

master plan

PECOS

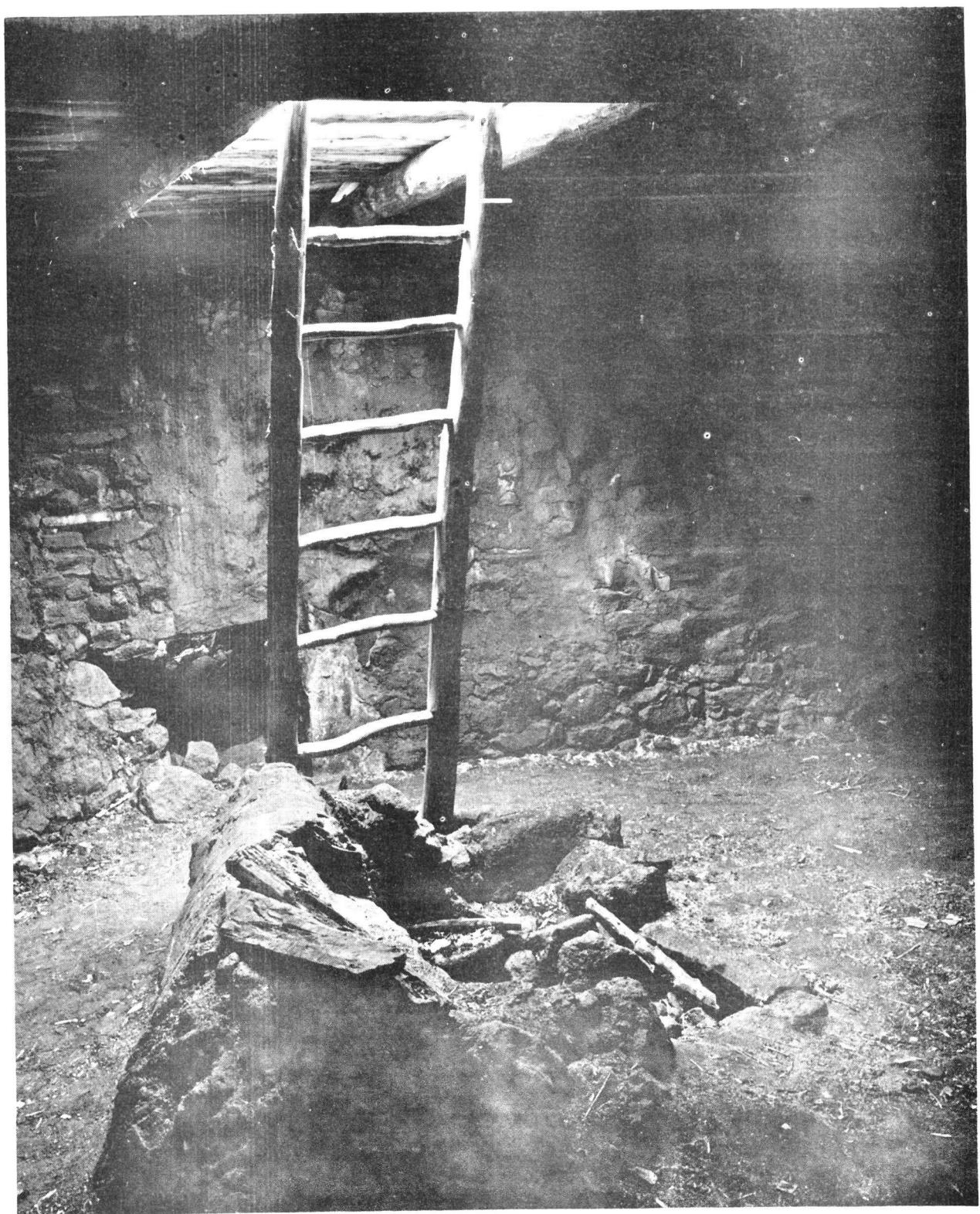
NATIONAL MONUMENT • NEW MEXICO

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preliminary master plan

PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

PECOS, NEW MEXICO
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
JANUARY 1973



PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

MASTER PLAN

Recommended by:

Date

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OCTOBER 25, 1972

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NOVEMBER 10, 1972

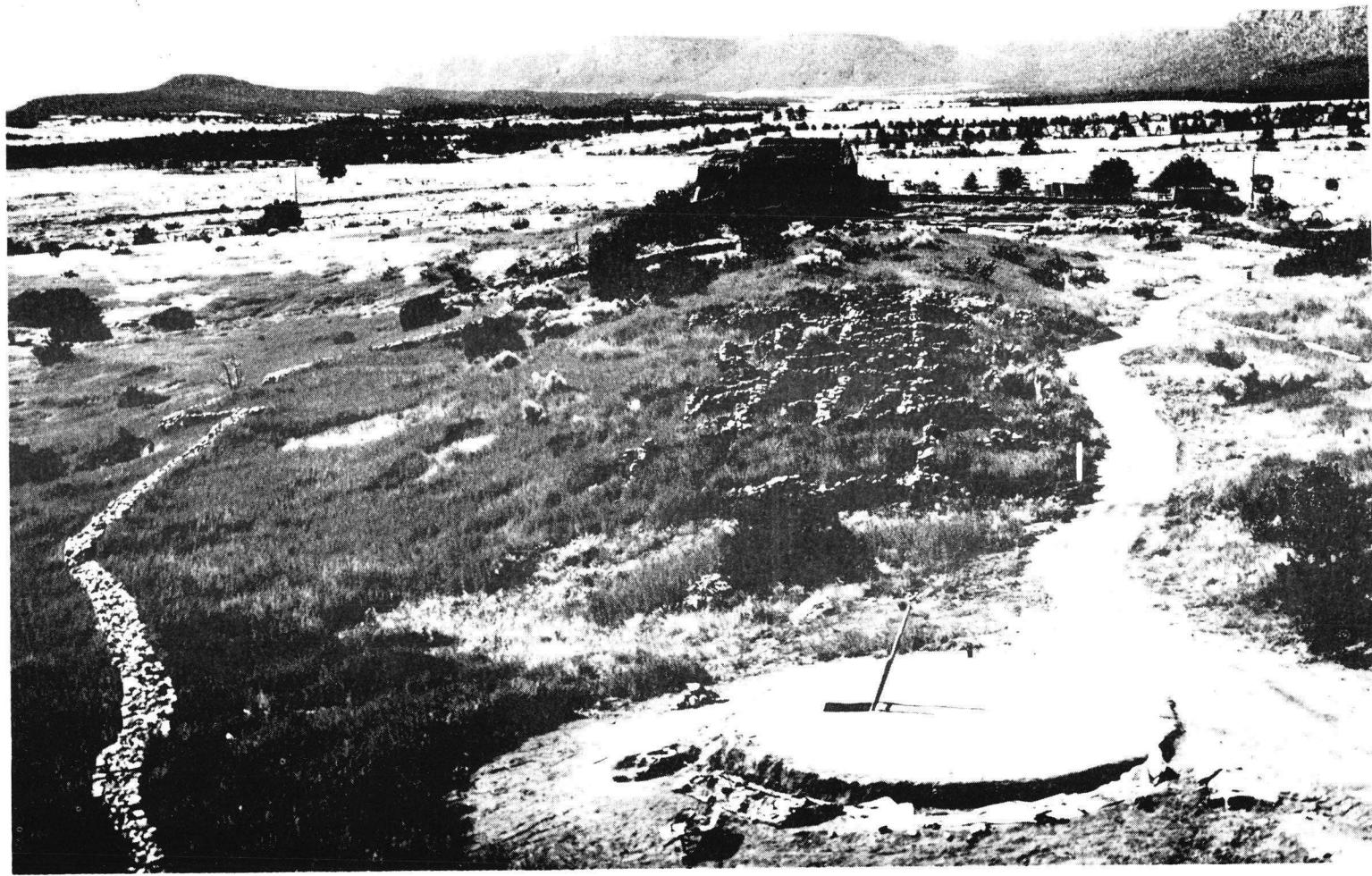
Director, Denver Service Center

Approved by:

Director, Southwest Region

contents

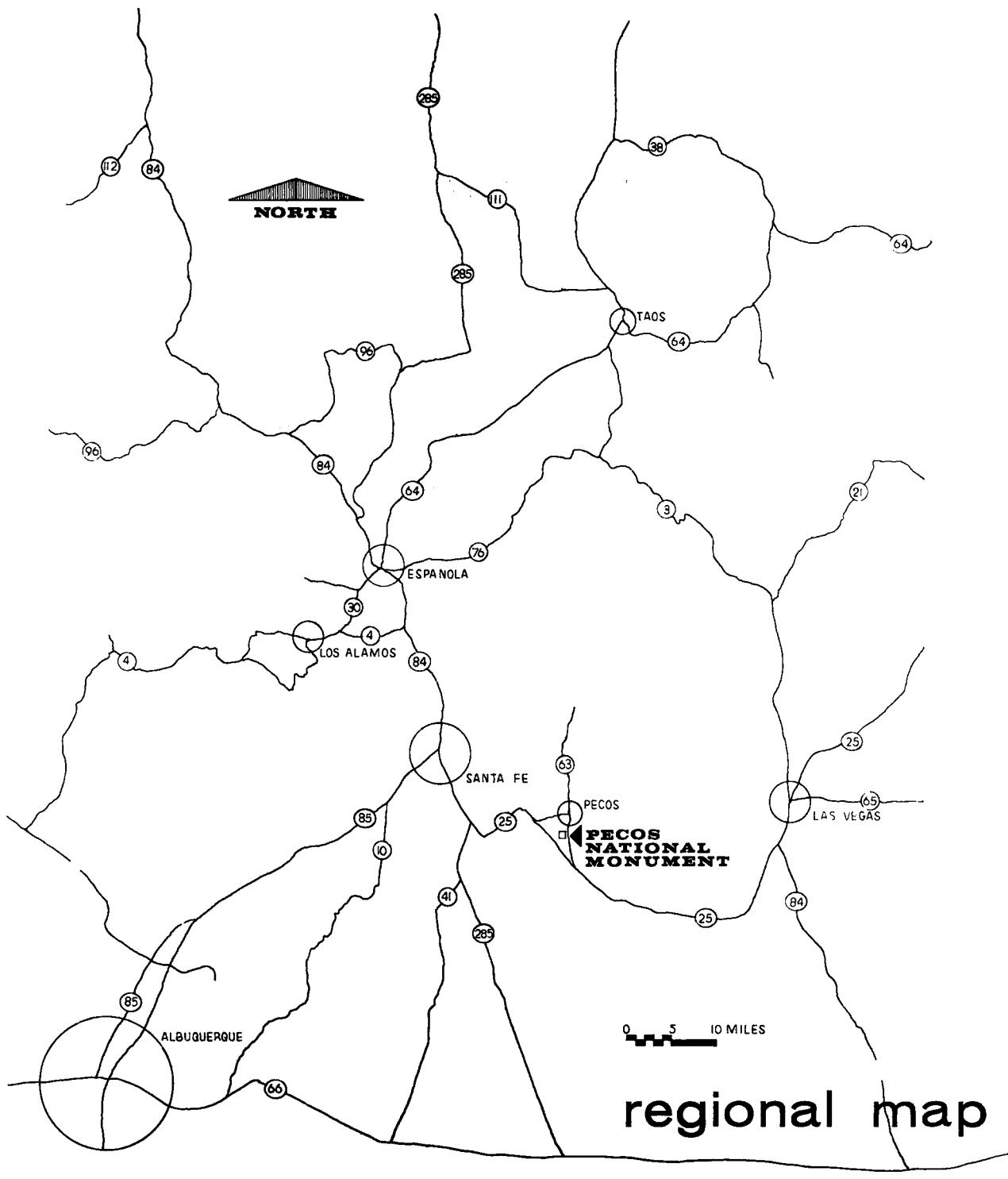
INTRODUCTION	4
THE PECOS STORY	6
THE RESOURCES:	
ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL	9
NATURAL	16
THE PLAN:	
INTERPRETIVE CONCEPTS	21
ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPTS	22
ARCHEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS	23
ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS	25
SOCIO-CULTURAL CONCEPTS.....	30
LAND CLASSIFICATION PLAN	33
APPENDIXES:	
A – CONGRESSIONAL ACT	34
B – MANAGEMENT STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVES	35
C – BIBLIOGRAPHY	41
D – CONSULTANTS AND PLANNING TEAM	43



introduction

Pecos National Monument was created by an Act of Congress (Public Law 89-54) in June, 1965, for the preservation, protection, and study of its archeological and historical resources, and the interpretation of these outstanding values for the benefit of the American people.

Interpretation will stress the on-going significance of the Southwest's tri-cultural heritage—a blend of Indian, Spanish, and Anglo influences that is richly illustrated in the history of Pecos. Through interaction between the monument and nearby communities that still live that heritage, visitor experience will integrate history and its results—the cultural diversity of the present.



the pecos story

Strategically located at the mountain gateway between the Plains and the Rio Grande Valley, Pecos was a cultural crossroad and frontier outpost for centuries. Indians, Spaniards, and Anglos all passed this way seeking trade, treasure, and conquest.

Early Pueblo Indians of the Pecos Valley lived in scattered villages near their riverbottom farms. About A.D. 1300 they began building one-story houses on the rocky ridge, or mesilla. By 1450 nomadic raiders from the Plains had forced the Pecos Indians to concentrate in one fortified pueblo atop the mesilla.

