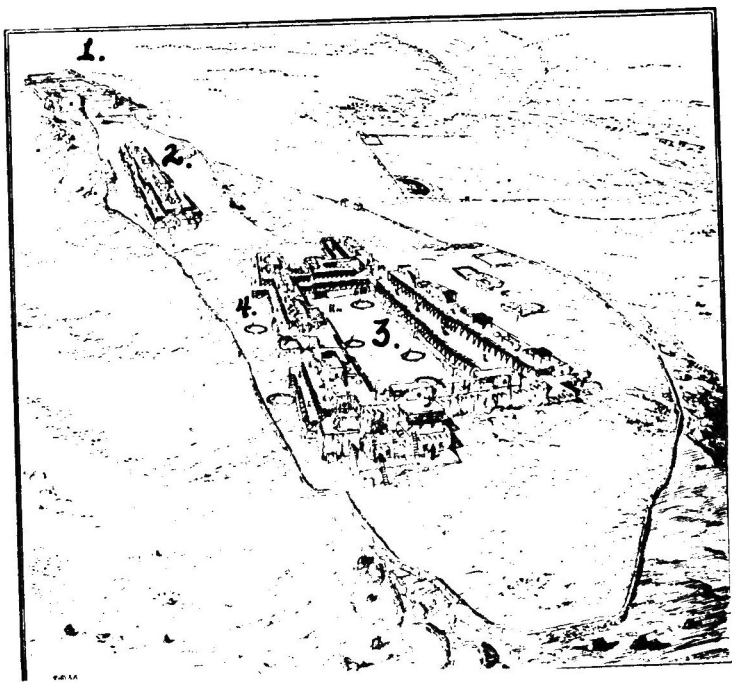
STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
New Mexico	Pecos Pueblo

7. Importance and Description:

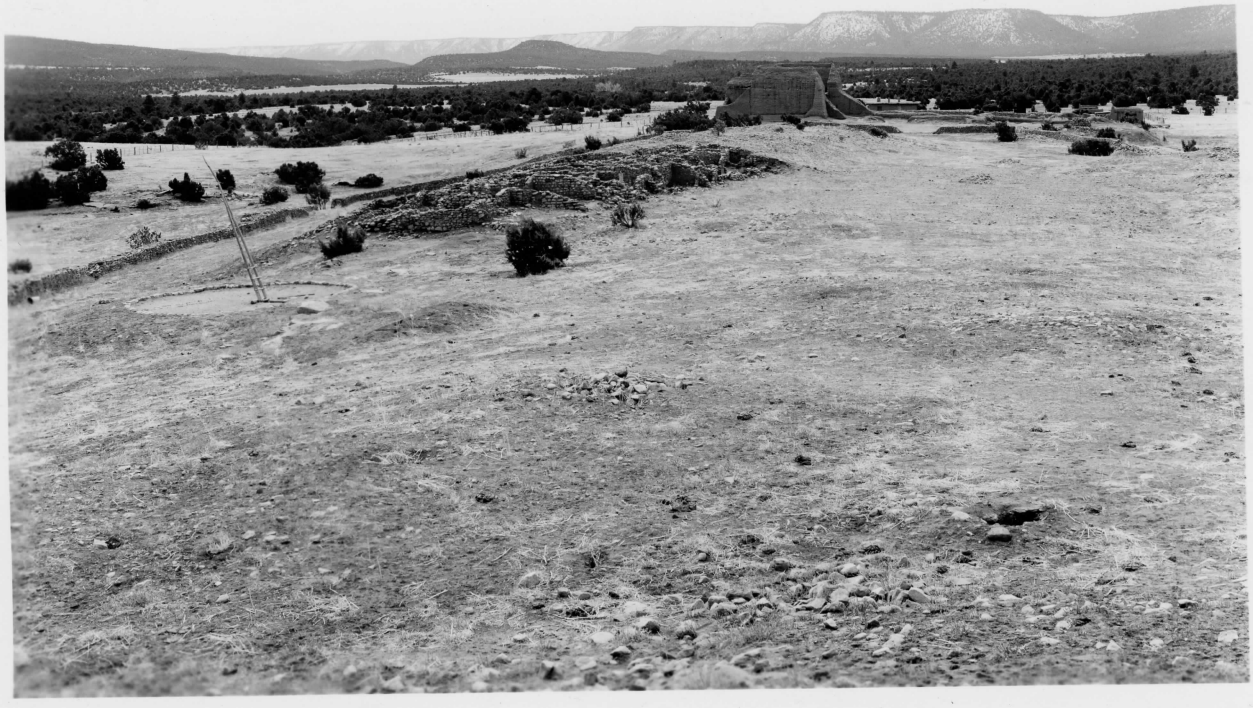
surrounded by covered walkways. The south pueblo was not mentioned by any of the visitors, but is thought to have been used to some extent in the 1600's. The decrease in population in the 1700's negates new construction, though pillaging and burning by the Comanches may have destroyed much of the north pueblo and forced the inhabitants to build anew on the site of the south pueblo.

Today the adobe mission walls stand as high as 50 feet in places. The church has been excavated and stabilized, but not its adjacent buildings. A good part of the north pueblo was excavated between 1915 and 1925, and also a few rooms on the north end of the south pueblo. Both structures exhibit stone and mud walls. One large kiva has been restored and the stone wall around the mesa has been rebuilt to a height of over three feet.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1



The pueblo of Pecos as it probably looked in the seventeenth century. Looking southeast. (1). Mission of Nuestra Senora de los Angeles de Porciuncula. (2). Unit of pueblos. Part of this pueblo has been excavated and left exposed. (3). Large unit of pueblos. This unit has not been excavated and lies under a large mound of earth. Timber beams project from the ground at several points. (4). Restored kiva. Sketch reproduced from El Palacio, Vol. 58 (1951).



Pecos, New Mexico, looking east. Exposed portion of pueblo ruins in foreground; mission ruins in background. Photo by George Grant, March 23, 1946. Negative in Southwestern Archeological Center, Globe, Arizona.



32 Peco.

Pecos, New Mexico. Nuestra Senora de los Angeles de Porciuncula Mission, looking north. Photo by George Grant, March 23, 1946. Negative in Southwestern Archeological Center, National Park Service, Globe, Arizona.



Neustra Señora de los Angeles de Porcíuncula Mission

Pecos, New Mexico

Photo by George Grant

March 23, 1946

o SC

New Mex in
Pecos
monument

February 7, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region III.

Attention: Regional Archeologist Reed

Regional Archeologist Reed's "Supplementary Report on Pecos State Monument, New Mexico," transmitted in duplicate on January 8, has been received by the Branch of Historic Sites and studied with great interest.

There seems good reason to believe that if, in the normal course of events, we should perfect our cooperative agreement with the University of New Mexico at Chaco Canyon, and the transfer of lands there should be effected, that in time, the University will assume direct ownership and control over many of the state monuments, of which Pecos is outstanding. In that eventuality, we might consider the special advantages of cooperative agreements by which certain areas could become national historic sites either under Federal or under State ownership, but with a developmental, administrative, and interpretative program worked out on a cooperative basis.

