

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. STATE New Mexico | 2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme IV, Spanish Exploration and Settlement | 4. APPROX. ACREAGE 30 |
| 3. NAME(S) OF SITE San Gregario de Abo Mission (Abo State Monument) | | |
| 5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Torrance County, 12 miles west of Mountainair, 1/2 mile north of U.S. 60 | | |
| 6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) State of New Mexico | | |

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

San Gregario Mission was built at Abo, one of the Salinas pueblos of the basin country east of the Manzano Mountains in central New Mexico. The mission was founded in 1629 by the Franciscan father Francisco de Acevedo. It ministered to Piro Indians until about 1670, when, presumably as a result of attacks from the east by Comanche and Apache Indians, the mission was abandoned and the Piros fled down the Rio Grande to El Paso. Here they congregated at Isleta del Sur, near El Paso.

Massive red sandstone ruins mark the site of San Gregario mission, the walls in places still standing roof-high. Excavated by the School of American Research in 1935-38, the mission and monastery ruins are now stabilized and preserved as a state monument. The pueblo of Abo has been partially excavated and extensive mounds as well as a few patches of exposed wall are to be seen.

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

Joseph H. Toulouse, Jr., The Mission of San Gregario de Abo, School of American Research Monograph No. 13 (Albuquerque, 1949). Paul A. F. Walter, The Cities that Died of Fear (Santa Fe, 1931). George Kubler, The Religious Architecture of New Mexico (Colorado Springs, 1940). Earl R. Forrest, Missions and Pueblos of the old Southwest (Cleveland, 1929).

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

Erik K. Reed, Special Report on Abo State Monument, New Mexico (Region Three, NPS, Dec., 1960).

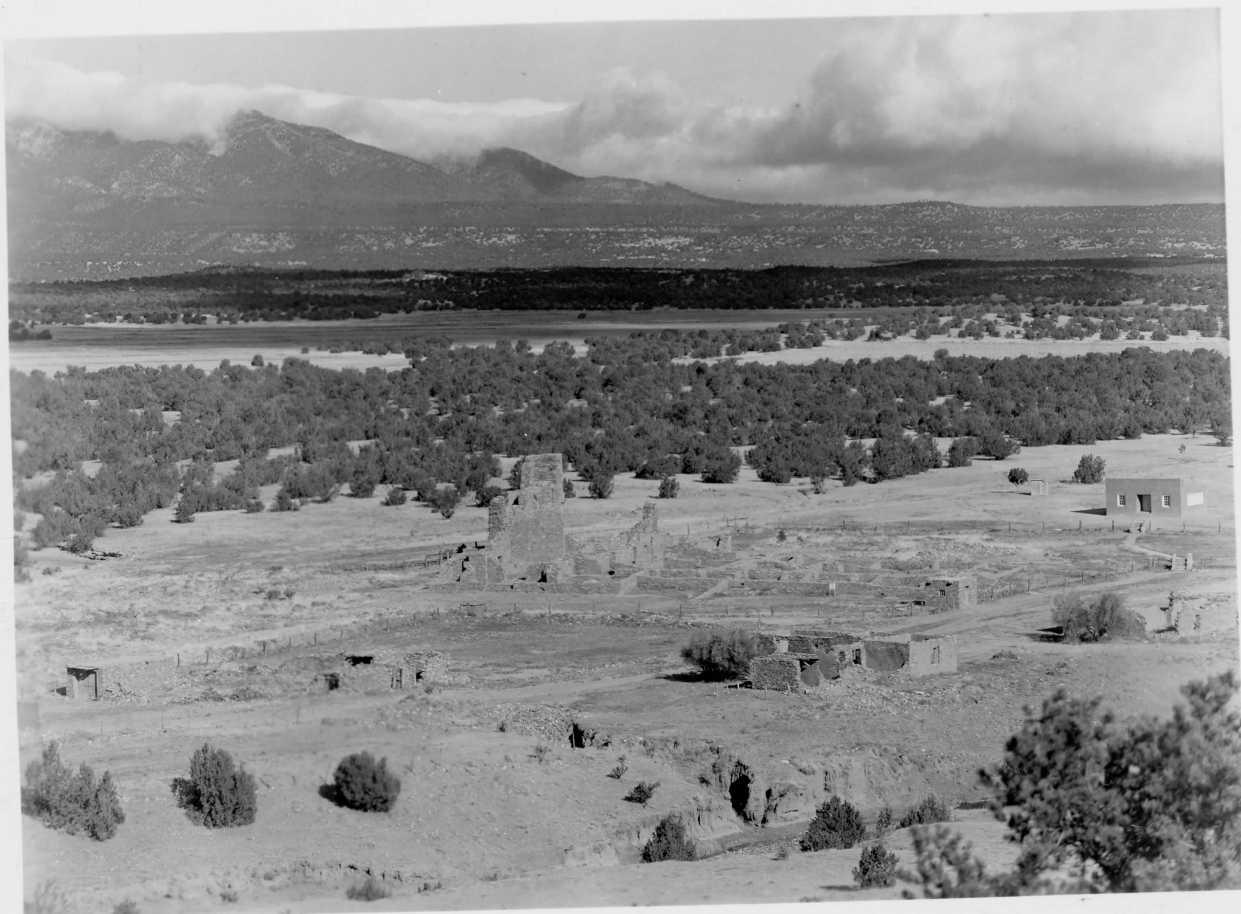
| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. CONDITION Ruins - good | 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Park | 13. DATE OF VISIT May 24, 1958 |
| 14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <i>Robert M. Utley</i> | 15. TITLE Historian | 16. DATE May 26, 1958 | |

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/4 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)



San Gregorio de Abo Mission, Abo State Monument, New Mexico.
Model in the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. Photo by Matt
N. Dodge, July, 1943. Negative in Southwestern Archeological
Center, National Park Service, Globe, Arizona.



San Gregario de Abo Mission, Abo State Monument, New Mexico.
Ruins of church and monastery, looking northwest. Photo
by George Grant, June 6, 1940. Negative in Southwestern
Archeological Center, National Park Service, Globe, Arizona.



San Gregario de Abo Mission, Abo State Monument, New Mexico.
Ruins of church and monastery, looking northwest. Photo by
J. H. Toulouse, Jr., October, 1944. Negative in Southwestern
Archeological Center, National Park Service, Globe, Arizona.



San Gregario de Abo Mission, Abo State Monument, New Mexico.
Ruins of church and monastery, looking northwest. Photo
by George Grant, June 6, 1940. Negative in Southwestern
Archeological Center, National Park Service, Globe, Arizona.



San Gregario de Abo Mission, Abo State Monument, New Mexico.
Model in the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. Photo by Natt
N. Dodge, July, 1943. Negative in Southwestern Archeological
Center, National Park Service, Globe, Arizona.



1. Ruins of San Gregorio Mission church,
Abo, from the front (south), prior to
rehabilitation.

Photos 1-4 by Francis Gott,
November 1935.



2. Church ruins, Abo, November 1935, from the northwest (altar end and starboard side).



3. Mission ruins, Abo, November 1935,
from the east. Convento in middle-
ground, church seen from left side.



4. Pueblo (foreground) and church (seen from front and starboard) ruins, Abo, November 1935, from southwest. Original beams may be observed halfway up the tower at left.

Special report on Abo



5. Church from the front (south), after stabilization.

Photo E. K. Reed, October 29, 1940.

Abo State Monument, New Mexico

32 ABO. EPS



6. Church from the north (altar end),
after stabilization. October 29, 1940.



7. Church from the west after
stabilization.
October 29, 1940.



8. Abo Mission from the east after
stabilization. October 29, 1940.



9. Church from the southwest after
stabilization. October 29, 1940.



10. Nave of the Abo church, looking
toward altar end. October 29, 1940.



11. Kiva in court of monastery.



12. Church and convento during excavation.
May 1939.



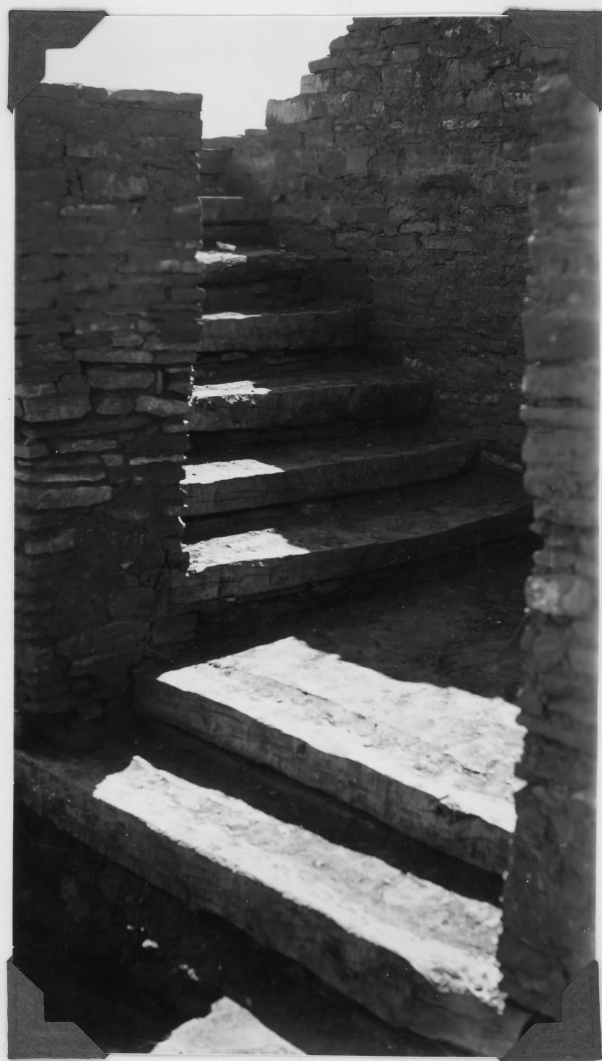
13. West wall of nave during stabilization.
May 1939.



14. West side of church. Note beams
(original) in center. May 1939.



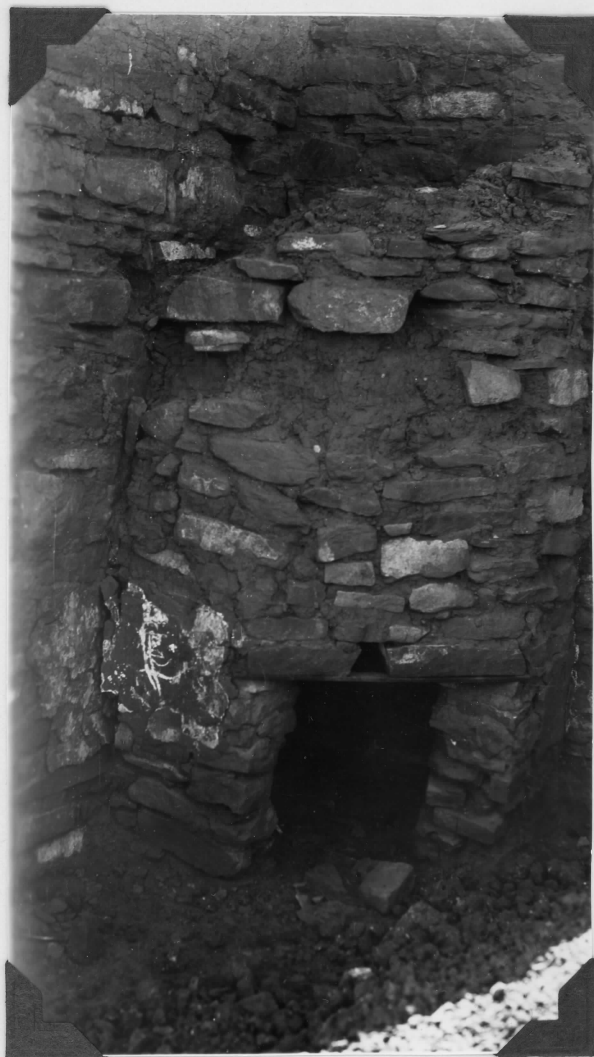
15. Excavation of the convento.
Kiva in foreground. May 1939.



16. Restored stairway to missing
choir-loft. May 1939.



17. Stabilized baptistry font, partially
restored. May 1939.



18. Chimney in convento, as found.
May 1939.

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Abo

County, State

Torrance County,
NM

Reference Number

66000497

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

___ Nomination Form

___ Photographs

X USGS Map

June 6, 1934

Hon. Bronson Cutting,

United States Senate.

My dear Senator Cutting:

The National Park Service has received your letter of June 1, together with that of Mr. Contreras, regarding the "Old Abo Ruins" in Section 25 of Township 3 north, Range 5 east, in New Mexico.

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior has no funds at the present time with which to buy important historical ruins. Usually, where National Monuments have been created the land has been derived from donations to the public or from the national domain by transfer from either the General Land Office or some other governmental agency. Consequently, it is regretted that nothing could be done in this matter, except through special legislation by Congress. Whether the area would merit consideration for a National Monument or Park, it would be impossible to determine until a careful investigation had been made of the scientific possibilities of the ruins.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Denney
Acting Director

VEC:tw

Enclosure 432919

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO



DEC 13 1940

HEK
Mr. Kahler
Mr. Kelly
H. Zide

December 9, 1940.

Memorandum for the Director:

Transmitted herewith, for the attention of the Branch of Historic Sites, are two copies of the Historic Sites Survey report on Abo State Monument, New Mexico, prepared by Regional Archaeologist Erik K. Reed.

Regional Director.

Encl. 1899511.



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

158

JUL 10 1958

1958 JUL 9

AM 8:43

July 7, 1958

Air Mail

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Historian, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Subject: Theme IV
Spanish Historic Sites in Region Three

The thematic study of Theme I, Spanish Exploration and Settlement, recommends with supporting data, that the following sites in the states covered by Region Three be presented to the Advisory Board for judgment on their national historical significance: San Francisco de los Tejas Mission, Texas; San Saba Mission and Presidio, Texas; Hawikuh, San Juan, Palace of the Governors, Ácoma, Pecos, and Taos, all in New Mexico; and Tubac and San Xavier del Bac Mission in Arizona. I believe that all of these sites meet the criteria established for judging whether or not a site possesses exceptional importance in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

Of these sites, Ácoma, Taos, Pecos, Hawikuh, the Palace of the Governors, and San Xavier del Bac were once approved by the Advisory Board. Three sites not included in the thematic study, Awatobi, Puaray, and Quarai, were also approved by the Board, but in the current evaluation were not thought to meet the criteria of national significance. Awatobi and Quarai will be the subjects of inventory forms, but Puaray will not be treated in any manner. Puaray was once thought to be an important site connected with the Coronado expedition, but the evidence is so vague that it will support no definite conclusion. The site is simply one of many possibilities, and further study appears to be pointless.

This memorandum, which should be considered together with the thematic study, contains my evaluation of the desirability of adding any of the sites included in the thematic study to the National Park System.

San Francisco de los Tejas Mission, Texas. Although a site of considerable importance, there are no surviving remains, and the site itself has been only approximately located. The "restoration" maintained by the State of Texas cannot be accepted as authentic.

San Saba Mission and Presidio, Texas. There are no remains of the San Saba Mission and the exact site is in doubt. The restoration of the presidio was made on the original foundations, but the authenticity of architectural detail is open to question. This structure is now falling into ruins.

San Jose Mission National Historic Site, Texas. This site has already been declared of national significance. Under present conditions, with the mission serving as an active parish church, converting this area into a National Monument would probably not be feasible. However, I believe that San Jose Mission offers the finest opportunity in this Region to portray by interpretive techniques the history of Spanish mission activities. Should the Catholic Church ever vacate (which is not beyond possibility), and should the State of Texas at that time be willing to relinquish title, I believe that the National Park Service should make the most of the opportunity. Thinking in even more expansive terms, the three other Spanish missions nearby (San Francisco de la Espada, San Juan Capistrano, and Purisima Concepcion), together with San Jose itself, would make an admirable National Historical Park, especially if it included the Espada Dam and water system. In the unlikely event that such a project ever proved acceptable to the Catholic Church, I believe that the National Park Service should be prepared to give serious thought to adding these missions, as a unit, to the National Park System.

Hawikuh, New Mexico. The ruins of Hawikuh and its Spanish mission have deteriorated badly, but enough remains to warrant an effort at preservation. The Zuni Tribal Council is proposing that Hawikuh be designated a National Historic Site in non-federal ownership and that it be stabilized with federal assistance. Current highway construction will make the site more readily accessible to tourist visitation. I believe that the Zuni proposal should be given serious consideration.

