

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Colorado		2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme III - Indian Villages and Communities	
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Lowry Pueblo			4. APPROX. ACREAGE 3
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) T38N, R19W, Sec. 2, NW-1/4, New Mexico Principal Meridian			
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) Private, Fed (BLM)			
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)			

Lowry Pueblo, located about 45 miles northwest of Cortez, Colorado, is a masonry pueblo of about 50 rooms that was occupied during the late 1000s and the early 1100s. It represents the northermost influence of southern ideas which involved community projects, such as the great kiva situated to the southeast of the pueblo proper.

The pueblo originally was a small unit of a few rooms like many others in the vicinity, but differed in having a great kiva (large ceremonial structure) associated. This feature, a southern trait, is present at only a few sites in the general region, suggesting that each such site acted as a ceremonial center for a scattered population unit. Like other pueblos farther south, Lowry Pueblo increased in size due to periodic population accretions from other small pueblo units which began to concentrate in the villages with the great kivas.

Construction of the earliest unit exhibits a grade of masonry walls that differs from later additions, and associated pottery has close affinities to that of the Chaco Canyon country. As the pueblo increased in size, masonry work changed. Individual stones were dressed on the outer face and less mortar was used, however, there seemed to be less stress on coursing the stones. This increased attention to laborious details suggests that a sizable labor pool was available for work of this type and other community projects.

This site was excavated by Dr. Paul S. Martin of the Chicago Natural History Museum in 1930-34.

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

Paul S. Martin, Lowry Ruin in Southwestern Colorado, Anthropological Series, Field Museum of Natural History, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Chicago, 1936).

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

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Excavated	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Farm	13. DATE OF VISIT -
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) ALBERT H. SCHROEDER, ARCHEOLOGIST	15. TITLE Archeologist	16. DATE 9/24/62	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 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)

LOWRY PUEBLO RUIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

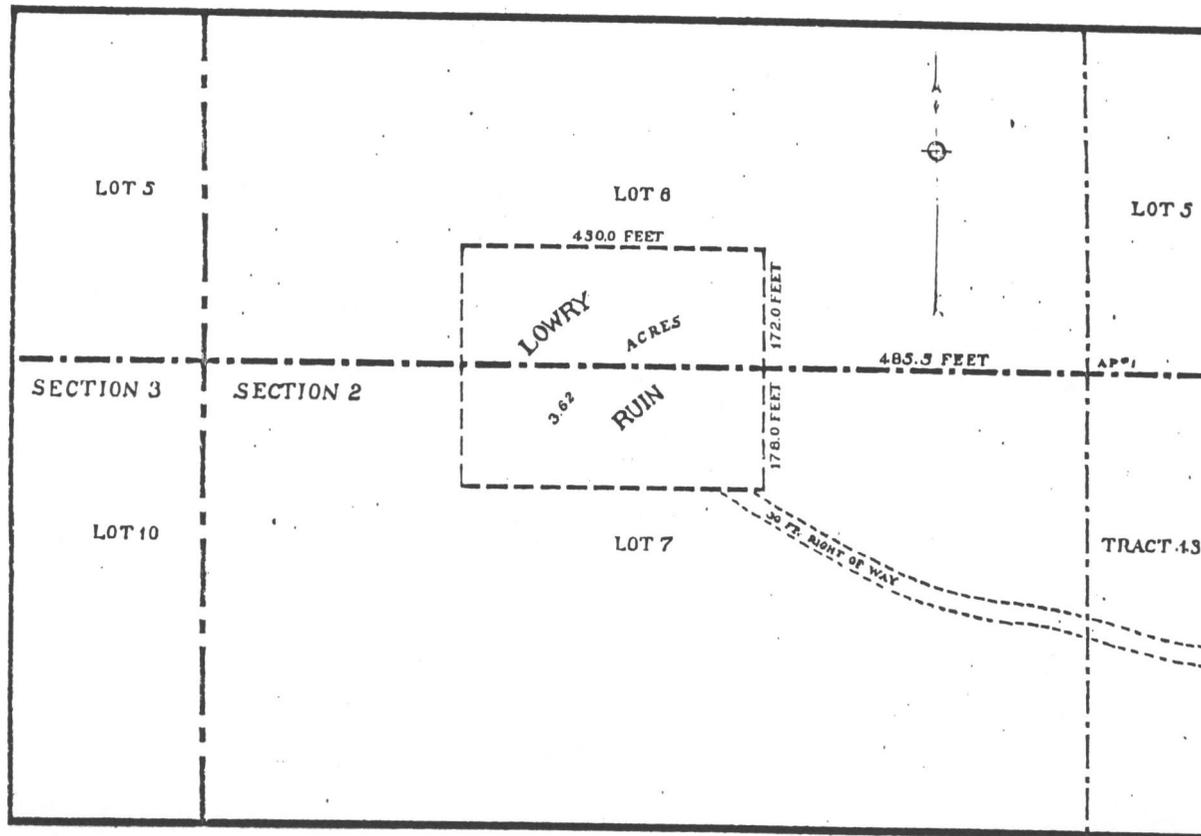
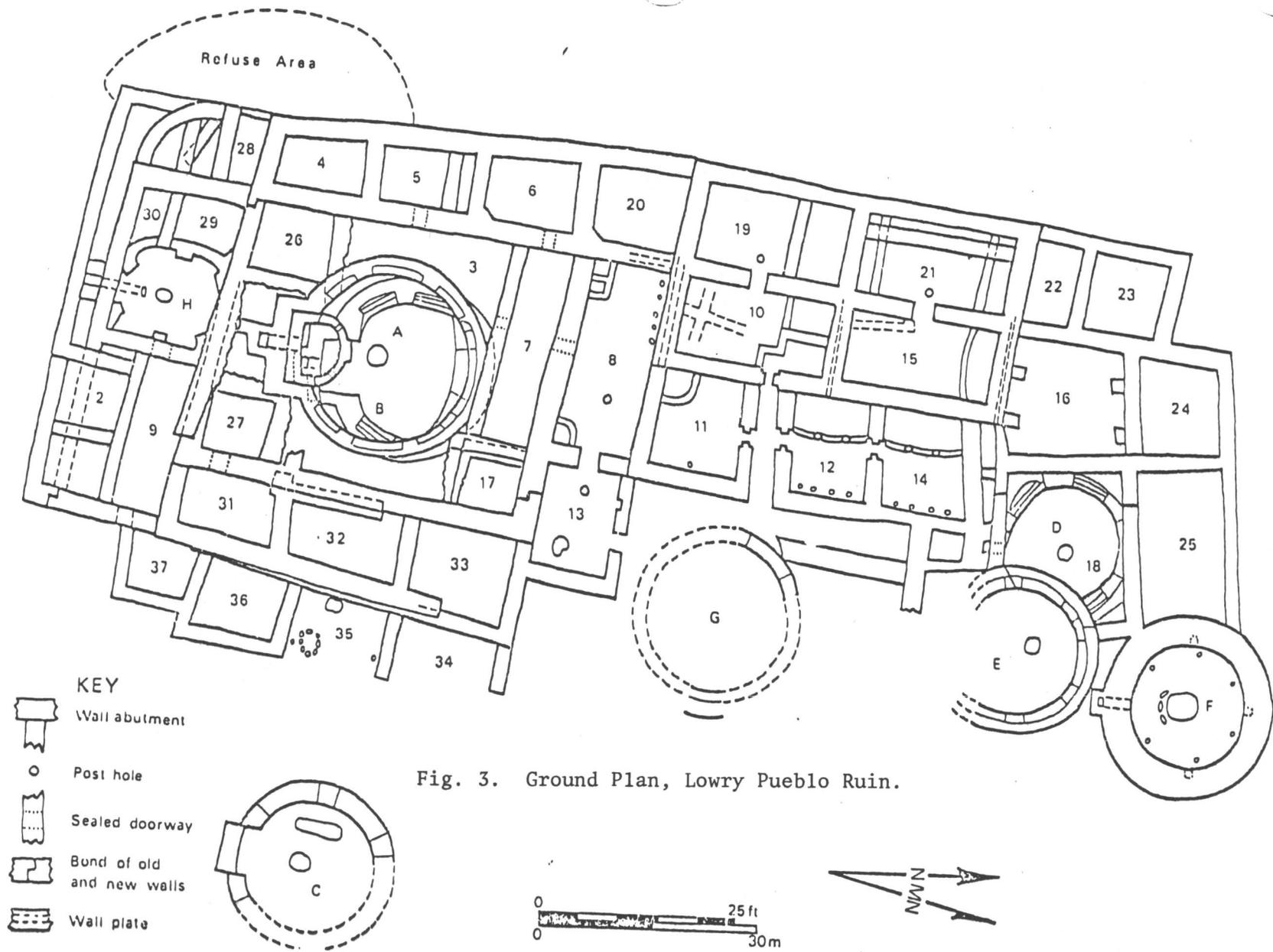
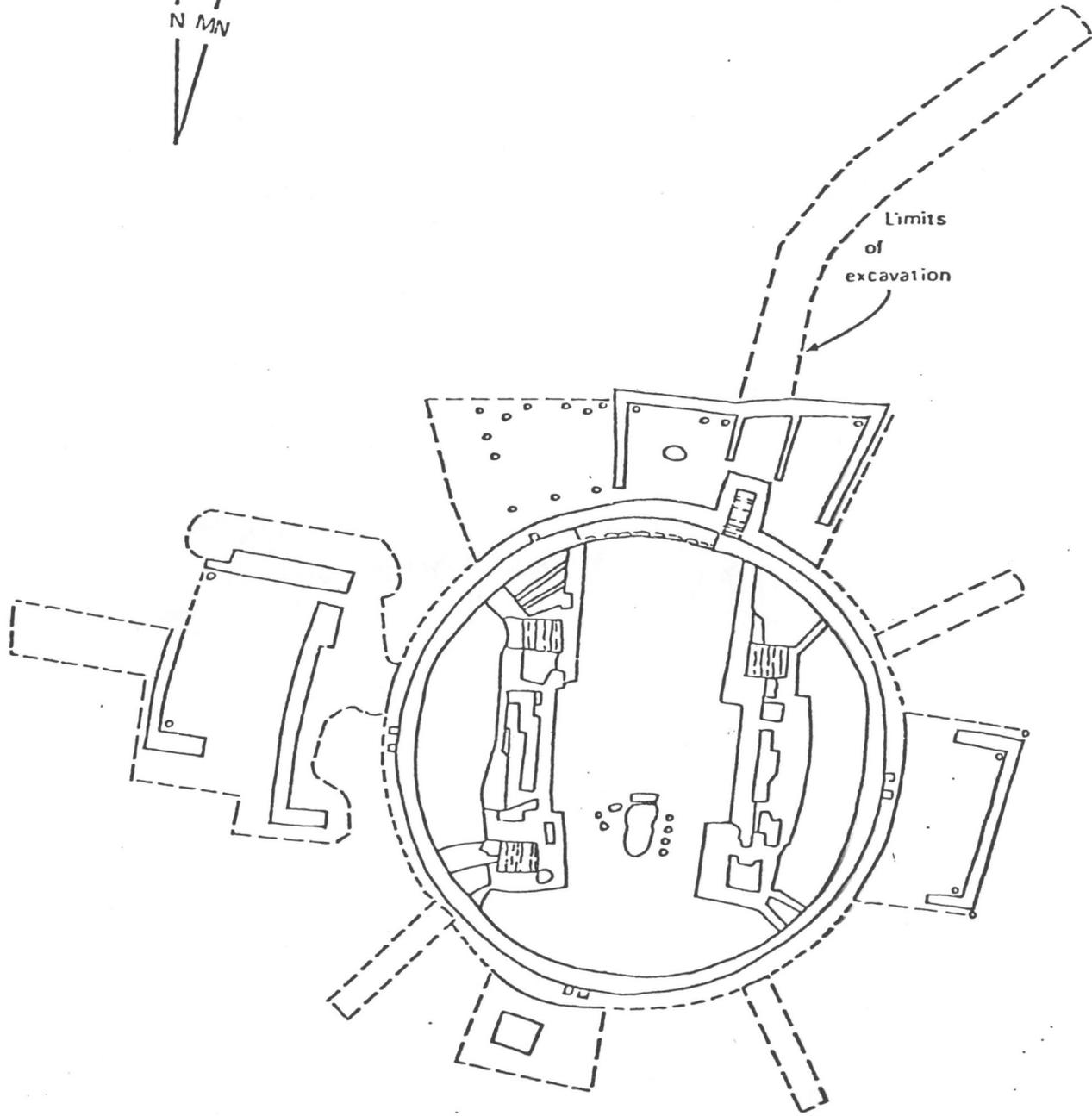


Fig. 2. Detail of township plat showing location of Lowry Pueblo.