The series of reports recently submitted by Regional Archeologist Reed is providing us with summaries of the essential information to permit the formulation of a definite policy as soon as anticipated events in New Mexico make that possible. The Branch of Historic Sites, Archeologic Sites Division, wishes to compliment Regional Archeologist Reed on his excellent work and his thoroughness in following through to provide supplementary data which bring current information up to date.

ark:bg
cc: Dr. Reasham (III).

Chief, Archeologic Sites Division.

Archi-
New Mexico
Pecos

June 6, 1941.

Mr. Frank A. March,
Director, Project Control Division,
Work Projects Administration,
1734 New York Avenue, NW.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. March:

Reference is made to your letter of May 29 enclosing documentation concerning New Mexico Application No. 50275, Registry No. 615241, providing for improvement to Pecos State Monument, San Miguel County.

The National Park Service has reviewed the application in the light of recommendations from the Region Three Office, Santa Fe, and has been concerned primarily with problems of stabilization and preservation at Pecos State Monument. The report of the Region indicates undesirable features of stabilization conducted in 1939 at Pecos by the State Museum of New Mexico. The project application includes provision also for further excavations in the mission monastery for which no qualified archeologist is indicated as available in the application. Previous archeological work has not been carried out satisfactorily and personnel has been shifted so much that accurate field reports and publication of results have not been possible.

Problems of preservation of ruins, involving complex physical and chemical applications, are now being studied in the National Park Service, and methods of coordinating field excavations with preservation are being formulated. It is recommended that advanced preservation procedures be withheld in favor of simpler measures of emergency or limited stabilization. The technical staff at the Region Three Office can be of valuable assistance to the State sponsors in advising upon these matters.

Specifically, it is recommended that the application be approved, with the following reservations:

1. No archeological excavations are to be permitted at the convents (monastery) or elsewhere. There is a complete absence of supporting data in the present application as to the results of previous work, the availability of adequately trained personnel, and the coordination of excavations with stabilization.

2. In the present state of knowledge regarding chemical preservation of ruins, backfilling of the convents, as recommended by Region Three archeologists, Santa Fe, is advocated.

3. Repair and stabilization work on the mission church and monastery should conform as closely as possible to definitions and procedures set forth in the "Report of the Ruins Stabilization Committee, Santa Fe, September 27-October 2, 1940," copy of which is attached.

4. In general, where the work in repair and stabilization of prehistoric and historic structures undertaken by State sponsors utilizing Federal funds so closely parallels the experience of the National Park Service in this field, the importance of technical cooperation between the Regional and field officials is emphasized.

In accordance with your request, I am returning the documentation transmitted with your letter of May 29, together with a copy of this letter of comment.

Sincerely yours,

Newton B. Drury,
Director.

ARK:bg
Enclosure 2458510.
cc: Region Three.
Mr. Wirth.

iting - Int. 4482

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release OCTOBER 9, 1960

SECRETARY SEATON ANNOUNCES PLAN TO REGISTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Historic landmarks of national significance and interest may be registered by the National Park Service under a plan announced today by the Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton.

The National Registry of Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by the States, other public agencies, or historical societies and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain such properties.

"The establishment of this Registry," said Secretary Seaton, "serves a long-felt need for the Federal Government to give moral support and recognition to organizations now concerned with the preservation of archeological and historic properties. Because of the number of important historic landmarks in our great Nation, it is manifestly impossible for the Government to acquire or manage these sites or support them financially, although they are an integral part of the American heritage."

The Federal involvement, said the Secretary, will be limited to the issuance of certificates, periodic inspection and arrangements for the site owner to acquire a suitable marker. He emphasized that participation in the program is entirely voluntary.

In addition, said Secretary Seaton, the Registry will provide tourists and students a list of the more important of the large number of landmarks recognized by a variety of organizations throughout the country.

The Secretary said that the Registry of National Historic Landmarks is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. That program, authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935 directs "a survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Studies of significant historic and archeological sites are submitted to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments for review and evaluation. The Board then makes recommendations to the Secretary concerning which sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

The National Survey is preparing a number of "theme studies" covering all the major periods of human history of our country. Although many sites are studied, only a few are designated as having "exceptional value." Administrators or owners of any site recommended shall be eligible to receive a certificate issued by the Secretary designating that site as a Registered National Historic Landmark upon application and agreement to certain standards of protection and management.

Five theme studies covering the English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775; and The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830 have been completed. The five theme studies have been approved by Secretary Seaton and may later be published for public distribution.

In the English, French, and Spanish themes on Exploration and Settlement, 52 sites are listed as possessing exceptional value. Seventeen of them are represented and interpreted in the National Park System and related areas. The remaining 35 sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

In the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775, 50 sites are recommended, of which five are in the National Park System and three have been designated as national historic sites in non-Federal ownership. The remaining 42 sites are eligible for registration status.

In the Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830, 22 sites are recommended, of which seven are in the National Park System. The remaining 15 sites are eligible for registration status.

A list of sites eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status--developed as a result of the first five studies--is attached.

A list of themes presently under study by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program is also attached. Completion of additional theme studies will be announced from time to time, with their accompanying lists of landmarks of exceptional value, said Secretary Seaton.

x x x

Spanish Exploration and Settlement

In the Spanish study there are 26 sites listed as possessing exceptional value. Sixteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. San Luis de Apalache, Florida. Typifies the Spanish mission system in Florida. San Luis de Apalache became the administrative center of the Old Spanish province of Guale. Privately owned.

2. Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Florida. Built during the last Spanish occupation of West Florida, it was an important defense bastion of Pensacola. Administered by the United States Navy.

3. La Fortaleza, Puerto Rico. The first true fortification of San Juan built between 1533 and 1540 as a defense against French and English freebooters. Administered by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

4. Columbus Landing Site, Virgin Islands. Earliest site now under United States dominion associated with Christopher Columbus. Columbus, on his second voyage in 1493, put in at this spot. Administered by the Territorial Government, Virgin Islands.

5. The Cabildo, New Orleans, Louisiana. The present building, erected in 1795, housed the Administrative and Legislative Council which ruled Spanish Louisiana. Owned by the city of New Orleans.

6. Fort San Lorenzo, Panama Canal Zone. A link in the Spanish lifeline across the Isthmus of Panama in its New World empire. Administered by the United States Army.

7. Hawikuh, New Mexico. This pueblo ruin, the largest of the fabled "Seven Cities of Cibola," was the first pueblo visited by Francisco Coronado in 1540. Owned by the Zuni Indian Tribe.

8. Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico. One of the most historic buildings in the United States, the Palace of the Governors served successively as the Spanish, Mexican, and American capitols of New Mexico. State owned.

9. Acoma, New Mexico. Believed to be the oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States, it was intimately associated with 16th century Spanish expeditions, including those of Coronado, Rodriquez and Chamuscado, Espejo, and Onate. Owned by Acoma Indian Tribe.

10. Pecos, New Mexico. Was the point of departure of Coronado's expedition from New Mexico to Quivira in present day Kansas. State owned.

11. Taos, New Mexico. Exemplifies Indian resistance to Spanish rule during the 17th century. It was the headquarters of the 1680 Pueblo revolt. Owned by the Taos Indian Tribe.