San Juan (San Gabriel), New Mexico. The site of the first Spanish capital of New Mexico is in the midst of a cultivated field. Surviving remains, as pointed out in the thematic study, are limited to one mound of earth covering part of the pueblo of Yugeuingge. There is no need to consider it further.

✓ Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico. This is an extremely important structure historically, and would be both suitable and desirable for inclusion in the National Park System. However, as a building of the Museum of New Mexico and a State Monument, the chances of its ever being relinquished by the State are remote. The possibility of designating this building a National Historic Site in non-federal ownership should, however, be explored.

Acoma, New Mexico. This pueblo and mission form a revenue-producing visitor attraction for the Acoma Indians. Moreover, a number of Indians still live there. The likelihood of their ever relinquishing it is indeed remote. If, however, the Acoma Indians ever indicated a desire to transfer the area to the National Park Service, it would make a valuable addition to the System.

Taos, New Mexico. Taos is a living community, and a workable arrangement for administering and developing it as a unit of the National Park System, or even for designation as a National Historic Site in non-federal ownership, would be prohibitively complex.

X Tubac, Arizona. Besides being a living community, Tubac has relinquished key areas to the State of Arizona, which is creating Tubac State Park. Although the Arizona State Parks Board, because of limited funds, will probably be unable to do full justice to this area, it is not likely that the State would be willing to transfer it to the National Park Service.

X San Xavier del Bac Mission, Arizona. This mission is still used as a Catholic Church. It is being adequately maintained by the Franciscan Friars, who also provide some interpretive facilities. In addition, the story that would be told here would essentially duplicate that told at Tumacacori National Monument, some forty miles to the south.

✓ Pecos, New Mexico. This site, I believe, to be an outstanding candidate for inclusion in the National Park System, and to deserve further study to determine whether or not that objective ought to be sought. This evaluation is based on the following factors:

1. Archeological Significance.

a. The ruins of Pecos Pueblo represent a continuous span of Indian occupation from about 750 years ago to A.D. 1838; such a bridging of periods from well before the coming of the first Europeans, in A.D. 1540, to the nineteenth century is quite unusual. It is a large site, partial excavations in which have yielded much valuable information and interesting cultural material, and the only very large fully-studied series of human skeletal remains in the Southwest.

b. The work of Dr. A. V. Kidder and his associates at Pecos Pueblo forms a major landmark in the development of Southwestern archeology. A conference held by Dr. Kidder at Pecos in 1927 worked up the classification of successive periods of cultural development in the Southwest which still is used; and Dr. Kidder's classification of Pecos glaze-paint pottery (covering the period A.D. 1350 to 1700, approximately) has been used for the Rio Grande area ever since.

2. Historical Significance.

a. Pecos was associated with many of the early Spanish explorers of the Southwest, including Coronado, Castaño de Sosa, and Oñate. The last pueblo before reaching the buffalo plains, it was associated with Spanish exploring parties bound for the plains. The quest of Coronado and, later, Oñate for Quivira would form a prominent part of the story told here. At Pecos Coronado found "The Turk", the celebrated native who guided him to Quivira and paid for his deception with his life.

b. Missionary activities at Pecos spanned most of the period of Spanish settlement, and, in contrast to Gran Quivira, enough of this story is known to interpret it properly. The mission, built in 1617, was one of the earliest and largest in New Mexico.

c. The people of Pecos participated wholeheartedly in Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. Their role in the Rebellion, and in the Reconquest by Don Diego de Vargas in 1692-93, would provide the point of departure for telling this important story, not specifically treated elsewhere in the National Park System.

d. Pecos is a fine illustration of the impact of Spanish rule on the native population, not only in the armed resistance it aroused, but also in the extermination, through epidemics, that it finally brought about.

e. Pecos was a landmark on the Santa Fe Trail, still inhabited in its early period, and as such would provide a place for briefly treating events connected with the last miles of the Trail.

3. Suitability. Adequate ruins exist to provide a notable vehicle for interpreting the history and archeology of Pecos. The ruins of the church and, to a lesser extent, the convento, are impressive. The exposed ruins of the pueblo are in excellent condition, and if the unexcavated portions were exposed the remains would be among the most elaborate in the country. Since the area has been a State Monument for close to twenty years, much of the necessary developmental work involved in creating a National Monument has already been performed. The area is easily accessible from U. S. Highways 84, 85, a heavily traveled route, and near mountain resort areas that attract large numbers of visitors. At one time, the State offered Pecos, together with Abo and Quarai missions, to the National Park Service. The offer was then rejected. Whether the State would be receptive to the idea of transferring Pecos to the National Park Service at this time has not been ascertained.

For the reasons above enumerated, I recommend that a detailed special study of Pecos be scheduled under the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

*Copy Retained
by Historic Sites Survey
J.P.*

In duplicate

Robert M. Utley
Robert M. Utley
Historian

Concur:

Hugh M. Miller
Hugh M. Miller, Regional Director

Erik K. Reed
Erik K. Reed, Regional Chief of Interpretation

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

July 10, 1961

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

JUL 13 1961

Dear Sir:

For the past thirty-odd years, the Museum of New Mexico has served as custodian of several early Spanish mission and contiguous Indian pueblo ruins in the state, officially designated as New Mexico State Monuments. Current reorganization of the Museum's activities, aimed at concentrating its limited operating funds upon pure museum functions, looks towards the transfer of these monuments to more suitable and better equipped custodianship. Discussions concerning three of the more important monuments - Pecos, Quarai, and Abó - have been held with Region 3 National Park representatives, in Santa Fe. It is in line with these discussions that this proposal is now being sent to your office.

In brief, the Museum offers for the National Park Service's consideration the inclusion of Pecos, Quarai, and Abó in its Mission 66 program, for full ownership, development, and care similar to that presently given by the Service to Gran Quivira National Monument, located about 23 air-line miles southeast of Quarai and Abó, and 90 air-line miles south by southwest of Pecos. Details of each monument are as follows:

Pecos. Located in San Miguel County, with short graded entrance road off paved State Highway 63, 2 miles south of Pecos, N. M., and 4 miles off main U.S. Highway 84-85. 80 acres. Large adobe mission and convent ruins, excavated and stabilized, and pueblo extensively excavated, with some stabilization (published reports principally by Dr. A. V. Kidder, 1936-1958). Historically important through reference to Coronado's 1540-41 entrada, with continuing references to 1846. Custodial plant comprises small museum building, custodian's residence of 4 rooms and bath, garage building, rest rooms, drilled well, fencing, marked paths, all in good condition.

Office
of the
Museum

ANTHROPOLOGY

LABORATORY
OF
ANTHROPOLOGY

PALACE
OF THE
GOVERNORS

ARTS

STATE
MUSEUM

ARTS

MUSEUM
OF
INTERNATIONAL
FOLK ART

TORY

PALACE
OF THE
GOVERNORS

cooperating
organizations

SCHOOL
OF
AMERICAN
RESEARCH

CHAELOGICAL
SOCIETY
OF
NEW MEXICO

HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF
NEW MEXICO

SPANISH
COLONIAL
ARTS SOCIETY

INDIAN
ARTS FUND

INTERNATIONAL
FOLK ART
FOUNDATION

Regd

Quarai. In Torrance County, with graded entrance road off paved State Highway 10, 8 miles northeast of Mountainair, N. M. 15 acres. Large stone mission and convent ruins, excavated and stabilized, and large adobe and stone pueblo ruin, excavated in small part. Earliest mission established ca. 1613 (foundation discovered and excavated in 1959). Pueblo and large mission abandoned with other Saline missions (including Gran Quivira) ca. 1674. Very imposing ruin, in picturesque wooded site. Plant includes small open shelter, rest-rooms, paths, fencing.


Abó. In Torrance County, with graded entrance road off main U. S. Highway 60, 10 miles southwest of Mountainair, N. M. 21.25 acres. Large stone mission and convent ruins, excavated and stabilized. Large pueblo ruin, unexcavated. Large mission built ca. 1629 (with possible earlier structure yet undiscovered), abandoned ca. 1674. Plant includes open shelter, paths, fencing.

All three of these mission ruins pre-date the California missions. While Pecos is the best known (its large-scale excavation by Kidder in the 1920's laid the groundwork for much of Southwestern archaeology, and its historical reference is constant from the 16th to the 19th centuries), Quarai and Abó are even finer examples of early New Mexican Spanish mission architecture than is near-by Gran Quivira, now a National Monument. All are much more accessible than is Gran Quivira, and even with the minimal development which the Museum has been able to give them, draw tourists in large numbers.

Present deed title to each of the three rests with the Museum, the University of New Mexico, and the School of American Research. Both the University and the School have agreed to transfer their interests unconditionally along with the Museum's to the National Park Service, should the Service agree to take over the sites as National Monuments. Deed restrictions limit the properties to historical and archaeological monument use.

The Museum awaits with interest the response of your office to this proposal.

Sincerely,


K. Ross Toole
Director

cc: Dr. Erik K. Reed
Mr. W. J. Keller

July 28, 1961

36223 IBA

Dr. E. Ross Toole
Palace of the Governors, Museum of
New Mexico
P. O. Box 1787
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Dr. Toole:

✓ Thank you for your letter of July 10 proposing to transfer to the National Park Service the State Monuments of Pecos, Quarai and Abo. We find the offer interesting and we wish to consider it carefully.

Before reaching a decision in this matter, it will be necessary for us to make certain studies of suitability, feasibility, cost of operation, etc. These, together with the historical and archaeological evaluations, will be presented in a recommendation to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. We are asking our Regional Office in Santa Fe to undertake these studies as soon as possible.

Please be assured of our interest in your proposal. We will advise you immediately when we reach a decision.

Sincerely yours,

Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Three (2)
Mr. Bowen
Mr. Kahler } w/c of inc.
Mr. Beard
Dr. Corbett }

CABurroughs:mlp 7/28/61

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Region Three
Santa Fe, New Mexico

L58

August 15, 1961

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: Proposal to Transfer Pecos, Quarai and Abo State Monuments
to the National Park Service

The recent letter from Dr. K. Ross Toole offering the transfer of Pecos, Quarai and Abo State Monuments to this Service has been noted. Judging from the Suggested Areas Resume for New Mexico this same sort of offer was made by the State in 1947, but was not accepted. The old Salinas National Monument proposal, involving the acquisition of Abo and Quarai and administering these areas as well as Gran Quivira from a headquarters to the town of Mountainair, was resurrected in the early stages of MISSION 66 and was rejected. Frankly, we see no reason to recommend differently now.

The main reason of the State in offering these areas to the Service is simply to avoid the expense of maintenance and operation. Pecos State Monument has a resident custodian and presently receives adequate protection. Abo and Quarai are given only nominal protection but we are not convinced that this ~~Service should assume~~ the expense of properly operating these areas. We should continue to encourage the States to do their part in administering such areas which are not clearly the responsibility of the Federal Government.

Not only do we oppose the transfer as a matter of principle but on practical grounds as well. The proper development of even the smallest Service areas is now running close to \$1,000,000. The acceptance of Abo and Quarai to be operated as detached areas in conjunction with Gran Quivira as the Salinas National Monument will, contrary to some opinions, be extremely expensive. Resident personnel will be required at each area and, in time, we will wind up with three full-scale developments. Stabilization will be a sizeable recurring expense at all three areas proposed for transfer. It also seems doubtful that the present limited lands will be adequate for proper development and access. These are just a few of the practical

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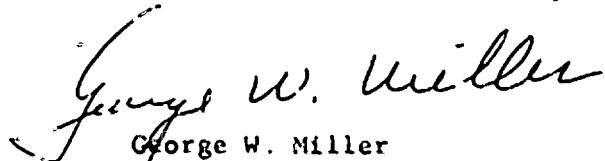
considerations that should be given very careful thought before we ill-advisedly accept additional areas that are already adequately represented in the National Park System.

The following two paragraphs are Dr. Reed's views on these three sites:

"Pecos is a major site of outstanding archeological and historical importance and unquestionable national significance. It has previously been approved, twice, by the Advisory Board. There has long been a widespread feeling that it ought to be a National Monument and merits better protection and preservation than the State of New Mexico can provide or has provided, and proper interpretive development. Its easily accessible location close to a major highway enhances its desirability.

"Quarai and Abo form a separate question, and a single one together. As has been repeatedly suggested for twenty years, the proposal having been most recently brought up again by the Washington Office, it would be advantageous in many ways, and actually an economy to a considerable degree, to acquire Quarai and Abo and combine them with Gran Quivira in a single area, Salinas Missions National Monument, with headquarters and museum in the town of Mountainair on U. S. 60 and minimum development at each of the three missions. Quarai and Abo missions (and associated pueblo ruins) are notable and important monuments of the historic past which should be preserved and properly presented to the public. They do not receive adequate protection, and never have, from the State of New Mexico, nor any real interpretive development."

As requested, we will proceed with detailed studies of Pecos, Quarai and Abo for consideration at the spring meeting of the Advisory Board.


George W. Miller
Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

August 22, 1961

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Charles W. Porter III
From: Bob Utley, Region Three
Subject: Pecos, Abo and Quarai

Re. our memorandum of August 15 on the Museum of New Mexico's offer of these sites to the National Park Service, suggest you compare with our memorandum of July 7, 1958, subject: "Spanish Historic Sites in Region Three."

(Signed) BOB

C O P Y

August 30, 1961

Memorandum

To: Acting Chief Historian

From: Littleton

Subject: Pecos, Abo and Quarai

The above are on the agenda of the Advisory Board. Since they have already been evaluated by the Survey, a resolution or memoranda should be prepared for the Advisory Board's consideration. Would you kindly see that a draft is prepared on these sites? I have noted that Region Three opposes their addition to NPS.

J O H N (signed)
J. O. Littleton

C O P Y



December 14, 1961

6
L58-CHA

Mrs. R. J. Buxton
9525 Morrow Road, N. E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Mrs. Buxton:

Your letter to the President, dated November 25 concerning Abo, Quarai and Pecos Missions, New Mexico, has been referred to this Service for reply.

At the present time we are in the process of studying and evaluating the above named sites through the Regional Director, Region Three, National Park Service, Box 1728, Santa Fe, New Mexico. We are hopeful that this study will be completed in the very near future. It will then be submitted to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments for recommendations. This Board is composed of eminently qualified scholars in many fields including history, prehistory and architecture. Until such time as the study has been completed and submitted to the Advisory Board, we do not know what the recommendations will be.

As far as Kuaua or Coronado State Monument is concerned, unfortunately, we can offer no solution. However, we are very pleased to know of your efforts toward the preservation and protection of the site, especially since the preservation of our Country's heritage is not only the responsibility of the Federal Government but the responsibility of all Americans.

Please be assured that Abo, Quarai, and Pecos Missions are being given very careful consideration and we will be happy to supply you with any other information as it becomes available, or you may wish to contact the Regional Director, whose address is given above, for further information.

Thank you for your letter, your interest and concern. If we can be of any additional help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jackson E. Price
Assistant Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Three (2), w/c inc.

s/c inc.

Copy to: Mr. Bowen
Mr. Kahler
Dr. Corbett
Miss Thomas (Advisory Board)

EJLadd: dcu

Nov 9, 1961

158-NPS

abs

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Three

From: Director

Subject: Recommended Work Program—National Park System Plan

This will acknowledge Acting Regional Director Miller's memorandum of September 13 transmitting the Recommended Work Program Summary for September 1961—March 1962, copies of Area Inventory forms for Abo Mission and Ruins, Quarai Mission and Ruins, and Pecos Ruin, the Cumulative Completion Record and the Reject List.

The purpose of the Recommended Work Program Summary is to present a six-month work program of National Park System Planning type studies and specific area studies for each Region. The present work program covers the period from September 1, 1961 to March 1, 1962. Any study to be conducted or report to be worked on during this six-month period should be included on the present Recommended Work Program. We have, therefore, added Canyon Lands, Utah, and Guadalupe Mountains, Texas, to our copy of your Summary forms. You should make these same additions on the forms you retain. With these changes, the Recommended Work Program is hereby approved.

Mr. Miller stated in his memorandum that your office believes it very desirable that a detailed historical study be made of Pecos and one of Abo and Quarai. We are of the opinion that a historical—archeological study of Pecos is not necessary since its historical significance has been established through previous Advisory Board action, and Dr. A. V. Kidder's excavations and reports have established its archeological significance. A feasibility and suitability study of the Pecos Mission and Ruin should be conducted this fall as scheduled in your Recommended Work Program.