LOWRY PUEBLO RUIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK



Limits
of
excavation

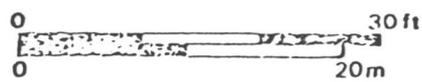


Fig. 4. Great Kiva, Lowry Pueblo Ruin

LOWRY PUEBLO RUIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMRK

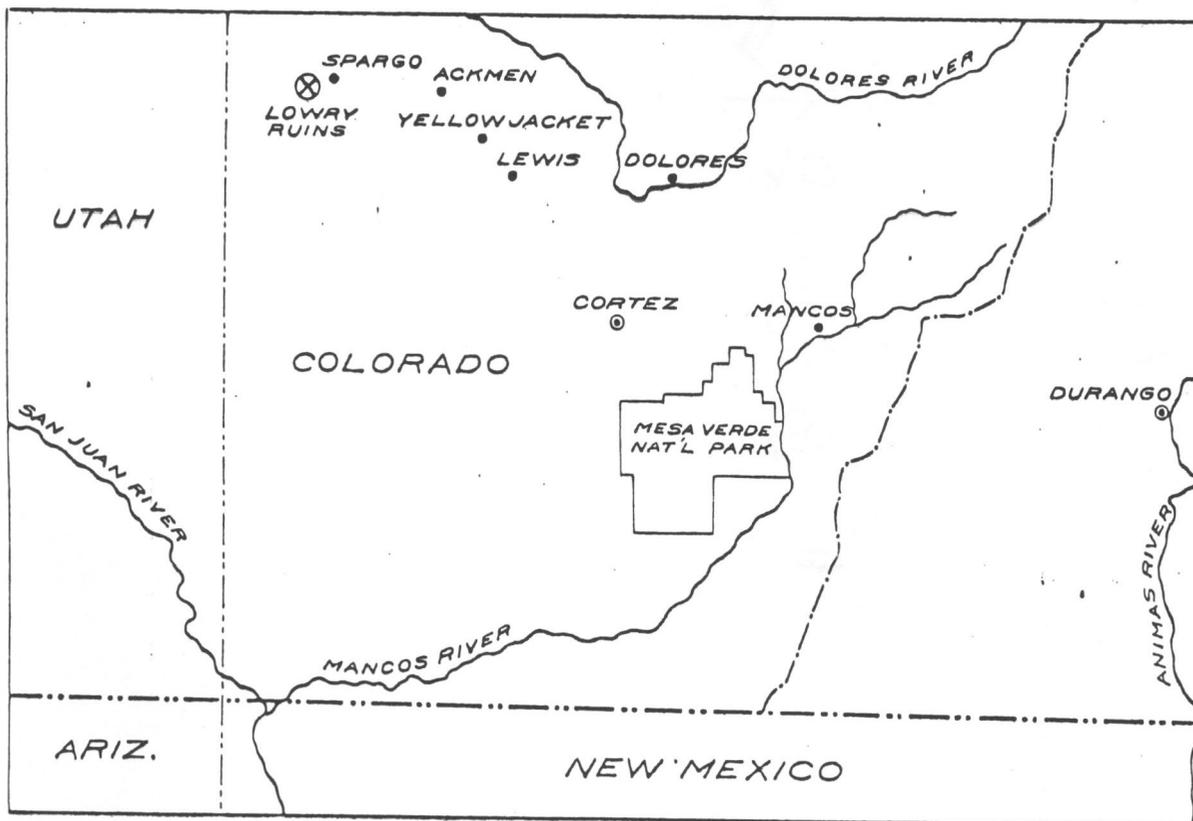


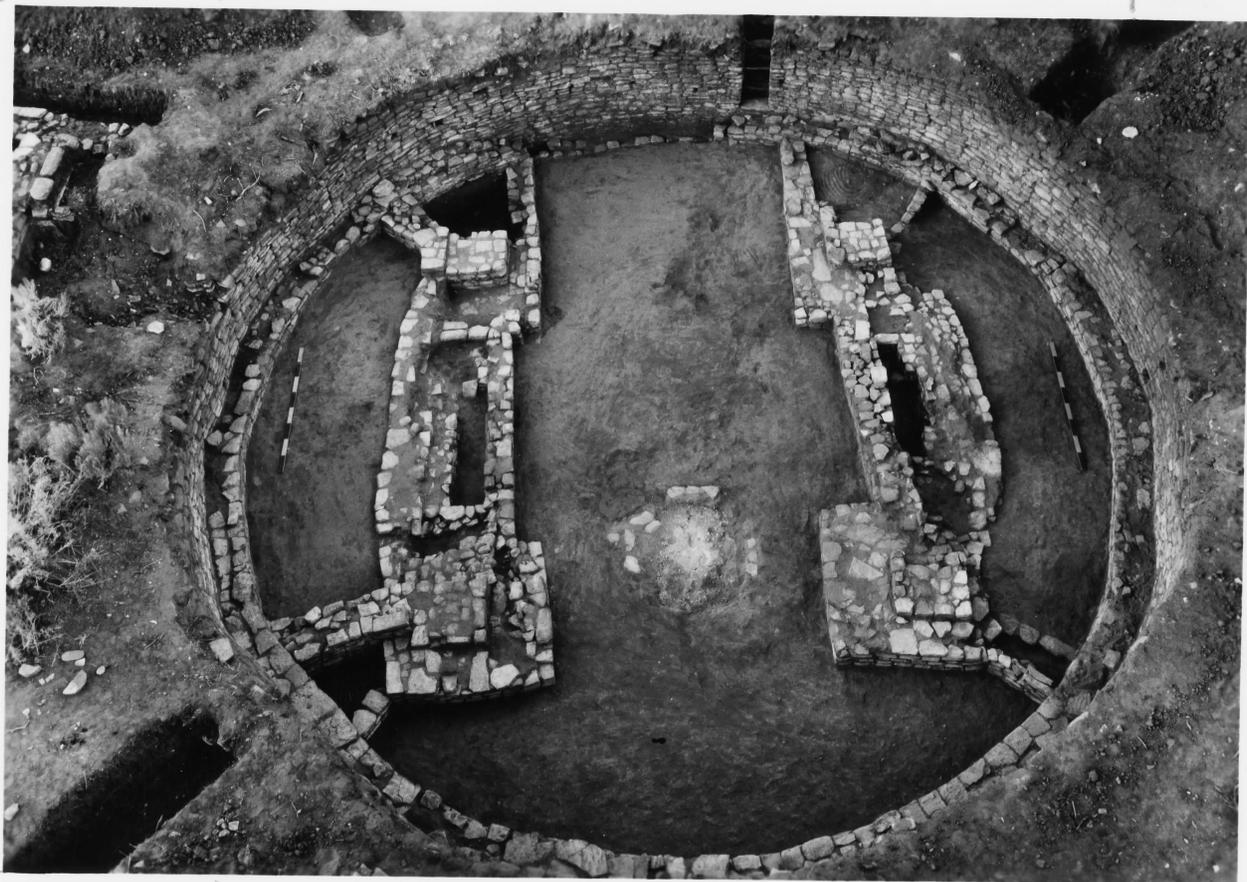
Fig. 1. Lowry District.



Lowery Pueblo - the Great Kiva - Photo by Chicago
Natural History Museum



Lowery Pueblo - in process of excavation. Looking west from Great Kiva.
Photo by Chicago Natural History Museum.



Lowery Pueblo - the Great Kiva - Photo by Chicago
Natural History Museum

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Lowry Ruin - Colorado

Lowry Pueblo - the Great Kiva - Photo by Chicago
Natural History Museum



Lowry Ruins

National Historic Landmark

Montezuma County, Colorado

Photo by Rick Athearn, BLM

May, 1995

Lowrey Ruin



REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS



WASHINGTON OFFICE

OCT 1 10 05 AM '64

Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities

In the study of "Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities," 55 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Moundville, 1 mile west of Moundville, Alabama. Moundville is a well preserved Mississippian ceremonial site consisting of some 20 temple mounds. It is one of three major centers of the Southern Cult and has produced a great quantity of very elaborate ceremonial material dating approximately A.D. 1000-1500. Much of this material is displayed in an excellent museum which includes two burial areas with the burials remaining as they were uncovered.
2. Snaketown, Pinal Co., about 12 miles southwest of Chandler in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona. Snaketown was one of the large Hohokam Indian "city states" of prehistoric Arizona. Excavations there not only proved the Hohokam to be one of the main culture groups of the Southwest, but also showed their chronological development.
3. Winona, Coconino Co., in Coconino National Forest near Winona, Arizona. Winona Ruin was one of the major Indian towns which developed just after the eruption of Sunset Crater in 1065. Excavations there showed great changes in the cultures of three Indian groups who joined together to form one tribe.
4. Point of Pines, near the village of Point of Pines, San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona. The region of the Apache settlement of Point of Pines, Arizona, contains many Indian ruins from early pit houses to huge pueblos up to about 800 rooms in size. Excavations here by the University of Arizona have defined new concepts about the Indians involved.
5. Pueblo Grande Ruin, Phoenix, Arizona. Pueblo Grande City Park in Phoenix preserves the ruins of one of the few remaining large Hohokam village sites in the area. The major features are a large platform mound standing some 20 feet above the desert floor and the remains of four prehistoric canals.
6. Kinishba, Gila Co., in the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona. Kinishba is a large pueblo consisting of two large and seven small masonry structures. The culture of the inhabitants is that of the climax period of the White Mountain area and is a blend of the cultures of two Indian groups. Maximum occupation of the site was in the late 1200's or early 1300's.

7. Gatlin, Maricopa Co., about 3 miles north of Gila Bend, Arizona. The platform mound at the Gatlin site is a unique ceremonial feature in southern Arizona seemingly influenced by the pyramid idea of Mexico. It and the associated ball court and cremation area seem to have been used by the Indians approximately from A.D. 900 to 1150.
8. Casa Malpais, Apache Co., 2 miles north of Springerville, Arizona. Casa Malpais is an unexcavated pueblo ruin about 10 acres in size showing considerable community effort to build it in an easily defended spot. It is one of three sites in the area which were occupied after A.D. 1300.
9. Nodena, Mississippi Co., near Wilson, Arkansas. This is the type of site of the Nodena phase, an important part of the Late Mississippian, or temple mound, culture in Arkansas. The site produced over 1,500 burials and great quantities of pottery vessels and other artifacts characteristic of the period. It was occupied in the last few centuries prior to the time of Columbus.
10. Parkin, Cross Co., near Parkin, Arkansas. This is the type site of Parkin phase, a late Mississippian culture component in northeast Arkansas. It is an extremely rich site, characterized by concentrated midden area of considerable depth and a well preserved temple mound.
11. Gunther Island Site 67 (Tolowot), on Gunther Island, Eureka, California. The Tolowot site on Gunther Island, California, is a tremendous Indian shell mound 14 feet deep on which was located a Wiyot Indian village. This site typifies the late prehistoric period for this coastal region.
12. Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons, Inyo Co., near China Lake, California. Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons in the Coso Range probably contain the most spectacular petroglyphs in the entire western United States. More than 20,000 petroglyphs, showing many designs--geometric, animal, and human--were placed in the rock over a great period of time.
13. Lowry Pueblo, 45 miles northwest of Cortez, Colorado. Lowry Pueblo was a small pueblo typical of the area except in having a ceremonial great kiva that seems to have become a ceremonial center, increasing in size to about 50 rooms. The great kiva and other features show definite influences from the south.
14. Fort Walton Mound, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. The Fort Walton mound site is the type site of a late prehistoric and early historic culture period represented along the northwest Florida coast. The large temple mound on the site has produced numerous burials.

15. Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., in Phillipi Park, Florida. The Safety Harbor site is the type site of the Safety Harbor culture, a late prehistoric and early historic period which represents the culture of the Gulf Coast Timucua Indians at the time of European contact and somewhat before.
16. Stowah, near Cartersville, Georgia. This site is one of the three prehistoric major Southern Cult centers in the East, and has produced a vast quantity of elaborate ceremonial material. The site is excellently preserved as a park by the Georgia Historical Commission, and their small museum tells the story of the site very well.
17. Kolomoki, Early Co., near Blakely, Georgia. Preserved in Kolomoki Mounds State Park, this impressive site contains the largest mound group in the Gulf Coast area, and has yielded much elaborate pottery, some of which is displayed in a small on-site museum.
18. Cahokia Mounds, east of St. Louis in portions of Madison and Clair Counties, Illinois. One of the major Mississippian, or temple mound, sites, Cahokia is one of the largest prehistoric sites in the United States. It is dominated by the great Monks Mound, nearly 100 feet high. At one time the site had nearly 100 mounds and covered about three square miles.
19. Kincaid Site, Massac and Pope Counties, near Brookport, Illinois. This site, one of the major temple mound sites in southern Illinois, was occupied in late prehistoric times. Archeological materials uncovered at the site show connections with the Cahokia Mounds site, with the Angel Mounds site in Indiana, and with Mississippian sites in southeast Missouri.
20. Wittrock Site, O'Brien Co., near Sutherland, Iowa. The Wittrock Site is a small Mill Creek Culture Indian village which is unique among Mill Creek Sites, and possibly among village sites in Iowa, it being essentially undisturbed. Archeological materials recovered from the site indicate a culture which was in transition from eastern forest agriculture to Plains horticultural practices.
21. Phipps Site, Cherokee Co., north of Cherokee, Iowa. This is the type site of the Mill Creek Indian culture, which represents Late Woodland-Mississippian peoples who were developing (or acquiring) Plains agricultural patterns, late in the first millennium or early in the second millennium A.D.

22. Whiteford Site, Saline Co., 4 miles east of Salina, Kansas. The Whiteford Site is a prehistoric cemetery in which some 146 skeletons of the Smoky Hill culture have been uncovered and left in situ, protected by a building, for commercial purposes.

23. Marksville, near Marksville, Louisiana. This is the type site for Marksville culture, an early southern variant of the Ohio Hopewell, which dates about the time of Christ. The burial mounds and the earthwork at the site are similar to those found in Ohio. Artifacts, also showing Hopewell connections, are displayed in an on-site museum administered by the Louisiana Parks and Recreation Commission.

24. Accokeek Creek Site, Prince Georges Co., west of Piscataway on the Potomac River, Maryland. This site has been intermittently occupied for at least 5,000 to 6,000 years with the major habitation taking place around A.D. 1400 and extending into historic times.

25. Holly Bluff, Yazoo Co., near Holly Bluff, Mississippi. This impressive prehistoric mound site with encircling wall and ditch still intact is the type site for the Lake George phase of the Mississippian, or temple mound, culture.

26. Research Cave, Callaway Co., near Portland, Missouri. Research Cave contains significant prehistoric Indian remains which were deposited, off and on, over a time span exceeding 8,000 years. Four major cultural periods are represented. Perishable materials found in the cave indicate that agriculture was practiced by the peoples of the two most recent cultures, Woodland and Mississippian.

27. Pictograph Cave, Yellowstone Co., near Billings, Montana. Pictograph Cave is a large rock shelter with striking pictographs, which contained stratified deposits reflecting occupation beginning with early Indian hunters and gatherers and coming up to the historic Indian period.

28. Hagen Site, Dawson Co., southeast of Glendive, Montana. The Hagen Site is a late prehistoric Indian village dating about 1600 A.D. It represents the Crow at about the time they split from the sedentary Hidatsa.

29. Ash Hollow Cave, Garden Co., 2 miles southeast of Lewellen, Nebraska. Ash Hollow Cave, a rockshelter which was occupied sporadically by prehistoric hunting parties for over 3500 years, was first occupied perhaps as early as 2000 B.C. The most recent occupation occurred in proto-historic times. Because of this long archeological sequence the cave was one of the key sites in establishing the sequence of events in Central Plains prehistory.

30. Coufal Site, Howard Co., on Davis Creek, Nebraska. The Coufal site is a major village of the Central Plains prehistoric cultural tradition and the one which has been most comprehensively studied. It was occupied about A.D. 1138 and gives information improving our knowledge of nearby Plains cultures.

31. Leary Site, Richardson Co., 4 miles southeast of Rulo, Nebraska. The Leary site is a large prehistoric village and burial area of the Oneota culture, a late precontact complex which in Nebraska represents incursions of Siouan peoples across the Missouri River into the Plains. Dating from about A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1600, it contains a wealth of information about life in this area shortly before the coming of the white man.

32. W. H. Schultz Site, Valley Co., 6 miles northwest of North Loup, Nebraska. The W. H. Schultz site is one of the earliest villages in the entire Plains. A small semisedentary village which dates from the middle part of the first millennium A.D., it was occupied by people who apparently lived by hunting animals and gathering wild plant foods. It is the type site of the Valley Focus, an early Plains Woodland complex.

33. Walker Gilmore Site, Cass Co., near Murray, Nebraska. The Walker Gilmore site is recognized as one of the most important and interesting sites in the entire Great Plains as it was there that evidence of Plains Woodland culture was first recognized. It is one of three key stratified sites which permitted outlining cultural sequences in the Central Plains.

34. Holmes Site, San Juan Co., across river from La Plata, New Mexico. The Holmes site is an important area with many differing Indian features including a variety of pueblos, ceremonial kivas, and towers on the points of the mesa. Although unexcavated, the site is still rated of great scientific value.

35. Manuelito Complex, McKinley Co., New Mexico. A great number of sites are located up and down the Manuelito Wash representing inhabitation from before A.D. 700 to 1400. One major late site includes about 1,500 rooms with indications of derivation out of earlier occupation in the immediate area.