12. San Xavier del Bac, Arizona. One of the finest surviving examples of Spanish mission architecture, it commemorates the missionary activities of the famous Padre Kino. Owned by the Catholic Church.

13. San Diego Presidio, California. Commemorates the founding of the first mission in California. It marks the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Owned by the city of San Diego.

14. Royal Presidio Chapel, Monterey, California. For three-quarters of a century Monterey was the stronghold of Spanish-Mexican civilization on the Pacific coast. It was the capital of California from 1776 until shortly before the American occupation. Owned by the Catholic Church.

15. Santa Barbara Mission, California. Of the 21 California missions, Santa Barbara is outstanding for its unusual and continued vigor. It is also perhaps the best preserved. Owned by the Catholic Church.

16. Carmel Mission, Monterey, California. The most important of the California Spanish missions from an ecclesiastical standpoint. It was the headquarters of the two great Franciscan Fathers, Padres Serra and Lasuen. Owned by the Catholic Church.

In addition 10 sites are represented and interpreted in the National Park System, as follows:

1. De Soto National Memorial, Florida

2. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida

3. Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida

4. San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico

5. San Jose Mission National Historic Site, Texas

6. Gran Quivira National Monument, New Mexico

7. El Morro National Monument, New Mexico

8. Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona

9. Coronado National Memorial, Arizona

10. Cabrillo National Monument, California.

French Exploration and Settlement

In the French Exploration and Settlement study, 14 sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Nine of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Fort St. Frederic, Crown Point, New York. For almost a quarter of a century, from 1731, Fort St. Frederic was a keystone of France's defenses of Canada. State owned.

2. Old Fort Niagara, New York. Throughout the colonial period and the early years of the United States, control of this strategic site was the goal of military operations of France, England, the United States, as well as the League of the Iroquois Indian tribes. State owned, but administered by a private association.

3. Starved Rock, Illinois. As the base of the Sieur de la Salle's administration and development of the Mississippi Valley, Starved Rock was the first major center of French influence in the Illinois country. State owned.

4. Sainte Genevieve, Missouri. Of all the numerous Creole missionary, fur trading, farming, mining, and military establishments in the Illinois country, only Sainte Genevieve has retained much of its early appearance. It constitutes an important survival of New France in the Mississippi Valley. Privately owned buildings.

5. Fort de Chartres, Illinois. Near Prairie du Rocher, this was the 18th century center of French civil and military government in the Illinois country and was one of France's most imposing fortifications in North America. State owned.

6. Arkansas Post State Park and historic environs. Situated near the mouth of the Arkansas, Arkansas Post was the first white settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley and the later Louisiana Purchase. It was established by the famed Henri de Tonty, lieutenant of the Sieur de la Salle. Partially state owned.

7. Fort de la Boulaye, Louisiana. Represents French defense of the mouth of the Mississippi River against English and Spanish encroachment in the early 18th century. Private ownership.

8. Ursuline Convent, New Orleans, Louisiana. This site represents the influence of French culture on Louisiana. It was established about 1727 by Ursuline nuns to "relieve the poor, sick, and provide at the same time for the education of young girls." Owned by the Catholic Church.

9. Fort Toulouse, Wetumpka, Alabama. From 1717 to the end of the French and Indian War, Fort Toulouse was the offensive-defensive eastern outpost of French Louisiana. It figured significantly in the French drive to wrest control of the Southeast from the Spanish and the English. Site partially State owned.

In addition, five sites are represented and interpreted in the National Park System, as follows:

1. Saint Croix National Monument, Maine, authorized by law
2. Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota
3. Ackia Battleground National Monument, Mississippi
4. Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida
5. Chicago Portage National Historic Site, Illinois, non-Federal ownership.

English Exploration and Settlement to 1700

The Advisory Board has recognized 12 sites as having exceptional value in this phase of American history. Ten of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. These are as follows:

1. Stanley-Whitman House, Farmington, Connecticut. Built about 1664 and considered a classic example of New England architecture. Owned by the Farmington Village Green and Library Association.

2. Coles Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Part of the settlement site of the Plymouth Colony of 1620, affording a sweeping view of the bay into which the Mayflower sailed and the shore on which its grateful passengers made their settlement. Owned by the Pilgrim Society.

3. Fairbanks House, Dedham, Massachusetts. Believed to date from at least the middle of the 17th century, and perhaps as early as 1636, it is one of the most picturesque and authentic survivors of the colonial homes of New England. Owned by the Fairbanks Family in America, Inc.

4. Old Ship Church, Hingham, Massachusetts. Built about 1681 and an example of the 17th century Puritan Church in New England. Owned by the Unitarian Church.

5. The Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Massachusetts. One of the most perfect of New England colonial houses, believed to have been built in 1683. Owned by the Topsfield Historical Society.

6. The Whipple House, Ipswich, Massachusetts. One of the earliest New England houses, built in 1640. This fine Puritan home and its later additions reflect growth and prosperity through several generations. Owned by the Ipswich Historical Society.

7. Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House, Newport, Rhode Island. Probably built in 1695, this house is an outstanding example of architecture of the late 17th century and is significant as a representation of architectural transition from 17th to 18th century. Owned by the Newport Historical Society.

8. Adam Thoroughgood House, Princess Anne County, Virginia. One of the oldest houses in the English speaking colonies, believed to have been built circa 1636-40. It is a fine example of the central-hall plan house of 17th century Virginia. Owned by the Adam Thoroughgood House Foundation.

9. Bacon's Castle, Surry County, Virginia. The earliest of the Virginia cross-plan houses and one of the most remarkable architectural monuments of the colonial period. It was built by Arthur Allen about 1655 and figured prominently in Bacon's Rebellion of 1676. Privately owned.

10. Saint Luke's Church, Isle of Wight County, Virginia. An authentic 17th century Virginia church in the Gothic style of medieval English parish churches. Owned by Historic Saint Luke's Restoration, Inc.

In addition, two sites recognized as having exceptional value are already included in the National Park System. They are as follows:

1. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, North Carolina.

2. Jamestown National Historic Site, Virginia. Partly owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and partly owned by the United States.

Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775

The 42 sites listed below have been recognized as having exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States:

1. Lady Pepperell House, Kittery Point, Maine. A house of great architectural distinction, built by the widow of Sir William Pepperell about 1760. Owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

2. Hammond-Harwood House, Annapolis, Maryland. A distinguished Georgian dwelling, completed about 1774. Owned by the Hammond-Harwood House Association.

3. Whitehall, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. A colonial dwelling with temple-type portico, built by Governor Horatio Sharpe at the close of the French and Indian War and subsequently enlarged. Privately owned.

4. Christ Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A superb example of religious architecture; designed by Peter Harrison and constructed in 1759-61. Owned by the Episcopal Church.

5. Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts. The "cradle of liberty" in the years immediately prior to the American Revolution; designed by John Smibert. Owned by the city of Boston.

6. Isaac Royall House, Medford, Massachusetts. A 17th century structure which was extensively remodeled and enlarged in the 18th century by Isaac Royall, a wealthy merchant and his son. Owned by the Royall House Association.

