

**Archaeological Testing and Monitoring Plan for  
Room 6 Floor Joist Assessment and Rehabilitation,  
Palace of the Governors (LA 4451), Santa Fe, New Mexico**

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Office of Archaeological Studies

Museum of New Mexico

Administrative Report 157

Revision 3

January 29, 2022

## Administrative Summary

The New Mexico History Museum (NMHM), a division of the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA), has requested that the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) prepare an archaeological investigation plan (testing and monitoring) for the assessment and rehabilitation of historic floor joists in Room 6 of the Palace of the Governors (POG), Santa Fe, New Mexico. The POG is situated in Township 17N, Range 9E, on unplatted land within the City of Santa Fe Grant (Figure 1). Project activities are within the intramural footprint of the POG, and they are limited to the area within Room 6 (Figure 2).

The POG is a National Historic Landmark (NHL 66000489) listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties (SR 19) and National Register of Historic Places (NR 66000491) (Figure 3). The POG is within the Santa Fe Historic District (SR 260, NR 66000492). The modern architectural boundaries of the POG define archaeological site LA 4451 (Figure 4). Archaeological investigations immediately to the north of the Palace in advance of the construction of the New Mexico History Library and the New Mexico History Museum<sup>1</sup> are defined as LA 111322 with a contiguous boundary with LA 4451 (Post 2015). Monitoring within and immediately west of Lincoln Avenue, bordering the POG to the west, encountered cobble foundations and Spanish Colonial era artifacts (Martinez 1994). These features were associated with a generalized site of LA 4450/52 which was the City of Santa Fe convention for isolated monitoring observations at that time. Subsequent monitoring of utility connections as part of the construction of the New Mexico History Museum resulted in the description of additional archaeological deposits within Lincoln Avenue to the north of the POG. These investigations (NMCRIS 95058) were used to define LA 114210 (Post 2005), with the recommendation that the site designation be expanded to encompass the earlier monitoring within Lincoln Avenue. No NMCRIS shape files were defined or registered for either of these activities or cultural resource boundaries.

Archaeological investigations associated with project construction activities (the final extent of which will be determined by consultations between NMHM, DCA, and NM-HPD after archaeological investigations are substantially complete) will include:

- Clearing existing earth from contact with the joist ends and margins, exposing the wood of the joists and their support systems for integrity assessments
- Documenting the original installation and later maintenance of the joists as part of the flooring system
- Assessing the integrity of the support for the joists within or adjacent to the foundation elements of the eastern and western Room 6 walls
- Assessing the integrity of the foundation-wall junctures for all four of the Room 6 walls
- Documenting the gas lines and the gas line trenches that were cut through the surface beneath the joists
- Documenting the surface on which the joists were installed

Some investigations toward the end of the project will need to be coordinated with the architectural team.

- Per architect instructions, OAS will excavate 20 by 30 by up to 7.5 cm deep (8 by 12 by up to 2.5 inches deep) footing holes (probably no more than one per joist) where required by joist

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<sup>1</sup> The New Mexico History Museum is an administrative division within the NM Department of Cultural Affairs. The museum campus consists of three buildings: the Palace of the Governors, Chavez Library Building, and Pete V. Domenici Building. At the time the Domenici Building was constructed in 2009 and for nearly a decade afterward, the Domenici was commonly called the New Mexico History Museum and the Palace was referred to as if it were a separate organizational entity—which it is not. This ambiguity in terminology is reflected in a number of reports cited in this document. To avoid confusion, terms will be used according to their historical context rather than their contemporary meaning.

instability. Not all joists may require supports, and supports will probably be installed toward the centers of the spans)

Archaeological activities are designed to be minimally invasive. The excavation and removal of deposits associated with the construction goals will be carried out as archaeological investigations. Debris accumulations on surfaces and against the joists will be removed and examined to determine their nature and depositional origins. If inter-joist sediments at the east and west ends have degraded from wall mortars or plasters, they will be collected and analyzed as such. Inter-joist debris accumulations will not be removed below the original surface on which the joists were installed, except as needed for architect-designed joist supports. Exposures of room wall foundations will be documented for historic construction details, but no exposures will be made beyond those needed for the architect's purposes. Exposed inter-joist (sub-joist) surfaces will be cleaned and documented. Existing profiles (historic gas line trenches through the subfloor) will be cleaned and described. If slump blocks of trench wall sediments appear to have significant historic information potential based on the profiles, and after consultation with NMHM and NM-HPD, the already slumped materials will be sampled or collected in total and will be subjected to laboratory analyses (e.g., flotation analysis).