36. San Lazaro, Santa Fe Co., near Cerrillos, New Mexico. San Lazaro contains two pueblos, one historic, one prehistoric, which together contain 1,950 rooms and form the largest ruin in the Galisteo Basin. These pueblos, abandoned soon after the 1680's, were the ancestral home of the present inhabitants of Hano in the Hopi villages.

37. Town Creek Indian Mound, Montgomery Co., about 4½ miles east of Mount Gilead, North Carolina. This site, which was the ceremonial center for a group of peoples with a Mississippian-influenced culture who moved northward into the area in late prehistoric times, contains the northernmost temple mound at the East Coast. Parts of the aboriginal construction have been reconstructed, and an on-site museum interprets the story of the Indians who lived there.
38. Newark Works, Licking Co., within Newark, Ohio. One of the few remaining Hopewellian earthworks dating from about the time of Christ, the Newark Works are being preserved by the State of Ohio as Mound Builders State Memorial. These earthworks are outstanding for the precision of layout and the magnitude of the plan.
39. Serpent Mound, Adams Co., near Locust Grove, Ohio. This magnificent effigy mound in the form of a serpent measures 1,300 feet long. Although built during Hopewellian times some 2000 years ago, it is still well preserved. The site is administered by the State of Ohio as Serpent Mound State Memorial.
40. Hopeton Earthworks, Ross Co., across the Scioto River from Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio. The Hopeton Earthworks is the site of a large Hopewell ceremonial center dating from about the time of Christ. It is composed of large conjoined circular and square earthen enclosures with attached small circular enclosures, four small mounds, and parallel earthen walls.
41. Fort Ancient, Warren Co., near Fort Ancient, Ohio. Although the earthwork at Fort Ancient was built some 2000 years ago by Hopewellian peoples, the name Fort Ancient is applied to the culture of a different people who reoccupied the site in late prehistoric times. The site is preserved by the State of Ohio as the Fort Ancient State Memorial.
42. McLemore Site, Washita Co., 4 miles west of Early, Oklahoma. The McLemore site is a key site to the study of Southern Plains prehistory because the archeological evidence uncovered there shows relationships both locally and with more distant Caddoan and Plains village cultures. It was a small agricultural village and burial ground dating from around A.D. 1300.
43. Stamper Site, Texas Co., about 2½ miles south of Optima, Oklahoma. A small village site on which are the remains of 18 single-room structures, the Stamper site was occupied between about A.D. 1300 and 1450. It is rather typical of the southern Plains, because at the time of occupation village culture extended from the Caddoan area in the eastern forests to the Pueblo area of New Mexico.

44. Arzberger Site, Hughes Co., 7½ miles east-southeast of Pierre, South Dakota. A huge fortified village site on top of a low mesa 1/2 mile north of the Missouri River, the Arzberger site contained 44 circular house rings surrounded by a ditched fortification with 24 bastions. The site is the northernmost outpost of the Central Plains tradition and is thought possibly to represent the ancestral Arikara Indians about A.D. 1500, when they were differentiating from the parent Pawnee. Although partially destroyed, much of this important site remains in a good state of preservation.
45. Bloom Site, Hanson Co., near Ethan, South Dakota. The Bloom Site is a classic example of a fortified village site. It was occupied about A.D. 1000 by Indians who were probably the ancestors of the Mandans. The village consists of some 25 lodge sites, and nearby is a series of about 50 burial mounds which may be related.
46. Fort Thompson Mounds, Buffalo Co., in vicinity of Fort Thompson, South Dakota. The Fort Thompson Mounds are a large group of low burial mounds dating from Plains Woodland times, about A.D. 800. They are of great importance as they contain the only evidence so far found for the first pottery-making peoples in the area.
47. Crow Creek Site, Buffalo Co., east bank of Ft. Randall Reservoir between Crow Creek and Wolf Creek, South Dakota. Crow Creek is a large fortified prehistoric Indian village site at which evidence has been uncovered for two separate occupations. One of these is related to the Over Focus of the Middle Missouri tradition; the other, to the Campbell Focus, affiliated with the Central Plains. Work at the site has been important in gaining an understanding of the relations between cultures of the Middle Missouri and the Central Plains during the time of Plains village life.
48. Langdeau Site, east bank of the Missouri River, just north of the neck of the Big Bend, South Dakota. The Langdeau site is a village site which is the type site for an as-yet-unnamed complex within the Middle Missouri tradition.
49. Mitchell Site, Davidson Co., Mitchell, South Dakota. Archeological materials excavated at the Mitchell site present evidence of the movement of a culture from the east into the Missouri River Valley with some combination with cultures already present in the area. It seems likely that this occurred about A.D. 1000 and that the people involved were ancestral to the Mandan.

50. Molstad Village, Dewey Co., on the west bank of the Missouri River about 18 miles below Mobridge, South Dakota. Molstad Village is a small fortified village site containing five circular house rings enclosed by a ditch with a bastion. It represents the important period of transition when Central Plains culture elements, such as circular houses, were moving up the Missouri and combining with Middle Missouri culture traits, such as bastioned fortifications, to form the Coalescent tradition which was the basis for the way of life practiced by the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa when the white man arrived.

51. Harrell Site, Young Co., 1 mile north of South Bend, Texas. The Harrell site is the type site of the Henrietta Focus, the southernmost of the Plains Village agricultural complexes. This focus resembles in many ways the village cultures of central and western Oklahoma, and is currently felt to represent one of the groups ancestral to the historic Wichita tribes. There are evidences showing contacts with the Caddoan peoples to the east and the Pueblo peoples to the west. It is a key site in the study of the development of Southern Plains village life.

52. Landergin Mesa, Oldham Co., east side of East Alamosa Creek, Texas. The Landergin Mesa site is one of the finest ruins of the unique Panhandle Culture, being one of the largest, best stratified, least damaged, and most spectacularly located. The culture is a combination of a Plains agricultural village people showing many Southwest Pueblo influences.

53. Alkali Ridge, San Juan Co., Utah. Excavations along Alkali Mesa closed the gap in the known development of the now famous Pueblo Indian Culture by defining the A.D. 900 to 1100 period. Also evident was the continual growth of the culture from the late 700's to the 1200's, and this seems to be the area out of which the ceremonial kiva developed.

54. Grave Creek Mound, Marshall Co., Moundsville, West Virginia. One of the largest prehistoric mounds in the Eastern United States. It is representative of the burial mound tradition of the Adena culture about the time of Christ.

55. Aztalan, Jefferson Co., Sections 17, 20, 21, T 7N, R 14E, Wisconsin. A large temple mound site of the period of 1200-1300 A.D., this is the northernmost of the large Mississippian sites.

JUL 17 1964

Lowry Pueblo, Colorado

Dear Senator Allott:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your State the historic site listed on the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures this historic property is eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, a certificate and bronze plaque designating it as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Gordon L. Allott
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg 5-18-64

JUL 17 1964

Lowry Pueblo, Colorado

Dear Senator Dominick:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your State the historic site listed on the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

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Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Peter H. Dominick
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, Midwest
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg 5-18-64

JUL 17 1964

Lowry Pueblo, Colorado

Dear Mr. Aspinall:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your Congressional District the historic site listed on the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

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(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Littleton
Reg. Dir., Midwest

Bill Brown

July 17, 1964

Jack Walker

Receipt of name and address of owner of Lowry Pueblo, Colorado

THANK YOU!! That is it for the Southwest.

We will notify Charles H. Stoddard, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, but we do appreciate having the District Manager's name and address as he is probably the one with whom we will be corresponding later in the game.

1. "Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities," which deals with the transition of Indian groups from hunters to farmers in the centuries before the coming of the white man.

2. "Contact with the Indians," which focuses on the changes in Indian life produced by association with Europeans over the past four centuries.

A theme study on agriculture traces the story of American agriculture through its various stages of development and identifies the historic sites that today best illustrate this vital area of our Nation's history. Included under this theme are the homes of Luther Burbank (California), John Deere (Illinois), Jethro Wood (New York), and Edmund Ruffin (Virginia); and the farm and workshop of Cyrus McCormick in Virginia.

Secretary Udall pointed out that three additional landmarks were added to the previously announced list commemorating the cattlemen's empire of the West: the San Bernardino and Sierra Bonita ranches in Arizona, and the headquarters of the Swan Land and Cattle Company in Wyoming.

Brief descriptions of the 96 sites are attached:

x x x

From special studies and investigation of certain sites, the Advisory Board listed the following sites and buildings for Landmark designation:

1. John F. Kennedy Home, Brookline, Massachusetts. The home in which John F. Kennedy, thirty-fifth President of the United States, was born, May 29, 1917, is located at 83 Beals Street in Brookline. The town of Brookline has erected a bronze commemorative plaque, bearing a relief portrait of the late President Kennedy, in the yard of the home.
2. Woodrow Wilson Birthplace at Staunton, Virginia. This manse in which the twenty-eighth President of the United States, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, was born, is owned and administered by the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation. Wilson's parents came to live at the manse in 1855; his father, the Reverend Joseph Ruggles Wilson, having accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Staunton.

The Birthplace House, which is open to the public, has many treasured items associated with Wilson and his family.
3. The Woodrow Wilson House, Washington, D. C. This red brick Georgian style house at 2340 S Street, N. W. was presented to the American people under guardianship of the National Trust for Historic Preservation by Edith Bolling (Galt) Wilson, widow of President Wilson. Mr. Wilson retired to this home in 1921, and lived there until his death, February 3, 1924. Mrs. Wilson continued to live at the house until her death in 1961. The house contains furnishings, books, photographs and many items associated with the lives of the Wilsons. It is open to the public.
4. Fort Scott, at Fort Scott, Kansas. Buildings of this military post remain to remind us of the frontier of the West. Established in 1842, Fort Scott had three distinct periods of activity. The last period dated from 1869-1873, when it was reactivated to aid in quelling the Indian troubles. The 1st Kansas Regiment, Colored Infantry, the first Negro unit to be under fire, was stationed at Fort Scott during the Civil War.
5. Sycamore Shoals, near Elizabethtown, Tennessee. Sycamore Shoals, site of the administrative center of the Watauga settlements in the 1770s, was the scene of the treaty of 1775 that led to the settlement of Kentucky. Five years later the frontiersmen of Kentucky gathered here en route to the decisive Revolutionary battle at King's Mountain. The shoals are located on the Watauga River in Happy Valley just west of Elizabethtown in a setting slightly altered by modern intrusions.
6. The City of Rocks, Cassia Co., Idaho. This site, one of the great natural Landmarks of the California Trail, received its name from the fantastic formations of soft granite rock scattered over the valley of Circle Creek. In this valley, thousands of emigrants camped and many inscribed their names on the rocks. The area formed a narrow pass which the wagon trains followed over the summit of the mountains.

7. San Gabriel de Yungue-ouinge, across the Rio Grande River from San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico. This site, much of which has been recently excavated, marks the place of Don Juan de Onate's settlement, and the first Spanish-built capital of New Mexico (1598 or 1599). The structures at this site are the earliest European Church and house remains yet found in the present continental United States.

8. Marmes Rockshelter, about one mile above Lyons Ferry on the west side of the Palouse River, Washington. This rockshelter is considered to be the most outstanding archeological site yet discovered in the Northwest. Excavations of the site have produced the earliest burials in the Pacific Northwest and possibly the earliest burials encountered in the Western Hemisphere. Eight geological strata have been excavated and all of these contain cultural materials; some dating from 7550 years ago.

Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities

In the study of "Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities," 55 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Moundville, 1 mile west of Moundville, Alabama. Moundville is a well preserved Mississippian ceremonial site consisting of some 20 temple mounds. It is one of three major centers of the Southern Cult and has produced a great quantity of very elaborate ceremonial material dating approximately A.D. 1000-1500. Much of this material is displayed in an excellent museum which includes two burial areas with the burials remaining as they were uncovered.
2. Snaketown, Pinal Co., about 12 miles southwest of Chandler in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona. Snaketown was one of the large Hohokam Indian "city states" of prehistoric Arizona. Excavations there not only proved the Hohokam to be one of the main culture groups of the Southwest, but also showed their chronological development.
3. Winona, Coconino Co., in Coconino National Forest near Winona, Arizona. Winona Ruin was one of the major Indian towns which developed just after the eruption of Sunset Crater in 1065. Excavations there showed great changes in the cultures of three Indian groups who joined together to form one tribe.
4. Point of Pines, near the village of Point of Pines, San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona. The region of the Apache settlement of Point of Pines, Arizona, contains many Indian ruins from early pit houses to huge pueblos up to about 800 rooms in size. Excavations here by the University of Arizona have defined new concepts about the Indians involved.

5. Pueblo Grande Ruin, Phoenix, Arizona. Pueblo Grande City Park in Phoenix preserves the ruins of one of the few remaining large Hohokam village sites in the area. The major features are a large platform mound standing some 20 feet above the desert floor and the remains of four prehistoric canals.
6. Kinishba, Gila Co., in the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona. Kinishba is a large pueblo consisting of two large and seven small masonry structures. The culture of the inhabitants is that of the climax period of the White Mountain area and is a blend of the cultures of two Indian groups. Maximum occupation of the site was in the late 1200's or early 1300's.
7. Gatlin, Maricopa Co., about 3 miles north of Gila Bend, Arizona. The platform mound at the Gatlin site is a unique ceremonial feature in southern Arizona seemingly influenced by the pyramid idea of Mexico. It and the associated ball court and cremation area seem to have been used by the Indians approximately from A.D. 900 to 1150.
8. Casa Malpais, Apache Co., 2 miles north of Springerville, Arizona. Casa Malpais is an unexcavated pueblo ruin about 10 acres in size showing considerable community effort to build it in an easily defended spot. It is one of three sites in the area which were occupied after A.D. 1300.
9. Nodena, Mississippi Co., near Wilson, Arkansas. This is the type of site of the Nodena phase, an important part of the Late Mississippian, or temple mound, culture in Arkansas. The site produced over 1,500 burials and great quantities of pottery vessels and other artifacts characteristic of the period. It was occupied in the last few centuries prior to the time of Columbus.
10. Parkin, Cross Co., near Parkin, Arkansas. This is the type site of Parkin phase, a late Mississippian culture component in northeast Arkansas. It is an extremely rich site, characterized by concentrated midden area of considerable depth and a well preserved temple mound.
11. Gunther Island Site 67 (Tolowot), on Gunther Island, Eureka, California. The Tolowot site on Gunther Island, California, is a tremendous Indian shell mound 14 feet deep on which was located a Wiyot Indian village. This site typifies the late prehistoric period for this coastal region.
12. Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons, Inyo Co., near China Lake, California. Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons in the Coso Range probably contain the most spectacular petroglyphs in the entire western United States. More than 20,000 petroglyphs, showing many designs--geometric, animal, and human--were placed in the rock over a great period of time.