When Coronado visited here in 1541, Pecos was a large and thriving town. Its people derived wealth from their position on the trading frontier between the buffalo-hunting nomads of the plains and the village farmers of the Rio Grande. Skilled in trade and war, cross-fertilized by wide-ranging contact with other culture groups, the Pecos Indians boasted that no one could conquer them. Their warriors — 500 strong — guarded an impregnable four-story pueblo overlooking the Pecos Valley. Even the Spaniards respected the strength of these proud people.

Following travel patterns set in prehistoric times, early Spanish explorers, missionaries, and traders used Pecos as their point of departure for expeditions onto the Plains. By 1620 the Franciscans had founded at Pecos the Mission of Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles de Porciuncula described a few years later as "a very splendid temple of distinguished workmanship and beauty."

The people of Pecos participated in the Rebellion of 1680, a great Pueblo uprising that temporarily drove the Spaniards from New Mexico. After defiling the Mission Church, the Pecos Indians joined other Pueblos in besieging Santa Fe. During the twelve years between the revolt and reconquest, the "splendid temple" was pulled down and buried with its own rubble. When the Spaniards reconquered the Pueblos in 1692, Governor Don Diego de Vargas ordered the Mission re-established. By 1720 a new church had been built over the early one.

Decline at Pecos began in the middle 18th century, as smallpox and warfare with the tribes of the Plains reduced the population. In 1788 an epidemic nearly annihilated the Pueblo. Four years later the resident priest left Pecos, now reduced to 152 inhabitants, and the Mission became a Visita, visited only occasionally by a priest. In 1838 the survivors — a pitiful remnant of 17 people — moved to Jemez to live with kinsmen, leaving the pueblo and mission deserted. The ruins became a well-known landmark for traders on the Santa Fe Trail. Ruts of this historic trail can still be seen nearby.

The impressive ruins at Pecos attracted the Southwest's pioneer archeologists — Bandelier, Hewett, and later Alfred V. Kidder. Dr. Kidder's excavations and scientific studies, and conferences at Pecos (1915-1929) helped lay the foundations for the modern science of Southwestern archeology.

The historical value of Pecos to the people of New Mexico was recognized in 1935, when the area was designated a State Historical Monument and some funds were made available for its preservation.

Today, Pecos is a National Monument and its vital archeological and historical significance is still being explored. As recently as 1967, the buttressed foundation of the "very splendid temple" described by the Spaniards was discovered beneath the remains of the impressive church ruins that are still standing. Many more ruins lie unexcavated — perhaps "The Lost Church Ruin" will qualify as the remains of the oldest church in the United States. So the Pecos story continues to unfold.

the resources

archeological and historical

The broad, flat, Pecos River Valley surrounding the monument is six miles wide and 15 miles long; it is one of the major archeological and historical areas of the Southwest. Scattered across the valley floor are scores of ruins left by over seven centuries of human activity. Several of the largest pueblo ruins and the remains of at least three Spanish Franciscan churches are preserved at Pecos National Monument.

Pecos Pueblo was one of the largest pueblo Indian Villages in the Southwest at the coming of the Spaniards in 1540. Some 2,000 Towa-speaking Indians farmed the riverbottom land, hunted the nearby mountains and mesas, and traded with the Plains Indians to the east. The Spaniards chose this pueblo for one of their major mission enterprises, building in the 1620's the largest church and convento north of Mexico. After two centuries of effort, which saw another church constructed in 1707 over the blackened ruins of the first, the area was abandoned in 1838 by both Spanish and Indian, leaving a number of small farming communities of Spanish-Indian descent to watch the Santa Fe Trail travelers and traders pass through the grassy valley.

CICUYE: THE NORTH AND SOUTH PUEBLO COMPLEX

The North Pueblo is a rectangular block of about 660 rooms that was the main part of Pecos Pueblo as first encountered by Coronado in 1540. About two acres in area, it measures roughly 200' x 500'. Originally four to five stories in height, probably no more than two stories will remain when excavated. Twenty-two kivas are associated with the pueblo. Construction on the site began as early as 1300 A. D., although the final Pueblo, built over the top of these earlier structures, was not completed until about 1450 A. D. Scattered throughout the pueblo are massive trash dump areas up to 20 feet deep containing the refuse and, often, the burials of the village. Dr. Kidder of the Peabody Foundation excavated in the North Pueblo for seven years, between 1915 and 1929, although he estimated only 30% of the ruin was exposed. The North Pueblo is one of the major visitor use ruins and major excavations and stabilization are planned for the site.

The South Pueblo is linear shaped, six to eight rooms deep, and measures 75' wide and 400' long. While it, too, was multistoried, no more than one story remains today. Because it seems to contain no kivas and is not mentioned in the earliest Spanish descriptions, it is thought to have been built after the arrival of the Spaniards, possibly by "Christianized" Indians from the North Pueblo.

About one-third of the South Pueblo was excavated in the 1930's by Dr. John Corbett and these walls stand visible today. Further excavation and stabilization of the South Pueblo are also planned.

IGLESIA DE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LOS ANGELES DE PORCIUNCULA:

THE SPANISH CHURCH AND MISSION COMPLEX

For years the massive eight-foot thick red adobe walls of the 18th century church at Pecos formed the most visible point of interest. Built in 1707, after the Pueblo Rebellion, by Franciscan missionaries from Spain, it served the Indian population of Pecos Pueblo (Cicuye). It was also to serve as a frontier mission for the Plains and a center for trading. Associated with the church are the adobe walls of a convento or monastery, containing cells for the priests, school rooms, offices, eating facilities, work shop, and livestock corrals.

In 1967, during the excavation and stabilization of the 1707 church, the even more massive foundations of an earlier church were discovered beneath the present day church. This first church was built in the 1620's and was the largest mission church in New Mexico until it was burned and pulled down by the Indians in 1680. Also associated with this church was a convento nearly

equal in size to the 1700's convento. Both church and mission complexes have been completely excavated and are nearing completion for exhibit.

THE FORKED LIGHTNING SITE:

This site, named for the well-known Forked Lightning Ranch, is the earliest pueblo village of any size in the valley. It dates from approximately 1100 A. D. to 1300 A. D. Nearly 150 rooms were excavated in the three years during which Dr. Kidder worked at Forked Lightning in the late 1920's. Many of these rooms were built in layers of coursed adobe instead of stone. It is not planned for excavation or stabilization in the near future, but when appropriate, a hiking trail to this site and to the Santa Fe Trail ruts and other archeological sites in the southern part of the monument is planned.

THE LOST CHURCH:

A small, probably early, church to the northeast of the pueblo complex has been partially excavated and stabilized. Only low stone foundations remain, outlining the nave, sanctuary, and a small side sacristy. Little is known of the history of this church, since it is not mentioned in Spanish records. However, the excavators feel that it was built before the 1600's church at Pecos.

The "Lost Church" may have been used as a temporary chapel during the construction of the big church. (The remote possibility exists that it was constructed by Fray Luis de Ubeda in the 1540's, which would make it the oldest European structure in the United States.) A 1.5 mile hiking trail from the North Pueblo to this church and back to the visitor center is planned.