The historical significance of Abo and Quarai, on the other hand, has not been definitely established. If Dr. Reed feels that an updating of past reports on Abo and Quarai is sufficient to establish the national significance of these areas, as stated in Acting Regional Director Miller's memorandum of October 18, that would be

agreeable to us. In addition, however, a brief anthropological study should be made of Abo, Quarai and Gran Quivira National Monuments which would evaluate the significance of all three areas in illustrating the progress of culture change resulting from establishment of Spanish missions adjacent to already existing aboriginal villages. Of prime importance in assessing this significance is evidence establishing two points: (1) whether the Indian pueblos definitely existed before the Missions were established, and (2) whether Abo was, as some documents indicate, the "mother mission" of the three. We believe that historical and other materials collected by the Museum of New Mexico would clarify these points and enable you to document them. This anthropological study should not be a sizeable historical work, such as was done for Fort Bowie or Golden Spike, but only long enough to cover points needed for classification purposes. Both the historical statement, with documentation, and the anthropological study should be completed and in this Office by January 1962.

The feasibility and suitability study of Abo and Quarai may be started but the report should not be written until and unless the above-named studies indicate these two sites are of exceptional value or needed to complete the historical and anthropological story of which Gran Quivira is a part. It would be necessary to have this report by March 1, 1962, however, so that it would be available for consideration by the Advisory Board at their next meeting, if warranted.

We regret the delay in replying to your memorandum of June 22 transmitting the report on the West Gulf Coastal Plain Type Study. We hope to furnish you with our comments on this type study soon.

Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Archeology
History
Historic Sites Survey
NPS Planning

JHH:stet:EW:CWP:djg 11/6/61

Region Three
Santa Fe, New Mexico

L58

December 21, 1961

Memorandum

To: Regional Director

From: Regional Chief, Division of Interpretation

Subject: Abo and Quarai

In a memorandum of November 9, subject-headed "Recommended Work Program - National Park System Plan" (L58-RPS), Associate Director Scoyen requested further historical and archeological or anthropological studies on Abo and Quarai Missions, which currently are State Monuments and have repeatedly been proposed for National Monument status over the past twenty or thirty years.

The questions raised in Mr. Scoyen's memorandum are, I believe, relatively simple ones which can be answered in the form of this memorandum to you, with copies for transmittal to Washington, and scarcely require special research studies with extensive documentation. I shall take up the specific points in Mr. Scoyen's memorandum, regarding Quarai and Abo, in reverse order.

San Gregorio de Abo was not the "mother mission" of the three concerned (Abo, Quarai, and Las Humanas--"Gran Quivira"), or of the Salinas group as a whole, in the sense of being the first and original one from which others in this area were founded. Nor was it officially, so far as known, the chief mission or an administrative capital for the Salinas province. It was, however, seemingly the most important one; the most regularly manned. Las Humanas ("Gran Quivira") was not continuously occupied by a resident priest throughout its rather brief history, and was a visita of Abo from sometime in the 1630's until 1659. The mission of Tabira, recently identified at a large pueblo ruin further east (some distance northeast of Gran Quivira National Monument), on Forest Service land, was also a visita of Abo until 1659, but when Las Humanas was assigned a resident missionary in that year, Tabira became a visita of the latter. In other words--for more than 20 years a single Franciscan, resident at Abo, was responsible also for Las Humanas and Tabira, visiting them periodically; then from

1659 until abandonment in the 1670's, the priest of Abo was relieved of these added duties, and a father stationed at Las Humanas was in charge of both it and Tabira. There seems to be no indication of supervision of other priests, resident at other mission posts, by the one at Abo.

There is no question whatever as to the fact that all these pueblos (as in almost all cases in New Mexico) were already in existence when the Spaniards arrived, and the missions were established at important population centers--not as points of concentration to which Indians were brought, as in some parts of New Spain. The archeological evidence shows essentially continuous occupation at both Abo and Quarai, as at Las Humanas, throughout the period known as Pueblo IV, or from the early 1300's to the late 1600's. I use the word "essentially" because fairly short breaks in occupation might not be recognized in the archeological material available from the small amounts of work so far done in the pre-Spanish pueblo ruins at these sites. Documentary evidence is clear, however, that these pueblos were occupied in the period of preliminary Spanish explorations, and that the Franciscan missionaries in the 1620's went to existing towns--as elsewhere generally throughout New Mexico. A variation of the name Quarai appears in the Oñate documents in October 1598; Abo is on record under various names at even earlier times.

These points were covered, actually, in the earlier Historic Site Survey reports on these areas; but perhaps not brought out with special emphasis (see also J. H. Toulouse, The Mission of San Gregorio de Abo, Monographs of the School of American Research No. 13, Santa Fe, 1949--there is no single major publication on Quarai, but Dr. John Corbett in the Director's Office is particularly familiar with the archeology of that site).

The establishment of these outposts of Christian European civilization at the various pueblos obviously must have had considerable acculturative effect on the Indians--especially in the case of a continuously-occupied mission like Abo, perhaps less so at a pueblo such as Las Humanas which was merely a visita during approximately half of the mission period of the seventeenth century. It is at Quarai and Abo, however, that kivas (pagan Indian ceremonial structures) have been found within the convento or friary of the mission--in each case, centered in the garth or patio and evidently built after the mission had been established. None has been found as yet in the convento adjoining the large church at Las Humanas.

We know very little, actually, about the processes of cultural change in 17th century New Mexico pueblos or what precise effects the Spanish and Franciscan influences had on local Indian culture--other than a few tangible archeological items, such as a chalice-shaped pottery cup made in a local style of painted ware found by Toulouse at Abo (in the kiva in the patio, incidentally--see p. 19 in his publication cited above). Very few studies, or even preliminary surveys, of the subject have been published, such as my paper on "Aspects of acculturation in the Southwest" (Acta Americana 2:26-69, 1944) and E. H. Spicer's important general survey article, "Spanish-Indian acculturation in the Southwest" (American Anthropologist 56-4, August 1954). Much pertinent material is presented in the large report by J. O. Brew and others on the 17th century Franciscan mission at the Hopi pueblo of Awatovi, contemporaneous with the Salinas missions, but it is concerned primarily with the Spanish occupation and only incidentally with its effects on the Indian culture.

Consequently, the protection and preservation for future study, from this point of view, as well as for continued availability and improved presentation to the visiting public, because of their general interest and appeal, of Quarai and Abo as well as Las Humanas ("Gran Quivira") is highly desirable. There is no great point in rewriting the historical reports on them from the previous Historic Site Survey program before the war; not a great deal of new material has become available, and the correction of any minor errors and the addition of a few more details probably would not materially affect the general conclusions.

These missions, including that at Gran Quivira National Monument, are associated neither with famous names like Father Kino nor with any major events of outstanding importance in American history. In fact, what went on at these outlying frontier missions probably had very little effect on contemporaneous developments elsewhere even within 17th century New Mexico. But they are nevertheless impressive and strikingly interesting big structures, essentially unmodified originals in large part, surviving from the seventeenth century and representing a special and significant local phase of the history of the Spanish Southwest, illustrating particularly the close interaction of Franciscan missionary establishments with pre-existing sizable Indian settlements.

We already have one example of this in the National Park System, at Gran Quivira National Monument. There would be no justification

I feel, for complete duplication of a full development there at both Quarai and Abo, each as a separate national monument. The proposal has been to acquire these other two sites and combine them with "Gran Quivira" as a single area consisting of three detached sections, Salinas Missions National Monument (or National Historic Site). There would be a single headquarters and museum on U.S. 60 (in or near the town of Mountainair, instead of out at the present monument), with only minimum development at each of the three ruins. It still would be a possibility worth further consideration to thus "have three missions for the price of one" as proposed twenty years ago, an idea which alternately has been encouraged and rejected by the Washington Office. In any case, the preservation of these valuable historic monuments is an important objective.

(SIGNED)

Erik K. Reed
Regional Chief of Interpretation

In quadruple



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58

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

DEC 22 1961

Memorandum

To: Director
From: Regional Director
Subject: Abo, Quarai, and Pecos

Transmitted herewith are two copies of a memorandum of December 21 from Regional Chief of Interpretation Reed, intended as the response to Mr. Scoyen's request of November 9 for a supplementary research report on Abo and Quarai. We shall be interested to learn whether or not, on the basis of Dr. Reed's attached statement, you still wish to have a feasibility and suitability study made of these two missions.

The two areas of Abo and Quarai are now the property of the State of New Mexico. They are in a position to be protected by the State and it is my feeling that the State be encouraged to do so properly. All this means is adequate State financing. It is not a new subject.

Additionally, if National Park Service should take these over I cannot agree with Dr. Reed that a central operating point for three areas should be anywhere outside of Gran Quivira.

The feasibility and suitability study of Pecos Ruins is scheduled for accomplishment in early January.


Thomas J. Allen
Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachment

retained
by Park Planning

File: Pecos, N.M.

Thompson
John

Sweeney
Corbett
Little
Logan
Files

L58-RNF

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Three

From: Director

Subject: Abo, Quarai and Pecos State Monuments

We have your memorandum of December 22, 1961, transmitting two copies of Regional Chief of Interpretation Reed's memorandum of December 21, 1961, regarding the historical and archeological or anthropological values of the Abo and Quarai State Monuments.

After consideration of the information you submitted, we believe that Abo and Quarai can be considered of exceptional value. Therefore, you should now proceed with the feasibility and suitability study of these two missions in accordance with the procedure originally outlined in our November 9, 1961, letter. Your report should reach this office by March 1, if possible, or by April 1 at the latest. You should furnish us with 25 copies, enough for distribution to the Advisory Board, if warranted.

Also, we are looking forward to receiving the feasibility and suitability analysis of Pecos Ruins. This too would have to be received not later than April 1 and in the same number of copies.

Director

In duplicate

Copy to: History and Archeology w/c inc.
Park and Recreation Area Planning, w/c inc.

JHH:TRS:djg 1/24/62

Mr. Kahler
Poe
Mr. Kahler
Logan
KH.
who decided on
the classification?
No one yet

★ news release

Ryan - Interior 4896

ADDITIONAL SITES DECLARED ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL HISTORICAL LANDMARK STATUS

The sites--recommended for landmark status by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments and approved by Secretary Udall--include the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, New Hampshire, where the famed sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, lived and worked; University Hall, Brown University, Rhode Island, closely associated with Horace Mann; "Old West," designed by the famous architect, Benjamin Latrobe for Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; the Presidio, important military post at San Francisco, California; Poverty Point, Louisiana, unique among archeological sites in North America; Abo and Quari Pueblos, New Mexico, scene of early Spanish Franciscan missions; and seven sites important in the history of Alaska. Brief descriptions of each are attached.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. That program--authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935--directs "a survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." Although many sites are studied, only a few are designated as having national significance.

Owners or administrators of sites found eligible for landmark status are notified by the Director of the National Park Service and provided with application forms for a certificate and small bronze plaque.

X X X

P.N. 9552-62

Alaska History

In the study of Alaska History, eight sites were listed by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, as possessing exceptional value. Only one site, Sitka National Monument, is administered by the National Park Service. The remaining seven are eligible for landmark status. They are as follows:

Erskine House, Kodiak. This structure, 15 rooms plus a large attic, constructed in 1793-94 to provide office and fur warehouse space, is the oldest Russian building still standing in the United States. Of frame construction, it is apparently in basically sound condition. It is owned by the Donnelley and Acheson Commercial Company of Kodiak.

Old Sitka. Redoubt St. Michael or Old Sitka, 1799-1802, was the first European settlement on the Alexander Archipelago. It was burned to the ground by the vigorous, warlike Tlingit Indians in a surprise attack. It is owned by the State of Alaska and lies six miles north of modern Sitka.

St. Michael's Cathedral, Sitka. This structure dates from 1848-1850, and is regarded as the finest example of Russian architecture in the United States. The interior contains original and precious icons, religious books, and rich ornamental gold and silver chalices. The walls display original elaborately decorated canvasses. The Cathedral is owned by the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America.

Russian Mission Orphanage, Sitka. This interesting example of Russian architecture dates from 1842. It has served as school and seminary, and contains the Bishop's Chapel or Church of the Annunciation. Little altered over the years, it is owned by the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America.

American Flag Raising Site, Sitka. At this site on the afternoon of October 18, 1867, the Russian flag was lowered and the American flag raised, to symbolize the transfer to the new owner of sovereignty over the vast territory. A plaque marks where the flagpole stood in 1867, which then was in front of the Governor's House, "Baranov's Castle." The State of Alaska owns 1.4 acres at the site.

Fur Seal Rookeries (St. Paul Island), Pribilof Islands. The greatest single source of furs in the world, the Pribilof Island rookeries exhibit in living form today the fur resource that lured Russian, British, French, Spanish, and American fur hunters from the 18th century down to the present. The existing flourishing seal herds serve as an outstanding example of the international application of conservation principles, as embodied in the Convention of July 7, 1911, for their protection. The herds have several times been threatened with extinction due to indiscriminate hunting. The islands are owned by the United States Government and administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Skagway and White Pass. Skagway, founded in 1897, flourished as a result of the discovery of gold in the Upper Yukon Valley and Klondike. It lay on the direct route into the gold-bearing region and was a terminus for the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway, completed in July, 1900. About 100 buildings still stand which, taken together, provide the finest existing example of an Alaskan mining frontier town. White Pass, about 45 miles long, lies northeast of Skagway and is still traversed by the narrow-gauge railway. The pass attains a maximum elevation of 2886 feet and offers both scenic and historic values. Ownership of these areas is mixed, public and private.

In addition, several other historic and archeological properties have been recommended by the Board and approved for landmark status. They are as follows:

1. Saint-Gaudens Memorial, Cornish, New Hampshire. This Memorial consists of the house ("Aspet"), studios and grounds where one of the greatest American sculptors, Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907) lived and worked during the last 22 years of his life. In addition to Aspet there are here: the Little Studio which was his personal workshop, office and library; the New Studio and Art Gallery which houses casts of some of the sculptor's greatest works and provides space for the summer exhibitions; the formal gardens which are the setting for other notable reproductions; and the marble Temple with an altar containing the sculptor's ashes. The Memorial is located at Cornish, New Hampshire, off State Route 12A. Since 1919 it has been administered by the Board of Trustees of the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, Inc., and supported chiefly by visitor entrance fees and a substantial trust fund.
2. University Hall (Brown University), Rhode Island. Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, has grown over the years around its first structure, started in 1770, called now University Hall. This leading institution of education and its central edifice are identified and honored by their connection with Horace Mann, a great leader in American education. Mann entered the University in 1819. He later abandoned a very successful career as lawyer and legislator to serve as secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Through his annual reports and other means he accomplished remarkable results in improving buildings, professional standards, training, and teaching conditions, not only in Massachusetts but also, by that State's example, throughout the Nation.
3. "Old West," Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. This early building of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, is not only architecturally distinguished but it also represents "the courageous purpose of the men who committed themselves, in spite of great difficulties, to providing worthy educational institutions, in America." The origin of the College goes back to the roots of the independent Nation, with a charter dated 1783 and its founder recognized as Dr. Benjamin Rush. "Old West" replaced an earlier structure which was destroyed tragically by fire in 1803. Benjamin H. Latrobe was chosen as architect for the new building, to which President Jefferson and many of the Nation's most prominent leaders contributed. Some rooms were

finished in 1805 but the U-shaped building was not entirely completed until 1822. Housing offices and classrooms today, "Old West" retains its position as the physical and traditional heart of this outstanding College.

4. The Presidio, California. This military post has been important in California and West Coast history from the 18th century to the present. The first military establishment was built here by the Spanish in 1776 and it remained a most important seat of Spanish, and later Mexican, authority until after the War with Mexico when it passed to United States control. The United States built a strong, heavily gunned fort at Fort Point in the period from 1853-1861, on the site of one of three earlier Spanish forts. This brick and masonry fort, retired by the Army from active use in 1914, still stands. The Presidio is still the headquarters of the United States Army of the Pacific Coast, and has been such from 1849 to the present, with the exception of a six-year period between 1851-1857. The Presidio, encompassing an area of about 1,414 acres on the south side of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Harbor, is owned by the United States Army.