13. Lowry Pueblo, 45 miles northwest of Cortez, Colorado. Lowry Pueblo was a small pueblo typical of the area except in having a ceremonial great kiva that seems to have become a ceremonial center, increasing in size to about 50 rooms. The great kiva and other features show definite influences from the south.
14. Fort Walton Mound, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. The Fort Walton mound site is the type site of a late prehistoric and early historic culture period represented along the northwest Florida coast. The large temple mound on the site has produced numerous burials.
15. Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., in Phillipi Park, Florida. The Safety Harbor site is the type site of the Safety Harbor culture, a late prehistoric and early historic period which represents the culture of the Gulf Coast Timucua Indians at the time of European contact and somewhat before.
16. Etowah, near Cartersville, Georgia. This site is one of the three prehistoric major Southern Cult centers in the East, and has produced a vast quantity of elaborate ceremonial material. The site is excellently preserved as a park by the Georgia Historical Commission, and its small museum tells the story of the site very well.
17. Kolomoki, Early Co., near Blakely, Georgia. Preserved in Kolomoki Mounds State Park, this impressive site contains the largest mound group in the Gulf Coast area, and has yielded much elaborate pottery, some of which is displayed in a small on-site museum.
18. Cahokia Mounds, east of St. Louis in portions of Madison and Clair Counties, Illinois. One of the major Mississippian, or temple mound, sites, Cahokia is one of the largest prehistoric sites in the United States. It is dominated by the great Monks Mound, nearly 100 feet high. At one time the site had nearly 100 mounds and covered about three square miles.
19. Kincaid Site, Massac and Pope Counties, near Brookport, Illinois. This site, one of the major temple mound sites in southern Illinois, was occupied in late prehistoric times. Archeological materials uncovered at the site show connections with the Cahokia Mounds site, with the Angel Mounds site in Indiana, and with Mississippian sites in southeast Missouri.
20. Wittrock Site, O'Brien Co., near Sutherland, Iowa. The Wittrock Site is a small Mill Creek Culture Indian village which is unique among Mill Creek Sites, and possibly among village sites in Iowa, it being essentially undisturbed. Archeological materials recovered from the site indicate a culture which was in transition from eastern forest agriculture to Plains horticultural practices.

21. Phipps Site, Cherokee Co., north of Cherokee, Iowa. This is the type site of the Mill Creek Indian culture, which represents Late Woodland-Mississippian peoples who were developing (or acquiring) Plains agricultural patterns, late in the first millennium or early in the second millennium A.D.
22. Whiteford Site, Saline Co., 4 miles east of Salina, Kansas. The Whiteford Site is a prehistoric cemetery in which some 146 skeletons of the Smoky Hill Culture have been uncovered and left in situ, protected by a building, for commercial purposes.
23. Marksville, near Marksville, Louisiana. This is the type site for Marksville culture, an early southern variant of the Ohio Hopewell, which dates about the time of Christ. The burial mounds and the earthwork at the site are similar to those found in Ohio. Artifacts, also showing Hopewell connections, are displayed in an on-site museum administered by the Louisiana Parks and Recreation Commission.
24. Accokeek Creek Site, Prince Georges Co., west of Piscataway on the Potomac River, Maryland. This site has been intermittently occupied for at least 5,000 to 6,000 years with the major habitation taking place around A.D. 1400 and extending into historic times.
25. Holly Bluff, Yazoo Co., near Holly Bluff, Mississippi. This impressive prehistoric mound site with encircling wall and ditch still intact is the type site for the Lake George phase of the Mississippian, or temple mound, culture.
26. Research Cave, Callaway Co., near Portland, Missouri. Research Cave contains significant prehistoric Indian remains which were deposited, off and on, over a time span exceeding 8,000 years. Four major cultural periods are represented. Perishable materials found in the cave indicate that agriculture was practiced by the peoples of the two most recent cultures, Woodland and Mississippian.
27. Pictograph Cave, Yellowstone Co., near Billings, Montana. Pictograph Cave is a large rock shelter with striking pictographs, which contained stratified deposits reflecting occupation beginning with early Indian hunters and gatherers and coming up to the historic Indian period.
28. Hagen Site, Dawson Co., southeast of Glendive, Montana. The Hagen Site is a late prehistoric Indian village dating about 1600 A.D. It represents the Crow at about the time they split from the sedentary Hidatsa.
29. Ash Hollow Cave, Garden Co., 2 miles southeast of Lewellen, Nebraska. Ash Hollow Cave, a rockshelter which was occupied sporadically by prehistoric hunting parties for over 3500 years, was first occupied perhaps as early as 2000 B.C. The most recent occupation occurred in proto-historic times. Because of this long archeological sequence the cave was one of the key sites in establishing the sequence of events in Central Plains prehistory.

30. Coufal Site, Howard Co., on Davis Creek, Nebraska. The Coufal site is a major village of the Central Plains prehistoric cultural tradition and the one which has been most comprehensively studied. It was occupied about A.D. 1138 and gives information improving our knowledge of nearby Plains cultures.
31. Leary Site, Richardson Co., 4 miles southeast of Rulo, Nebraska. The Leary site is a large prehistoric village and burial area of the Oneota culture, a late precontact complex which in Nebraska represents incursions of Siouan peoples across the Missouri River into the Plains. Dating from about A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1600, it contains a wealth of information about life in this area shortly before the coming of the white man.
32. W. H. Schultz Site, Valley Co., 6 miles northwest of North Loup, Nebraska. The W. H. Schultz site is one of the earliest villages in the entire Plains. A small semisedentary village which dates from the middle part of the first millennium A.D., it was occupied by people who apparently lived by hunting animals and gathering wild plant foods. It is the type site of the Valley Focus, an early Plains Woodland complex.
33. Walker Gilmore Site, Cass Co., near Murray, Nebraska. The Walker Gilmore site is recognized as one of the most important and interesting sites in the entire Great Plains as it was there that evidence of Plains Woodland culture was first recognized. It is one of three key stratified sites which permitted outlining cultural sequences in the Central Plains.
34. Holmes Site, San Juan Co., across river from La Plata, New Mexico. The Holmes site is an important area with many differing Indian features including a variety of pueblos, ceremonial kivas, and towers on the points of the mesa. Although unexcavated, the site is still rated of great scientific value.
35. Manuelito Complex, McKinley Co., New Mexico. A great number of sites are located up and down the Manuelito Wash representing inhabitation from before A.D. 700 to 1400. One major late site includes about 1,500 rooms with indications of derivation out of earlier occupation in the immediate area.
36. San Lazaro, Santa Fe Co., near Cerrillos, New Mexico. San Lazaro contains two pueblos, one historic, one prehistoric, which together contain 1,950 rooms and form the largest ruin in the Galisteo Basin. These pueblos, abandoned soon after the 1680's, were the ancestral home of the present inhabitants of Hano in the Hopi villages.

37. Town Creek Indian Mound, Montgomery Co., about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mount Gilead, North Carolina. This site, which was the ceremonial center for a group of peoples with a Mississippian-influenced culture who moved northward into the area in late prehistoric times, contains the northernmost temple mound on the East Coast. Parts of the aboriginal construction have been reconstructed, and an on-site museum interprets the story of the Indians who lived there.
38. Newark Works, Licking Co., within Newark, Ohio. One of the few remaining Hopewellian earthworks dating from about the time of Christ, the Newark Works are being preserved by the State of Ohio as Mound Builders State Memorial. These earthworks are outstanding for the precision of layout and the magnitude of the plan.
39. Serpent Mound, Adams Co., near Locust Grove, Ohio. This magnificent effigy mound in the form of a serpent measures 1,300 feet long. Although built during Hopewellian times some 2000 years ago, it is still well preserved. The site is administered by the State of Ohio as Serpent Mound State Memorial.
40. Hopeton Earthworks, Ross Co., across the Scioto River from Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio. The Hopeton Earthworks is the site of a large Hopewell ceremonial center dating from about the time of Christ. It is composed of large conjoined circular and square earthen enclosures with attached small circular enclosures, four small mounds, and parallel earthen walls.
41. Fort Ancient, Warren Co., near Fort Ancient, Ohio. Although the earthwork at Fort Ancient was built some 2000 years ago by Hopewellian peoples, the name Fort Ancient is applied to the culture of a different people who reoccupied the site in late prehistoric times. The site is preserved by the State of Ohio as the Fort Ancient State Memorial.
42. McLemore Site, Washita Co., 4 miles west of Eakly, Oklahoma. The McLemore site is a key site to the study of Southern Plains prehistory because the archeological evidence uncovered there shows relationships both locally and with more distant Caddoan and Plains village cultures. It was a small agricultural village and burial ground dating from around A.D. 1300.
43. Stamper Site, Texas Co., about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Optima, Oklahoma. A small village site on which are the remains of 18 single-room structures, the Stamper site was occupied between about A.D. 1300 and 1450. It is rather typical of the southern Plains, because at the time of occupation village culture extended from the Caddoan area in the eastern forests to the Pueblo area of New Mexico.

44. Arzberger Site, Hughes Co., 7½ miles east-southeast of Pierre, South Dakota. A huge fortified village site on top of a low mesa 1/2 mile north of the Missouri River, the Arzberger site contained 44 circular house rings surrounded by a ditched fortification with 24 bastions. The site is the northernmost outpost of the Central Plains tradition and is thought possibly to represent the ancestral Arikara Indians about A.D. 1500, when they were differentiating from the parent Pawnee. Although partially destroyed, much of this important site remains in a good state of preservation.
45. Bloom Site, Hanson Co., near Ethan, South Dakota. The Bloom Site is a classic example of a fortified village site. It was occupied about A.D. 1000 by Indians who were probably the ancestors of the Mandans. The village consists of some 25 lodge sites, and nearby is a series of about 50 burial mounds which may be related.
46. Fort Thompson Mounds, Buffalo Co., in vicinity of Fort Thompson, South Dakota. The Fort Thompson Mounds are a large group of low burial mounds dating from Plains Woodland times, about A.D. 800. They are of great importance as they contain the only evidence so far found for the first pottery-making peoples in the area.
47. Crow Creek Site, Buffalo Co., east bank of Ft. Randall Reservoir between Crow Creek and Wolf Creek, South Dakota. Crow Creek is a large Fortified prehistoric Indian village site at which evidence has been uncovered for two separate occupations. One of these is related to the Over Focus of the Middle Missouri tradition; the other, to the Campbell Focus, affiliated with the Central Plains. Work at the site has been important in gaining an understanding of the relations between cultures of the Middle Missouri and the Central Plains during the time of Plains village life.
48. Langdeau Site, east bank of the Missouri River, just north of the neck of the Big Bend, South Dakota. The Langdeau site is a village site which is the type site for an as-yet-unnamed complex within the Middle Missouri tradition.
49. Mitchell Site, Davidson Co., Mitchell, South Dakota. Archeological materials excavated at the Mitchell site present evidence of the movement of a culture from the east into the Missouri River Valley with some combination with cultures already present in the area. It seems likely that this occurred about A.D. 1000 and that the people involved were ancestral to the Mandan.

50. Molstad Village, Dewey Co., on the west bank of the Missouri River about 18 miles below Moberg, South Dakota. Molstad Village is a small fortified village site containing five circular house rings enclosed by a ditch with a bastion. It represents the important period of transition when Central Plains culture elements, such as circular houses, were moving up the Missouri and combining with Middle Missouri culture traits, such as bastioned fortifications, to form the Coalescent tradition which was the basis for the way of life practiced by the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa when the white man arrived.

51. Harrell Site, Young Co., 1 mile north of South Bend, Texas. The Harrell site is the type site of the Henrietta Focus, the southernmost of the Plains Village agricultural complexes. This focus resembles in many ways the village cultures of central and western Oklahoma, and is currently felt to represent one of the groups ancestral to the historic Wichita tribes. There are evidences showing contacts with the Caddoan peoples to the east and the Pueblo peoples to the west. It is a key site in the study of the development of Southern Plains village life.

52. Landergin Mesa, Oldham Co., east side of East Alamosa Creek, Texas. The Landergin Mesa site is one of the finest ruins of the unique Panhandle Culture, being one of the largest, best stratified, least damaged, and most spectacularly located. The culture is a combination of a Plains agricultural village people showing many Southwest Pueblo influences.

53. Alkali Ridge, San Juan Co., Utah. Excavations along Alkali Mesa closed the gap in the known development of the now famous Pueblo Indian Culture by defining the A.D. 900 to 1100 period. Also evident was the continual growth of the culture from the late 700's to the 1200's, and this seems to be the area out of which the ceremonial kiva developed.

54. Grave Creek Mound, Marshall Co., Moundsville, West Virginia. One of the largest prehistoric mounds in the Eastern United States. It is representative of the burial mound tradition of the Adena culture about the time of Christ.

55. Aztalan, Jefferson Co., Sections 17, 20, 21, T 7N, R 14E, Wisconsin. A large temple mound site of the period of 1200-1300 A.D., this is the northernmost of the large Mississippian sites.

Contact with the Indians

In the study of "Contact with the Indians," 16 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Apalachicola Fort, Russell Co., near Holy Trinity, Alabama. Fort Apalachicola, the northernmost Spanish outpost on the Chattahoochee River, was built by the Spanish in 1690 to prevent the English from gaining a foothold among the Lower Creek Indians in Alabama and Georgia.
2. Awatovi, Navaho Co., on the Hopi Indian Reservation, Arizona. In July, 1540 one week after the capture of the Zuni village of Hawikuh, Coronado dispatched Pedro de Tovar to explore Tusayan, which like Cibola, was thought by the Spanish to be a kingdom of seven cities. Tovar's expedition reached Tusayan later that month and thus became the first Europeans to visit the Hopi pueblos. A Franciscan Mission, San Bernardino, was begun in 1629 at Awatovi, the first of the Hopi villages visited by Tovar in 1540.
3. Old Oraibi, Navaho Co., Hopi Indian Reservation, Arizona. Oraibi, located on top of Third Mesa in the Hopi Reservation, is probably the oldest continuously inhabited pueblo in the Southwest. The site was first occupied in the middle 1100's and has survived, primarily due to dependable springs, from prehistoric into the historic.
4. Old Kaskaskia Village, La Salle Co., near Starved Rock State Park, Illinois. The Old Kaskaskia Village site is the best documented historic Indian site in the Illinois River Valley. It was first recorded by Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette in the summer of 1673.
5. El Cuartelejo (Scott County Pueblo Site), Kansas. El Cuartelejo is a ruin left by a group of Picuris Indians who left the Southwest in 1691 because of friction with the Spanish. Other Pueblo people had fled to join the Cuartelejo Apache as early as the 1660's.
6. Tobias-Thompson Complex, Rice Co., near Geneseo, Kansas. The Tobias-Thompson complex are parts of a single village which shows contact with the Europeans of about Coronado's time and the Southwest. Excavations here have partially been responsible for the definition of the local cultural development. It contains one of five known features known as "council-circles" the use of which is not known.
7. Kathio Site, Mille Lacs Co., Vineland, Minnesota. The Kathio Site is the ancestral home of a part of the present-day Dakota Indians and was an important contact site between the French and the Indians. The Dakota lost it to the Chippewa in the Battle of Kathio in about 1740.