THE SACRED SHRINES:

North of the pueblo complex, on sandstone ridges, there are two widely separated circles of rock which are referred to as Pueblo shrines. These areas were probably sacred to the Pecos Indians and the scenes of occasional ceremonial ritual. One of these shrines would be visited by the "Lost Church" hiking trail.

SPANISH NON-SECULAR STRUCTURES

Several sites with thick stone walls (usually indicative of Spanish construction) are located near the convento. Two rooms of a large structure have been excavated and stabilized as trailside exhibits. This and another much larger site to the west may have housed important civil, military, and religious persons. However, not enough research has been done on either of these Spanish structures to properly interpret them. Further excavations on these sites are dependent on available funds.

OTHER PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITES:

Many other small pueblo sites are known within the monument boundaries. Their exact number must be determined by an archeological survey of the monument.

SANTA FE TRAIL RUTS:

Several sections of clearly identifiable ruts of the Santa Fe Trail are found in the southern part of the monument. While the main trail lies to the west of the monument, many travelers used a spur trail to the village of Pecos which passed by the old ruins of the church and pueblo. A hiking trail to them is planned in the distant future.

THE SQUARE RUIN:

West of the church and mission complex and across Arroyo del Pueblo is a large rectangular site with thick-walled stone masonry — probably built by the Spaniards. The structure measures roughly 150' x 200'. Its function is not known; it may have been a livestock corral.

THE ANCIENT WALLED AREA:

This is a large diamond-shaped structure west of the pueblo complex. No excavation has been done on the structure, and its function is unknown. It may have served as a water collection area, farming plot, or livestock corral.

PLAINS CAMPSITES:

Excavations in 1970 indicate that a number of Apache campsites and other types of occupation areas are located in the meadow area east of the pueblo complex. These are the temporary camping areas for the large numbers of Apaches, Comanches, and other Plains Indians who came to Pecos for trading purposes.

natural

Even without the sprawling historic ruins, Pecos would be a charming place to visit. Tall native grasses interspersed with chamisa, cholla cactus, and occasional junipers provide a warm natural setting for the ruins. Encircled by the vast grey-green pinon and juniper forest that climbs the soft hills and sharp mesas, the valley adds to the overall sense of time at Pecos. The land here blends with and adds to the visitor's experience of the Southwest. Only the occasional sounds of AT&SF Railroad (now 100 years old) and the distant scars of Interstate 25 remind one of the 20th century and modern America.

THE RIVER VALLEY:

The 341 acres of the monument which sits nearly in the center of the valley is but a smaller example of the characteristics of the valley as a whole. The Pecos River begins thirty miles north of Pecos National Monument in the 13,000 foot Sangre de Cristo Mountains. As the river leaves the narrow mountain gorge, the valley immediately widens to about six miles, bordered on the west by Glorieta Mesa and on the east by the gradually rising Tecolote Foothills. To the south, the valley is pinched out by the converging mesas and foothills.

THE GEOLOGY:

As the river enters the Pecos Valley, it leaves behind the granite and other volcanic rock of the mountains and flows through sedimentary formations of horizontally layered sandstones, limestones, shales and siltstones. The valley floor is in the Sangre de Cristo Formation, a 500 foot thick deposit of sandstone, siltstone and shale, which is cut by small arroyos throughout. In these arroyos, and in other areas of broken country, beds and pockets of clay are found which the Pecos Indians used for their pottery. The rich soil found along the river provided farming plots for the Pecos Indians.

THE FLORA:

The Pecos Valley is in the Upper Sonoran life zone. The heavy pinon-juniper forest continues across the valley floor between the mesas and foothills and, except for the areas cleared by man, would probably cover the entire northern part of the valley. As the valley moves south, however, the pinon and juniper give way to large open areas of grasses. Sprinkled through the pinon and juniper are clumps of tall ponderosa — prime building material for the pueblo and church. Pecos National Monument is near the breaking point between the

forest and the grass lands. The southern part of the monument is flat and grassy, while the northern section is covered with pinon and juniper.

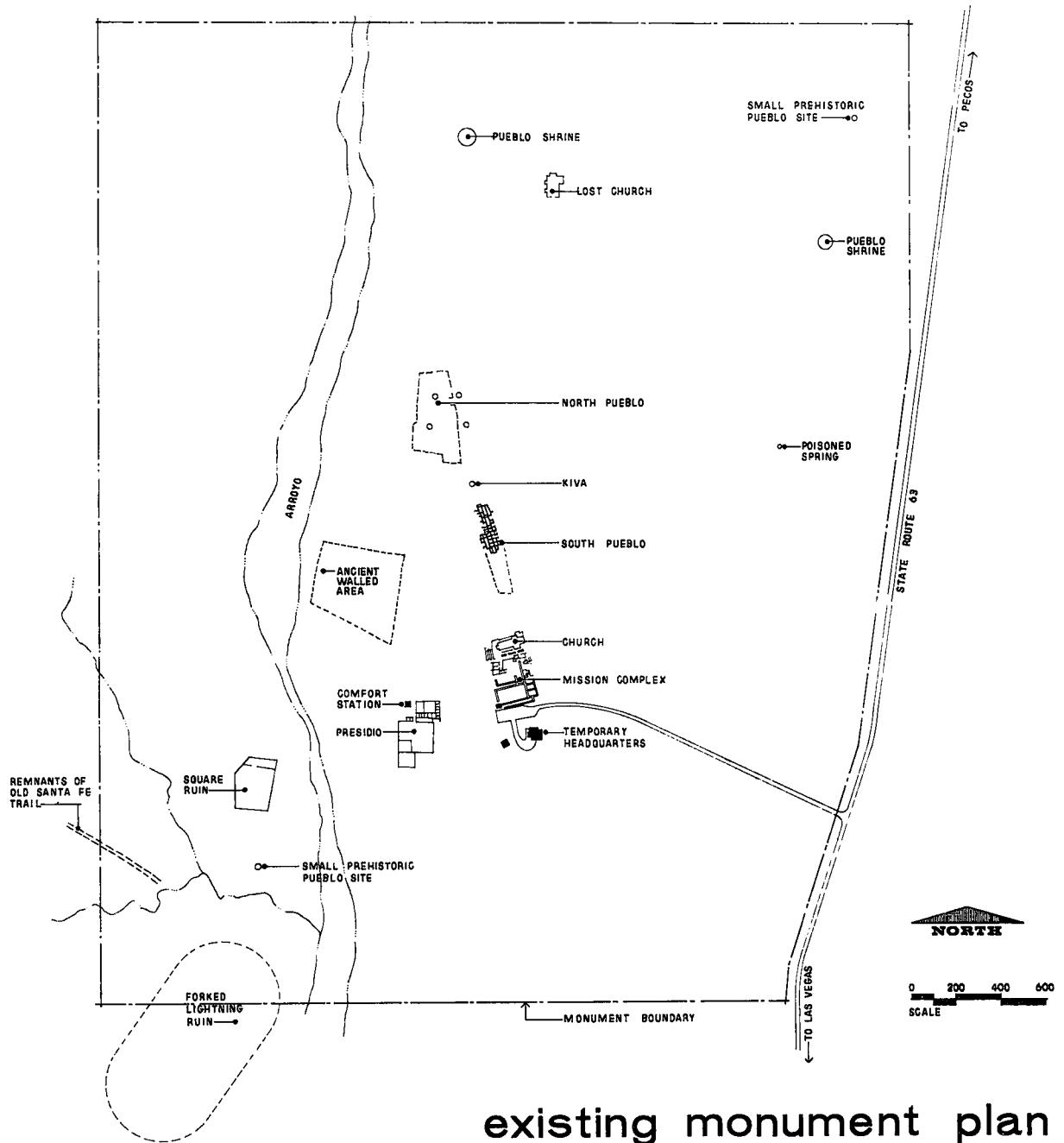
A variety of flowering plants, such as chamisa, snakeweed, verbena, and aster brighten the grey-green landscape in summer and fall.