5. Poverty Point, Louisiana. Poverty Point is apparently unique among archeological sites in North America; the largest and most complex ceremonial earthwork of its kind in North America known to date. Radiocarbon dates for the site cluster at about 700 B.C. Over 20 million baked clay balls, used for "stone boiling," have been found here. The central feature is Poverty Point Mound, with base dimensions of 640 by 710 feet and a height of nearly 70 feet. A large area at its base is enclosed by concentric earthworks of octagonal shape, which measure a total of three-fourths of a mile across except for the eastern side, washed away by the river. It is estimated that the quantity of earth in the octagon has 35 times the cubage of the Great Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. Motley Mound, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north, is of essentially the same outline and only slightly smaller. The site is in private ownership, about 12 miles north of Delhi, Louisiana.

6 & 7. Abo and Quarai, New Mexico. Spanish Franciscan missionaries built mission church establishments at Abo and Quarai (also Tabira and Tenabo) Pueblos, about 1629-1630, following earlier missionary efforts based on Pecos Pueblo which had begun in 1598. San Gregorio de Abo was apparently the most important and most regularly manned of this group of missions. Abo and Quarai missions flourished for about 45 years, and their ruins today represent an important and relatively little known period in South-western aboriginal culture history. Little archeological work has been done here, but such objects as have been obtained indicate that much may be learned about the effects of Spanish influence upon 17th century Indian culture. Both ruins are owned by the State of New Mexico. Abo is 13 miles west of Mountainair off U. S. Highway 60; and Quarai, eight miles north of Mountainair on New Mexico State Highway 10.

Letter June 28, 1962 to owner of Abo, New Mexico notifying him of eligibility of Landmark status, by Acting Director Price.

Owner: Hon. Edwin L. Mechem; Governor of New Mexico; Santa Fe, New Mexico

Letters also sent to: Sen. Dennis Chavez, June 6, 1962
Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, June 6, 1962
Cong. Joseph M. Montoya, June 6, 1962
Cong. Thomas G. Morris, June 6, 1962

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEK.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
JOHN A. CARROLL, COLO.
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO
ERNEST GRUBBS, ALASKA
FRANK E. MORS, UTAH
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.
LEE METCALF, MONT.
J. J. HICKEY, WYO.

HENRY DWORSHAK, IDAHO
THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
JACK MILLER, IOWA
MAURICE J. MURPHY, JR., N.M.
JAMES B. PEARSON, KANS.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

JERRY T. VERKLER, CHIEF CLERK

July 11, 1962

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

x7916

Dear Connie:

Mr. W. J. Keller, President, Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico, has written me again concerning the Gran Quivira-Abo-Quarai complex of the Saline Missions in New Mexico. As you will recall, Abo and Quarai State Monuments were recently registered as National Historic Landmarks and bronze markers were authorized for them. I am quoting from Mr. Keller's letter some suggestions that this complex be included in the Park Service's Mission 66 program.

"This recognition of Abo and Quarai is, I hope, a step towards what the Museum is urging for all the State Monuments--entrance into the National Monument fold for most of them, and into State Park or other non-Museum custody for the others. As you know, Pecos has recently been given favorable consideration in Washington for the former, and we understand that Abo and Quarai are being studied for possible inclusion in a Gran Quivira-Abo-Quarai complex of the Saline Missions, with headquarters perhaps in Mountainair.

All of these sites, plus those of Coronado, Jemez and Glorieta, have literally grown too big in national interest and importance to have to struggle along with the extremely limited care which the Museum is able to give them from Santa Fe. Their combined adequate maintenance and exploitation, in line with the tremendous increase of tourist traffic over the past few years (an increase partly due to the national highway program)

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, p. 2
July 11, 1962

would require a minimal State appropriation of \$100,000. The Museum, currently reorganizing its entire plant and services to meet present conditions and needing every cent of its appropriation for this home base work, has less than \$2000 a year to spend on the monuments. In consequence, they are not getting anything like the care that would be commensurate with their importance.

We hope that we may soon be able to transfer Pecos to National Park Service custody, and that Abo and Quarai will follow. Coronado is a problem; the National Park Service states that it lies outside the range of its Mission 66 program, and our State Park Commission thus far pleads lack of sufficient funds for its maintenance. It is well worth keeping open under resident-custodian status, however, and we are continuing to do this."

I would appreciate your study and consideration of this suggestion.

Sincerely yours,



Clinton P. Anderson

CPA/Wohr

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

L58

JUL 20 1962

Dr. K. Ross Toole, Director
Museum of New Mexico
P. O. Box 1727
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Dr. Toole:

We believe that by now you have learned of the action of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its spring meeting, in evaluating Abo and Quarai Pueblos and Missions as being of outstanding significance in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. Secretary Udall approved this evaluation, and, accordingly, Abo and Quarai are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

Application forms to obtain the certificates and plaques were sent from our Washington Office to Governor Mechem recently. The Board did not recommend National Monument status for these two sites, but it did recommend that, since they are within existing State Monuments, the National Park Service explore with the State of New Mexico the best means of preserving and interpreting Abo and Quarai.

We want you to know that, as always, we stand ready to assist or advise you in any way we can in planning for the State's administration of these sites in keeping with their designation as National Historic Landmarks.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas J. Allen
Regional Director

Copy to: Director (2) Note: This letter is in accordance with the final paragraph in Assistant Secretary Carver's letter of June 19 to Senator Chavez.

T.J.A.

abo - Pecos & Quarai

PARKS

AUG 15 1962

Quarai

158-RHP

Hon. Clinton P. Anderson
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Anderson:

This is in reply to your letter of July 11 in which you ask for our study and consideration of the suggestions of Mr. W. J. Keller, President, Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico, concerning the continued protection of certain historic sites in New Mexico.

As Mr. Keller has indicated, we are presently considering the offer of the State of New Mexico to donate the Pecos site to the Federal Government. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its spring meeting, recommended that the donation be accepted and the site be brought into the National Park System as Pecos National Monument.

Concerning Abo and Quarai, the Advisory Board recommended that they be classified as having exceptional value (national significance) in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. The Advisory Board further recommended that the National Park Service explore with the State of New Mexico the best means of preserving and interpreting these significant sites.

Representatives of our National Park Service Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe, will soon be meeting with State of New Mexico officials to begin exploratory discussions aimed at carrying out the Advisory Board's recommendation. It will be noted that the Advisory Board's recommendation does not specifically suggest the two sites be brought into the National Park System, nor does it preclude this possibility. This was done for the express purpose of permitting a close look at all factors and to reach no firm conclusion until all the facts are known.

The sites of Coronado and Jemez, which Mr. Keller also mentions, possess values that are of great local or state interest. Glorieta Pass Battlefield has been designated a Registered National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service and earlier this year, at ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Civil War battle there, a certificate and bronze plaque of recognition were presented to the State of New Mexico.

We would, however, have reservations about considering Coronado, James and Glorieta Pass for inclusion in the National Park System as national monuments inasmuch as the periods or events they represent are already adequately exhibited in the System. However, we shall, within the limits of our responsibilities, lend all possible assistance to the State of New Mexico in a planning and consultative capacity aimed at enhancing preservation and interpretation of these important sites.

The desire of the State of New Mexico to see that these sites receive the attention they deserve is greatly appreciated, and we stand ready to offer all possible assistance in achieving this goal.

Sincerely yours,

(S) L. L. THOMPSON

Assistant Director

Copy to: DCCO, DL, LM (2)
Regional Director, Southwest Region (2) w/c inc.
Park Planning
History

JFCarithers:sb
7/26/62

L58

AUG 17 9 07 AM '62

Santa Fe, New Mexico
August 15, 1962

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

~~Pried~~
AUG 17 1962
Kahler
Logan

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the (owner, owners) of Abo located ## near
(name of site)

Mountainair Torrance New Mexico
(City) (County) (State)

(I, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (X) and bronze marker, 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 (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 Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

K. Ross Toole

K. Ross Toole

Director

Museum of New Mexico

Abso & Quarai

AUG 1 1962

158-227

Dr. K. Ross Toole, Director
Museum of New Mexico
P. O. Box 1727
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Dr. Toole:

On July 10, 1961, you wrote us proposing to transfer to the National Park Service the State Monuments of Pecos, Quarai and ~~Abso~~. Our reply of July 28, 1961, stated that we would study the proposal and present it to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

The Advisory Board at its May meeting recommended that Pecos be accepted as a donation and established within the National Park System as Pecos National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior approved the recommendation and asked that we begin discussions with the State of New Mexico directed to that end.

With regard to Abso and Quarai, the Advisory Board recognized the significance of these sites and recommended that the National Park Service explore with the State of New Mexico the best means of preserving and interpreting them.

By letter today, we are asking our Regional Director in Santa Fe, Mr. Thomas J. Allen, to explore this matter with you and to take appropriate action to carry out the recommendations of the Advisory Board.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) HILLORY A. TOLSON

Acting Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Southwest Region (2)
Assistant Director Thompson
Assistant Director Price
History and Archeology
Park Planning

CABurroughs:JFC:kej
8/14/62

August 21, 1962

L58-CHA

*abo
x quarai
x Southwest Reg*

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Application Forms for Abo and Quarai, New Mexico

Enclosed you will find copies of application forms received in this Office for Abo and Quarai, New Mexico, applying for both the certificate ~~and~~ the marker.

Please send us the mailing address for the marker when it is ready. This does not mean that the marker is already in our Office, but is intended only to complete our records.

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III
Acting Chief Historian

Enclosures 2

Copy to: Mr. Littleton ✓

JOLittleton:mg

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

L58

August 27, 1962

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites & Buildings:
Application Forms for Abo and Quarai, New Mexico

We have received the subject forms transmitted by your memorandum of August 21. Please ship both plaques when completed to Director, Museum of New Mexico, Box 1727, Santa Fe.

/s/ Thomas J. Allen
Regional Director

In duplicate

66-121962

L58-CHA

*abo
x quarai
x SW Reg*

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Director

Subject: Abo and Quarai, New Mexico

At its Spring meeting, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments passed a resolution on Abo and Quarai, New Mexico, recommending that both sites be classified as possessing exceptional value under the terms of the Historic Sites Act. The resolution further recommended that the National Park Service explore with the State of New Mexico the best means of preserving and interpreting these sites. In making these recommendations it was the view of the Board that these two sites are of prime significance from the three-fold standpoints of archeology, history and architecture. The Board also intended that these discussions should probe all aspects of this problem, including the merits of Federal ownership.

Your memorandum of September 4 indicates that a letter on this subject was sent to Dr. K. Ross Toole, then Director of the Museum of New Mexico. It is our thought that perhaps your letter to Dr. Toole came at an inopportune time, since his resignation had been tendered and a new Director had not been appointed. Since Dr. Toole is no longer Director of the Museum of New Mexico, we believe it would be appropriate to confer with the new Director on this matter.

Since the State offered these two sites to the National Park Service at the time it offered to transfer Pecos Pueblo to us, it was obviously their intent that the Service consider, in detail, the possibility of acquiring Abo and Quarai as National Monuments. We believe it important that such discussions be held since we have commitments to Senators Anderson and Chavez to carry out the intent of the Advisory Board's resolution.

Accordingly, we are writing at this time to request information as to whether you have had further communication with the State on this matter since your letter of July 20 to Dr. Toole. If you have had none, we would appreciate receiving a statement of your plans for a meeting and discussions of the kind the Advisory Board had in mind in drafting its resolution.

cc:

Dr. Corbett

Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:bfr 10/11/62



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

OCT 26 1962

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: Abo and Quarai State Monuments, New Mexico

This is in reply to Assistant Director Price's memorandum of October 12 on the subject.

Undoubtedly the imminent resignation of Dr. K. Ross Toole from the directorship of the Museum of New Mexico, as of August 31, had a bearing on his not replying to our July 20 invitation to discuss the Advisory Board's recommendation on Abo and Quarai Mission ruins. However, that invitation can be considered to have been accepted by Dr. Toole's successor, Mr. James T. Forrest, when the matter of Abo and Quarai came up briefly and incidentally during our discussion of Pecos with him and his colleagues on September 14. This meeting was reported to you in our memorandum of September 12.

Notwithstanding the Advisory Board's intent that the discussions on Abo and Quarai should probe all aspects of the problem, it was quickly evident at the meeting that the only solution the State Museum is interested in is Federal ownership and financing of the two monuments. Any further talks directed toward assisting the State to make their administration more effective would be unproductive. As we have indicated before, we are not impressed by a possible inclusion of Abo and Quarai within the National Park System.

Thomas J. Allen
Regional Director

In duplicate

one copy to
THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
JH.

Margaret L. Buxton

Ninety Two Seventy five Morris Road NE Albuquerque, New Mexico

November 25, 1962

Dear President Kennedy,

Please forgive me for disturbing you with this problem while you are steering us through the shoals of a nuclear age. If we survive we will be concerned with this problem and soon it will be too late to prevent the loss of all the STATE MONUMENTS in New Mexico.

Since Senators Anderson and Chavez have been ill, I am turning to you. These monuments are part of the famous ARCHAIC MISSION chain founded soon after Coronado came in 1540. They are San Gregori de Abo, Quarai and Pecos Missions and the ruins of Kusua Pueblo where Coronado spent his first winter in this country.

In reading the late Professor Hewett's book on the Archaic Missions, I find that it took the state a third of a century to secure these historic lands. The church relinquished its claims and private parties gave or sold them to the state. Professor Hewett of the University of New Mexico was in charge of the restoration.

Abo and Quarai are wonderfully described by C. F. Lummis in his books, THE LAND OF POCO TIEMPO AND SOME STRANGE CORNERS IN OUR LAND. Lummis was the companion and photographer of Bendelier, and both were first to scientifically examine the ruins of the southwest in the 1880's. Lummis states that the mission ruins of stone are equal to the castles on the Rhine.

The state leased these lands to the university of New Mexico. The lease for the lands of the Coronado ruins is for 10 years. Now neither state nor university have funds and they propose to abandon the ruins. Governor Meehan says the responsibility lies with the University. They announced in July, 1961 that they want to "get out of the Monument Business." The University, due to public pressure, agreed to support the Coronado Ruins until December, 1961.

There is a committee which has formed to save the Coronado Monument. This is 17 miles from Albuquerque and the most convenient ruin for the Sunday Drivers of the city. The committee will approach the legislature if it meets in special session in January to discuss the school fund emergency.

I have read most of the books in the library on the archeology of the SouthWest. Prior to this every historian and archeologist felt the Mission ruins and their pueblos were very important. They spoke of future work since they are partially excavated, of their beauty and historical importance. Now all the leading archeologists work for the University. Dr. Frank C. Hibben feels the ruins are no longer important although his wife personally paid for the restoration of the painted kiva at Coronado Ruins. This is one of the very view accessible painted Kivas in the state and is the subject of a book just printed by the University of New Mexico Press.

The NEW MEXICO MAGAZINE, which should have been sounding a national cry for help since its is based on the splendor of these ruins, has been silent. It is a state organ.

The artists, poets and writers of the area are shocked and grieved and have joined the committee to save Coronado Ruins. We may succeed but that will not rescue the three Archaic Missions from destruction. Already a flash flood has torn away part of Quarai, one of the loveliest, an almost perfect sanctuary, with towering walls and altar built by the first Franciscan Fathers. Contractors are hauling away the hand dressed sandstone of Abo. One of the early fathers, Fray Acevedes is

is buried in the church at Abo and now white faced heiffers are wandering all over the mission staggering up the sanctuary steps and falling into the walls.

The University paid \$15 a month to local farmer-custodians at Abo and Quarai and Pecos. Coronado ruins received more since it was maintained by a resident archeologist who superintended the Museum and the preservation of the adobe walls of the ancient pueblo. This cost is \$466 a month.

These places are beautiful. Abo and Quarai are red sandstone. The pueblos there are still buried beside the churches and monastic quarters. The walls were raised by indian women. The solitary towers and walls are a most dramatic picture, blood red in the setting desert sun. They are monuments to the bravery and devotion of the first Fathers. They are the history of the South West. Without the goodness of these Fathers, the Conquerors would never have kept their hold upon this land. They are older than anything in the country except for St. Augustine in Florida.

The actions of the University has been unbelievable. Even if they have satisfied their own curiosity the people should still be allowed to see them and marvel at the past.

Fortunately, the great ruins at Aztec and at Grand Quivera are National Monuments. They are kept beautifully. Grand Quivera occupies 20 acres and is only 2% excavated. There is still much to discover.

Could you advise as to a way of getting Abo, Quarai and Pecos Missions into the position of National Monuments? I think the committee could save the Ruins of Coronado but could not manage the rescue of the archaic missions alone.