7. Jeremiah Lee House, Marblehead, Massachusetts. One of the finest surviving examples of colonial architecture; built by Lee in 1768. Owned by the Marblehead Historical Society.

8. King's Chapel, Boston, Massachusetts. A fine example of religious architecture; designed by Peter Harrison and built in 1749-54. Owned by the Unitarian Church.

9. Massachusetts Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The oldest surviving building of Harvard University; built in 1718-20. Owned by Harvard University.

10. Old South Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts. Scene of many of the notable colonial protest meetings prior to the Revolution, including that which led to the Boston Tea Party in 1773. Owned by the Old South Association.

11. Old State House (Second Town House), Boston, Massachusetts. One of the oldest American public buildings and of foremost historical significance; built in 1712-13 and rebuilt in 1748 after its destruction by fire. Property of the city of Boston.

12. Shirley-Eustis House, Roxbury, Massachusetts. An imposing 18th century house, built by Governor William Shirley about 1747. Owned by the Shirley-Eustis House Association and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

13. Warner-McPheadris House, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. An early Georgian residence, built by Captain Archibald McPheadris in 1718-23. Owned by the Warner House Association.

14. Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey. The first permanent building of Princeton University, built in 1754-56. Owned by the University.

15. Fort Ticonderoga, Ticonderoga, New York. Fort at the junction of Lake Champlain and Lake George, which played such an important role in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. Owned by the Fort Ticonderoga Association.

16. Johnson Hall, Johnstown, New York. The home of Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern colonies from 1763 to 1774. State owned and administered.

17. St. Paul's Chapel, New York, New York. A church of New York City's colonial era, designed by Thomas McBean and built in 1764-66. Owned by the Episcopal Church.

18. Bushy Run Battlefield, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Site of the battle of August 5-6, 1763, which crushed the Indian uprising known as "Pontiac's Rebellion." State owned.

19. Conrad Weiser House, Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania. Home of Conrad Weiser, an important Indian agent in Pennsylvania in the mid-18th century. State owned.

20. Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Sites of important forts of the French and Indian War period at the strategic confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers. State owned for the most part; but Allegheny Chapter, D.A.R. owns and administers the blockhouse.

21. Graeme Park, Horsham, Pennsylvania. A great Pennsylvania field stone house; one of the most distinguished architectural examples in a region rich in fine 18th century houses. State owned.

22. John Bartram House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Home of the great botanist; said to have been built by Bartram's own hands in 1731. Owned by the city of Philadelphia.

23. Mount Pleasant, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The most important of a number of distinguished houses in Fairmount Park, built by John McPherson in 1761-62. Owned by the city of Philadelphia.

24. The Brick Market, Newport, Rhode Island. An architecturally noteworthy public building, designed by Peter Harrison and built circa 1762-63. Owned by the city of Newport.

25. First Baptist Meetinghouse, Providence, Rhode Island. Both architecturally and historically one of New England's most notable public buildings constructed in 1774-75 from a design credited to Joseph Brown. Owned by the Baptist Church.

26. Old Colony House, Newport, Rhode Island. A superb public building of colonial America, possessing both architectural and historical distinction, designed by Richard Munday and built in 1739-41 to house the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island. State owned.

27. Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island. One of the oldest library buildings in continuous use in the United States, completed about 1750 after a design by the architect, Peter Harrison. Owned by the Redwood Library and Athenaeum.

28. Drayton Hall, Charleston County, South Carolina. An early Georgia mansion, often considered the "outstanding surviving example of South Carolina's plantation houses." Privately owned.

29. Miles Brewton House, Charleston, South Carolina. A splendid example of the Charleston "double house," built 1765-69 for Miles Brewton from a design by Ezra White. Privately owned.

30. Robert Brewton House, Charleston, South Carolina. The earliest accurately dated example of the Charleston "single house," built by Miles Brewton for his son in 1730. Privately owned.

31. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Charleston, South Carolina. One of the great Georgian churches of America, noted for its very early giant portico. Owned by the St. Michael's Church Corporation.

32. The Mulberry, Berkeley County, South Carolina. One of the most impressive of the 18th century river rice plantations, with a manor house built by Thomas Broughton about 1714. Privately owned.

33. Greenway Court, Clarke County, Virginia. Stone "land office" building used by Thomas Lord Fairfax for his Northern Neck Proprietary from 1762 to 1781. Privately owned.

34. Mount Airy, Richmond County, Virginia. One of the few stone houses built in Virginia in the 18th century; built by Colonel John Tayloe in 1758-62 from a design by John Ariss. Privately owned.

35. Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Ancestral home of the prominent Lee family of Virginia; birthplace of many noted men, including two signers of the Declaration of Independence and Robert E. Lee, and an unusual example of early Georgian architecture. Owned by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation.

36. Westover, Charles City County, Virginia. A noted example of early Georgian architecture, built by William Byrd II about 1730-34. Privately owned.

37. Wren Building, Williamsburg, Virginia. Restored original building of the College of William and Mary; ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren; originally built 1695-1702 and rebuilt after a fire in 1705. Part of William and Mary College.

In addition, five historic districts have been recognized as of exceptional value. These are:

1. Old Deerfield Village, Deerfield, Massachusetts. A community of early 18th century houses, mostly built soon after the disastrous Indian raid of 1704. Private homes and houses owned by the Deerfield Heritage Foundation and the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

2. Huguenot Street, New Paltz, New York. Group of five stone houses, built by Huguenot settlers during the 18th century. Owned in part by Huguenot Patriotic Historical and Monument Society, and by private individuals.

3. Elfreth's Alley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A row of 33 late 17th and 18th century houses, preserving the appearance of the Philadelphia of that period. Private ownership.

4. Charleston, South Carolina. A community of fine 18th and 19th century houses. City and private ownerships.

5. Williamsburg, Virginia. Eighteenth century capital of colonial Virginia restored since 1927 under the auspices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., involving the restoration of some 100 buildings and the reconstruction of approximately 350 more. Mostly owned and administered by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; some private ownerships.

The National Park System now includes five areas representing the development of the English colonies during the period 1700-1775. These are as follows:

1. Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pennsylvania

2. Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts

3. Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia

4. Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pennsylvania

5. George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia.

In addition, three National Historic Sites in this theme are in non-Federal ownership:

1. Gloria Dei Church National Historic Site, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2. St. Paul's Church National Historic Site, New York, New York.

3. Touro Synagogue National Historic Site, Newport, Rhode Island.

Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830

In the Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830 study, 22 sites have been recognized as having exceptional value. Fifteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Erie Canal, New York. Completion of the Erie Canal by the State of New York in 1825 speeded settlement of the Old Northwest and gave Western agriculture direct access to Eastern markets. Ownership is divided between the State of New York and private individuals.

2. Fallen Timbers Battlefield, Ohio. General "Mad Anthony" Wayne's decisive victory over Ohio Indians and Canadian militia allies on August 20, 1794, successfully asserted United States sovereignty in the Northwest country and resulted in opening of the Ohio country to settlement. Four acres of the site are owned by the State of Ohio and administered by the Ohio Historical Society.