THE FAUNA:

Many of the large animals which were present in the valley historically, such as the bear, bison and antelope, are gone. Most of the other large animals are rare. Deer and elk are fairly common in the higher elevations, and deer occasionally stray into the monument. Coyotes are present and roam in and out of the monument occasionally. Smaller animals such as rabbits, skunks, and gophers are common. Birds include the pinon jay, juncos, sparrows, towhees, phoebes, blue birds, meadowlarks, and an occasional roadrunner. A covey of scaled quail resides in and around the pueblo ruins.

THE INFLUENCE OF MAN:

Fragile Upper Sonoran vegetation, thin soils, high elevation, and relative aridity combine at the monument to show vividly the impact of man over a millenium. Indian occupation of urban proportions extended over 500 years. European occupation brought wagon roads, new farming methods, gravel quarrying, range re-vegetation (scrub-forest chaining), wood cutting, and grazing (the last as recently



existing monument plan

as 4 years ago in parts of the monument). The 65-acre core of the monument, formerly administered by the State, has been fenced for many years. Within that fenced area native vegetation, principally grasses, has come back well. Where grazing occurred recently, however, exotic Mexican fireweed moved in, eliminating native plants. In the past 6 years the monument has been fenced, grazing eliminated, and the exotic fireweed nearly controlled by burning, herbicides, and reseeding. This program of reseeding and weed control will continue until native vegetation is no longer endangered.

One major arroyo and many small ones stemming from gullied wagon roads cut through the easily eroded clay soils of the monument. These water courses are allowed to cut and flow uncontrolled except when they have obviously been initiated by recent human interferences or when they may damage historic resources or park facilities.

At key locations in the monument the break between sandstone caprock and underlying clays and shales creates highly erodible "badlands" slopes. Structural developments and trails near these locations must be sensitively designed and engineered.

the plan

interpretive concepts

Traditionally Pecos has been a geographic gateway between the Great Plains and the Southwest, encouraging interactions between cultures through a procession of Indians, Spaniards and Anglos. Today that geographic gateway still functions for the visitor who comes here. The principal interpretive objective at Pecos National Monument is to help the visitor relate to this historic procession as a part of his cultural heritage and to understand and appreciate the cultural diversity that it has produced in the Southwest today.

The story of Pecos spans many centuries full of dynamic cultural interactions. The interpretation program must be also dynamic. This is a place that must encourage subjective experiences and expanding insights; it is not a place for detailed analytical interpretation. It is a place where today's visitor can learn not just about, but from, other peoples and their relationships with their environment.

To accomplish these objectives, it is proposed that this and subsequent developments facilitate the following sequence of experience. The first element of the visitor experience should be a sense of place. This should be a predominantly

natural scene emphasizing the "geographic gateway" rather than one with a pervading impression of "visitor facilities." The gradual transition to this sense of natural place from a sense of "man dominated" place should be accomplished by architectural integration that relates not only to the natural place, but to the people who once lived and built here.

The visitor center, by means of its interpretive and sensory experience, serves as a gateway and invitation to the historic and archeological resource. The visitor should enter that resource sensitized to receive the stimuli it offers. Additional major interpretive functions of this principal visitor facility include the capacity to provide (a) vicarious tours of the ruins for incapacitated people and for general visitors during periods of severe inclement weather, which are frequent in winter; (b) settings for living history demonstrations and visitor-participation interpretive activities (e.g., crafts, dramatics, etc.); (c) browse and study spaces so visitors can use the library and study collections, and intimate discussion spaces where they can engage interpreters in conversation; (d) facilities for historical and archeological conferences, such as the Pecos Conference, and community affairs. All interpretive and visitor service programs will be designed to allow both directed and non-directed flow and sequence, depending on visitor preference.

In summary, the interpretive means employed at Pecos have these objectives: to decelerate the visitor, welcome him, sensitize him to the degree he chooses, get him out in the resource, and then—if he chooses—give him extended-visit opportunities both inside and outside the visitor center.

environmental concepts

Visitor use and staff utility requirements are to be adjusted to both physical and psychological carrying capacity limits. The general aim is to hold human-use impacts to a level commensurate with preservation of historical resources and settings, and with quality visitor experience in the rarified atmosphere of a ruins area.

Integration of 20 th century needs and facilities with the prime resources will occur in a context that illustrates the progression from pre-history, through various historic periods, to the present time.

Control of visual impact will be aided by protecting, maintaining, and re-establishing to the extent possible, the natural flora and fauna of the Pecos Valley. This planting of indigenous trees, shrubs, flowers and grasses should be carried out where needed to prevent soil erosion, to illustrate historical relationships, or to shield modern infringements on the monument. No single moment-in-time approach will be attempted in this program.

The natural contours and drainage patterns of the lands should be conserved; any changes of grade should be minimal as required by facilities. Roads, paths, and parking for visitor and staff use should be only as required and developed as needs arise.

All phases of planned development at the monument should be designed and located so as to protect and enhance the historical character. Structures, roads, parking areas, etc., should be located only in areas which are not archeologically or historically significant.

archeological concepts

The Pecos monument is history within history. It was at Pecos that the first extensive scientific archeological excavation in the Southwest was made. This monument still holds many secrets, facts, and keys to future understanding of our archeological past.

The purposes for setting aside Pecos as a national monument were to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historical and archeological importance.

Continued preservation is imperative, to prevent the remaining ruins from decaying, eroding, or being vandalized. This should be accomplished by ruin stabilization techniques, erosion control, and security protection.

To date, an estimated 30% of the Monument's archeological resources have been scientifically excavated. With new techniques and the continuing significance of Pecos, an expanded excavation program is planned. The possible development of a visitor center with archeological display and storage facilities has prompted an offer to return to the monument the extensive collection of artifacts being held at present by the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archeology, Andover, Massachusetts.