All construction activities and associated archaeological investigations will occur on lands of the State of New Mexico (POG). Although POG is within the City of Santa Fe, the area of Room 6 (395 square feet) does not meet the City of Santa Fe's Ordinance threshold (2000 square feet) that would require separate Santa Fe Historic Preservation Division (SF-HPD) approval of this plan. Prior consultations between DCA and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (NM-SHPO) have determined that archaeological testing and monitoring are appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed Room 6 construction and archaeological investigation activities.

OAS monitoring activities will comply with 4.10.17.10 NMAC (Monitoring of Archaeological Sites and Areas of Historic and Scientific Interest) and testing activities will comply with 4.10.16.9 NMAC (Test Excavation Standards under a General Permit). The investigations within Room 6 of LA 4451 will be dominantly superficial in nature (circa 37 square meters of room area). Subsurface investigations (removal of sediment around the joists) is estimated as not exceeding circa 7.5 square meters, or approximately 20 percent of the Room 6 area. The subsurface investigations will cover less than 1 percent of the approximately 800 square meters of the total LA 4451 site area. Field work will be conducted under OAS permits NM-22-027-M and NM-22-027-T.

No human remains are expected, but if any are encountered they will be subject to 4.10.11 NMAC. In consultation with NM-HPD and NMHM, the OAS will activate its unmarked burial excavation permit (ABE-22-027), initiating consultation by NM-HPD and NMHM with any appropriate descendants. Eric Blinman will serve as principal investigator and field director, with field supervision by Richard Montoya, Karen Wening, or Mary Weahkee. A preliminary report will be submitted for review within three months of the completion of field work, and a final report will be completed within one year of completion of field work. All collections will be curated with the Archaeological Research Collections of the Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture.

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## Introduction

The New Mexico History Museum (NMHM) of the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) has requested that the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) prepare an archaeological testing and monitoring plan for the assessment and rehabilitation of Room 6 floor joists (Project) within the Palace of the Governors (POG), Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Project is situated in Township 17N, Range 9E, on unplatted land within the City of Santa Fe Grant. (Figure 1).