The ruins of the great pueblo civilization dates from the birth of Christ. We can trace them from pit houses in the ground to the fine masonry of the great communal buildings built at the time of the crusades. Their arts were superb, their culture, admirable. None were poor, food was shared by all. Their ethics were superior for they had almost no crime. Their religion is closely linked to Bhuddism and Taoism. The pueblos lie beside the Mission Churches. They will be torn apart by vandals and all they contain will be lost forever. They are the enchantment of the land of enchantment, the very soul of the South West.

Last year the university ~~built~~ built a large football field. I know you are fond of sports but you would not tear down Farnell Hall to balance the cost of a new stadium.

Please tell me if there is any possible way to save these ruins through federal aid, or advise the Chairman of the Committee to Save Coronado Ruins, Mr. Frank C. Stewart, 3559 Lake Circle Drive N.W. Albuquerque, N. M.

Aside from this problem, I want to say that I am so thankful that you are our President. These times demanded a man of FAITH, intellect and courage and I have every confidence in your intellect and abilities. May God bless you.

Most Sincerely,

Margaret L. Buxton

Mrs. R. J. Buxton

DEC 7 1962

L58-RNP

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region
From: Assistant Director, Resource Planning
Subject: Abo and Quarai State Monuments, New Mexico

This is in reply to Regional Director Allen's memorandum of October 26 on the above subject.

In view of the Advisory Board's recommendation that all aspects of affording protection to the monuments should be studied and in light of your recent discussions with State officials which leaves little doubt that the State is interested primarily in Federal ownership and financing of the two monuments, please prepare a suitability and feasibility report for the two sites, which can be used as a basis for further consideration of this problem. We would appreciate having this report by February 15.

Negotiations with the State for the eventual transfer of the Pecos site to the Federal Government should continue as planned; and insofar as possible, kept clear of the Abo-Quarai matter. We are writing you separately regarding Pecos.

SIGNED

Ben H. Thompson

cc:

History and Archeology w/c inc.
Park Planning w/c inc.

wj:8
JFCarithers/kej
12/4/62

January 28, 1963

L58-CHAH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Certificate to be Sent to Owners

abs
✓ quasar
✓ Southwest Reg
✓ Certificates

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

Abo, New Mexico

Quarai, New Mexico

/s/ Charles W. Porter III

Enclosures 2

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

MAR 25 1963

MAR 24 1963

158-RMPP

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Assistant Director, Resource Planning

Subject: Abo and Quarai State Monuments, New Mexico

Proposal: To preserve in Federal ownership as units of the National Park System the present Abo and Quarai State Monuments in New Mexico.

Significance: The ruins of Abo and Quarai represent an important and relatively little known period in Southwestern aboriginal culture history. Occupied from late prehistoric times through early Spanish times (early 1300's to late 1600's), they typify the period in which acculturation began in the Southwest. The pueblos were already in existence when the Spaniards arrived, and the missions were established at these important population centers. The missions evidently were built in 1629-1630 and flourished for about 45 years, until they were abandoned in 1674. Establishment of these missions as outposts of Christian European civilization obviously had a considerable acculturative effect on the Indians. At its April 30-May 3, 1962 meeting, the Advisory Board recommended the Abo and Quarai pueblos for classification under Theme VIII, "Contact with the Indians," as sites possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

Description of Areas: The Abo State Monument, 21.25 acres in area, contains extensive pueblo ruins and the massive, reddish sandstone remains of the mission. In many places the walls of the mission stand roof-high, about 40 feet. The church and adjacent convento were excavated, partially restored, and stabilized in 1935-39. Quarai State Monument, located about 11 miles northeast of Abo State Monument and consisting of about 15 acres, contains one of the most impressive missions in the Southwest. It is unsurpassed in grandeur of architecture and size. Stabilization and restoration work was also accomplished here during the 1930's.

In July 1961, the Museum of New Mexico made a firm offer to convey the Abo and Quarai State Monuments (along with Pecos State Monument) to the Federal Government without cost for national monument purposes. Therefore, there would be no land acquisition costs for this state-monument lands but some costs would be incurred if certain of the surrounding private lands needed for buffer purposes were to be purchased which would probably be necessary.

Recommendation: That the Abo and Quarai State Monuments be recommended favorably to the Advisory Board for addition to the National Park System, and that upon approval by the Board the Service will request Departmental approval to seek legislation or other means to establish these areas as individual National Monuments or as units of a larger National Monument complex.

Ben H. Thompson

Approved

(SGD) CUNY: [illegible] MAR 22 1963

Director [illegible]

Date

cc:

Regional Director, Southwest
History and Archeology

National Survey of Historic Sites
Park Planning

JHHusted:jmp 3/21/63

L98-RNPP

JUN 20 1963

~~H. D. Carlett~~
Cub (2) Little
6/21 H. Felt
Abo + Quarai
Cub

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region
From: Acting Director, Bureau of Land Management
Subject: Abo and Quarai State Monuments, New Mexico

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its March 25-27, 1963, meeting, recommended that the Abo and Quarai pueblos:

be accepted as donations from the State of New Mexico and together with whatever additional land is required for proper administration, the sites be established through appropriate means as units of the National Park System.

You should now, therefore, revise your report to reflect this action so that we may be in a position to submit a definite proposal to the Department for its approval including a clear indication of land, development, and administrative requirements.

In the meantime, you may wish to inform the State of New Mexico of the Advisory Board's action which, if approved by the Department, should eventually lead to the transfer of the sites to the Federal Government. Exactly how the transfer might be effected has not yet been decided. Your report and talks with Mr. Barrel here in Washington recently, leads us to believe that determination of the boundaries finally proposed may involve lengthy negotiations with private owners on the surrounding lands, especially at the Quarai site. The apparent need for acquisition of private lands would indicate the desirability to establish the areas by legislation.

Although your February 1963 report on Abo and Quarai suggests that each site would ultimately require a distinct administrative installation, a thorough study of all the alternatives, including the Salinas National Monument proposal of several years ago should be made. Now that the decision has been made to work toward bringing the areas into the National Park System, and to consider Abo and Quarai, and Gran Quivira as a complex, previous thinking on the comprehensive unit concept should be reconsidered.

The first step in obtaining Departmental approval is the presentation of a positive proposal. We will immediately make such a move when we receive your revised report.

(300) HILSON / A. HILSON

cc:

CHA

RNP

JFCarithers:ts 6/19/63

October 15, 1963

LSB-CHAH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Chief, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Reports on biennial visits to five landmarks

Thank you for your memorandum of October 4, submitting biennial
visitation reports for the following landmarks:

1. Glorieta Pass, New Mexico
2. San Jacinto Battleground, Texas
3. Abo Mission, New Mexico
4. Santa Fe Plaza, New Mexico
5. Palace of the Governors, New Mexico

John O. Littleton

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JWWalker;gb

(COPY)

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

L58

May 8, 1964

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Landmark Plaques for Abo and Quarai

We have received word from officials of the Museum of New Mexico that they wish to go ahead with the Landmark designation for subject sites, despite the fact that both are proposed for addition to the National Park System. They believe that such addition will occur sometime in the rather distant future, and in the meanwhile visitors to the sites should be made aware of their national significance.

In August 1962 the Museum applied for the Landmark certificates and plaques for these sites. We have the certificates on hand, but not the plaques. And it is our impression that the Historic Sites Survey staff in your Office ordered the plaques some time ago. Are they in Washington, or have they not been manufactured? If the latter, we will order the plaques according to the new procedure.

/s/ Daniel B. Beard

In duplicate

C O P Y

L58-01

May 11, 1964

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Cooperative Activities
From: Assistant Director, Operations
Subject: Report on Abo and Quarai

Since the primary research has been completed on these areas, the Division of History and Archeology has forwarded this report to us for our comments from an operational standpoint believing they no longer have a legitimate concern with the decision.

It is our opinion that the Regional recommendation for placing the headquarters at Abo should be accepted and the report transmitted to the Secretary for suplication and distribution. We question somewhat the need for such extensive developments at the two subsidiary points, but believe that this can be worked out when formal plans are drawn. There is, in our opinion, no reason to delay approval of this preliminary document.

/s/ Howard W. Baker

Enclosure

cc:
RHA - (a) Dr. Corbett, Mr. Littleton
IN)I

HLPeterson:ncb 2-29-64

C O P Y

May 12, 1964

L58-RHAH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Chief, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Landmark Plaques for Abo and Quarai, New Mexico

We have received your memorandum of May 8 inquiring as to whether Landmark Plaques for Abo and Quarai had been ordered by this Office.

Our memorandum of May 13, 1963, to all Regions transferring the manufacturing of Landmark Plaques to the Regional Offices stated that we had no markers on order at that time with one exception.

Since that date, no general order for Landmark Plaques has been placed by WASO. If there had been any more orders, you would have been notified as previously. All of our orders have long been filled, and the plaques shipped out to the respective Regions or owners. There are no plaques on hand in the Washington Office.



John O. Littleton

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

*abo
x Quarai
x SW Ray*

L58-CNP

MAY 25 1964

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior
Through: Assistant Secretary, Public Land Management
Acting
From: Director

Subject: Distribution of report, proposed Salinas National Monument

Enclosed is a suitability report on Abo and Quarai State Monuments, proposed as two units of a Salinas National Monument, New Mexico.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its 1962 spring meeting, recommended Abo and Quarai State Monuments for classification as sites possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. At its meeting in March 1963, the Board further recommended that the two state monuments be accepted as donations from the state, and together with whatever additional land is required for proper administration, they be established as units of the National Park System.

Subject to your approval, we proposed to reproduce a brochure describing the proposal similar to the enclosed draft and to distribute the brochure to interested individuals and groups.

(SGD) JACKSON E. PRICE

Enclosure

JUN 2 1964

Approved:

(sgd)-Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

cc:

LM, Secretary's Reading File, Secretary's Surname copy
Regional Director, Southwest

CNP

RHA - (2) - Mr. Littleton, Dr. Corbett

JLOrr:lsr 5/14/64

JUN 12 1964

LSB-REAH

Hon. Clinton P. Anderson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

abc
x Guadalupe w/mc

Dear Senator Anderson:

With reference to your letter of May 18, you are correct that the Abo and Quarai State Monuments in New Mexico were declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status, and that the Museum of New Mexico, as owner and administrator, is entitled to receive a Landmark certificate and plaque for each of these sites.

The State of New Mexico offered to donate these sites to the Federal Government for inclusion in the National Park System, and the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its March 1963 meeting, recommended that the offer be accepted. Negotiations have taken place between the National Park Service and the Museum of New Mexico since that time, and our Regional Office has just completed a study on the suitability and feasibility of adding the area to the National Park System. The study report is now being reviewed by the Department.

Generally we do not erect landmark plaques on areas proposed for addition to the National Park System and Museum officials agreed to that approach. Recently, however, we have had a request from them and have ordered a plaque. We expect delivery within two months.

Thank you for your interest in National Park Service matters.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) BEN H. THOMPSON

Assistant Director

cc:

Regional Director, Southwest w/c inc.
Mr. Frank S. Melvin w/c inc.
Mr. Joseph F. Carithers w/c inc.
Mr. Littleton

RHutley:gb 5/25/64

Rewritten: JFCarithers:jmp 5/28/64

Rewritten: HEKahler:gb 6/11/64



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58

RECEIVED
JAN 21 9 38 AM '66
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

JAN 19 1966

CNP
GAP 9:00/27

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: Salinas National Monument proposal

Enclosed is a proposed draft of a letter to Congressman Morris (New Mexico) written at the request of the Congressman's office in Albuquerque. The draft represents the Service's position as we understand it regarding the proposal and would be used by the Congressman's office to reply to questions arising at the local level concerning its status.

George W. Miller
George W. Miller

In duplicate

Enclosure 

cc:
Supt., Gran Quivira w/c enc.

DRAFT

The Honorable Thomas Morris
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morris:

In response to a request from your Albuquerque office, we are pleased to advise you of the status of the Salinas National Monument proposal.

This proposal would consist of three geographically separate units containing the ruins of historic Spanish mission churches and associated pueblos. One of the units, Gran Quivira, is already established as a National Monument; the other two units, Abo and Quarai, are presently State Monuments. In 1961 the State areas were offered as donations to the National Park Service by the Director of the Museum of New Mexico. In 1963 the Secretary of Interior's Advisory Board recommended that Abo and Quarai be accepted as donations and established as National Monuments within the National Park System.

Studies of the areas have indicated that in addition to the approximately 36 acres of land offered to the Federal Government by the State of New Mexico, 257 acres of privately owned land would have to be acquired to adequately develop and administer the areas. While the lands in question have been appraised at \$29,000 (1964 -- fee simple estate), we feel that costs incidental to acquisition in the absence of historic survey and additional construction since the original appraisal, would result in a more realistic land acquisition cost of about \$90,000.

The possibility of the State acquiring the additional private lands to be included in the donation has been tentatively explored. Preliminary discussions give little cause for optimism and it would appear that there is no chance of acquiring the lands by donation.

Inasmuch as in Gran Quivira National Monument we have an example of the salient features of the Salinas complex and because Abo and Quarai are presently being protected by the State of New Mexico, we accordingly have curtailed our activities on this project so that we could devote our attention to other endangered areas. At the same time, possibly because of fund availability through the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the State of New Mexico has indicated that it is now considering withdrawing its offer of donation and may wish to itself engage in a program of restoration and interpretation.

It is our view that until such time as higher priority demands have been satisfied, the State of New Mexico should continue to maintain and develop these sites as a part of the New Mexico State Park System. We of course stand ready to assist the State in any way we can in our joint concern that these two significant areas be protected and maintained for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

Sincerely yours,

158-CWP

FEB 17 1966

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: ~~Acting~~ Assistant Director, Cooperative Activities

Subject: Salinas National Monument proposal

We believe the draft letter to Representative Morris enclosed with Mr. Miller's subject memorandum of January 19 reflects accurately the Service's position with regard to the Salinas National Monument proposal.

We believe, however, that it is neither necessary nor desirable to discuss the 1964 appraisal, especially since you feel it is not realistic as to the ultimate cost of acquiring the privately owned lands involved. We suggest, therefore, you delete the second sentence in the third paragraph.

We agree the important thing is that the sites be protected and maintained for the public regardless of who does it.

C. G. ...

Enclosure

cc:

Supt., Gran Quivira

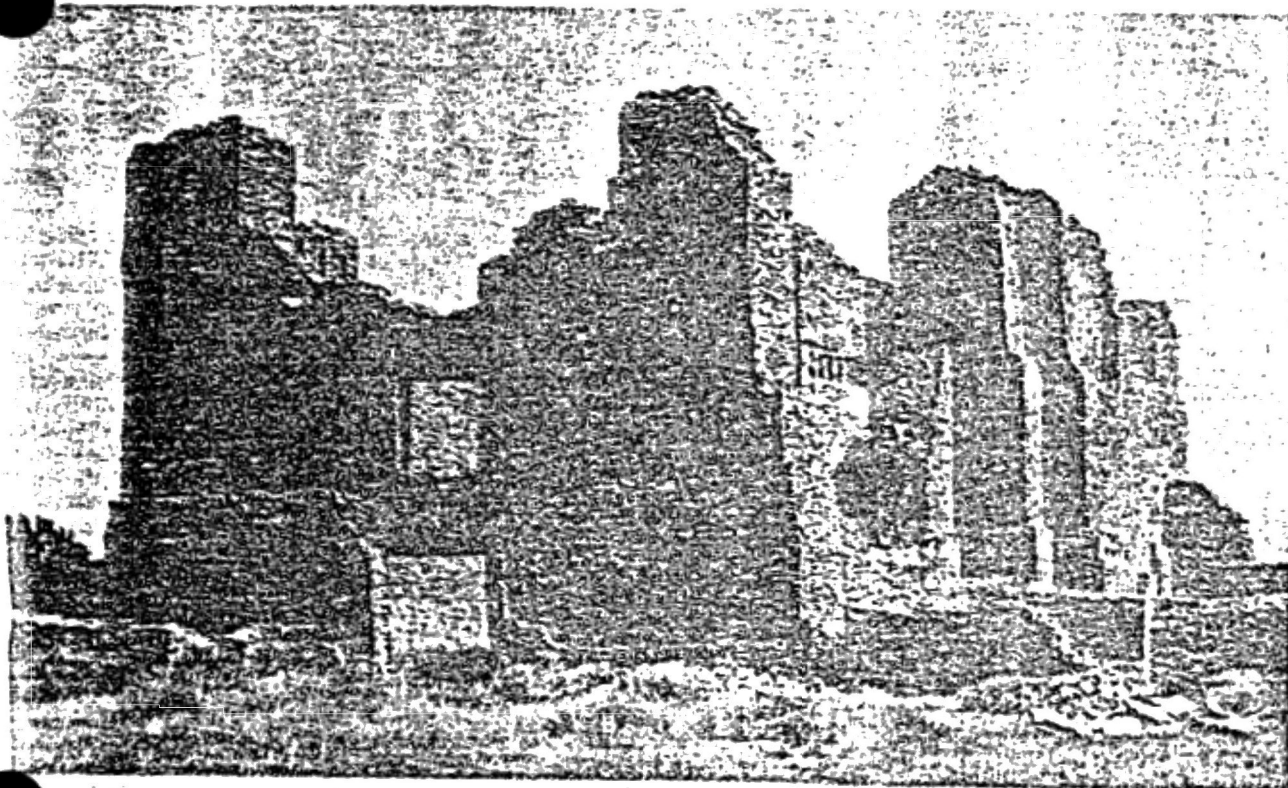
RE)
RA) w/inc.
SLR)
CNP)

JLorr:jbm 2/4/66

Rewritten:JLorr:jbm 2/11/66

Young Perry
Holland JMT
Littleson for HSS file
also F Quivira
Ref.