To fulfill resource management objectives, interpretive concepts, and the role of Pecos as a focal point of Southwestern archeological science, interpretive experiences must include visitor use of collections, visitor participation in living history and archaic craft activities, and visitor understanding and involvement in on-going research programs. All aspects of the archeological project, from the excavations at the site to the cleaning and analysis of artifacts should be included in the interpretive program. Exhibit of larger and more varied examples of Pecos artifacts should be possible; and as information from the project accumulates, the direction and kinds of interpretation of the prehistoric ruins will change.

It is prudent to leave a portion of each ruin unexcavated so that future advances in the science of archeology can be applied to Pecos.

Further studies of the Pecos Valley, Jemez Pueblo associations, pottery chronology, past environment, and other ethno-historical related studies are planned. These studies will involve cooperative research programs with the University of New Mexico, the Museum of New Mexico, and other historically concerned groups.

architectural concepts

All design considerations should be oriented to enhance "The Pecos Experience." The visitor should be able to visit, learn about, and enjoy the monument without being distracted or impeded by modern physical developments. Rather, such developments should smoothly carry the visitor through functional and interpretive sequences to the ruins themselves.

Structures will be conceived in harmony with traditional materials and forms. The forms will be sympathetic with the site, terrain, and historic influences at Pecos. They will be compatible, but not imitative of, the architecture of the people who built pueblos and churches here. Architectural expression should be as clear and direct a statement of contemporary use of form and material as the ruins were in their time; but they must occur in a context that captures the sense of historic progression and continuity—from that time to this. Visual location and impact of structures should be designed to blend with, complement, and not intrude upon the ruins.

Visitors will enter the monument area, park their automobiles with ease, get functional requirements out of the way, then enter the visitor center to view exhibits and artifacts, see audio-visual programs, visit with the staff, and become generally familiar with the significance of Pecos. Normally, the key elements of this sequence will precede entry of the ruins. But visitors so choosing may elect to vary the sequence at any point after parking.

Upon completion of the tour of the ruins, the visitors should be able to easily return to the visitor center and, if they wish, lunch in the picnic area before leaving the monument.

Visiting archeologists and students should be provided with work and study areas, research library, work storage and other facilities, the necessities to learn about and do continued research on Pecos.

Staff members should have facilities for carrying out their year-round administrative, research, and maintenance duties. They will need a physical plant varied enough to allow aiding and guiding visitors, working with researchers, and performing their particular tasks of running the Monument.

Considerations for accommodation of major conference meetings and moderate community functions should be incorporated with the general functional plan. Indoor and outdoor meeting areas are necessary, as well as multi-functional kitchen and toilet facilities. The planned living history program will require work and storage space.

Staff housing should be visually separated from public use areas. Houses should be designed to harmonize with other modern architectural expressions. The structures should be designed and oriented to maximize solar heat utilization. The structures should be flexible to accommodate varied inhabitants.

The need for staff housing at the monument is vital for various reasons. The monument is several miles from fire and police stations. These are volunteer or part-time functions in Pecos and other neighboring communities. This becomes a security problem. With the development of a valuable monument complex and the maintenance and security problems involved, it is imperative that permanent on-site surveillance be established by means of on-site residences that are linked to resources by electronic devices.

Dormitory facilities should be located near the staff housing and should be of complimentary design. The dormitory would house summer staff, seasonal project archeologists, and occasional conference guests and visiting researchers.

The need for dormitory housing at the monument is basic. The main use of the dormitory would be during the heavy visitation summer season, in order to fulfill the management objective of employing young people of ethnic minority groups as interpreters, guides, etc., on a seasonal basis. During the summer season, rental housing in the Pecos area is expensive and very limited. It is therefore necessary and convenient to provide dormitory housing at the monument.

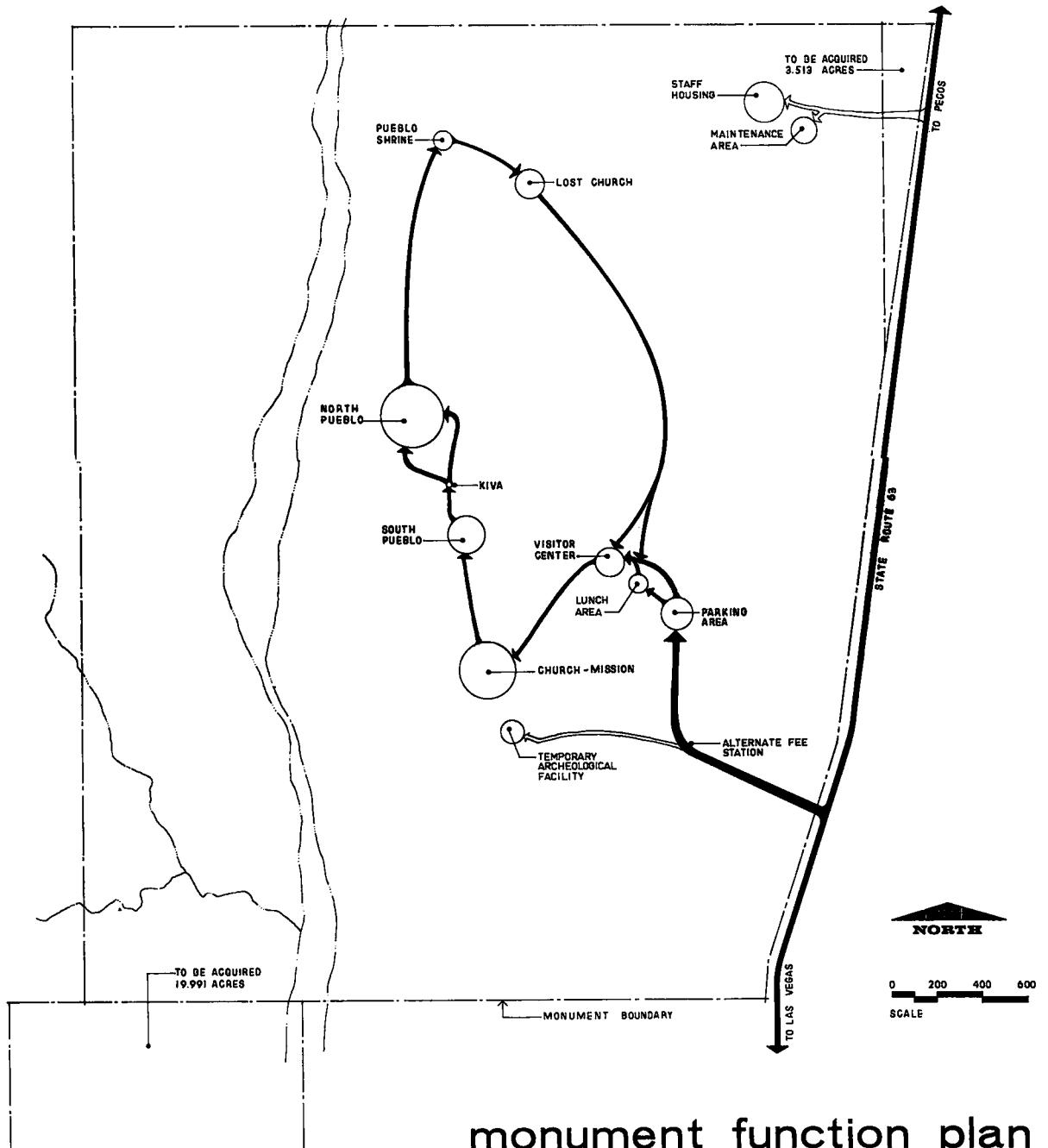
An on-site materials and equipment yard is needed due to continuous maintenance work, major ruin and trail stabilization, and the long-term archeological program. This site should be concealed from the public areas and convenient to the staff housing, isolating work areas from the general use area.

