

DATA SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Arizona
COUNTY:	Apache
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JUL 12 1976

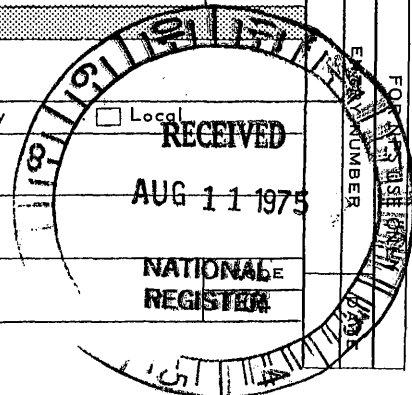
1. NAME			
COMMON: Puerco Ruin and Petroglyphs			
AND/OR HISTORIC: "Adamana Ruin" (Hough)			
LA520 (Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe) NA6302/Ariz.Q:1:1(MNA)			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: [REDACTED]			
CITY OR TOWN: [REDACTED]		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Fourth	
STATE: Arizona	CODE 04	COUNTY: Apache	CODE 001

3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☒ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____	☐ Comments _____ _____

4. AGENCY			
National Park Service			
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) Western Region		STREET AND NUMBER: 450 Golden Gate Avenue	
CITY OR TOWN: San Francisco		STATE: California	CODE 06

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Apache County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER: [REDACTED]			
CITY OR TOWN: St. Johns		STATE: Arizona	CODE 04

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Museum of Northern Arizona Archaeological Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Harold S. Colton Research Center			
STREET AND NUMBER: Fort Valley Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Flagstaff		STATE: Arizona	



7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ Excellent☒ Good☐ Fair

(Check One)

☐ Deteriorated☐ Ruins☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☒ Altered☐ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Puerco Ruin is mid-way between the Petrified Forest and Painted Desert portions of the Park. First discovered by Walter Hough of the U.S. National Museum in the spring of 1901, the ruin was described by Hough in Harper's Magazine for March 1902 as "a fine ruin, one hundred and fifty feet square, well laid out, and exhibiting on the rocks below it as interesting a picture-gallery of the ancient petroglyphs as one might hope to find." Shortly after discovery, other visitors, including naturalist John Muir, while stopping to see the petrified logs and formations of the area, excavated relics from the site. The ruin layout is in the form of a rectangular compound with domestic rooms forming the sides and kiva structures in the open plaza. Apparently of one storey, the ruin may contain over one hundred separate rooms, of which 25 have been excavated as well as three kivas. These excavations were accomplished by Cosgrove in 1934 (3 rooms), Schroeder and Vivian in 1957/58 (7 rooms and 1 kiva), and Jennings in 1967 (15 rooms and 2 kivas). Walls and other features have been stabilized for preservation. Interpretative signing and trails relate cultural significance to visitors. Nearby are groups of petroglyphs on boulders and a paved trail leads to overlook near the rock art panels. [REDACTED]

The ruin compound is roughly oriented north-south and is approximately 150 x 250 feet. Excavations within rooms forming the southern side of the site show a room block two rooms deep with only interior doorways. From the southwest corner extending northward, eight excavated rooms show a similar pattern. At the northeast corner of the compound, 3 contiguous rooms and two kivas were excavated. A third excavated kiva in the northwest corner of the plaza area. As no wall openings such as doorways for access into the plaza or outside the compound have been found, ladder entrance to rooms is suggested. Generally the excavated artifacts were few for the number of room investigated. Food preparation tools in fragmentary form, charred corn kernels, beans, and pumpkin, and storage pits indicate sufficient agricultural production, probably utilizing floodplain fields near the Puerco River. Only one human burial has been found: the disarticulated bones of an adolescent were found within a vent shaft of one of the kivas. Wind-blown sands and other deposits plus the sparseness of artifacts indicates a slow abandonment of the ruin, probably by family groups, who may have moved to a village site (STONE AX PUEBLO) near [REDACTED].

No tree-ring specimens for dating have been found and chronological placement of Puerco Ruin (1250 to 1350 AD) relies on pottery dated elsewhere.