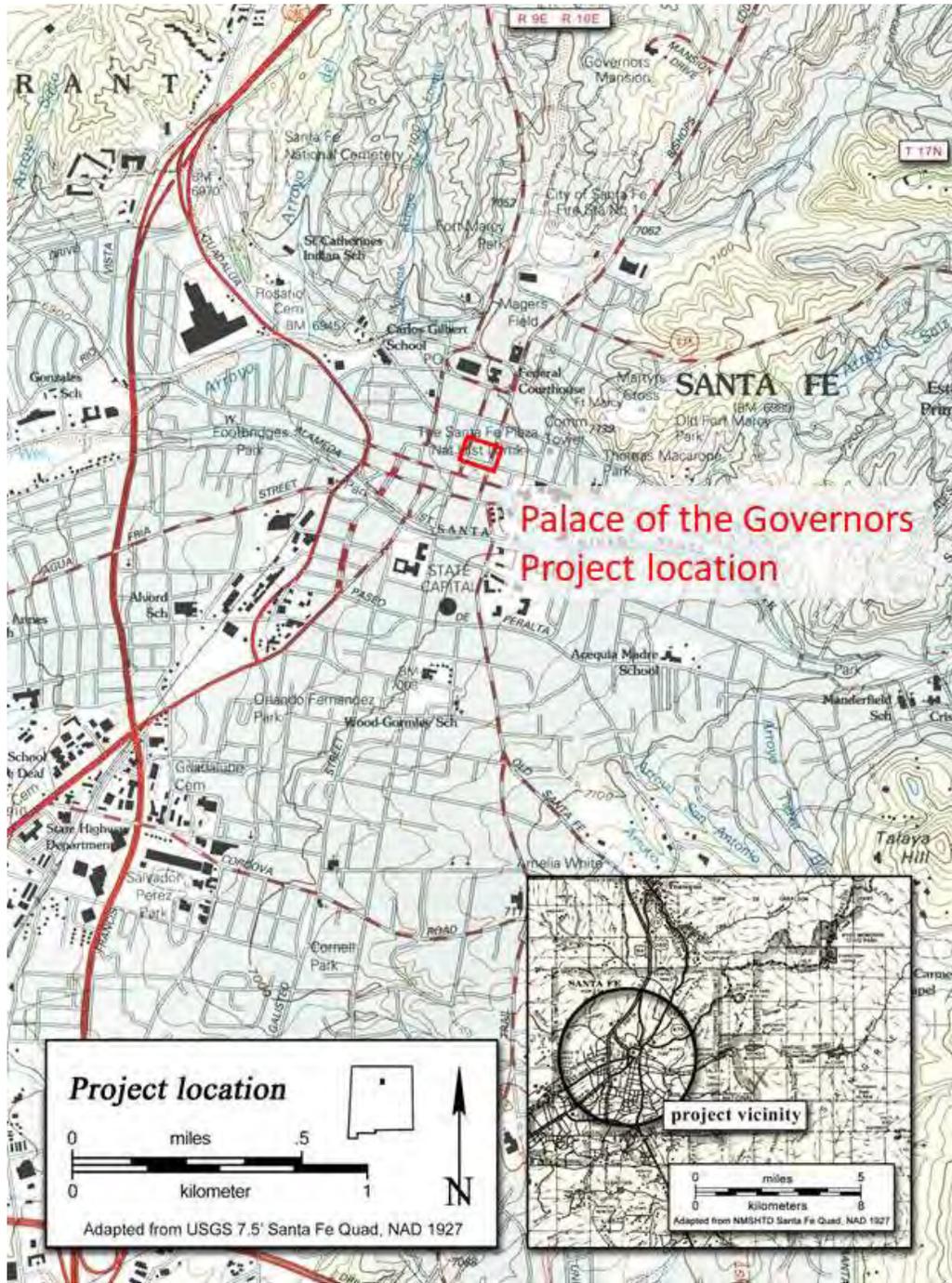


Figure 1. Location of the Palace of the Governors Project Area.

The construction activities and archeological investigations will be confined to Room 6 of the POG building (Figures 2 and 3).