The maintenance area has a two-fold function:

1. To provide a large fenced yard for the storage of maintenance materials

and equipment, as well as storage of materials and equipment required for archeological work.

2. To provide an all-weather structure to serve as a workshop and for the storage of valuable or dangerous materials, supplies and equipment which are associated with the maintenance of the Monument and archeological work.



monument function plan

socio-cultural concepts

ECONOMY

Pecos National Monument finds itself in a community, typical of northern New Mexico, that is predominantly Spanish-American. The 300 year old traditions of these rural people are firmly established and will remain so for many years to come. Management must understand the culture and traditions of these people to adequately understand the role the monument plays in the Pecos valley.

In addition, Pecos and other nearby communities of San Miguel County are economically depressed, with a large proportion of the population on some form of welfare. According to Weber (see bibliography), Pecos would soon become a ghost town in the absence of local Federal employment and programs.

Given this economic and social milieu, certain management decisions can be made. For example, based on the fact that in Pecos the average age of a head of household is about 50 years instead of 35, as is the case nationally, and that average family size is larger, the monument can seek to hire older heads of households for seasonal work. This would increase the value of such income by spreading it over a broader span of the community.

CULTURE PERPETUATION

A monument objective is to perpetuate Pecos as a special place to the ethnic groups whose ancestors made its history—Spanish-American, Indian and Franciscan. Living History and crafts work are means of perpetuating the cultural diversity of the Pecos region. The annual 300 year old Feast Day Mass attracts

hundreds of Spanish-American and scores of Pueblo Indians to the monument each August 2. When facilities are available, presentations of ethnic art and drama at the monument will be possible. Use of the monument facilities for community affairs will strengthen ties between the monument and local communities.

VISITOR USE

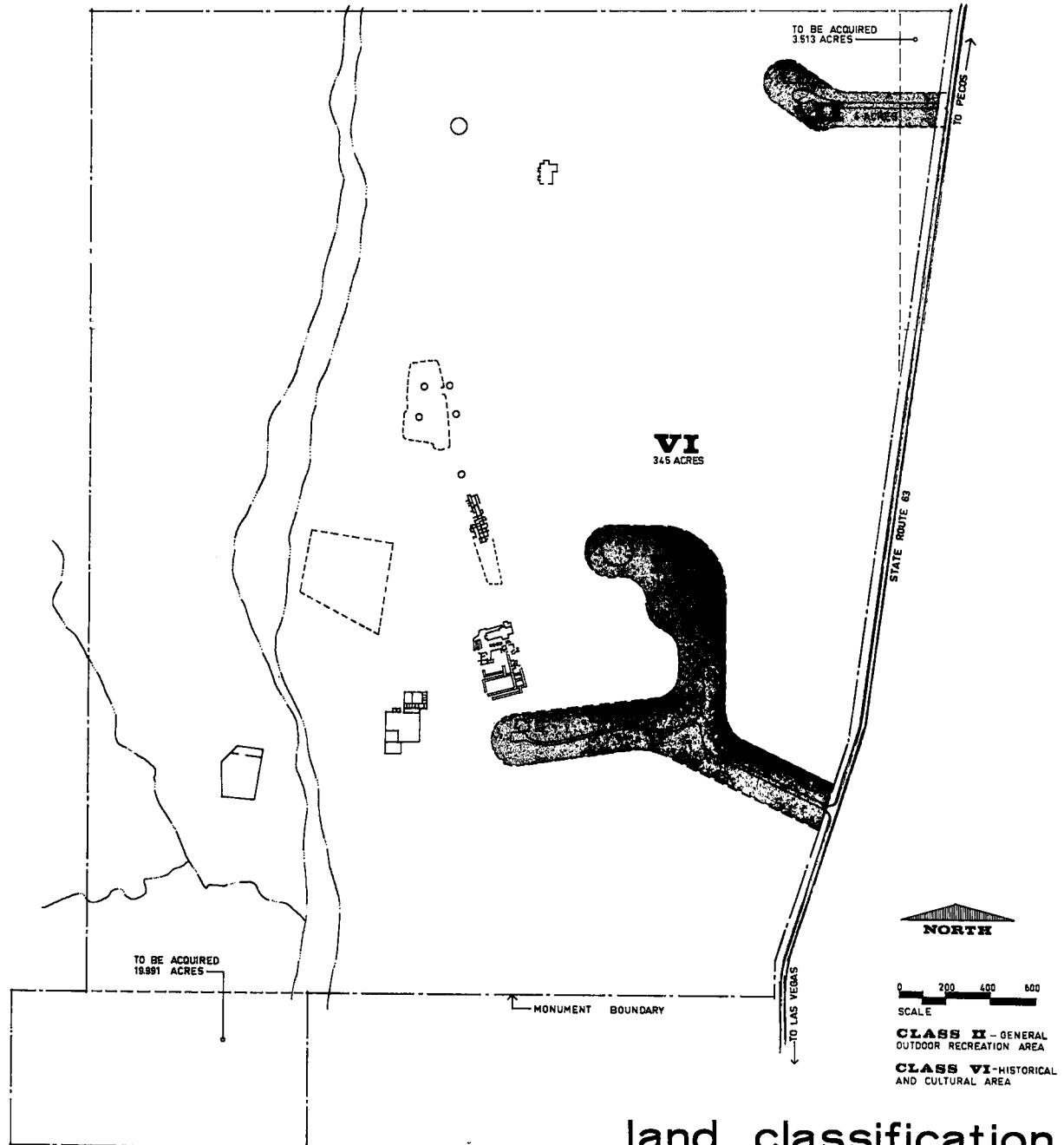
Four broad categories of visitors to Pecos National Monument are clearly identifiable at present. Travelers on I-25 from mainly Eastern and Midwestern origin, make up a heavy percentage of visitors. These visitors approximate the economic and social groups identified by research of NPS sociologists that normally visit western parks and monuments. Since Pecos forms for them a "Gateway" or initial contact with the American Southwest, much of monument interpretation will be geared to this group.