3. Forks of the Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. From the middle 18th Century through the early 19th Century, Forks of the Ohio represented the strategic key to the Ohio Valley and the vast territory drained by the Mississippi. Control of this key point was a major objective in French, English, and American struggles for North America. Now part of Point Park in the Golden Triangle, Pittsburgh. Owned by the city of Pittsburgh. Bouquet's blockhouse, an outlying fortification of Fort Pitt, is owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Allegheny Chapter.

4. Jackson Square, New Orleans, Louisiana. This is the site of the raising of the American flag over the newly purchased Louisiana Territory in 1803. Owned by the city of New Orleans.

5. Long Island of the Holston, Tennessee. Daniel Boone made long Island of the Holston the starting point of his Wilderness Road through Cumberland Gap. The Battle of Long Island Flats in 1776 crushed Indian fighting strength during the critical years of the American Revolution. Privately owned, partly by the Tennessee Eastman Company.

6. Plaza Ferdinand the VII, Pensacola, Florida. In this square, on July 17, 1821, was consummated the transfer of Florida from the rule of Spain to that of the United States. Owned by the city of Pensacola.

7. Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Prairie du Chien portrays the roles played by the French, British, and Americans in settlement and development of the American Northwest. It marks the site of discovery of the Upper Mississippi River by Louis Joliet and Pere Marquette in 1673, and was later the Western terminus of the Fox-Wisconsin portage route. Variously owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin State Medical Society, and private individuals.

8. Straits of Mackinac, Michigan. Key to control of the upper Great Lakes, within a period of 150 years. The Straits were claimed successfully by France, England, and the United States. They were the heart of John Jacob Astor's Northwestern fur trade empire. Owned variously by the State of Michigan, the town of St. Ignace, and the town of Mackinac Island.

9. Tippecanoe Battlefield, Indiana. The American victory at Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811 destroyed the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh's plans for a confederation of northern and southern tribes against westward expansion. It also sparked agitation for war against the British in 1812. Owned by the State of Indiana.

10. Holland Land Office, New York. The Holland Land Office typifies the role of foreign speculative enterprise on the early American frontier. The Holland Land Company probably was unsurpassed in its enlightened treatment of settlers. Owned by Genesee County, New York.

Subtheme - The Lewis and Clark Expedition

1. Three Forks of the Missouri, Montana. At this notable landmark, Lewis and Clark decided that the Missouri River ended and they gave to the three forks that joined here the names: the Gallatin, the Madison, and the Jefferson. Owned by the State of Montana, by railroads and other private owners.

2. Lemhi Pass, Montana - Idaho. This site marks the spot where the Lewis and Clark expedition crossed the Continental Divide, passing to the Pacific Slope of the Rocky Mountains. Owned by the Federal Government.

3. Travelers Rest, Montana. This was used as a campsite by Lewis and Clark, both on their trip to the Pacific Coast in 1805 and on their return in 1806. Private ownership.

4. The Lolo Trail, Idaho. Along this famous buffalo trail of the Nez Perce, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was guided across the Bitterroot Range. Owned by the Federal Government.

5. Sergeant Floyd Grave and Monument, Iowa. On August 20, 1804, Sergeant Charles Floyd, a kinsman of Captain William Clark, who was co-leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, died as the expedition proceeded up the Missouri River. He was the only member of the expedition to lose his life during the two and a half year journey to the Pacific and back, and he was the first United States soldier to lose his life west of the Mississippi River. His burial place on the high bluff overlooking the Missouri has important associations with the Nation's early history and the great Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The National Park Service presently includes five areas representing events and personages associated with the Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830, and two that are authorized and in process of being established. The seven areas are as follows:

1. Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tennessee
2. Jefferson National Expansion National Memorial, Missouri
3. Natchez Trace Parkway, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
4. Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee
5. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama
6. Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Oregon (authorized and in process of establishment)
7. Grand Portage, Minnesota.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

List of Themes, Subthemes, and Special Studies

I. Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers
II. Early Indian Farmers
III. Indian Villages and Communities
IV. Spanish Exploration and Settlement
   Special Study: Spanish Colonial Sites in the Panama Canal Zone
V. French Exploration and Settlement
VI. English Exploration and Settlement to 1700
VII. Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement
VIII. Contact with the Indians
IX. Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775
X. The War for Independence
XI. The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830
   Subtheme: The Lewis and Clark Expedition
   Special Study: Lincoln State Park and Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial
XII. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830
XIII. Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860
XIV. The Civil War, 1861-1865
XV. Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898
   Subthemes: The Santa Fe Trail
   The Mining Frontier
   The Cattlemen's Empire
   The Farming Frontier
   Military and Indian Affairs
   Special Study: Fort Bowie
   " " Fort Davis
   The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853
   The Fur Trade Era
   Special Study: The Bailly Homestead
   Overland Migrations of the Trans-Mississippi West
   Great Explorers of the West
   Transportation and Communication
   Special Study: Promontory Summit (Golden Spike)
   Special Study: The Hubbell Trading Post

XVI. Indigenous Peoples and Cultures
XVII. Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture
XVIII. Travel and Communication
XIX. Development and Conservation of Natural Resources
XX. The Arts and Sciences
Subthemes: Education
Architecture
Literature, Painting, and Sculpture
Inventions and Scientific Discoveries
XXI. Development of the United States to World Power
Special Study: Fort De Soto
" " Hawaii
" " Alaska

MAR 10 1961

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Taken

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Pecos Pueblo N M

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the ~~owner (or~~ owners~~)~~ of Pecos State Monument (name of site) located in

Pecos	San Miguel	New Mexico
~~(City)~~ Town	(County)	(State)

~~(I,~~we~~)~~ hereby make formal application for a certificate designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status ~~(I,~~we~~)~~ agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of ~~(my,~~our~~)~~ ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, ~~(I,~~we~~)~~ agree to continue to use the property only for purposes compatible with its historical character.

3. ~~(I,~~we~~)~~ also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing Landmark status.

4. If for any reason the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until Landmark status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate will not be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

K. Ross Toole

K. Ross Toole
Director
Museum of New Mexico
Santa Fe, N. M.

cc: Chief, Reg. 4 - 4-11-61

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★ news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Kelly - 343-4214

For Release FEBRUARY 17, 1966

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE APPOINTS FIRST SUPERINTENDENT OF PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, has announced the appointment of Thomas F. Giles as the first superintendent of Pecos National Monument, New Mexico. Giles formerly served as a park planner in the NPS Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe.

Pecos National Monument, 26 miles southeast of Santa Fe, contains remains of two ancient Indian villages and a large Spanish colonial mission. The earliest of the villages was inhabited during the 13th Century, A.D.; the second was constructed during the middle 1400's. Coronado, in 1540, visited the community of Indians and called the place Cicuye. The following year, he used Cicuye as his departure point for his expedition of exploration into the Great Plains. The mission was established by the Spaniards in the early 1600's.

Until recently, the archeological and historical site was administered by the Museum of New Mexico as Pecos State Monument. By means of an act of Congress signed by the President on June 28, 1965, the site was authorized as a unit of the National Park System.

Giles, who has had 15 years in the National Park Service, was born in Pocatello, Idaho. He attended Idaho State College and later, the University of Idaho, graduating with a degree in forestry. During World War II, he served with the Army Air Forces.