This landmark area is a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☒ Pre-Columbian

☐ 16th Century

☐ 18th Century

☐ 20th Century

☐ 15th Century

☐ 17th Century

☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☒ Prehistoric

☐ Historic

☐ Agriculture

☐ Architecture

☐ Art

☐ Commerce

☐ Communications

☐ Conservation

☐ Education

☐ Engineering

☐ Industry

☐ Invention

☐ Landscape

☐ Architecture

☐ Literature

☐ Military

☐ Music

☐ Political

☐ Religion/Philosophy

☐ Science

☐ Sculpture

☐ Social/Humanitarian

☐ Theater

☐ Transportation

☐ Urban Planning

☐ Other (Specify) _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Major significant aspects of Puerco Ruins and Petroglyphs include the following:

1. (This pueblo represents the only time that the Anasazi inhabitants of the Park region banded together into a dense single settlement of 100 to 200 persons. (It is the largest pueblo site within Park boundaries) and with the Stone Axe Ruin, _____, represents the latest occupation by these people prior to their abandonment of the region in the late 15th Century. The latter ruin has been vandalized and is in poor condition for research purposes.

2. (The site illustrates the successful adaptation to the Puerco River Valley by village farmers during a time of climatic stress) which was widespread in northern Arizona. Such stress and other factors may have been the reason for coalescing populations into large pueblos. Utilization of local natural resources by the people is shown by bone of hunted animals, collection of quartz grains for temper in locally made pottery, and rock types (petrified wood and sandstone) for tools and building.

3. The architectural layout and components of the site - kivas and room blocks - offer a 14th-century example of the Pueblo III period compound pueblo to which excavated sites elsewhere in the Little Colorado River drainage may be compared. Many of these sites have been nearly completely excavated or destroyed after excavation by road construction but the Puerco Ruin has been protected.

4. Great research potential exists in the unexcavated portions of the site. Particularly, cultural and natural deposits might offer paleoclimatic data of the 13th and 14th Centuries when serious ecological changes were occurring. These resources and the architectural units of the site now buried may show different patterns than those already known for the site. It is likely that understanding of social and spacial organization of the people could be determined by future research which may not be then possible in the few contemporaneous sites on unprotected lands.

5. The nearby petroglyphs offer another type of activity by the village farmers and as a cluster, may be compared and contrasted to other major panel groups within the Park. Destruction of rock art panels, once common in the Little Colorado River-Puerco River valleys, is widespread.

6. The excavated materials from the site indicate that during the 13th and 14th Centuries, the Park region inhabitants had firmly established cultural ties to peoples north of present-day Winslow and also within the present Hopi Reservation, but not to the east. That the Park region was on a shifting cultural frontier for many centuries, terminating in the 14th Century with affiliations to the northwest, is evident from Puerco Ruin materials.

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(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

8. Significance (continued)

7. The site was the first to receive attention from professional archaeologists and the Federal Government. Interest in it and others contributed to the preservation of the geological and scenic features by Executive Order.

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

"A Synthesis of the Prehistory of the central Little Colorado Valley, Arizona," American Antiquity, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 185-199.

Hough, Walter

1902 "Ancient Peoples of the Petrified Forest of Arizona." Harper's New Monthly Magazine, March 1902.

1903 "Archeological Field Work in Northeastern Arizona. The Museum-Gates Expedition of 1901." Smithsonian Institution Annual Report, 1903, pp. 279-358.



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Schroeder, Albert H.
1961 "Puerco Ruin Excavations, Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona" Plateau, Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 93-104. Flagstaff

Jennings, Calvin
1967 "1967 Excavations at Puerco Site: Preliminary Report." Museum of Northern Arizona manuscript.

Cosgrove, C.B., Jr.
1934 Report of Excavation, Repair and Restoration of Agate House and other Sites. Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe manuscript.

Gumerman, George J. and S. Alan Skinner

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW						
NE						
SE						
SW						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 10+ acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Roger E. Kelly, Archaeologist		DATE: October 1974
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Division of Historic Preservation, Western Regional Office, NPS		
STREET AND NUMBER: 450 Golden Gate Avenue		PHONE: 415 556-6946
CITY OR TOWN: San Francisco	STATE: California	CODE: 06

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ None

Dennis McCarthy
State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is ☒ National ☐ State

Gregory P. Wheeler
Federal Representative Signature
SEP 8 1976
Deputy Assistant Secretary

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

John L. ...
Acting Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/12/76

ATTEST:
Charles A. ...
Keeper of The National Register

Date 6-25-76
RER for WJM 7/8/76

SEE INSTRUCTIONS