8. Fatherland Plantation Site, Natchez, Mississippi. The Grand Village of the Natchez (Fatherland Plantation Site) is probably the most thoroughly documented Indian site in the southeastern United States. First described in 1700 by Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, mention of the town occurs many times in early 18th-century sources.
9. Carrington Osage Village Site, Saline Co., north of Malta Bend, Missouri. The Carrington Osage Village Site was the site of a Great Osage settlement during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. In 1806, the village was visited by Captain Zebulon M. Pike who recorded enough information concerning its locale to make positive identification of the site possible. It was then the village of Pawhuska, or White Hair, the noted chief of the Great Osage. Archeological excavation at the site has uncovered large quantities of artifacts of aboriginal and European workmanship.
10. Utz Site (23SA2), Saline co., 12 miles north of Marshall, Missouri. The Utz Site is believed to have been the principal settlement of the Missouri Indians from before 1673 until 1728. Marquette's map of 1673-1674, the best surviving record of the pioneering voyage which he and Jolliet made down the Mississippi in 1673, placed the "Messourit" on the Pekittanoui (Missouri) River in the approximate location of the Utz site.
11. Hill Site, Webster Co., 7 miles south of Red Cloud, Nebraska. The Hill (or Superior 1) site is generally accepted as being the Kitkehahki, or Republican Pawnee, village where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, in September 1806, caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the American flag raised.
12. Palmer Site (25HW1), Howard Co., near Palmer, Nebraska. First reported by Lewis and Clark in 1804, the Palmer Site, a Skidi Pawnee village site, is known to have been occupied for the first 40 years of the 19th century.
13. Big Bead Mesa, Sandoval Co., north of Marquez, New Mexico. Big Bead Mesa is a mute monument to the Navajo retreat from their homeland on the upper San Juan River because of conflicts with the Ute-Comanche alliance, and opening wedge that allowed them to become an aggressive power in central New Mexico. Big Bead Mesa was a base for them during this change.
14. Boughton Hill (Gannagaro) Site, Ontario Co., in the vicinity of Victor, New York. Boughton Hill is the site of Gannagaro, "the great town" of the Seneca who were the westernmost of the five nation League of the Iroquois. It best represents them during the period of contact with the Europeans.

15. Big Hidatsa Village Site, Mercer Co., north of Stanton, North Dakota. The Big Hidatsa Village site was the largest of three Hidatsa villages located near the mouth of the Knife River in the period from about 1740 to 1845. About 1770 the Mandan Indians moved up the Missouri and established two villages near those of the Hidatsa. These five villages formed an extremely important center for the northern Plains fur trade. The Big Hidatsa Village site is an excellent example of the effects of 100 years of fur trade contact and of the Indian acculturation resulting from it.

16. Menoken Indian Village Site, Burleigh Co., near Menoken, North Dakota. The Menoken Indian Village Site is generally accepted as being the site of the first Mandan Indian Village reached by Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye's expedition of 1738.

Agriculture

In the study of "Agriculture," 14 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Luther Burbank House and Garden, California. Often called the "Plant Wizard," Luther Burbank for half a century experimented with thousands of plants and was the originator of many important cultivated varieties of fruits, flowers, vegetables, grains, and grasses. He established the Burbank Experimental Farm of some 18 acres in 1885. Located in Santa Rosa, it now consists of three acres of land containing the 1883-1926 experimental garden and his 1883-1906 house, the original greenhouse, and a stable. The garden is now a park. The house, occupied by Mrs. Burbank, will revert to the city upon her death.

2. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut. In 1875, the State of Connecticut created the first state agricultural experiment station. Ever since, it has remained a leader of its kind and has made notable contributions to American agricultural development. The station's oldest building is Osborne Library, erected in 1882-83. It is now only one of numerous buildings at the station.

3. John Deere House, Grand Detour, Illinois. John Deere's famous plow, introduced on a wide scale in the 1850's, transformed farming in the rich lands of the Middle West. Unlike other plows, it scoured the sticky prairie soil cleanly and for the first time permitted intensive cultivation of vast areas of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Deere's home, erected shortly after he settled in Grand Detour in 1836, has been slightly altered from its original appearance.

4. Knapp-Wilson House, Ames, Iowa. Completed in 1861, this building on the campus of Iowa State University was the home of Seaman A. Knapp, noted agriculturist and teacher, and of James Wilson, agriculturist and U. S. Secretary of Agriculture from 1897 to 1913. It also commemorates Iowa State College as the first formally-authorized land-grant institution. The house presently serves as the residence of the Dean of Agriculture.

5. Oliver H. Kelley House, Minnesota. Built in the 1860's, the home of Oliver H. Kelley, founder of the National Grange movement, served as the headquarters for the Grange during its formative years from 1868 to 1870. Now a shrine of organized agriculture in the United States, it is located two miles south of Elk River on U.S. 10 and is equipped with typical farm furnishings of the late 19th century.

6. Sanborn Field and Soil Erosion Plots, Columbia, Missouri. Established in 1888 and located on the campus of the University of Missouri, Sanborn Field has been the scene of significant investigations of soil treatments and cropping systems. It is the oldest completely organized soil and crop experimental field in the United States.

7. Carlsbad Reclamation Project, New Mexico. This series of dams and ditches was constructed along the Pecos River in the late 1880's by private enterprise and, now expanded and integrated with a Federal system of larger scope, graphically illustrates the evolution from private to public reclamation projects in the arid West.

8. Elkanah Watson Home, Port Kent, New York. In the early 1800's Watson conceived and inaugurated the agricultural fair as a means of stimulating competition among farmers and thereby encouraging better livestock and crops. He thus laid the foundation for the development of this institution to the important place it has long occupied in American agriculture. He built his Port Kent home in 1828.

9. Jethro Wood Home, Poplar Ridge, New York. Jethro Wood invented the first iron plow in 1819. It proved of such superior design to its predecessors that it became to 19th-century farmers what the tractor is to modern farmers. Wood's innovations formed a major contribution to the development of the modern plow. His home at Poplar Ridge, a two-story clapboard, has been slightly altered from its appearance in Wood's day.

10. Coker Experimental Farms, Hartsville, South Carolina. James Coker and his son David were among the pioneers in transforming the Southern cotton-seed industry into the modern scientific industry of today. Their experimental farms, still in operation in the Hartsville area, have contributed importantly to improved varieties of corn and cotton through the years following the Civil War.

11. Porter Farm, near Terrell, Texas. The first cooperative farm demonstration took place on the Walter C. Porter Farm and thus gave birth to the present nationwide Agricultural Extension Service program. The original demonstration fields are still operated by Porter's sons.

12. Espada Mission Acequia and Aqueduct, Texas. Impressive remnants of a five-mile water system serving San Antonio, the Espada dam, acequia (canal), and aqueduct were built by Spanish missionaries between 1731 and 1745. Spanish-American farmers still water their fields from the stone distribution system.

13. Cyrus McCormick Farm and Workshop, Walnut Grove, Virginia. Here in 1831, Cyrus McCormick developed the mechanical reaper, which in two decades produced revolutionary advances in agricultural techniques. The workshop is a small log building on high stone foundations. Nearby is the two-story brick family home of the McCormicks. The buildings are located about 18 miles south of Staunton.

14. Edmund Ruffin Plantation, Marlbourne, Virginia. Scene of soil conservation experiments in the middle 19th century that dramatized the need and the techniques for reviving exhausted farmlands, Ruffin's Marlbourne Plantation is located three miles west of the Pamunkey River on U.S. 360. His home and grave are preserved here.

The Cattlemen's Empire

In the supplemental study of "The Cattlemen's Empire," the Advisory Board listed 3 sites, as follows:

1. San Bernardino Ranch, about 17 miles east of Douglas, Arizona. This ranch provides the finest illustration of the continuity of Spanish-Mexican and American cattle ranching in the Southwest. One of the country's great ranches, abundant springs of water caused this site also to become a crossroads of travel from Spanish colonial times to the California gold-rush period. The headquarters complex of buildings, dating from the time of American ownership, are still in use. The ranch is privately owned.

2. Sierra Bonita Ranch, Graham Co., southwest of Bonita, Arizona. The Sierra Bonita Ranch was the first permanent American cattle ranch in Arizona to challenge and survive the Apache terror. Col. Henry C. Hooker, founder of the ranch, controlled a range of some 30 miles long and 30 miles wide. His ranch house, built on a site once occupied by a Spanish hacienda, was an almost impregnable fortress with thick adobe walls and gun ports. The Sierra Bonita is an operating ranch, still in the Hooker family.

3. Swan Land and Cattle Company Headquarters, Chugwater, Wyoming. The Swan Land and Cattle Company was one of the most famous of the foreign stock concerns that flourished in the American West during the heyday of the range cattle industry. Organized in Scotland in 1883, it boasted a capital of three million dollars and within three years grazed more than 113,000 cattle on a million acres of Wyoming grassland. Many of the original structures still survive to recall a colorful and important episode of the cattlemen's empire.

AUG 7 - 1964

LSB-RHAW

Lowry Pueblo, Colorado

Memorandum

To: Director, Bureau of Land Management

From: Director

Subject: Recognition of Lowry Pueblo, Colorado, and Alkali Ridge, Utah, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks

Under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, (49 Stat. 666) the National Park Service is responsible for making a survey of historic sites to determine which are of national significance. These sites are evaluated irrespective of ownership.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings conducted by the National Park Service has prepared a study of aboriginal life and culture entitled "Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities." Lowry Pueblo, northwest of Cortez, Colorado, and Alkali Ridge, San Juan County, Utah, were among the sites proposed for evaluation as possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

At its meeting in April of this year, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments reviewed the study and recommended classification of Lowry Pueblo and Alkali Ridge as possessing exceptional value. This action was approved by the Secretary of the Interior and announced in a press release July 19. Thus, Lowry Pueblo and Alkali Ridge are now eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

We are enclosing three copies of our standard application form for each site, should you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque. In executing this form, two copies for each site should be returned to the National Park Service; the third copy may be retained for your permanent records. We are also enclosing copies of our folders entitled "The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings" and "The Registry of National Historic Landmarks," and brief descriptive statements giving the importance of Lowry Pueblo and Alkali Ridge.

Designation of these sites as Registered National Historic Landmarks will not affect the present administrative jurisdiction, management, or control exercised by the Bureau of Land Management over these properties.

We will be happy to have you participate in the program.

Enclosures

(SGD) GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.

cc:

Regional Director, Midwest and Southwest

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg 7-30-64

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Washington, D.C.

August 21, 1964

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Assistant Director *File*

Subject: Recognition of Lowry Pueblo, Colorado, and Alkali Ridge, Utah, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks

Thank you for your notification of August 7 that Lowry Pueblo, Colorado, and Alkali Ridge, Utah, both sites on public lands administered by this Bureau, had been selected as National Historic Landmarks. We shall be happy to participate.

Since our State Directors of Colorado and Utah will be responsible for arranging for BLM participation in the dedication, and in preserving the integrity of the sites, we are asking them to complete and submit directly to you, the application forms you furnished us.

Eugene V. Zumwalt (signed)

(COPY)

This site is not a landmark,
but attach to our copy (carbon
of outgoing and file with it.
September 9, 1964

(Date)

JWW

Lowry Ruin Corres.

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of McLean Basin Towers, Colorado located in
N.M.Prin.Mer., Colorado (Name of site)
T. 37 N., R. 20 W.,
Sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Montezuma Colorado
(City) (County) (State)

(I, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (✓) and
bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (✓), designating this historic property
as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as
desired).

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 consistent 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 such status is
restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered
National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be
displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Lowell M. Puckett

Lowell M. Puckett
State Director

~~Handwritten~~
September 9, 1964

(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

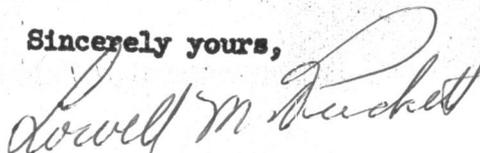
Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of Lowry Ruin, Colorado located in
New Mexico Per. Mer., (Name of site)
T. 38 N., R. 19 W., Sec. 2,
W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Montezuma Colorado
(City) (County) (State)

(X,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (X) and
bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (X), designating this historic property
as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as
desired).

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 (X,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, (X,we) agree to continue to use the
property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.
3. (X,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 such status is
restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered
National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be
displayed.

Sincerely yours,



Lowell M. Puckett
State Director

BLM

attachment 2



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Colorado State Office
Insurance Exchange Building
910 15th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

OCT 2 1964
IN REPLY REFER TO:
6231 (5.22a-2)

Walker
R.H.
M. L. Lippel

SEP 10 1964

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. 20240

From: State Director, Colorado, Bureau of Land Management

Subject: Application for recognition of Lowry Pueblo and McLean Basin Towers, Colorado, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks

The attached letters are our requests for recognition of the above sites.

You perhaps have more information on the sites than we do since I'm sure they have been the subject of archaeological studies in years past. Briefly, the Lowry Ruin is one of the largest areas of the Anazazi culture in southwestern Colorado that does not have National Parks or National Monument status. It contains one of the largest great kivas in the entire southwest region. The McLean Basin Towers are several miles from somewhat similar structures in portions of Hovenweep National Monument. One of the towers has a band of patinated sandstone. This band, darker than walls above and below it, may indicate a decorative intent. This is the only tower in the area with this effect. They are of special interest because of having distinctive bands of different colored sandstone rocks.

We have just completed protective fencing at both sites. Chain link fence was used at the Towers. Barbed wire was used at Lowry.

If these sites can become Registered National Historic Landmarks the bronze plaques will be appropriate for display at the sites. If, in dedication of the sites we can obtain responsive local participation, it will go a long way toward making local people aware of the Anazazi culture and increase their appreciation of the archaeological significance of small and large ruins throughout the area.

We plan soon to ask your Santa Fe office for assistance in developing interpretive signs for these two sites. We plan also to install a few picnic tables at the Lowry site as it is easily accessible from Pleasant View, Colorado.

Lowell M. Puckett
Lowell M. Puckett
State Director

file

Lowry

December 18, 1964

H34-RH

Memorandum

To: State Director, Colorado, Bureau of Land Management
From: Chief, Division of History Studies, National Park Service
Subject: Designation of Lowry Pueblo, Colorado, as a Registered National Landmark

We regret our long delay in acknowledging the receipt of your application for the certificate and bronze plaque designating Lowry Pueblo, Colorado, a Registered National Historic Landmark.

We note that you also submitted application forms for McLean Basin Towers in Colorado. Because this site has not been selected for Landmark eligibility, we cannot recognize it by supplying a Landmark certificate and plaque. As explained in the enclosed folders, for a site to be eligible for Landmark status, it must be studied by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Administration of the Landmarks program is handled largely through the National Park Service Regional Offices. Since matters pertaining to archeological sites in Colorado fall in the purview of our Southwest Region, any inquiries you may wish to make concerning these sites and their relationship to the Landmarks program may be addressed to Daniel B. Beard, Regional Director of that Region. His address is: Regional Director Daniel B. Beard, Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service, P. O. Box 726, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

When the certificate and plaque for Lowry Pueblo have been prepared, they will be presented to you by Mr. Beard or by a representative of his Office. Should you wish the Service's help in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, Mr. Beard will be glad to assist you.

We are happy to have Lowry Pueblo included in the Registry.