In 1950, Giles undertook his first permanent assignment with the National Park Service as a park ranger at Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Washington. His subsequent assignments included tours of duty as a forester and then recreation planner in the regional office in San Francisco; recreation planner in the Service's Washington, D. C., office; and supervisory recreation planner in the regional office in Richmond, Virginia.

Giles assumes his duties as superintendent of Pecos National Monument in mid-February.

P.N. 75403-66

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Pecos - New Mexico

The pueblo of Pecos, east of Santa Fe, was one of the largest pueblos of New Mexico and an outstanding landmark to early Spanish explorers. Here on the fringe of the buffalo plains, in 1540, Coronado found the Indian nicknamed "The Turk," who guided the Spaniards in their search for Quivira.

The mission of Nuestra Senora de los Angeles de Porciuncula, founded at Pecos by 1620, was described by early visitors as a "very splendid temple of distinguished workmanship and beauty."

The Pecos Indians, participating in the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680, burned the church, but it was rebuilt after the reconquest by the order of Governor Don Diego de Vargas. Pecos began to decline about 1750, when, ravaged by small pox, the population suffered also from Comanche and Apache raids. The mission was abandoned in 1782 and in 1838 the last handful of survivors moved away to the pueblo of Jemez.

Pecos is located 18 miles east of Santa Fe on Routes 84 and 85. Portions of walls remain to indicate the size and shape of the pueblo, and the church has been excavated. The site is a State Monument.

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Price: 25 cents

For Your Safety

Do not let your visit become spoiled by an accident. Although efforts have been made to provide for your safety, there are natural conditions that could be hazardous to you. Please exercise common sense and caution.

Administration

Pecos National Monument, containing 340 acres, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Drawer 11, Pecos, NM 87552, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, park and recreation areas, and for the wise use of all those resources. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Thuds of shovel-tossed dirt and whispers of brush strokes against clay, stone, and brick have been heard from Egypt to Easter Island. They are the sounds of archeologists at work, seeking knowledge of early people. They were heard recently at Pecos National Monument, in north-central New Mexico.

In the summer of 1967, National Park Service archeologists excavating at the park made an exciting discovery. Their findings cast new light on the history of the Southwest and substantiated reports of 17th-century writers whose words had been held suspect.

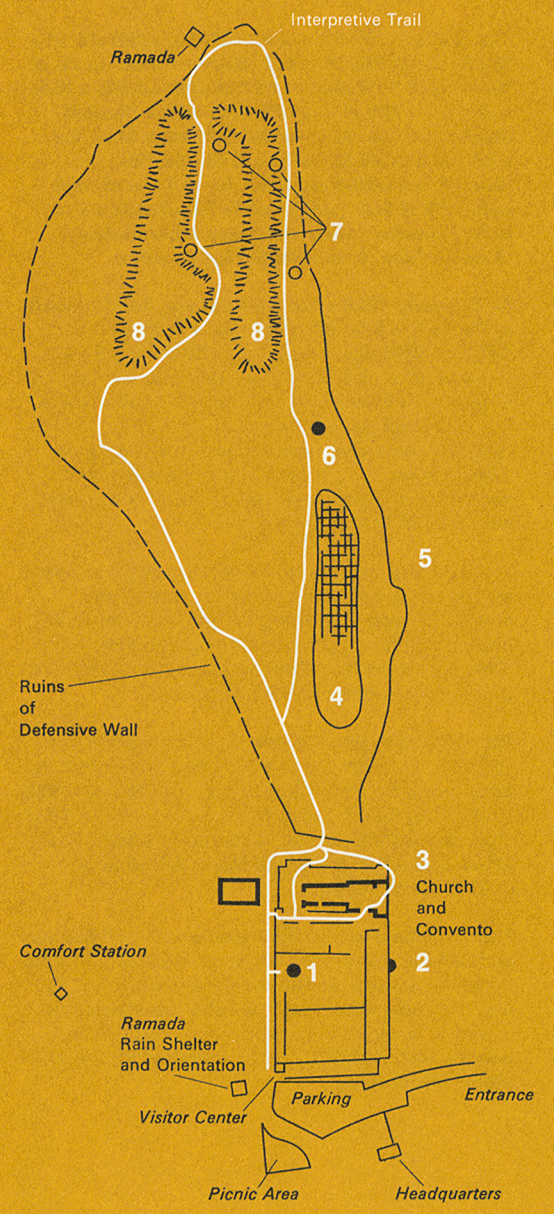
Pecos Ruins Trail

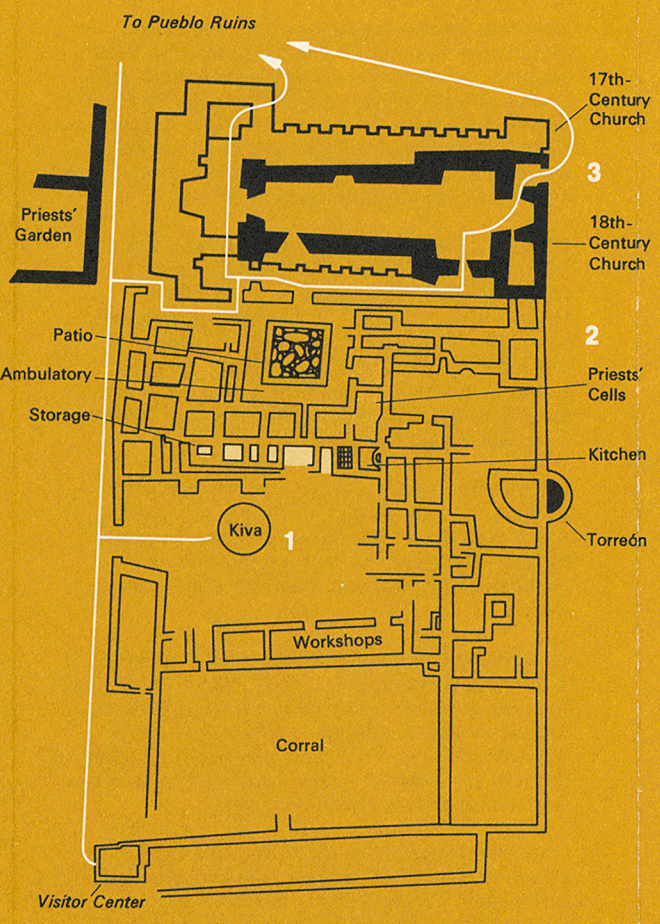
To see what the archeologists have uncovered and to gain an understanding of how the Indians and Spaniards lived here, take the Pecos Ruins Trail. It begins at the visitor center and winds through the ruins. The numbers are keyed to stops along the trail.

1 Climb down the ladder into this restored kiva, one of the many underground religious ceremonial rooms found at Pecos. The kiva was built by the Indians in the convento courtyard shortly after the first church was destroyed. It is constructed of adobe bricks apparently salvaged from the early mission church.

2 The mission fathers lived in the convento, the Spanish word for monastery. Attached to the church was a series of sleeping rooms or cells arranged around a walkway and patio. It was here that the padres carried on their daily religious routine. Around and beyond this cloistered area were storerooms, weaving rooms, tanneries, carpenter shop, garden area, and a livestock corral—all necessary to support life at the mission.