ABO file
NEW MEXICAN
SEPT. 20, 1976



MISSIONS CLOSED—Quarai mission, near deteriorating conditions. Another nearby Mountainair, N.M., is being closed by the mission. Abo, also has been closed to the Museum of New Mexico because of public (UPI)

Mountainair area

Deterioration closes missions

By PATRICK LAMB
UPI Writer

Museum of New Mexico officials say they have been forced to close off all or parts of two 17th century Spanish missions in central New Mexico because of deteriorating walls.

The missions, Abo, about 10 miles west of Mountainair, and Quarai, about eight miles north of Mountainair, were built by the Franciscans about 1620 as part of Spain's attempts to convert Indians in the New World to Christianity.

Both missions feature massive red sandstone walls surrounded by the ruins of a convento and Indian pueblos which existed before the missions were constructed.

"The problem is that the walls are getting pretty shaky and we've had to take

steps to protect visitors from rocks falling from the walls," said LoRheda Fry, assistant director of the Museum of New Mexico's Monuments Division.

"At Abo, Museum officials have erected a six-foot chain link fence surrounding the entire church and convento. The interior section of the church at Quarai has been roped off.

"At Abo, the west tower is in bad shape," Ms. Fry said. "It's going to go at any time."

At Quarai, the better preserved of the two missions, the rock veneer throughout the church is separating from the rubble-core walls.

"The veneer is leaning out at a 45 degree angle from the main wall," she said.

Ms. Fry said another 17th

century mission under the Museum of New Mexico's jurisdiction, Jemez, also has rapidly deteriorating walls. She said if it is left untouched "it will be as bad off as Quarai in another couple of years."

Ms. Fry said the last major stabilization work at Abo and Quarai was conducted in the 1930's.

The Museum of New Mexico asked the legislature last year for \$30,000 to conduct an engineering study in preparation for stabilization of the Quarai ruins and \$55,530 for stabilization work at Jemez. Instead, the legislature appropriated only \$30,000 and directed that the money be used for stabilization only at Quarai. There have been some estimates that the stabilization work at Abo, money.

Quarai and Jemez could cost up to \$1.5 million.

Other requests for funds for stabilization of the ruins have been rejected by previous sessions of the legislature.

The Museum of New Mexico will submit another request to the legislature in 1977 for funds to begin stabilization work at Quarai and Jemez. The amounts to be requested will be \$512,000 for Quarai and \$142,000 for Jemez.

"We look at it this way — these are the type of things you just don't replace," said Ms. Fry. "They are part of the heritage of the state and this division has been given the responsibility of taking care of that heritage. But we just can't do it without money."



IN REPLY REFER TO:

6798

United States Department of the Interior
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
Formerly BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

South Central Regional Office
Patio Plaza, 5000 Marble N.E., Room 211
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

March 22, 1978

Memorandum

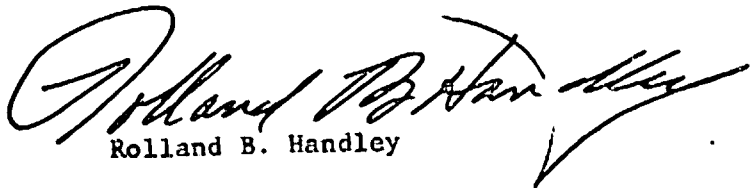
To: Director, Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service

From: Regional Director, South Central Region

Subject: Coordination

Attached is an article concerning three sites located in Mountainair, New Mexico, which are listed on the National Register. The article indicates that the National Park Service has intentions of bringing these three sites (which are also National Historic Landmarks) under NPS control.

Upon reading the article, we contacted Mr. Horace Sheely in Washington, who indicated that it was his impression that HCRS should be involved, or at least notified of the NPS meeting. He also noted that it was his impression that HCRS was to have a first oversight determination on this type of Federal action. We are providing this information in order to alert you to the need for greater communications between NPS and the appropriate HCRS offices.


Rolland B. Handley

Enclosure

Thank/Art - Rev & paper report on our involvement or not. Take Pl 4/10

March 22, 1978

Unite the Ancient Cities

Three ancient ruins within easy access of the central New Mexico town of Mountainair provide a vital and vivid link between the early history and the pre-history of the American Southwest.

The three are Gran Quivira National Monument, the largest of the three remnants, lying south of Mountainair; Quarai State Park, north of the town, and Abo State Park, to the west. The common link that has held this community of communities together for centuries is a complex of surface salt beds and salt lakes that brought traders from hundreds of miles in all directions to exchange food and trade goods for a season's supply of salt.

The ruins offer mute but conclusive evidence that this pattern of commerce persisted from pre-Columbian days until sometime after the arrival of English-speaking traders and settlers. The ruins themselves, with kivas and churches occupying common ground, are testimonials of a harmonious blending of ancient Indian and early Spanish cultures.

Under federal auspices, Gran Quivira has been protected and well preserved. Promotion and publicity by the National Park Service has made it one of New Mexico's favorite gathering places for tourists and scholars.

Abo and Quarai have not fared so well, for there have been times when the state had neither the funds nor the qualified personnel to protect them from pillage and vandalism. Each year a combination of nature and man have contributed to their further destruction.

The three belong together as a silent but unanimous witness to a glorious past. Their inclusion in a single national monument, to be known as "Salinas," would assure their perpetuation.

It is hoped that a meeting in Mountainair today, called by the National Park Service, will lead to this result.



United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
090

May 9, 1978


NOTE

To: George Emery

From: Art Stewart

The attached was routed to me from Paul Pritchard for response (See note on first page). Because it deals exclusively with National Historic Landmarks, you will be more able than I to provide an adequate response. There is no time deadline but something by May 22nd would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Emery 5/15
Wilson pwr
5/15/78


Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Director

Subject: Abo and Quarai National Historic Landmarks, New Mexico

These State-owned sites, in Torrance County, First Congressional District, Representative Manuel Lujan, Jr., were placed on the list of threatened national historic landmarks which was submitted to the current Congress in accordance with provisions of the General Authorities Act. The reason for their inclusion was the apparent inability of the owner to maintain them in their historical condition.

The proposal to solve the current problem by uniting them with Gran Quivira National Monument appears to be a logical one since all three are illustrative of the same theme in American history, Early Spanish Explorations and Missions. Legislation to effect that has been introduced in Congress and a request made to the National Park Service to comment. Our sister bureau has completed a study of the sites and has made a favorable recommendation on the proposed legislation. It is now in the Secretary's Office.

We are adding our endorsement to the National Park Service recommendation.

Ernest Allen Connally

Chris Therral Delaporte

FHR:GF Emery:ho:5/15/78:523-5295
bcc: Director's Reading File
Assoc. Dir., Connally
Chief, OAHP
HSS-reading file

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HSS



United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
SOUTH CENTRAL REGION
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87110

IN REPLY REFER TO:

7801

June 1, 1978

Memorandum

O/B HRP

To: Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Attention: Ernest Allen Connally, Associate Director, Preservation of Historic Places

From: Regional Director, South Central Regional Office

Subject: Abo and Quarai National Historic Landmarks, New Mexico

We would like to thank you for your memorandum of May 16, 1978, alerting us to the action under way regarding the subject landmark sites. The most recent inspections of these two sites indicated that they were not receiving adequate maintenance and were deteriorating badly. Followup to these problems was not included in the landmark folder. We are pleased to learn that action to solve the problem has been initiated.

Early information such as this does make us more effective in the Region.

Rolland B. Handley
Rolland B. Handley

SPECIAL REPORT

on

ABO STATE MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO

By

Erik K. Reed
Regional Archaeologist
Historic Sites Survey
Region III

Santa Fe, New Mexico

December, 1940

SPECIAL REPORT

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III. MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHS

I.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

A. Synopsis

Abo is a large site in the pinon country of Abo Pass from the Rio Grande Valley to the Estancia basin, comprising extensive Pueblo ruins, unexcavated, and the excavated and stabilized ruins of the seventeenth-century mission of San Gregorio.

The Pueblo of Abo yields sherds of black-on-white pottery and of all six of the successive groups of Rio Grande glaze-paint ware, evidently having been occupied from the thirteenth or early fourteenth century to the late seventeenth century. The mission was established in 1629 by the Franciscan priest Acevedo, and both pueblo and mission were destroyed by Apaches and abandoned about 1675.

An extremely fine job of excavation and stabilization of Abo Mission was done in 1938 and 1939 by Joseph H. Toulouse, Jr., whose final report on the work, already finished in first draft form, will contribute a great deal to knowledge of early New Mexico missions.

Abo State Monument is under the joint control of the University of New Mexico and the Museum of New Mexico, and receives a minimum of care and protection. It is a sufficiently important and interesting site to merit better treatment.

In the summer of 1916 the General Land Office recommended establish-

ment of the "Abo Spanish Indian Ruins" as a National Monument. An adverse report was submitted by Roger Toll dated April 19, 1933, and the project was disapproved by the Director on May 5, 1933. Abo was purchased by the University of New Mexico and added to the State Monument system in 1937.

B. Description

The ruins lie on a spit of land, at the junction of an unnamed arroyo, on the east, with Barranco Arroyo, on the west, in the center of a natural amphitheatre formed by low-lying hills covered with shrub vegetation. A spring lies on the south side of the Indian village, and is the center of the small Spanish-American community of Abo Viejo. Seeps are to be found along the arroyo on the east. Cottonwood, locust, fruit, and popular trees have been planted by the Spanish-Americans around the springs.

The pueblo ruins consist simply of extensive mounds of earth, stone, and debris, concealing walls probably standing several feet high in large part.

The mission is best described by reference to the photographs appended to this report, and pending the appearance of his final report, to the fairly detailed description on pages 55-58 of J. H. Toulouse's preliminary paper "San Gregorio de Abo Mission" (El Palacio XLVII-3, Santa Fe, March 1940), and the ground-plan on page 52 of that paper.

A general description is given and earlier descriptions quoted, particularly that by Bandelier, in Paul A. F. Walter's The Cities That Died of Fear.

The mission is built almost entirely of red sandstone, small thin slabs constituting quite good masonry, in adobe mortar. Exceptionally large roof-beams, two feet square and over twenty-five feet long, spaced seven feet apart, evidently were used. Portions of the church wall survived, almost to roof height, as may be seen in the photographs; the convento was covered, prior to excavation, with debris. The construction and plan of the church are extremely interest (see Kubler, Religious Architecture of New Mexico, passim). Very little addition or restoration was committed in connection with stabilization of the mission, which was carefully and tastefully done.

C. Historical Narrative

The Pueblo of Abo yields sherds of black-on-white pottery as well as of all six of the successive groups of Rio Grande glaze-paint ware, evidently having been occupied from the thirteenth-century or early fourteenth into the historic period.

The first historical reference to pueblos one of which must have been Abo is in 1581, as the Coronado expedition seems not to have visited the Mountainair district. The 1581 expedition apparently did not visit Abo, however. The above is discussed fully in my Quarai report.

The first probable visit was in February 1583, when Antonio de Espejo, Diego P. de Luxan, Gregorio Hernandez, and a few (Mexican) Indian servants, left the expedition at El Termino de Puala and went ten leagues to the province of the Maguas, Magrias, or Manguos, back of the sierra, comprising eleven villages, of which only one was visited, apparently.

El Termino de Puala was at La Joya, on the east bank of the Rio Grande near the debouchure of the Rio Puerco. Espejo and his companions went through Abo Pass to the vicinity of Abo. The Maguas included the Tompiro and southeastern Tiwa. The lack of mention of the Salinas, and the implication that only one Magua pueblo was actually visited, suggests that Espejo did not go on through to the vicinity of Mountainair. If more than one pueblo was visited, Espejo surely visited Abo. If only one was visited, as seems probable, it might well be Abo, although it could be LA 200, probably Tenabo, another large glaze site several miles west-southwest of Abo about as close to the route through the valley.

The town visited was of some 250 two- and three-story houses built of stone, whitewashed inside, with two large plazas and four kivas, with a population of about 800, young and old. The people were more warlike than the river Piros, armed with bow and arrow, bisonhide shield, and stone-headed clubs. In the houses, as well as the kivas,

were idols, large slabs of black stone, each painted with the figure of a masked dancer. The people cultivated maize with hoes, and had turkeys; their garments were of bisonhide as well as of buckskin and cotton, as they were near the plains. The country was good, with pinon-juniper forests and fine pastures, although with no running stream. The foregoing is based on the three sources, Espejo, Luxan, and Obregon, liberally rendered.

In October 1598 the Tompiro towns were visited by Don Juan de Onate, founder of Spanish New Mexico, on his tour of the pueblos after his establishment of headquarters near San Juan de los Caballeros, at the beginning of his trip to the Zuni and Hopi. In 1599, Vicente de Zaldivar similarly stopped at Abo on a detour on his way to Arizona; he had difficulty with the inhabitants and Onate attacked and punished them. In 1601 two of Onate's soldiers were killed by the "Jumanos" of Abo, and Zaldivar stormed the pueblo. The foregoing is covered in greater detail in my Quarai report.

The first missionary work in the Salinas pueblos was carried on by Fray Francisco de San Miguel, Onate's chaplain, from his headquarters at Pecos.

In 1629 the Mission of San Gregorio was founded at Abo, by Fray Francisco de Acevedo. The church and convento were built between 1630 and 1640. Acevedo evidently stayed at Abo for thirty years, until transfer in the spring or summer of 1659 to Alamillo (among the Rio

Grande Piro, below Socorro). Fray Antonio de Aguado, who could not speak Tompiro, was the next guardian of Abo, in 1661; he was succeeded by Fray Nicolas de Villar who was moved from Galisteo to Abo in the late 1660's; in 1672 Fray Alonso Gil de Avila was assigned to Abo, but he was transferred shortly to the Rio Grande Piro, and he was killed by Apaches at Senecu in 1675. Tenabo, Tabira, and, for a time, Jumanos, were visitas of Abo during the seventeenth century.

The friction between civil and religious authorities in New Mexico in the seventeenth century included incidents at Abo comparable to those mentioned in the Quarai report. In late 1659, or early 1660, the alcalde mayor of the Salinas district, Nicolas de Aguilar, forbade Father Aguado's Indian interpreter to help him; on a visit to Abo about the same time, Governor Lopez quarreled bitterly with Father Aguado.

Who was the last priest of Abo is not clear. In a document of 1679 (Hackett, 278), the last guardian is stated to have been killed by Apaches and to have been Pedro de Ayala, who, as a matter of fact, was assigned to Hawikuh in the chapter meeting at Jemez of August 13, 1672, and was killed by Apaches on October 2, 1672, at Hawikuh. And as a matter of fact, the guardian of Abo was not killed there. A possible explanation of the confusion is that this priest's full name was Pedro de Avila y Ayala, and the priest assigned to Abo at the same election was Alonso Gil de Avila. The latter was, as mentioned above, killed in 1675 at Senecu on the Rio Grande, not at Abo. No Franciscan

having been martyred at Abo (Habig, p. 290), it may be presumed that Abo was abandoned prior to 1675, Father Alonso Gil de Avila moving to Senecu on the abandonment of Abo.

The pueblo of Abo was depopulated, and the convent burned by Apaches, between 1672 and 1678.

No further mention of Abo is to be found after 1682, when reference is made again to its total abandonment. It was visited by an American Army officer, Lieutenant J. W. Abert, in November, 1846, and mentioned subsequently in his report. About ten years later Major James H. Carleton, soon after to become Military Governor of New Mexico, visited and described the mission church. The first archaeological record of Abo was made by Adolf Bandelier in the 1890's.