SIGNED

Robert M. Utley

cc:
BLM w/c of incoming
Regional Director, Southwest Region w/c of inc. and application

Mr. Littleton

February 18, 1969

H34-RH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southeast Region
From: Chief, Division of History Studies
Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates
for Sites in the Southwest Region

We are enclosing the following Registered National Historic
Landmark Certificates for sites in your Region:

Winoosa Site, Arizona
Big Bend Mesa, New Mexico
McLamore Site, Oklahoma
Stamper Site, Oklahoma
Espada Aqueduct, Texas
Loury Pueblo, Colorado

Please notify us well in advance of presentation of the certificates
to the respective owners, whether formally or informally.

utley
Robert H. Utley

Enclosures 6

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JWD
~~Walker~~

File: Lowry Pueblo, Colorado
to note mg
DATE: 2/23

TO : John Littleton, WASO

FROM : Bill Brown, SWRO

SUBJECT: Historic Landmarks

John, today I ordered 3 Landmark plaques: STAMPER SITE, 1965 (Oklahoma); LOWRY RUIN, 1965 (Colorado)--note: This is Lowry Ruin, not Lowry Pueblo when you make up Certificate; and McLEMORE SITE, 1965 (Oklahoma).

My last narrative report (for December 1964, and dated Jan. 18, 1965) listed 33 plaques and 37 certificates so far prepared. Since then we have received one more plaque: Espada Aqueduct. The current total is 34 plaques and 37 certificates. We need the Espada Aqueduct certificate fairly soon. I will be talking to Mrs. Padgitt of the San Antonio Conservation Society tomorrow about the presentation for this site, probably during the San Antonio fiesta late in April.

It is rather late to submit a January report, so I will submit a two-month report (Jan-Feb) next week.

It's kind of crazy here, but really, all is going well. I will have the Fort Washita and Johnson City Survey reports in the mail to you by Wed the 3d, Airmail Special Delivery so you will receive them on the 5th.

Hope this incoherent note updates you on Survey affairs in the great Southwest.



Best,

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Bill

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~JWW 3/12/65~~

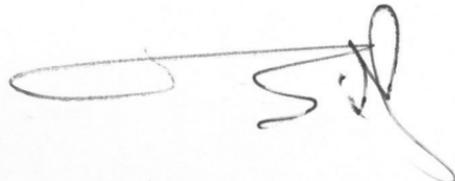
TO : John Littleton, WASQ 

DATE: 3/8/65

FROM : Bill Brown, SWRO

SUBJECT: Lowry Ruin certificate

Per BLM State Director Puckett of Denver, he believes the proper name is Lowry Ruin, rather than Lowry Pueblo. This means that the certificate sent with Bob Utley's memo of 2/18 should be done over. Our order on the plaque was Lowry Ruin, so that can stand. Thanks for your help on this.



May 17, 1965

H34-RH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region
From: Chief, Division of History Studies
Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates
for Sites in the Southwest Region

We are enclosing the following Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for sites in your Region:

Alkali Ridge, Utah
Lowry Ruin, Colorado
Washita Battlefield, Oklahoma

Please notify us well in advance of presentation of the certificates to the respective owners, whether formally or informally.

Robert M. Utley

Enclosures 3

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5.22a-2(6231)
Your ref: H34

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Colorado State Office
Room 14023 - Federal Building
1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

JUN 14 1965

RECEIVED	
NPS SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE	
JUN 15 1965	
	Surname
Regional Director	
Operations	
Administration	
Comp. & Finance	
Development	
1 - Resource State	<i>Wett</i>
<i>Brown</i>	
Files	

Memorandum

To: National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico
From: State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado
Subject: Lowry Ruin Site

Although this is our first occasion in the establishment of a National Historic Landmark, we propose to follow a procedure of having the plaque and certificate forwarded to our office immediately and at a later date have a formal ceremony at the site.

I am unable at this time to advise you as to the date of the ceremony at the site, but when it is established, we will advise you in order that you or representatives of your office may attend.

We would appreciate knowing if you consider the dedication of landmarks of this nature to be of sufficient importance to invite the Governor or other dignitaries. If you are aware of other ceremonies for occasions of this nature, we would appreciate being advised of the details of the procedures for such a ceremony.

Lowell M. Puckett
State Director

H34
SWK

H30-HR

January 31, 1968

*Lowry Ruin
Montezuma to
Cotton*

Keune 1/5

Dr. Paul S. Martin
Chief Curator Emeritus
Department of Anthropology
Field Museum of Natural History
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Dr. Martin:

In response to a telephone request of this date by Mr. Don Stough of the Bureau of Land Management, we are forwarding a copy of the Historic Sites Survey statement on the national significance of Lowry Ruin in Colorado.

Sincerely yours,

Russell Keune (Sgd.)

Russell V. Keune
Assistant Keeper of the
National Register

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Don Stough, Bureau of Land Management

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

N3015 (DIR-PR)

NOV 16 1984

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park

From: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation,
Rocky Mountain Region

Subject: Lowry Pueblo National Historic Landmark

The present Lowry Ruin is a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on Bureau of Land Management land. As you know, NHL's are designated by the Secretary based on recommendations made by the Secretary's Advisory Board on Historic Sites and Monuments. Recommendations on the boundaries of NHL's in this Region are the responsibility of the Branch of Project Review and Technical Assistance, Division of Cultural Resources, which is under my supervision. NHL boundary recommendations are submitted to the National Register of Historic Places, Washington Office (WASO), for their approval on National Register nomination forms. The original NHL nomination (prepared about 1962) for Lowry was based upon information contained in Dr. Paul Martin's 1936 publication, which was based in turn upon his excavations in the main pueblo and great kiva.

Aside from some stabilization, little archeology was done and nothing new was published on Lowry between about 1936 and 1984. Meanwhile, the Division of Cultural Resources became aware that there were smaller ruins in the immediate vicinity, "outliers" to the main Lowry pueblo that Dr. Martin had investigated, and some appeared to be the same age and cultural affiliation. At least one, Figge Ruin, had been placed on the National Register of Historic Places as an individual listing.

The boundary for Lowry NHL was never adequately described and justified in the original designation. When the Lowry NHL designation file was sent to the Division of Cultural Resources from our Washington office with the request that we establish boundaries and review the designation to assure that all nationally significant resources were included, we became concerned about the relationship of these smaller sites to the large pueblo. We contracted with Dr. Arthur Rohn, Wichita State University, to identify the sites (ruins) around the main pueblo and great kiva and to investigate their potential connection with the main pueblo. This was to be done by comparing architecture and ceramics.

Dr. Rohn was chosen because he is interested in the prehistoric urban towns in the Montezuma Valley. He had been working on Lowry and had a partial inventory and map of sites already finished. In addition, he already had established contacts with many of the private landowners.

We have enclosed Dr. Rohn's draft nomination. Dr. Rohn clearly documents that the nationally significant sites associated with Lowry NHL contain more than the main pueblo and great kiva and he describes a number of other smaller, special purpose sites including small pueblos, rock art, roads, terraced fields, and water storage facilities. Dr. Rohn has included only those sites on Federal land in his boundary recommendation due to his knowledge of landowner opposition to Federal agencies. As you know, NHL's are designated based on their national significance, not on owner interest, and we could not forward his boundary as it stands.

When Lowry was designated by the Secretary in 1962, the designation document paragraph discussed only the main pueblo and great kiva. Clearly, this was not based upon complete information. Therefore, we will prepare a revised recommendation for designation based on Dr. Rohn's information which we will propose to be presented to the Advisory Board for their recommendation to the Secretary. This recommendation will include all nationally significant sites, regardless of ownership. If WASO decides to place the recommendation before the Advisory Board, WASO will solicit owner comments.

In the interim, until a decision is reached on the proposed expanded significance and boundaries, we will forward a boundary which will reflect the 1962 designation; only the main pueblo and great kiva.

If you have any questions, please call Dr. Ann Johnson at (303) 234-2764.

(Sgd) Carl H. Skyrman

Richard A. Strait

Enclosure

cc:

Dr. Arthur Rohn, Department of Anthropology, Wichita State University, Wichita
Kansas

Bureau of Land Management, Montrose District, Montrose, Colorado w/enclosure

bcc:

Michelle Aubrey, National Register, WASO-430

Division of History, WASO-418

Mr. Greg Kendrick, RMR-PR

AMJohnson:aj 11-12-84 234-2764

H30(418)

NOV 29 1984

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Archeology
Attention: Michelle Aubrey

From: Chief Historian /s/ Edwin C. Bearss

Subject: Revised National Historic Landmark--Lowry Pueblo

On the basis of the memo (copy attached) to the Superintendent, Mesa Verde from Associate Regional Director Strait (Rocky Mountain Region) regarding Lowry Pueblo, it appears that a nomination is being prepared to substantially augment the existing Landmark.

I would appreciate your sharing with me your thoughts on whether such nominations need be transmitted through the SAA Committee. I am inclined to say no, since the Landmark already exists. On the other hand, there might be something to gain through their review.

Attachment

cc: 001 RF
400 RF
~~1418-~~ NHL - Lowry Pueblo
Bearss

BLevy:pt:11/27/84 (34)
H30(418)

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

H34

JUN 9 1985

Mr. Lowell M. Puckett
State Director
Bureau of Land Management
910 15th Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Puckett:

We have received the Landmark plaque and certificate designating the Lowry Ruin Site a Registered National Historic Landmark. We will be happy to forward these to you immediately; or, if you prefer, a representative of this Office will formally present them to you on a date convenient for you. It would be our pleasure to lend assistance in arranging such a ceremony. Please let us know your wishes in this matter.

Your participation in the Landmark Program will be a significant contribution toward preserving this important archeological site.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

George W. Miller
Acting Regional Director

cc:

Director (2) ✓
WEBrown



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34

JUN 30 1965

RH

JUL 6 1965

M. L. Linton
JWL

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director *file*

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Mailing of Lowry Ruin and McLemore Site plaques
and certificates

As you will note from copies of our 6/30/65 letters to Lowell M. Puckett, Colorado State Director of the BLM, and Dallas McLemore of Colony, Oklahoma, we have shipped the plaques and certificates for subject sites. In neither case do we have a firm date for presentation ceremonies. As soon as we have this information, we will forward it to you.

Daniel B. Beard

Daniel B. Beard

In duplicate

7th of Lowry Ruin
JUL 6 1965

Mr. Littleton

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

RH

JUN 30 1965

H34

Mr. Lowell M. Puckett
State Director
Bureau of Land Management
Colorado State Office
Room 14023 - Federal Building
1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mr. Puckett:

As requested in your letter of June 14 (Subject: Lowry Ruin Site), we are forwarding under separate cover the Registered National Historic Landmark plaque and certificate for Lowry Ruin.

We would appreciate being able to join you when you determine upon the formal ceremony at the site. You can let us know at your convenience when this will be.

Concerning the presentation procedure, a program that has proved successful in the past, and not here taking into account benedictions, invocations, etc., has been to have an address by a student of the site, followed by presentation of the plaque and certificate to the owner by a Park Service representative. As to the main address, two people come to mind: Dr. Paul Martin of the Field Museum, Chicago, who is presently on a dig at Vernon, Arizona; or, Dr. Robert Lister, University of Colorado, Boulder. Dr. Martin did the original work at Lowry and if you contact him at Vernon and can arrange the ceremony before the summer is out, he might be willing to participate. Normally these Landmark presentations are a good occasion for participation by interested people in the vicinity. Our people at Mesa Verde might have some suggestions on that score and a copy of this letter will be sent to them in the event they do. Probably this would be more meaningful than the Governor's participation.

Sincerely yours,
(SIGNED)

William E. Brown
Regional Historian

Enclosures (Survey and Landmark folders)

cc: Director (Attn: Littleton) w/copy of incoming
Supt., Mesa Verde, w/copy of incoming W.E. Brown w/c of incoming (2)

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

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Lowry Pueblo - Colorado

Lowry Pueblo is a masonry structure of about 50 rooms that was occupied during the late 1000 s and early 1100's. It represents the northernmost influence of southern ideas which involved community projects. The pueblo originally was a small unit of a few rooms similar to many others in the area, but differed in having a great kiva (large ceremonial structure) associated. This feature, a southern trait, present at only a few sites, suggests it was a ceremonial center. The pueblo increased in size gradually as did other villages with great kivas.

Early masonry and associated pottery were closely associated to those of the Chaco Canyon area to the south. As the size increased masonry changed with increased attention to laborious details suggesting a sizable labor pool being available.

The site is located about 45 miles northwest of Cortez, Colorado and was excavated by Dr. Paul S. Martin of the Chicago Natural History Museum in 1930-34.

NSHSB 4/29 64 SHM

LANDMARK VISIT REPORT

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Name of Site: Lowry Pueblo Ruins, Colorado

2. Type of Landmark: Historic Natural Environmental
Education

3. Name of Visitor: Ronald R. Switzer

4. Title: Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park

5. Organization: National Park Service

6. Name and title of person contacted: Jerry Kendrick, Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management, San Juan Resource Area Office

7. Name and title of person responsible for the management of the site: Jerry Kendrick, Area Manager

8. Owner - telephone and address: Bureau of Land Management, San Juan Resource Area Office, 1211 Main Ave., Durango, Colorado (303) 247-4082

9. Briefly state why site was declared a landmark:
Lowry Pueblo Ruins were named after George Lowry, the original property owner, and area significant and representative example of Mesa Verde Cultural development in the Montezuma Valley. The village was composed of about

II. OWNERSHIP 40 rooms and exhibits 8 small kivas and one Great Kiva. (Continue next page)

1. What is the attitude toward continued participation in the landmark program? Wish to continue XX. Does not wish to continue . Is not participating .

2. Have any changes in land ownership taken place since designation? Yes No XX. If yes, if possible, list new owners and addresses.

3. If ownership changes have taken place might these changes nullify "registered" status or allow a change from "eligible" to "registered" status? Yes No . If yes, please explain:

No changes in ownership. Present acreage (80 acres) adequate for maintenance of site integrity.

9. It was occupied intermittently^e for a period of 100 to 150 years beginning about 1075 A.D. The core of the pueblo village was modified for the last time about 1106 A.D. with a mixed and degenerate type of masonry.

Located near the abandoned townsite of Old Ackman, the site is sometimes referred to as being part of the Ackman-Lowry District archeological district, well known for an abundance of Modified Basketmaker Sites. In 1928 Dr. Paul S. Martin, Chicago Field Museum of Natural History, examined and described Lowry Ruin but did not excavate the site until 1930-31 and 1933-34. Other efforts to excavate and preserve Lowry Ruin were initiated by the University of Colorado in 1965 and again in 1975. Lowry Pueblo Ruins was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark October 17, 1967.

4. Does the present owner wish to change from "eligible" status to "registered" status? Yes ___ No N/A.

III. CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE OF SITE

1. Condition includes any structures(s), grounds, furnishings, etc. that are a part of the landmark. Please check applicable box(s). (Cross out "no" as needed)

- a. Condition of the site is excellent, signs of regular maintenance.
- b. Condition of the site is good, regular maintenance performed.
- c. Condition of the site shows decline, no regular maintenance performed.
- d. Condition of the site shows serious deterioration, no regular maintenance performed.
- Condition of the site threatens integrity of the landmark.
- f. Kiva murals shows signs of deterioration but the rest of the site is in good condition, no regular maintenance performed.
- g. Other

2. If c, d, e, f, or g has been checked, please explain.

(f & g) Maintenance needs are recurring. Mr. Brougher, contract custodian, maintains the site on a regular basis; however, stabilization maintenance should also be conducted on a regular schedule about every two years. Weeds and other vegetation should be removed from the ruin and Great Kiva.