3 The Spaniards built two mission churches at Pecos, and you can walk along the path between





ENLARGEMENT
OF CHURCH
AND CONVENTO

the remnants of the two. The excavated foundations of the earlier 17th-century church indicate an impressive structure almost 170 feet long and 90 feet wide at the transcept. The walls of the nave were 9 feet thick. The walls of the 18th-century church, a good portion of which still stands, were also built of adobe brick, a technique introduced by the Spaniards. The later church was much smaller.

4 Close to the mission church is the partially excavated south pueblo. It was built by Pecos Indians, possibly after the Spaniards came to this area.

5 The defensive wall, restored in part, was used by the Indians as a village boundary.

6 Here is another completely restored kiva. The Indians held meetings and secret ceremonies in the kivas as part of their complex religious rituals.

7 Partially excavated kivas are found along the trail.

8 The north pueblo, now visible only as large, unexcavated mounds, was a massive, five-story rectangular village that housed some 2,500 Pueblo Indians.

Regulations

Under the 1906 Federal Antiquities Act, it is unlawful to appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy "any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity" on Federal lands.

Please leave plants, animals, rocks, and other natural and manmade features undisturbed. Since ruin walls are fragile, do not climb or stand upon them. Pets are allowed if they are kept on a leash or in your car and out of public buildings. The use or display of firearms is not permitted.

Archeological Discovery, 1967

The impressive ruins at Pecos have attracted many archeologists, notably the late Alfred Vincent Kidder, who conducted excavations at the site, except for the war years, between 1915 and 1929. While most of Dr. Kidder's work was devoted to excavating the Indian pueblos, attention was also given to clearing and stabilizing the walls of the church and the convento.

In 1965, Congress passed the act, signed by the President, that authorized establishment of Pecos National Monument, and in the summer of 1966, National Park Service archeologists began excavation of the church and convento.

Both the church and the convento were puzzling. The 17th-century ecclesiastics had described the church as being large, splendid, magnificent, and of unusual design, but the remaining adobe walls are of a church that had none of these characteristics. Other mission churches in New Mexico had obviously been much grander. Most historians had thought that the early accounts were exaggerated to gain added civil and religious support of missionary effort in the remote and impoverished frontier province of New Mexico. But the convento was much larger than those usually associated with a church of modest size.

In the summer of 1967, the project archeologist discovered stone foundations resting on bedrock and fragments of burned adobe walls. Under and around the ruins of the known church, further excavations uncovered the foundations of an earlier church that was nearly 170 feet long, 90 feet wide at the transept, and 39 feet wide inside the nave.

Here were the remains of the imposing church that had been described, no doubt justifiably, as "splendid" and "magnificent."

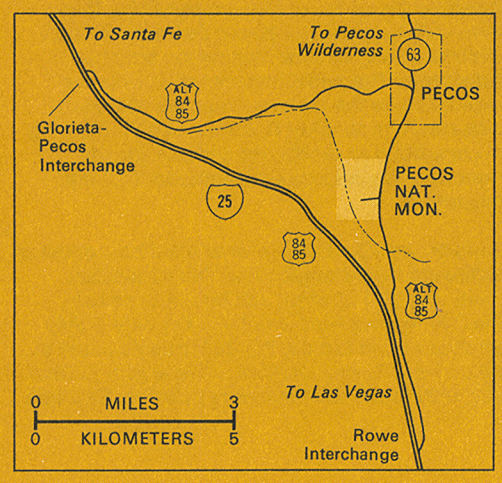
The church was typical of the style of southern France. It had bastioned nave walls and subsidiary chapels in thick-walled, cruciformlike arms near the sanctuary. Only 18 such structures were known in the Americas until the Pecos find, and none of them was north of Mexico City.

Now it is clear that the large church and convento were constructed in the 1620's and destroyed during the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. The convento was reconstructed and a new church built following the Reconquest, probably in the early 1700's.

"Locating the 'old' church," according to the preliminary report of the archeologist, "is a breakthrough of major historical importance. It calls for careful reappraisal of the early reports and the combined efforts of historians, ethnologists, and archeologists to try and separate fact from fiction, if the latter exists."

About Your Visit

The park, 25 miles southeast of Santa Fe by way of Int. 25, may be reached from the interchanges at Glorieta, 8 miles west of the park via the town of Pecos, and Rowe, 3 miles south of the park.



Santa Fe is served by buslines. Rail passengers disembark at Lamy for the 18-mile shuttle-bus trip to Santa Fe. Rental cars may be obtained in Santa Fe.

There is no public transportation to the park. There are no facilities for camping, but food and lodging can be obtained in nearby towns.

Pecos Pueblo in Prehistoric Times

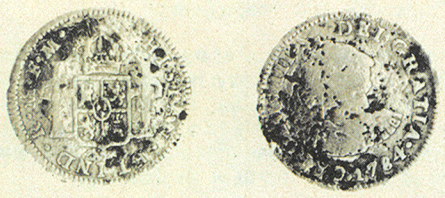
About A.D. 1100, Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande drainage spread eastward over the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and settled in scattered villages along the streams. Two centuries later, they began moving into compact pueblos of one or two stories. By 1450, the Pecos Valley Indians had congregated in a multistoried, quadrangular pueblo built around a central plaza on a rocky ridge.

Besides 660 rooms that were used as living quarters and for storage, the pueblo contained numerous kivas. (Such subterranean ceremonial chambers are still used by present-day Pueblo Indians.)

These Pueblo people were slight of build yet muscular; they had dark hair and eyes and brown skin. The women averaged just under 5 feet in height; the men were a few inches taller.

The Indians of the Pecos Valley were farmers, raising corn, beans, and squash in their irrigated river-bottom fields. They also gathered wild plants and hunted game. Since they lived in a high river valley, which had a short growing season, they were not able to grow cotton to make clothing. They therefore traded with Indians who lived along the Rio Grande for cotton fibers or cloth.

But it was the location of their village that brought prosperity to the Pecos Indians. They lived between the nomadic buffalo hunters of the Plains and the village-dwelling farmers of the Rio Grande. Skilled in trade and war, stimulated by wide-ranging contacts with other groups, they thrived in their impregnable four- or five-story pueblo.



This 1784 Spanish real, a coin the size of a dime, was found during excavation of the church and convento area in 1966.

Pecos, 1540–1838

In other parts of the New World, events were occurring that would alter the lives of the Pecos Indians. Columbus made his voyages of discovery. Spain established a rich colonial empire scattered from Mexico to Peru; gold poured into her coffers, and wide areas were opened for settlement. Cabeza de Vaca and his three weary companions, survivors of the ship-wrecked Narvaez Expedition, arrived in Mexico City after 8 years of wandering through the Southeast, Texas, and northern Mexico. They brought tales of a land to the north of Mexico where there were large cities with streets lined with goldsmiths' shops, houses of many stories, and doorways studded with emeralds and turquoise. Conditioned by the riches of Mexico and Peru, the Spaniards listened to Cabeza de Vaca and dispatched a party to New Mexico to verify his statements. The party, less one man who had been killed by the Indians, returned with reassurances, and Viceroy Mendoza began planning an expedition to Cibola. He chose a friend, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, to lead the expedition.