D. Evaluation and Recommendations

Abo combines an architecturally unusual and historically interesting seventeenth century mission ruin, competently and carefully excavated and stabilized, with a potentially very important unexcavated archaeological site. Abo is a monument in which the National Park Service will logically continue to be interested, but that it need be acquired by the Service as a National Monument may be doubted. Designation as a National Historic Site and conclusion at some future time with the University of New Mexico of a cooperative agreement would be easily justifiable and probably desirable.

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II.

PARK DATA

A. Ownership

Abo State Monument is owned jointly by the University of New Mexico and the Museum of New Mexico; direction of the area is vested in the Director of the Museum of New Mexico until 1943.

B. Location and Accessibility

Abo is just off U. S. Highway 60, which goes through Abo Pass, from eastern New Mexico (Clovis) and the southern Great Plains to the Rio Grande Valley. Abo is approximately 70 miles by road from Albuquerque. A main line of the A.T. & S.F. Railway goes through Abo Pass to Belen.

C. Condition and Care

Abo Mission is in excellent condition at present, stabilization having been completed less than a year ago, but receives virtually no protection or maintenance. The pueblo ruins, unexcavated, are in fair condition, having been pot-hunted relatively little.

D. Relation to Other Areas

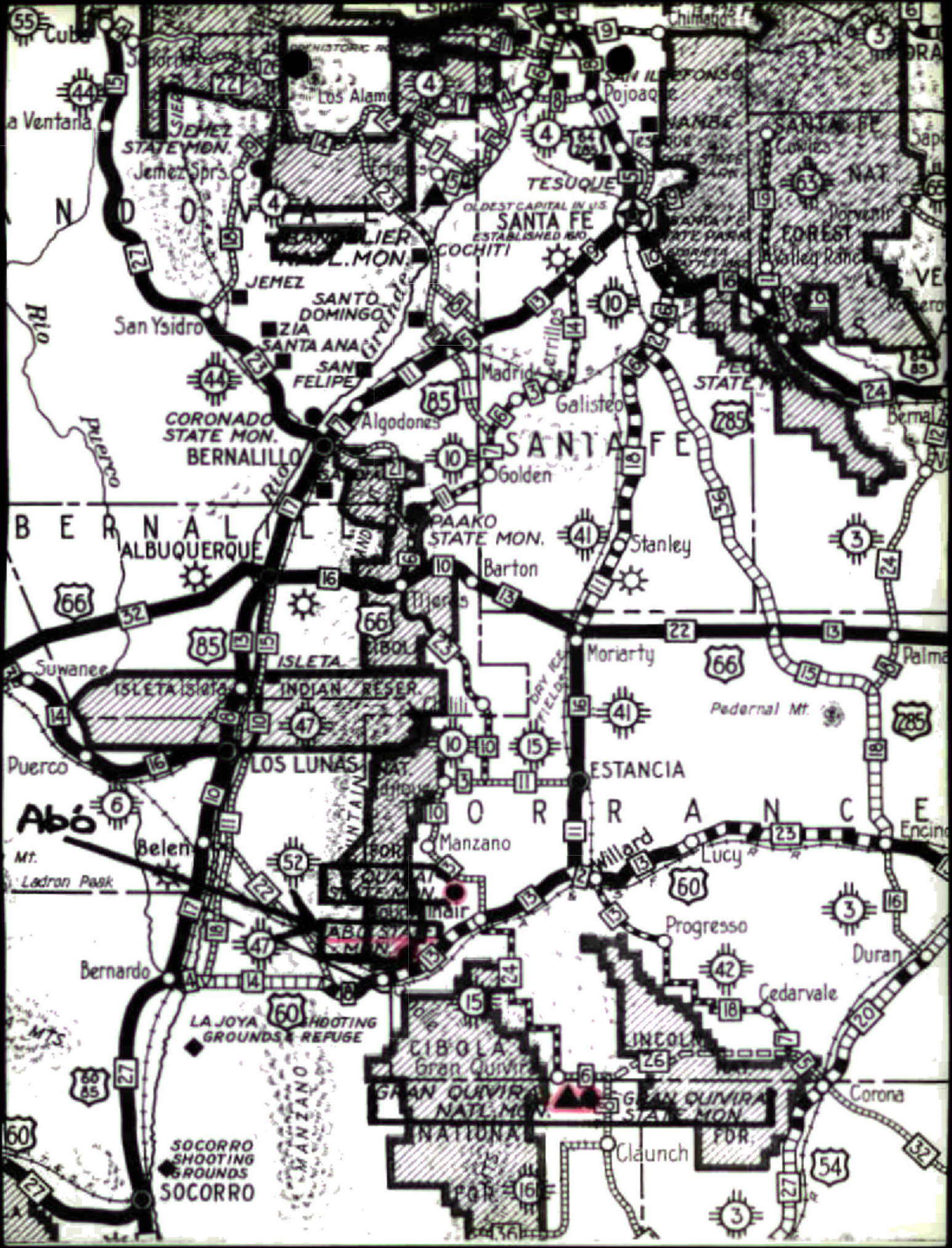
Abo is geographically, ethnologically, and historically close to "Gran Quivira" National Monument and Quarai State Monument. The mission is distinct architecturally, especially from that of "Gran Quivira"

(pueblo de los Humanas). Other present National Park Service areas are quite different. Pecos and Jemez State Monument are similar only in a quite general way.

E. Possible Development

No restoration or other further development would be desirable at the mission. Excavation and stabilization of the pueblo may be done at some future time. Construction of a museum and administrative building would be possible, but is not believed essential or particularly desirable. Somewhat more is needed than a State Highway Department marker on U. S. 60 at the turnoff; a small exhibit of the "wayside shrine" type might be desirable, showing either a ground-plan or a restoration sketch or both, and giving a brief statement on the historical significance of the site.

Regional Archaeologist.



PROPOSED RESOLUTION

Abo and Quarai Pueblos, New Mexico

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 46th meeting, April 30 to May 3, 1962, has considered the historical and archeological significance of the pueblos of Abo and Quarai, New Mexico, in Theme VIII, "Contact with the Indians," and recommends that they be classified as having exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. The Board further recommends that, since these sites are within existing State Monuments, the National Park Service explore with the State of New Mexico the best means of preserving and interpreting these highly significant sites.

4/24/62

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

ABÓ AND QUARAI, NEW MEXICO

Location: Abó is located just off U. S. Highway 60 in New Mexico about 70 miles from Albuquerque and approximately 13 miles west of Mountainair. Quarai is located about eight miles north of Mountainair on New Mexico State Highway 10.

Ownership - Administration: State of New Mexico

Historical Background: Abó and Quarai were among the Salinas pueblos east of the Manzano mountains. Although the literature is not absolutely clear on the matter, Quarai (or Cuarac) was evidently a Tigua (Tiwa) pueblo, while Abó, Tenabo, and Tabirá are said to have been Piro villages.

In the Seventeenth Century, the Spanish established large missions among the Salinas peoples. The missions evidently were built in 1629-1630, although the first missionary work among the Salinas peoples was in 1598. Early missionary efforts were carried out from a headquarters at Pecos pueblo. In 1629, Fray Francisco de Acevedo went to the Salinas country and began construction of the missions at Abó, Tabirá, Tenabo, and Quarai. Acevedo made his headquarters at Abó, and appears to have remained there until his death in 1644.

Although San Gregorio de Abó was not actually the "mother mission" of the Salinas group, it was seemingly the most important and the most regularly manned. Gran Quivira (San Buenaventura de las Humanas),

not continuously occupied by a resident priest, had a relatively brief history. It was a visita of Abó from sometime in the 1630's until 1659. The mission of Tabirá (recently identified northeast of Gran Quivira on land belonging to the United States Forest Service) was also a visita of Abó until 1659 when Gran Quivira received a resident priest. Hence, for more than 20 years, a single priest, resident at Abó, was responsible for San Buena-ventura de las Humanas and Tabirá. Quarai appears to have had a resident priest from around 1630 until its abandonment in 1674. One of its custodians was Fray Esteban de Perea who had led the movement to construct the Salinas missions.

While these missions flourished for about 45 years, they were abandoned by 1674. Increasing strength of the Apache in the region evidently was a prime cause of the depopulation.

Significance: The ruins of Abó and Quarai represent an important and relatively little-known period in Southwestern aboriginal culture history. Occupied from late prehistoric times through early Spanish times, they typify the period in which acculturation began in the Southwest. Through excavation and archival research they would provide vital data on this highly important process. Little excavation has been performed at them but what research has been done indicates that the two site ~~pare~~ are significant in acculturation studies.

The pueblos were already in existence when the Spaniards arrived, and the missions were established at important population centers--not as points of concentration to which Indians were brought, as was done in some parts of New Spain. Archeological evidence shows essentially continuous occupation at both Abó and Quarai throughout the period known as Pueblo IV (early 1300's to late 1600's). Establishment of the missions as outposts of Christian European civilization obviously would have had considerable acculturative effect--especially in the case of continuously occupied missions like Abó and Quarai. At Abó and Quarai, kivas have been found within the convento (chapel of the mission). In each case they were centered in the patio and evidently were built after the mission was established. The meaning of this is not yet clear. No such structure has been found at San Buenaventura de las Humanas, the mission now preserved at Gran Quivira National Monument.

We know very little about culture change in the Seventeenth Century pueblos or about effects of Spanish and Franciscan influence on local Indian culture. Very few studies or even preliminary surveys of the subject have been published although much pertinent material may be found in the publications on the Aratovi expedition. A few archeological objects suggest that such information may be derived from archeological and archival studies. An example is the chalice-shaped pottery cup, made in local pueblo style, found at Abó in the kiva in the convento patio.

As a consequence, preservation and protection for future study, as well as for continued availability and improved interpretation, is highly desirable. The missions are essentially unmodified Seventeenth Century originals, and, with the pueblo sites, represent a significant phase in American history and anthropology.

Features and Condition: At Abo the ruins lie on a low promontory of land at the junction of Barranco Arroyo and an unnamed arroyo in the center of a natural amphitheatre formed by low-lying hills. The pueblo ruins consist of extensive mounds of earth, stone and debris concealing walls probably several feet high beneath the detritus.

The mission is built of red sandstone set in adobe mortar. Portions of the church walls survive almost to roof height. The convento was covered with debris prior to excavation. Very little addition or restoration accompanied stabilization of the mission. Ruins of both pueblo and mission are in good condition.

At Quarai, excavations, restoration and repair by the Museum of New Mexico have been carried out, largely on the mission. The major portion of the pueblo has not been excavated. Again, remains of the pueblo consist of mounds of debris covering walls. The site is in good condition, and is in an attractive location in the arroyo just east of the Manzano Mountains.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. STATE New Mexico | 2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme VIII <u>"Contact with the Indians"</u> | 4. APPROX. ACREAGE 10 |
| 3. NAME(S) OF SITE Abó Pueblo and Mission (Abo State Monument) | | |
| 5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Torrance County, 10 miles west of Mountainair on the north side of U.S. Highway 60 | | |
| 6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) State of New Mexico, administered by Museum of New Mexico | | |
| 7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant) | | |

Abó Pueblo, possibly referred to by the Spanish entrada of Chamuscado and Rodriguez in 1581, probably was first visited by Antonio de Espejo with a small group of men in 1583, at which time it was estimated to contain 800 inhabitants. In 1598, Juan de Oñate, the first governor of New Mexico, assigned Father San Francisco de Miguel to Pecos Pueblo, from where he also administered neighboring pueblos, including Abó. After three years Father Miguel returned to Mexico, and what, if any, imprint he left on Abó is not known. Evidently he accomplished little, since the people of Abó killed two soldiers who had deserted and were making their way to Mexico in the same year Father Miguel departed. Oñate sent one of his lieutenants, Vicente de Zaldivar, to chastise the people of Abó for these killings, the actual battle occurring at a neighboring pueblo.

Known missionary work began at San Gregorio de Abó about 1622, but the first guardian, Father Francisco Fonte, was not assigned until 1626. Other guardians were assigned to the large pueblo, which was reported to have 1,580 people in 1641, off and on up to the time of the abandonment of the pueblo around 1672. The missionaries brought about several changes in the Indian way of life through the introduction of the new religion, improved agriculture, new domestic animals and plants, new ideas in architecture, and Spanish goods.

The church at Abó is presumed to have been constructed by Father Francisco de Acevedo, beginning in 1629, and served these Tompiro-speaking Indians until drought and Apache attacks brought about the abandonment of the pueblo in the early 1670's. The inhabitants joined their Piro-speaking relatives on the Rio Grande, and at the time of the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680, a number of them joined the Spaniards in their retreat south to settle at El Paso del Norte.

Sandstone walls of the mission structure still stand roof-high in many places. Preserved as a state monument since 1938, the church was excavated and stabilized in 1938 and 1939. Only a small part of the nearby pueblo has been excavated, but ceramic

(Continued on Supplementary Sheet)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works) Joseph H. Toulouse, Jr., The Mission of San Gregorio de Abo, School of American Research Monograph No. 13 (Albuquerque, 1949); George Kubler, The Religious Architecture of New Mexico (Colorado Springs, 1940); Paul A. F. Walter, The Cities that Died of Fear (Santa Fe, 1931).

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

Erik K. Reed, Special Report on Abo State Monument, New Mexico (Santa Fe, NPS, Dec. 1940).

| | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | 11. CONDITION Ruins - good | 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) State Park | 13. DATE OF VISIT June 1959 |
| 14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <i>Robert H. Schroeder</i> | | 15. TITLE Archeologist | | 16. DATE June 13, 1962 |

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/4 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)



1. Ruins of San Gregorio Mission church, Abo, from the front (south), prior to rehabilitation.

Photos 1-4 by Francis Gott,
November 1935.



2. Church ruins, Abo, November 1935, from the northwest (altar end and starboard side).



3. Mission ruins, Abo, November 1935,
from the east. Convento in middle-
ground, church seen from left side.



4. Pueblo (foreground) and church (seen from front and starboard) ruins, Abo, November 1935, from southwest. Original beams may be observed halfway up the tower at left.



5. Church from the front (south), after stabilization.

Photo E. K. Reed, October 29, 1940.