3. Measures that are being taken or planned to improve condition of site:

Stabilization maintenance is scheduled for FY 1978. Natural erosion of kiva wall painting is progressing rapidly; however, the Bureau of Land Management is presently working on the problem in conjunction with the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service.

IV. SITE INTEGRITY

1. Has there been any destruction or alteration of all or part of the landmark? Yes ___ No XX. If yes, please explain:

2. Have there been circumstances or events on the lands adjacent to the landmark that have resulted in serious impairment, diminishment, or destruction of landmark resources, character, and/or significance? Yes ___ No XX. If yes, please explain.

3. Has there been an introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting? Yes ___ No XX. If yes, please explain.

4. Have any other threats to the integrity of the site taken place? Yes ___ No XX. If yes, please explain.

A minor threat consists of unsupervised public use which is mitigated in part by maintenance.

5. Are there any threats likely to occur in the future? Yes ___ No XX. If yes, please explain:

This property is not open to entry for leasable minerals and no interest in locatable minerals has been expressed. New BLM organic legislation (Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, PL94-579) will probably preclude any incompatible uses.

6. Is there urgency regarding any of the threats? Yes ___ No XX. If yes, please explain:

7. Do any financial problems exist in maintaining the landmark? Yes ___ No XX. If yes, please describe.

8. Are there any special problems, or special problems that we can assist in solving? Yes XX No . If yes, please explain.

The Bureau of Land Management is currently working with the National Park Service to develop preservation methods to protect the fragile kiva paintings at this site.

V. ACCEPTABILITY OF USE

1. How is the landmark used:

Residential property Mixed use
 Commercial property Private property
 Public property

2. Is present use of the site acceptable to maintenance of the landmark's integrity? Yes XX No . If no, please describe unacceptable uses.

3. Is the landmark interpreted to the public via brochures, signing or other means? Yes XX No . If yes, describe the nature and accuracy of the interpretation.

Brochures (copy enclosed) are available from BLM offices and from the visitor register box at the site. There are 4 lift easels and one vertical easel at the site. Both the brochure and the easels are attractive but the information in both cases should be updated. Interpretation is modest but adequate.

4. If a registered landmark, is the bronze plaque displayed? Yes XX
 No . If no, explain.

5. Where is the landmark certificate located?

Bureau of Land Management
 Colorado State Office
 Public Affairs
 1600 Broadway
 Denver, Colorado 80202

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 On the basis of this report is landmark designation recommended to continue for this site? Yes XX No . If no, explain citing specific examples from this report and any other sources.

2.1 What follow-up action do you suggest for the RMRO and/or others?

None

3.1 Is a special team needed to assess threats, problems, or special items? If so, what type of expertise is needed, approximately how long, and when will they be needed?

Depending upon the nature of maintenance stabilization needs, consultation with ruin stabilization expertise from the National Park Service at Mesa Verde National Park may be desired from time to time.

4. Is there any new information, corrections, or comments on the significance of the area as described in the original report or brief? Yes
No XX

5. Did you offer any suggestions to the owner/administrator? Yes
No XX. If so, please note.

6. Did you give the owner/administrator the tax and grants-in-aid handouts? Yes No N/A.

7. Did you contact local/state agencies to ascertain threats? Yes
No XX.

8. Did you attach to this report dated, captioned photographs of threats, site condition, site use, display of plaque, and other conditions? Yes XX
No .

9. General Comments:

Overall the site is well maintained and adequately interpreted. The interpretive brochure is presently being rewritten and corrected for printing.

The major problem identified is the need to stabilize and preserve the kiva paintings in the southernmost kiva.

The landmark site contains 5 picnic tables with fire pits and trash cans, and one set of well maintained pit toilets.

Ronald R. Switzer
Signature of Visitor

Date: July 18, 1977

228

*copy of BRS 9-20-67
(from Ripley) Reed
SKR*

THE DOLORES STAR

— Serving Montezuma and Dolores Counties Since 1897 —
A Democratic Newspaper

Published Every Friday at Dolores, Colorado
LAWRENCE & MARILYN PLEASANT

Editors and Publishers

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT DOLORES, COLORADO

SUBSCRIPTION RATE:

Per Year to Any Address in U.S.A. \$4.50



The farcial ceremony recent-ly at Lowry Ruins was recog-nized by a few persons for what it really was apparently. Another example of bureau-cracy at its worst as the Bur-eau of Land Management firm-ly launched itself into the tour-ist entertainment business in this area while making for themselves more work to help perpetuate their taxpayers - money-spending endeavors.

—ps—

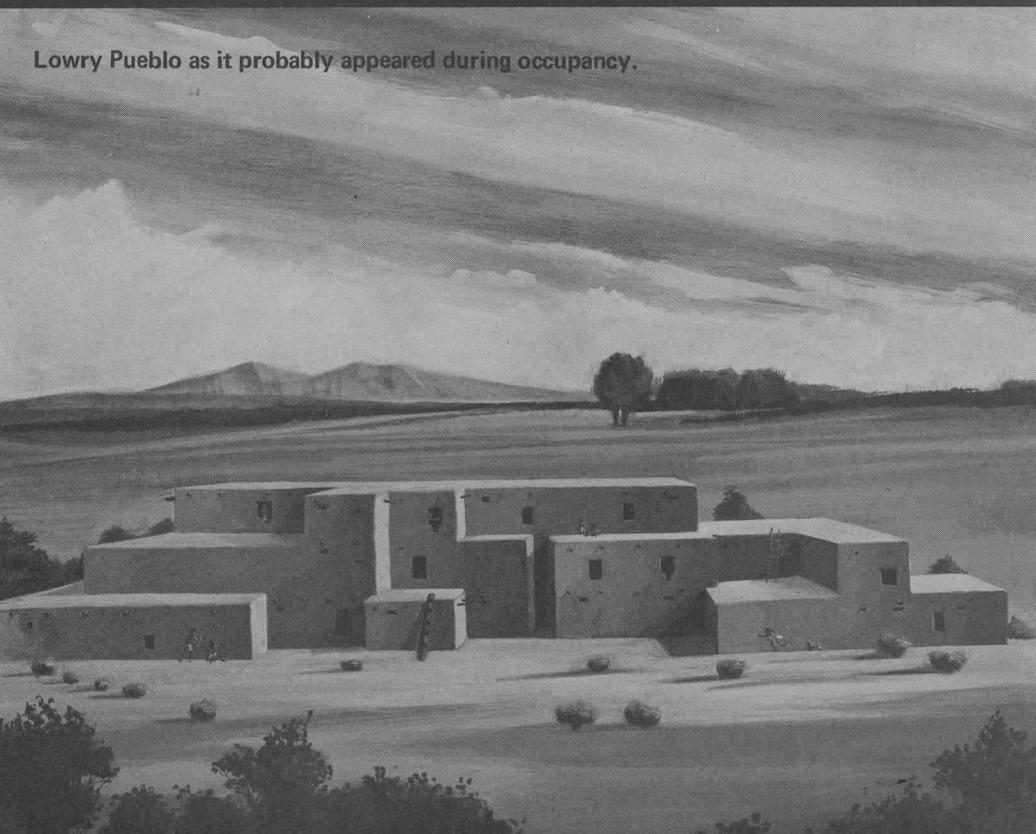
The Park Service and the Forest Service have done quite well in taking care of the needs of our conservationists and recreationists without this costly intrusion by another government agency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT

A NATIONAL
HISTORIC
LANDMARK

LOWRY PUEBLO RUINS

Lowry Pueblo as it probably appeared during occupancy.





LOWRY PUEBLO RUINS

Welcome to Lowry Pueblo Ruins National Historic Landmark.

On your visit you will tread pathways made nearly 1000 years ago by a people now vanished into antiquity.

Lowry Indian ruins, named after George Lowry, an early-day homesteader, is shrouded in mystery as silent as its ancient walls. Who were its people? Where did they come from? Where did they go? Why did they occupy and abandon the pueblo repeatedly before leaving it permanently?

Although much about them remains unknown, they did leave a wealth of evidence of a once-flourishing civilization.

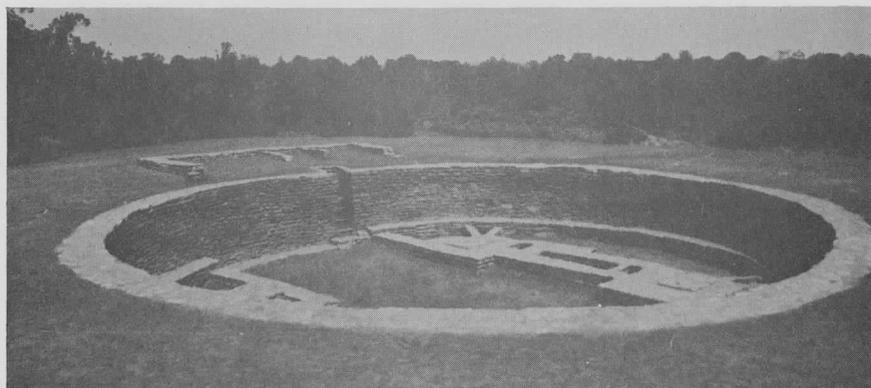
Lowry Pueblo was constructed by the Anasazi (Old Ones) Indians about 1075 A. D., or slightly earlier, on the ruins of abandoned pit rooms of an earlier culture of the eighth century. The inhabitants were farmers who raised corn, beans, and squash. They supplemented their diet and provided material for tools by hunting. Stone working and pottery making were important industries.

Lowry was used for living quarters and religious ceremonies by a community of 50 to 100 Indians and contains one of the largest Great Kivas, or ceremonial chambers, yet found. The ruins contain about 40 rooms including the Great Kiva and eight smaller kivas, and once stood three stories high. It is believed the pueblo was occupied intermittently for a period of 100 to 150 years, being abandoned for the last time before a great drought struck the southwest in 1276-1299. Perhaps the gradual decrease in moisture preceding the great drought forced the dwellers to move. Perhaps increasing population made it impossible to live from the land. Apparently it was not because of enemy action as the lack of any defense structures indicate the Indians had no fear of attack. The Anasazi seem to have left in a leisurely and voluntary manner since no signs of violence, destruction by fire, hurry, or disorder have been discovered. Whatever the reason, no one knows for sure.

Lowry Pueblo started as a very small village of a few rooms and two kivas. Then it was deserted for 10-20 years, and again occupied and



Partial view of the Ruins today.



The Great Kiva partially uncovered as it is seen today.



Lowry Ruins during restoration prior to dedication.

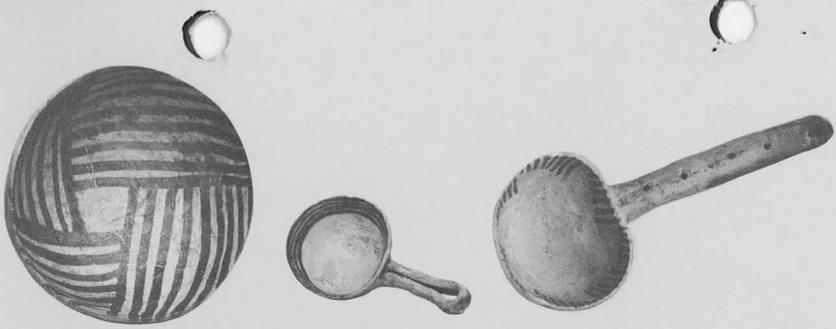
deserted repeatedly. It is apparently the only pueblo in the immediate region—and there were many hundreds of ruins scattered throughout the area—to be repeatedly occupied and abandoned. It is thought that the people reoccupied the pueblo because its Great Kiva was considered a holy place of major importance which attracted people again and again.

It is worth noting that, although the total span of occupancy was for a relatively short time and periods of occupancy were for a very few years at a time, the Indians feverishly remodeled, modified, and expanded the pueblo on at least six or seven occasions. Sometimes old rooms were used for storage or even refuse, and filled with dirt and debris while similar new rooms were constructed nearby. It was modified for the last time about 1106 A. D. It is also interesting to note that during the latter periods of occupancy, construction was of a



mixed and degenerate type of masonry, indicating later Indians had lost some of their building skill or were indifferent to uniform construction. This is reflected in varying size and shape of rooms and doorways, and differences in height and type of floor levels and roofs.

Little, if anything, was known of Lowry until after World War I. It apparently was first officially reported and photographed in 1919, although early-day explorers passed that way on several occasions. In 1776 the Dominguez-Escalante Great Basin Expedition camped nearby. In 1859 the Exploring Expedition from Santa Fe, N. M., passed within a few miles of the site, and other explorers reported on other Indian ruins of the area in 1874-1877. Surveyors, making Hayden's 1881 Atlas of Colorado, must have passed over it, or within an eighth of a mile of it, but wind and time had done their work well. Covered with vegetation and buried under tons of silt and rubble, it remained unnoticed by explorers, surveyors, and cowboys who came later.

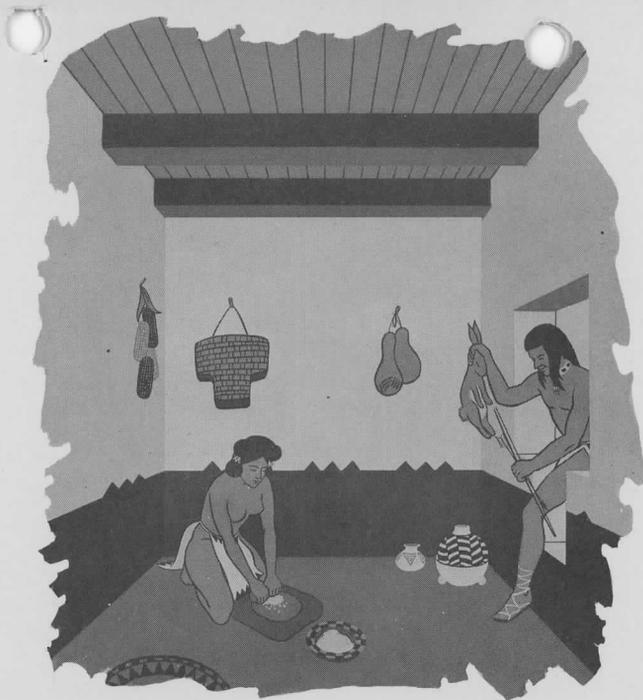


In 1928 Dr. Paul S. Martin, Chicago Field Museum of Natural History, examined and described Lowry Pueblo. He returned in the early 1930s to excavate and record his findings. Dr. Martin and his workers uncovered, studied, and charted more of the pueblo than can be seen now. Hidden beneath the visible ruins are several kivas and rooms. And beneath these are even more ancient remains of primitive pit houses. Lowry was a campsite long before it became a major central community.