Near the monument, a large summer Baptist Church Assembly draws annually thousands of people mostly from Texas and states to the south. This group forms the second largest group of visitors to the monument. Their deep interest in religious matters makes the Franciscan Catholic history of the monument an especially interesting facet to them.

The third special class of visitors arrive from the cosmopolitan communities of Santa Fe and Los Alamos. For them, Pecos must be a well stated re-affirmation of an already familiar story and life style.

Presently, the smallest special groups are the Spanish-American, Indian and Franciscan people who wish to see Pecos as a part of their own cultural ancestry.

Management and interpretation must be flexible and sensitive to meet the needs of these and other groups of park visitors.



land classification plan

Virtually all of the proposed enlarged monument of 365 acres are archeologically and historically significant. About 347 acres are classified as Class VI (Historical) and are to be preserved essentially intact. Approximately 18 acres or the less significant portions of the monument are being designated as Class II (General Outdoor Recreation) to be used for public and administrative development and use.

BOUNDARY CHANGE AND LAND ACQUISITION:

19.99 acres located outside the southwest corner of the monument are archeologically important. They include the remainder of the Forked Lightning Ruin, an extensive ruin from the Classic Pueblo Period. 3.513 acres at the northeast corner of the monument are needed for operational convenience. At present, this small triangle of land is fenced as a part of the monument, formed by the highway right-of-way boundary fence. It is recommended that legislation be sought extending the monument boundary to include these two important tracts.

The landowner has expressed an interest in donating these two tracts to the National Park Service.

appendix A



Public Law 89-54
89th Congress, H. R. 3165
June 28, 1965

An Act

79 STAT. 195.

To authorize the establishment of the Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archeological importance, the Secretary of the Interior may accept on behalf of the United States the donation of approximately three hundred and forty-two acres of land, or interests therein, including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo near Pecos, New Mexico, for administration as the Pecos National Monument.

Pecos National
Monument, N. Mex.
Establishment.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall administer, protect, and develop the national monument in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$500,000, as are required for construction of facilities and excavation and stabilization of the ruins in the Pecos National Monument under this Act. *Appropriation.*

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 234 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 321 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):

Apr. 26: Considered and passed House.
June 16: Considered and passed Senate.

appendix B

management statement and objectives

I. PURPOSE OF THE PARK:

The monument was established to preserve, develop and restore, for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people, a site of exceptional historic and archaeological importance. Primary resources of the monument include the ruins of three major surface pueblos occupied between about 1150 A. D. and 1840, and three Spanish Franciscan mission churches built during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Numerous smaller sites, both Indian and Spanish, are scattered over the 341 acres of the monument.

II. MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: HISTORICAL

III. BASIC DATA HIGHLIGHTS:

The Pecos National Monument geographic region is the upper valley of the Pecos River — that portion north of I-25. This area includes the 25,000 acre Forked Lightning Ranch, the Village of Pecos and surrounding small communities, and the Pecos District of the Santa Fe National Forest including the south end of the Pecos Wilderness area. However, Pecos was the easternmost of the Rio Grande Pueblos, and its cultural region must include the still existing Pueblo Indian community on the Rio Grande that extends from Albuquerque to

Taos. The city of Santa Fe, midway between Albuquerque and Taos, is an objective of international travelers. From there, Pecos receives considerable visitation as one of many interesting side trips.

Elevations vary from about 7,000' to over 13,000' and therefore provide a diversity of vegetation, topography and scenery. Major communities are pinon-juniper at the lower elevations advancing through ponderosa pine, spruce-fir, and sub-alpine as one goes up the Pecos River into the high country.

The region is an important, though small, summer recreation area where local residents, as well as non-residents from the warmer areas to the south and east, come to fish, hike, camp and ride, and to enjoy the cool, pleasant summer weather in an attractive mountain region. Visitors also come to hunt big game — primarily elk and deer — in the fall.

Facilities for these visitors are provided by the United States Forest Service, the New Mexico Game and Fish Department, and local dude ranches and other small businesses. Much of the river front property, especially at the lower end of the valley, is in private ownership.

Wintertime sees an almost complete halt to these activities, and the area awaits

the following summer, relying heavily on welfare and unemployment compensation in the meantime. Proposals to develop a major ski area — recently stimulated by a proposal to put a new road through the high country — come and go. Such a development, if properly done, would have a major effect upon the recreational season and the local economy.

Pecos National Monument lies at the lower end of this region, on the main access road. It is the prime objective of some visitors to the area and the secondary objective of many. Development of a winter ski business would probably increase winter visitation to the monument considerably and might require additional staff to adequately serve it.

Because of its location near Interstate 25, visitation to the monument is quite cosmopolitan. Most winter visitors are from out-of-state. Visitation has increased from 10,000 in 1965 to 60,000 in 1971, e.g., at a rate of increase of about 10,000 per year. This trend is expected to continue.

The monument is surrounded by the 25,000 acre Forked Lightning Ranch, which provides a splendid buffer to non-conforming uses. Even from the best

vantage points within the monument, the only obvious modern intrusion is the Interstate and the Santa Fe Railroad parallel to it. These, however, follow the route of the Old Santa Fe Trail, so are useful in our interpretive program.

The recreational capacity of the region seems to be stretched in the summer months. Campgrounds and picnic areas are full and overflowing most of the time. The Forest Service and the Game Department are trying to increase their riverfront holdings to increase the capacity but, as is usually the case, capacity seems to lag behind demand.

Use of the monument is still well below capacity. (Initial development of facilities has not yet taken place.) A parking capacity of 100 cars is suggested as a means of limiting use to around 300-400 people at one time – a density that can be re-evaluated when it becomes a reality.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:

Operate the monument on a day-use basis, year-round, with hours adjusted to the season and to special events. Management will be on-site by a superintendent and staff.

Re-establish Pecos as a focal point of southwestern archeological and historical activity and research. For example, the Pecos Conference should be hosted

every five years, using area facilities. The use of area facilities for other related meetings and activities should be encouraged.

Institute a research program aimed at developing sound resource management and visitor use programs. Primary research objectives, at this time, are: devising adobe ruins stabilization techniques; establishing visitor use capacities; archival search in Seville, Spain; complete archeological survey of the monument; and excavation and stabilization of portions of the north quadrangle.

Stimulate and actively support cultural programs whereby Pueblo Indians, local Spanish-Americans, Franciscans, and other related groups can associate themselves with and recognize the park as part of their cultural heritage.

Develop a physical plant that will serve the requirements of the proposed visitor use, resource management and cultural activities programs of the monument. Housing for two families and a dormitory for seasonal employees will be needed.

Fee collection will be required in accordance with Congressional directives.

Develop and pursue a sound resource management program that will assure the

protection and preservation of historic resources as well as the reestablishment of the native vegetative cover and maintenance of the natural setting.

Develop a sound visitor use program which will provide for use by as many visitors as is compatible with resource preservation and high quality visitor experience.

appendix C

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appendix D

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