LM



6. Church from the north (altar end),
after stabilization. October 29, 1940.



7. Church from the west after
stabilization.
October 29, 1940.



8. Abo Mission from the east after
stabilization. October 29, 1940.



9. Church from the southwest after stabilization. October 29, 1940.



10. Nave of the Abo church, looking toward altar end. October 29, 1940.



11. Kiva in court of monastery.



12. Church and convento during excavation.
May 1939.



13. West wall of nave during stabilization.
May 1939.



14. West side of church. Note beams
(original) in center. May 1939.



15. Excavation of the convento.
Kiva in foreground. May 1939.



16. Restored stairway to missing choir-loft. May 1939.



17. Stabilized baptistry font, partially restored. May 1939.



18. Chimney in convento, as found.
May 1939.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

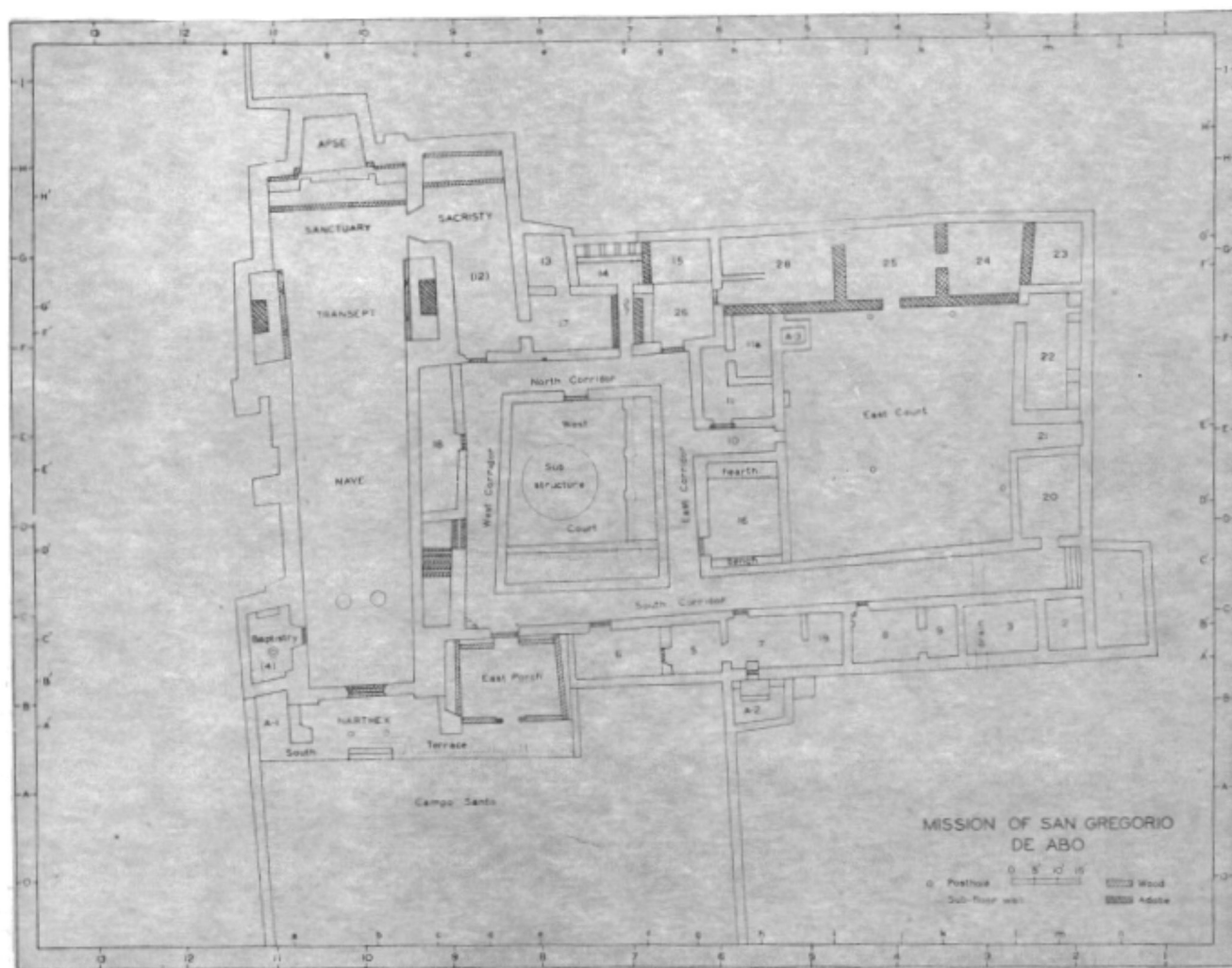
This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if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

| STATE | NAME(S) OF SITE |
|------------|---|
| New Mexico | Abó Pueblo and Mission (Abo State Monument) |

7. Importance and Description (Continued)

evidence indicates occupation from about the late 1200's.

(This site was recommended by the General Land Office in 1916 for a National Monument. An adverse report was submitted by the National Park Service on April 19, 1933, and the project was disapproved by the Director on May 5, 1933. This site, however, retains a high potential toward contributing to our knowledge of Indian acculturation of Spanish culture in the 17th century, since the pueblo ruins have not been excavated.)



Reproduced from J. R. Toulouse, The Mission of San Gregorio de Abo, p. 8.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

REPORT ON BIENNIAL VISIT
TO

Abo Mission ✓
New Mexico

Theme IV, Spanish Exploration and Settlement

Date of Visit: September 16, 1963

Visited by: William E. Brown

Condition: Fair. This state monument has been proposed for addition to the National Park System. The Museum of New Mexico, in charge of state monuments, has no funds for their maintenance; therefore, the site is neglected.

Operation: There are no personnel at the site. Visitors are free to walk in at any time. Protection and interpretation are lacking.

Special Problems: Noted above. As long as funds for operation of Abo are lacking, and until and if the site is taken over by the National Park Service, it will be neglected.

Suggestions offered: Previous discussions with Museum of New Mexico officials have only pointed up the above-mentioned difficulties.

William E. Brown

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

BRANCH OF HISTORIC SURVEYS

(Park or Office)

FILE NUMBER
OR SUBJECT



PLEASE RETURN THIS FILE PROMPTLY TO

File: ABO STATE MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO

(Activity)

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

FROM: March 1967

(Date)

TO: _____

(Date)

I.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

A. Synopsis

Abo is a large site in the pinon country of Abo Pass from the Rio Grande Valley to the Estancia basin, comprising extensive Pueblo ruins, unexcavated, and the excavated and stabilized ruins of the seventeenth-century mission of San Gregorio.

The Pueblo of Abo yields sherds of black-on-white pottery and of all six of the successive groups of Rio Grande glaze-paint ware, evidently having been occupied from the thirteenth or early fourteenth century to the late seventeenth century. The mission was established in 1629 by the Franciscan priest Acevedo, and both pueblo and mission were destroyed by Apaches and abandoned about 1675.

An extremely fine job of excavation and stabilization of Abo Mission was done in 1938 and 1939 by Joseph H. Toulouse, Jr., whose final report on the work, already finished in first draft form, will contribute a great deal to knowledge of early New Mexico missions.

Abo State Monument is under the joint control of the University of New Mexico and the Museum of New Mexico, and receives a minimum of care and protection. It is a sufficiently important and interesting site to merit better treatment.

In the summer of 1916 the General Land Office recommended establish-

ment of the "Abo Spanish Indian Ruins" as a National Monument. An adverse report was submitted by Roger Toll dated April 19, 1933, and the project was disapproved by the Director on May 5, 1933. Abo was purchased by the University of New Mexico and added to the State Monument system in 1937.

B. Description

The ruins lie on a spit of land, at the junction of an unnamed arroyo, on the east, with Barranco Arroyo, on the west, in the center of a natural amphitheatre formed by low-lying hills covered with shrub vegetation. A spring lies on the south side of the Indian village, and is the center of the small Spanish-American community of Abo Viejo. Seeps are to be found along the arroyo on the east. Cottonwood, locust, fruit, and popular trees have been planted by the Spanish-Americans around the springs.

The pueblo ruins consist simply of extensive mounds of earth, stone, and debris, concealing walls probably standing several feet high in large part.

The mission is best described by reference to the photographs appended to this report, and, pending the appearance of his final report, to the fairly detailed description on pages 55-58 of J. H. Toulouse's preliminary paper "San Gregorio de Abo Mission" (El Palacio XLVII-3, Santa Fe, March 1940), and the ground-plan on page 52 of that paper.

A general description is given and earlier descriptions quoted, particularly that by Bandelier, in Paul A. F. Walter's The Cities That Died of Fear.

The mission is built almost entirely of red sandstone, small thin slabs constituting quite good masonry, in adobe mortar. Exceptionally large roof-beams, two feet square and over twenty-five feet long, spaced seven feet apart, evidently were used. Portions of the church wall survived, almost to roof height, as may be seen in the photographs; the convento was covered, prior to excavation, with debris. The construction and plan of the church are extremely interest (see Kubler, Religious Architecture of New Mexico, passim). Very little addition or restoration was committed in connection with stabilization of the mission, which was carefully and tastefully done.

C. Historical Narrative

The Pueblo of Abo yields sherds of black-on-white pottery as well as of all six of the successive groups of Rio Grande glaze-paint ware, evidently having been occupied from the thirteenth-century or early fourteenth into the historic period.

The first historical reference to pueblos one of which must have been Abo is in 1581, as the Coronado expedition seems not to have visited the Mountainair district. The 1581 expedition apparently did not visit Abo, however. The above is discussed fully in my Quarai report.

The first probable visit was in February 1583, when Antonio de Espejo, Diego P. de Luxan, Gregorio Hernandez, and a few (Mexican) Indian servants, left the expedition at El Termino de Puala and went ten leagues to the province of the Maguas, Magrias, or Manguos, back of the sierra, comprising eleven villages, of which only one was visited, apparently.

El Termino de Puala was at La Joya, on the east bank of the Rio Grande near the debouchure of the Rio Puerco. Espejo and his companions went through Abo Pass to the vicinity of Abo. The Maguas included the Tompiro and southeastern Tiwa. The lack of mention of the Salinas, and the implication that only one Magua pueblo was actually visited, suggests that Espejo did not go on through to the vicinity of Mountainair. If more than one pueblo was visited, Espejo surely visited Abo. If only one was visited, as seems probable, it might well be Abo, although it could be LA 200, probably Tenabo, another large glaze site several miles west-southwest of Abo about as close to the route through the valley.

The town visited was of some 250 two- and three-story houses built of stone, whitewashed inside, with two large plazas and four kivas, with a population of about 800, young and old. The people were more warlike than the river Piro, armed with bow and arrow, bisonhide shield, and stone-headed clubs. In the houses, as well as the kivas,

were idols, large slabs of black stone, each painted with the figure of a masked dancer. The people cultivated maize with hoes, and had turkeys; their garments were of bisonhide as well as of buckskin and cotton, as they were near the plains. The country was good, with pinon-juniper forests and fine pastures, although with no running stream. The foregoing is based on the three sources, Espejo, Lujan, and Obregon, liberally rendered.

In October 1598 the Tompiro towns were visited by Don Juan de Onate, founder of Spanish New Mexico, on his tour of the pueblos after his establishment of headquarters near San Juan de los Caballeros, at the beginning of his trip to the Zuni and Hopi. In 1599, Vicente de Zaldivar similarly stopped at Abo on a detour on his way to Arizona; he had difficulty with the inhabitants and Onate attacked and punished them. In 1601 two of Onate's soldiers were killed by the "Jumanos" of Abo, and Zaldivar stormed the pueblo. The foregoing is covered in greater detail in my Quarai report.

The first missionary work in the Salinas pueblos was carried on by Fray Francisco de San Miguel, Onate's chaplain, from his headquarters at Pecos.

In 1629 the Mission of San Gregorio was founded at Abo, by Fray Francisco de Acevedo. The church and convento were built between 1630 and 1640. Acevedo evidently stayed at Abo for thirty years, until transfer in the spring or summer of 1659 to Alamillo (among the Rio

Abo - not correct

Grande Piro, below Socorro). Fray Antonio de Aguado, who could not speak Tompiro, was the next guardian of Abo, in 1661; he was succeeded by Fray Nicolas de Villar, who was moved from Galisteo to Abo in the late 1660's; in 1672 Fray Alonso Gil de Avila was assigned to Abo, but he was transferred shortly to the Rio Grande Piro, and he was killed by Apaches at Senecu in 1675. Tenabo, Tabira, and, for a time, Jumanos, were visitas of Abo during the seventeenth century.

The friction between civil and religious authorities in New Mexico in the seventeenth century included incidents at Abo comparable to those mentioned in the Quarai report. In late 1659, or early 1660, the alcalde mayor of the Salinas district, Nicolas de Aguilar, forbade Father Aguado's Indian interpreter to help him; on a visit to Abo about the same time, Governor Lopez quarreled bitterly with Father Aguado.

Who was the last priest of Abo is not clear. In a document of 1679 (Hackett, 278), the last guardian is stated to have been killed by Apaches and to have been Pedro de Ayala, who, as a matter of fact, was assigned to Hawikuh in the chapter meeting at Nemez of August 13, 1672, and was killed by Apaches on October 2, 1672, at Hawikuh. And ^{there is no evidence that} as a matter of fact, ^{at Abo.} the guardian of Abo was ~~not~~ killed there. A possible explanation of the confusion is that this priest's full name was Pedro de Avila y Ayala, and the priest assigned to Abo at the same election was Alonso Gil de Avila. The latter was, as mentioned above, killed in 1675 at Senecu on the Rio Grande, not at Abo. No Franciscan

having been martyred at Abo (Habig, p. 290), it may be ^{inferred} ~~presumed~~ that Abo was abandoned prior to 1675, Father Alonso Gil de Avila moving to Senecu on the abandonment of Abo.

The pueblo of Abo was depopulated, and the convent burned by Apaches, between 1672 and 1678.

No further mention of Abo is to be found after 1682, when reference is made again to its total abandonment. It was visited by an American Army officer, Lieutenant J. W. Abert, in November, 1846, and mentioned subsequently in his report. About ten years later Major James H. Carleton, soon after to become Military Governor of New Mexico, visited and described the mission church. The first archaeological record of Abo was made by Adolf Bandelier in the 1880's.

D. Evaluation and Recommendations

Abo combines an architecturally unusual and historically interesting seventeenth century mission ruin, competently and carefully excavated and stabilized, with a potentially very important unexcavated archaeological site. Abo is a monument in which the National Park Service will logically continue to be interested, but that it need be acquired by the Service as a National Monument may be doubted. Designation as a National Historic Site and conclusion at some future time with the University of New Mexico of a cooperative agreement would be easily justifiable and probably desirable.

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REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL INSPECTION REPORT

1. Name and Location: San Gregorio de Abo
Mountainair, New Mexico Date: July 21, 1970
Inspected by:
M. J. Becker
2. Type of Landmark: Historic
Theme: VIII Contact with
the Indians
3. Owner: State of New Mexico
a. When designated: Person Contacted:
b. Present: (☒) Same Dr. George H. Ewing
(☐) New Associate Director
Museum of New Mexico
4. Use:
a. When designated: State Monument
b. Present: (☒) Same
(☐) Changed as follows:

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition -

a. Plaque Good-on site- mounted on shelter at mission church entrance

b. Certificate Museum of New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology

6. Physical condition:

a. When designated: Good

b. Present: () Excellent; (X) Good; () Fair;
() Poor

Comments:

There are no personnel at the site. Visitors are free to walk in at any time. Protection and interpretation lacking. However, very little vandalism apparent. Possibly because of nearby residents.

Three cars visited the site between noon and 1 p.m. while being inspected this date.

One new building erected east of mission ruins.

7. Special Problems:

There are little or no funds for maintenance of the site and it is somewhat neglected. The excavation of the pueblo site is being held "in the bank" due to lack of funding and necessary land acquisition.

8. Suggestions offered to the owner:

Michael J. Becker

Michael J. Becker
Management Assistant

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

ENDANGERED LANDMARK



SITE ABO Mission

LOCATION TORRANCE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

DAY(S) VISITED 10 4/5 76
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY LARRY NORDBY/BRUCE PANOWSKI
(Name)

ARCHEOLOGISTS
(Title)

P.O. Box 728, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SANTA FE, N.M.
(Address)

988-6673/988-6445
(Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S) _____

FRED CISNEROS - CARETAKER

TOM CAPERTON - STATE MONUMENTS DIRECTOR

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name LARRY NORDBY

Title ARCHEOLOGIST

Signature L. Nordby

Date 11/1/76

REPORT

- I. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes _____ No X If yes, please describe:
- II. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? Yes not welcome? _____
If not, please describe circumstances:
- III. Was the material provided by SWRO ample and helpful? Yes X No _____
If not, please explain:
- IV. Approximately how long did you spend at the site? 1 1/2 DAYS
- V. Please describe the condition of the site (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.)
The site is in deteriorating condition, and the most salient point of the site is the surrounding chain link fence.
- VI. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the integrity of the site is being adequately maintained? Yes _____ No X
If no, please explain:
The site retains little original mortar, and the capstones are falling from the wall. Original craftsmanship and materials will be lost, if this situation is not arrested.
- VII. Please describe in detail the management of the site (owner-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):
SITE IS OWNED by the state of New Mexico. Management consists of a caretaker who lives nearby, but only works part-time on the grounds. The structure receives only cursory attention.
- VIII. In your opinion, is the site management adequate? Yes _____ No X If you have any reservations, please describe:
There is almost no maintenance work being done on the structure itself, because the state spends almost no money for that activity. A chain link fence now surrounds the mission and convento, and the ruin is closed to the public because of dangerous conditions with respect to loose capstones.

IX. Is the site used for commercial purposes? Yes _____ No X If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, please describe:

X. Please describe any financial problems related to the site:

The state appropriates money for periodic preservation, but too infrequently and in too small amounts.

XI. What other problems did you encounter, if any?

None

XII. What specific suggestions, if any, did you make to the owner or administrator?

We are currently preparing an estimate to determine how much money will be needed to comprehensively stabilize ~~it~~ and maintain it.

XIII. What follow-up action do you suggest for the SWRO and/or others?

The state must increase the amounts of money available to repel the ruin; or the ruin should come into the NPS for our own effort in stabilizing it.

XIV. Is there any urgency regarding the suggested action? Yes X No _____ If yes, please clarify:

Work should commence as soon as possible, so that the ruin can be reopened.

XV. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been accepted or not been mounted. Also, describe location of the Certificate.

I do not know any of this information.

Questions?

No agreement

MT

(PLEASE ENCLOSE PHOTOS, CLIPPINGS, COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, OR ANY OTHER MATERIALS WHICH WILL SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE REPORT)