Then for a third of a century the project and the ruins were again abandoned and the wind worked at reburying Lowry. In 1965 efforts to excavate and preserve Lowry were renewed. As the site is on Public Land, administered by the U. S. Bureau of Land Management, BLM sponsored the project through a contract with the Anthropology Department of the University of Colorado. After more than two years of carefully uncovering and restoring the ruins, Lowry Pueblo was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark October 17, 1967.

Lowry Pueblo is one of nearly a 1000 Indian ruin sites on Public Land in the Cortez-Dove Creek area. There are thousands more throughout the Four Corners region of southwest Colorado, southeast Utah, northeast Arizona, and northwest New Mexico.





Indians at home in Lowry Pueblo.

The Antiquities Act

Lowry Pueblo Ruins are yours to enjoy as part of the heritage of the nation's land. But please leave them as you found them for others to enjoy too. The Antiquities Act of 1906 prohibits anyone but authorized institutions from disturbing any prehistoric ruins on Government lands.



Indians during ceremony in the Great Kiva.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency of the Department of the Interior, is charged with the administration of the 457 million acres of Public Land remaining in our nation. These lands are what remains of the vast Public Domain which once included all the land west and north of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers (except Texas and Hawaii) plus Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

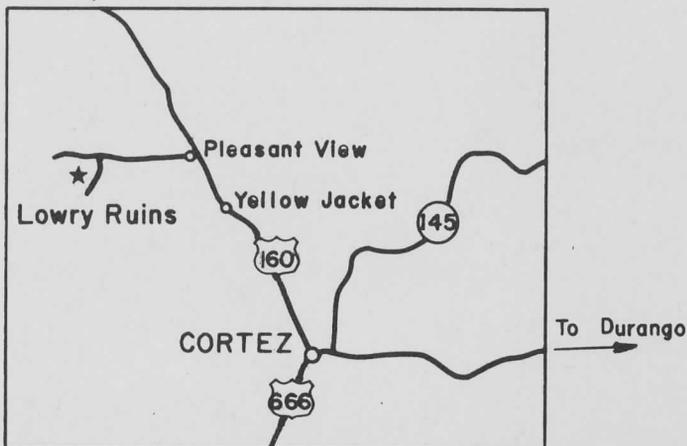
Much of what was once the Public Domain has gone into private ownership under the Homestead Act and other laws, or has been transferred to states; or to railroads to help our western expansion; or set aside for national parks, forests, monuments, and other purposes.

What is left, a varied land extending from the tundra of Alaska to the deserts of Arizona, is an area larger than England, France, Spain, and Italy combined. It is a valuable public asset containing a wealth of natural resources, ranging from forests and grasslands to mineral-rich lands, and lands of scenic splendor, and archaeological value. BLM is the public's steward for conservation, management, development, and preservation of this land under a program of multiple use to bring about sustained yields of forest products, grass, water, wildlife, minerals, recreation and other resources.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—a department of conservation—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.



Located in Montezuma County, in the southwest corner of Colorado, Lowry Pueblo Ruins are nine miles west of U. S. Highway 160 at Pleasant View, or 32 miles northwest of Cortez. In the same general area are Mesa Verde National Park, Hovenweep National Monument, and the Four Corners where the boundaries of Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico meet.

BLM OFFICES IN COLORADO

State Office

Room 700, 1600 Broadway
Denver 80202

District Offices

Craig
Glenwood Springs
Montrose
Canon City
Grand Junction



recruited as “Junior Site Stewards” in the state-based volunteer steward program, which was modified for the children, who looked out for suspicious behavior as they rode or walked past the site. The steward program involved the entire family, as children were allowed to participate only if accompanied by a parent. In addition, public presentations were made on the fieldwork and initial findings were reported at various professional and avocational society meetings. The project, which took 1 percent of the archeology budget, cost SRI and the sponsor \$2,500 each.

The Julian Wash project, undertaken in 1996, presented an entirely different set of challenges, with entirely different results. The survey and excavation of the Julian Wash site, sandwiched between a cement drainage, Interstate Highway 19, and the streets of the city, presented some logistical problems for developing an education program. Several safety concerns made the location unsuitable for public tours and school programs. SRI proposed that a slide program be developed based on the field research and analysis. This presentation, which is upcoming, will be made at the local library and at the neighborhood schools. When the site was being surveyed, a tour for the professional archeological community was held. Although the strategy was different than for the project above, the cost again was minimal—about \$2,500 each for SRI and the client.

THE BENEFITS

The qualitative benefits of public programs far outweigh the quantitative ones. In return for the investment, there is not only an increase in community support, but in positive public relations as well, for us and the client. The public also gets a return, as most projects are sponsored with tax dollars. Some programs continue beyond the contract, taking on a life of their own. This trend can be seen most dramatically in the schools. Three years after initiating the Junior Site Steward program at Irvington Road, the same teachers brought their classes to another project. Many teachers have incorporated archeology into the fourth-grade curriculum for the study of Arizona cultures.

Funding for the program has grown over the course of the last nine years. For SRI, the cost of programs funded from overhead has gradually increased from approximately \$5,000 in 1988 to approximately \$15,000 in 1997. On the other hand, funding from grants and contracts has risen from \$5,000 in 1990 to over \$160,000 as of last year.

Of course, none of these programs would be possible without key individuals in numerous federal, state, and municipal agencies standing behind the idea of outreach. Generally, this begins with one person, and as the benefits of education hit home within the agencies and among the public, the number of people and the level of support increase.

STARTING SMALL, GROWING LARGE

With an initial investment of approximately \$5,000, SRI has been able to develop an outreach division that makes a real impact on preservation, and is now nearly self-sufficient. Participation is contagious, inside and outside the company, with employees donating free time and the firm contributing overhead as financial support.

As a for-profit entity, the division does depend on winning contracts and grants—small and large—such as a recent award to manage the clearinghouse for the Forest Service Passport in Time program. The bottom line is SRI's commitment to public



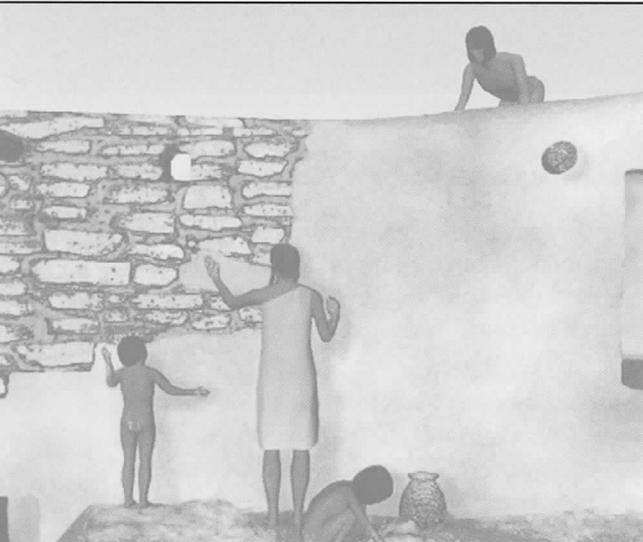
JAMES McDONALD, CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST

ABOVE: The author (center) at a workshop with teachers learning how to survey.

programs. As long as our clients realize the benefits of sponsoring public education, these programs will continue. By sharing our findings with the client and the public, the company receives a great deal in return.

For more information, contact Carol J. Ellick, Public Programs Division, Statistical Research, Inc., Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751, (520) 721-4309, fax (520) 298-7044, e-mail SRIArc@aol.com.

Ms. Ellick has a B.A. in anthropology and an M.A. in education. She has been active in developing public archeological programs since 1987. Ellick joined SRI in 1989 and has been director of the public programs division since its inception in 1994. An active member of the Society for American Archaeology public education committee and past chair of the Arizona Archeological Council educators committee, she is currently president-elect of the council.



Imagis

THE WONDERMENT OF THE CIRCUITRY IN YOUR HARD DRIVE IS TESTAMENT TO HOW FAR REMOVED WE ARE FROM OUR EARLIER INCARNATION AS PEOPLE WHO DEPENDED ON THE SEASONS, ANIMAL HABITS, THE FLOW OF WATER, AND THE PROCLIVITIES OF PLANT LIFE. THE TECHNOLOGY OF EVERYDAY LIVING IS ELECTRONIC NOW, BUT BACK THEN, THE MOST ESTEEMED ENGINEERS WERE THOSE WHO COULD DIVINE WHAT THE NATURAL WORLD COULD CONTRIBUTE TO HUMANKIND. ▶

BY JOSEPH FLANAGAN

mining

Lowry



The conscientious presentation of the archeological and Native American perspectives is the first thing you encounter on your path to the ruin—one of many walkways to explore. On a wooden welcoming sign are the engraved faces of an archeologist and a Native American woman. Click either and hear them talk about the site as a focus of study or as a center of cultural identity, both with a reverence evident throughout the program.

The CD has the visitor assume the role of a new research assistant. You can take part in excavations, measure and record artifacts, learn about curation, examine specimens with a microscope—in general, explore any aspect of the discipline. Or you can wander at will, peeking into rooms and kivas or walking down the pathways that open before you in a twisting course through the brush. One can recognize how powerfully the creators of the program wanted to place people in the Southwest. The animation captures a certain aspect of Southwestern sunlight, with the steady chatter of birds and the occasional distant screech of a hawk lending to an overall effect of solitude.

LouAnn Jacobson, director of the Anasazi Heritage Center, says that *People in the Past* came about by happenstance when two people approached the museum in 1993 with an idea of doing something about archeology on the computer. Theresa Breznau and Clay Hamilton were illustrators-animators-producers with an unlikely address in the tiny rural town of Bluff, Utah. Both had extensive experience with computer graphics, and Hamilton had won a regional Emmy, a Silver Reel Award from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, and other honors.

Over the following year, museum staff met with the designers to work out the goals and content. They agreed that the state of interpretation at the time—obsolescent technology and exhibits dominated by archeological interpretations (with Native American views conspicuously absent)—called for something new.

Jacobson's description of *People in the Past's* objectives echoes the creed of the preservation establishment nationwide, though with a Southwestern bent. There are tens of thousands of Puebloan sites in the Four Corners region, she says, many on private land that can't be protected. And those on public land don't get the protection they need, the place is simply too vast. But she makes the point that where technology, anthropology, and ancient tradition come together, a new front is opened in the campaign to reach the public. If people can see a pueblo live before them on screen, they are more likely to see it as far greater in the sum of its parts than a desert oddity or a souvenir trope.

The CD is intended for all ages, but is particularly pitched to elementary and middle school students, though it is both accessible and popular on both sides of that age range, Jacobson says. In developing the CD, Native American advisors from the San Juan, Santa Clara, and Hopi Pueblos lent insight into their culture and personal connections to the past. Archeologists from BLM and the private Crow Canyon Archaeological Center contributed their expertise. The Southwest Natural and Cultural Heritage Association, a non-profit organization that works with federal agencies to foster preservation, joined the project as well.

Y

et, sometimes the futuristic landscape moves us closer, not farther from, the past. *People in the Past*, a CD-ROM produced by the Bureau of Land Management's Anasazi Heritage Center and the Southwest Natural and Cultural Heritage Association, is a convergence of temporal extremes across cyberspace. Resonant of childhood fantasies of time travel, the interactive multimedia program

places you before Lowry Ruin in southwest Colorado, a National Historic Landmark managed by the BLM. From there, you are on your own to discover the 800-year-old pueblo. *People in the Past* brings all the tools of the technology to bear in bringing Lowry Ruin and its people to life: sound, animation, QuickTime/video, stills, and 3D imaging.

Resonant of childhood fantasies of time travel, the interactive multimedia program places you before Lowry Ruin in southwest Colorado, a National Historic Landmark managed by the BLM.

THE REAL THING

While virtual visits to the past become more more common, the Forest Service is offering the real thing. You can explore Chinese sites in southwest Oregon, take part in excavations in Illinois' Little Grand Canyon, or float down the Rio Chama River in New Mexico to look at cultural sites and rare Jurassic-era dinosaur tracks.

The vehicle is Heritage Expeditions, tours and programs made possible by the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, approved by Congress two years ago, which authorizes the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service to reinvest user fees at select areas to protect and enhance archeological sites and natural resources. Users get to see their fees go toward the programs, sites, and places they care about, rather than returned to the Treasury. Some of the fees can support programs for volunteers, such as the Forest Service's Passport In Time.

The BLM and SNCHA next tapped what Jacobson describes as "a remarkable resource." Colorado allows gambling in three historic mountain towns about 50 miles west of Denver. Regular busloads of gamblers from the city have made it a success, and 28 percent of the gambling tax revenues go to the Colorado Historical Society. Over \$9 million are distributed every year to historic preservation projects throughout the state.

Over the course of its development, the *People in the Past* project was awarded two preservation grants from the State Historical Fund totaling almost \$135,000. SNCHA also contributed funds and handled financing, while the Heritage Center oversaw the project, compiled records and photos of Lowry, and purchased software and other equipment. The Native American advisers and archeologists Melissa Churchill and Mark Varien of Crow Canyon were interviewed for video segments. In March 1996, a three-minute prototype was produced to demonstrate to the Colorado State Historical Society what kind of technology was available and to serve as a launching point for a longer and more comprehensive program.

Making the site live is exactly, it seems, what everyone had in mind. The human figures are fashioned after models that the designers bought and then re-touched digitally, producing 24 individual characters. Computer-animated landscapes are difficult to render convincingly, but software made specifically for the

purpose—Questar's World Construction Set—got the results the artists wanted.

The archeologist's tent showcases what the software can do. The visitor can operate a laptop, a VCR, a CD player, and more. Inserting a slide into the microscope and seeing the grinding marks on a mano shows the visitor archeology's ability to inform us about the people of the past.

At certain points in the journey, you can visit the pueblo ca. AD 1125, when it was a busy, thriving place, full of Native Americans going about the tasks of daily life. A child's voice narrates these segments, giving descriptions of how different rooms are used, how food is gathered, how idle time is passed. The narration is yet more evidence of the program's emphasis on people, not only in the child's words, but also in the constant murmur of voices one can hear in the background.

In all, producing *People in the Past* cost \$380,600. About an additional \$8,000 will be spent on the writing, design, and printing of a companion teacher activity guide. The CD is copyrighted by SNCHA, which will pay for its production. The first run will be 1,000 CDs and 500 guides. SNCHA will market the CD through museum shops, magazines, and cooperating associations. The association operates a number of shops and information centers itself where it will sell the CD. Proceeds will fund other SNCHA projects.

The BLM has established a permanent version of *People in the Past* on a Macintosh computer at the Anasazi Heritage Center. The museum is visited by between 5,000 and 6,000 schoolchildren as well as 35,000 adults each year. *People in the Past* is both Macintosh and IBM compatible, and can be purchased for \$24.95 (\$39.95 with the activity guide) by contacting the Southwest Natural and Cultural Heritage Association, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323, (970) 882-4811.

For more information, contact LouAnn Jacobson, Anasazi Heritage Center, 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323, (970) 882-4811, fax (970) 882-7035, e-mail ljacobson@co.blm.gov.





Prepared

The Archeology Merit Badge Is Here