On February 23, 1540, Coronado led his company northward from Compostela. The expedition comprised 300 Spanish soldiers, four priests, and 800 Mexican-Indian allies. On July 7 they reached fabled Cibola, the Zuñi pueblo south of present-day Gallup, N. Mex. Instead of a Golden City, they found rock-masonry pueblos, Hawikuh and others, defended by Indians ready to fight. The Spaniards attacked Hawikuh and forced the Indians to abandon the village. Coronado made Hawikuh, which was stocked with food, his headquarters.

Coronado sent his captains out to explore the region, and he received visitors from other Indian pueblos. Among these visitors were people from Cicúye, the name then applied to Pecos Pueblo, 150 miles to the east. These people displayed hides of a strange "humpbacked cow" (buffalo) and invited Coronado to visit their village. He sent Hernando de Alvarado with 20 men.

At Pecos, Alvarado met a Plains Indian, "the Turk," who told him of a rich land to the east called Quivira. The Turk spent the winter of 1540-41 with Coronado at his new headquarters on the Rio Grande. In the spring, he guided Coronado and his band of explorers to Pecos, and from there to the plains of the Texas Panhandle, Oklahoma, and probably Kansas. Again, there was disappointment.

The Pueblo Indians' plot to lure Coronado and his men onto the plains, in the hope that there they would die of starvation, cost the Turk his life and Coronado his last dream of riches. Disillusioned, Coronado made his way back to Mexico.

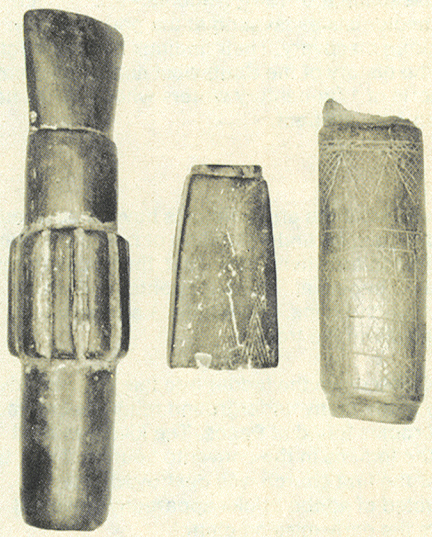
Other leaders, impelled by loftier motives, were to follow Coronado. One of these was Gaspar Castaño de Sosa, who in 1590-91 made the first, but unsuccessful, attempt to set up a colony in New Mexico. Castaño led his party up the Pecos River to and beyond Pecos Pueblo and made a detailed record of his observations.

When he arrived at Pecos, he was met with arrows and rocks. His attempts to convince the Indians that he wanted only their friendship brought more showers of arrows and rocks from the parapeted roofs of the pueblo. The Indians' hostility probably stemmed from unpleasantness they had experienced from Coronado's men in 1541 and Antonio de Espejo's soldiers 40 years later. Although outnumbered 500 to 37, Castaño ordered his men to attack the pueblo with arquebus and sword but to cause as little bloodshed as possible. After a brief skirmish, the Indians gave up the fight. There was then some show of friendliness. But one night all the Indians stole out of the pueblo. They had not returned 4 days later when Castaño and his company left the village and moved to the northwest. Before the Spaniards left, however, they captured two Indians and tried to convince them that they



Sunlight filters into this subterranean ceremonial chamber. Similar kivas are used by Pueblo Indians of today.

Clay pipes were used in religious rituals of the Pueblo Indians. The complete pipe on the left shows a typical "fishtail" mouthpiece, which is missing from the fragments of two pipes on the right.



should persuade their fellow villagers to return, for the weather was cold and snowy.

Castaño described Pecos Pueblo thus:

The houses in this pueblo are in the manner of houseblocks. They have doors to the outside all around, and the houses are back to back. The houses are four and five stories. In the galleries [covered porches] there are no doors to the streets [on the ground-floor level]. They go up little ladders that can be pulled up by hand through the hatchways. Every house has 3 or 4 apartments [on each story] so that from top to bottom each house has 15 or 16 rooms. The rooms are worthy of note, being well whitewashed.

He also described the clothing of the Pecos Indians:

The dress of the men, according to what we saw there—as it was the cold season—most or all of them wore a blanket of cotton and a buffalo hide over it. . . . The women [dress] with a blanket drawn in a knot at the shoulder and a sash the width of a palm at the waist. At one side, the blanket is completely open. Over it are placed some other very gaily worked blanket or some turkey feather robes and many other curious things, which is remarkable for savages.

By the early 1620's the Franciscans had founded at Pecos the Mission de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciuncula—an entire community. It included a church and a convento containing a carpenter shop, weaving rooms, tanneries, a place for religious instruction, and living quarters, and also farming and grazing lands. The mission sought to replace the economic, religious, and political way of life of the Indian with that of the Spaniard.

Franciscans introduced wheat, the beehive oven, and wheat bread; horses, cattle, goats, and sheep; European farming methods; metal tools; and new pottery forms and design elements. They also introduced adobe building blocks used in the construction of their missions.

Many of the Pecos Indians must have been converted to Christianity or have been impressed in other ways by the Franciscans, for they assisted in erecting the Pecos church and convento. They also constructed a long rectangular pueblo between these buildings and the quadrangular pueblo to the north.

Father Benavides, in his "Memorial" of 1630, described the Pecos church as a "splendid temple of distinguished workmanship and beauty." In his "Revised Memorial" of 1634, he stated that it was a "church of peculiar construction and beauty, very spacious, with room for all the people of the pueblo."

In 1697, Father Vetancurt, reporting on the state of the mission churches following the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680 and the Reconquest of 1692-93, described the Pecos church as having been a "magnificent temple, adorned with six towers, three on each side, its walls so wide that services were held in their thickness." He further remarked that it had been burned.

The Pueblo Rebellion of 1680 was an uprising of the Pueblo Indians against the Spaniards. Spanish clergy and settlers were killed or driven off and missions destroyed. After the massive church at Pecos was destroyed, the Indians built a kiva in the courtyard of the convento. It was constructed of adobe bricks apparently salvaged from the burned church.

Twelve years later, Don Diego de Vargas led the bloodless reconquest of the province. Many of the missions, including Pecos, were reestablished.

The decline of Pecos Pueblo began in the 18th century, when the population was reduced by European-introduced diseases and by warfare with mounted Comanches of the Plains. In the 1770's, the mission no longer had a resident priest. An epidemic in 1788 nearly annihilated the people of the pueblo.

Then in 1838, the survivors—a pitiful remnant of 17 people—left their Pecos homes and moved westward across the Rio Grande to live with their kinsmen at Jemez, leaving the pueblo and mission deserted. According to legend, the final abandonment of the pueblo was the result of witchcraft in the village and nearby town.

The adobe walls of the mission church were a landmark for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. Ruts of this historic trail still exist in the vicinity.





Patterns formed by adobe blocks harmonize with the arched doorways in the 18th-century church wall *(top)*. Many of these walls still stand. Here they rise above the ruins of the south pueblo as seen from the rim of a restored Indian kiva.