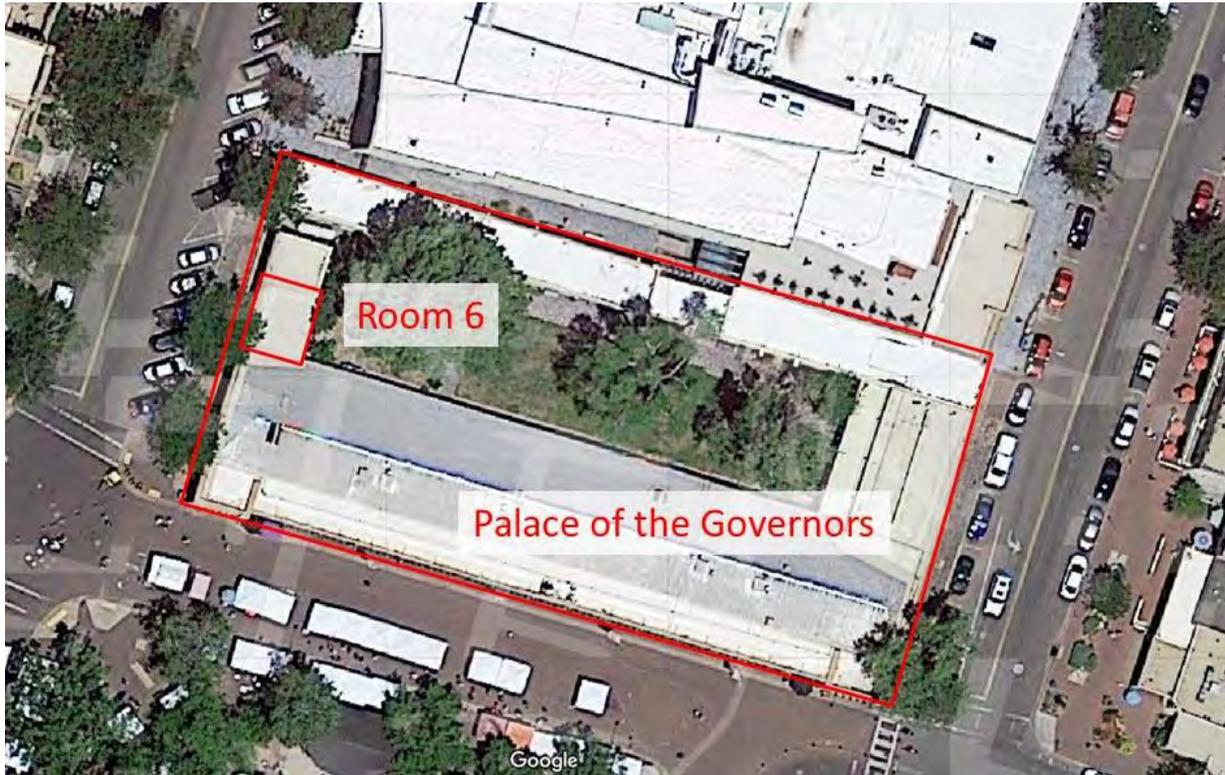


Figure 2. Aerial view of the general project area.



Figure 3. Modern architectural plan of the Palace of the Governors with Room 6 highlighted.

## Cultural Resources Overview

The POG is a National Historic Landmark (NHL 66000489) and is listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties (SR 19) and National Register of Historic Place (NR 66000491). The POG is within the Santa Fe Historic District (SR 260, NR 66000492). Registered NMCRIS activities in the vicinity are presented in Figure A1. Registered historic properties in the immediate vicinity are depicted in Figure 4 and those occurring within 500 m are presented in Figure A2.

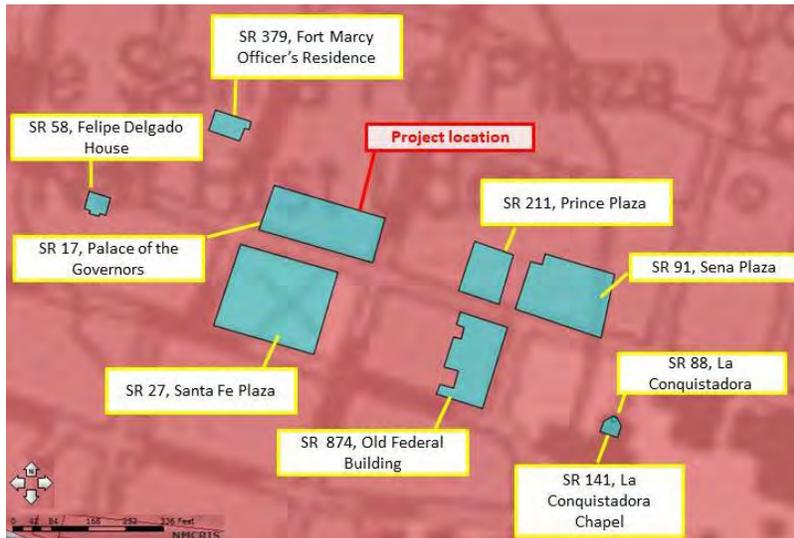


Figure 4. Registered cultural properties in the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The LA 930 (Museum of Art) site form mistakenly links the Museum of Art, Ogapogeh, and the Fort Marcy Officer's House (Hewett House) as SR 379 (see Badner and Blinman 2016), while the actual SR 379 and NR 75001168 forms refer only to the Fort Marcy Officer's House (Hewett House).

The modern architectural boundaries of the POG define archaeological site LA 4451 (Figure 5). Archaeological investigations immediately to the north of the Palace that were conducted in advance of the construction of the New Mexico History Library and the New Mexico History Museum are defined as LA 111322 with a contiguous boundary with LA 4451 (Post 2015). Archaeological features observed in utility trenches in Lincoln Avenue to the west of the POG have been described under the designation of LA 4450-4452 (Martinez 1994) and since then have been subsumed within the definition of site LA 114210 (Maxwell and Post 2005).

At the time of Martinez's 1990s observations, LA 4450 and 4452 were catch-all designations for feature observations made during street utility monitoring within the Santa Fe Downtown Historic District. That convention rapidly became unwieldy, and the convention has since been replaced by traditional feature-based site designations. Administrative boundaries of LA 114210 are currently constrained by the physical limits of the utility trenches and Lincoln Avenue, but LA 114210 is assumed to be contiguous with the west boundaries of both LA 4451 and LA 111322. Additional archaeological sites are in the vicinity of the POG (Figure A3, Table A1), but they are not directly relevant to the Project.

The archaeological history of the greater Project area spans the full range of human occupation of northern New Mexico (Wening et al. 2018). Pre-agricultural sites are present but rare, and archaeological evidence for occupation in the area increases exponentially with the introduction of agriculture. Developmental, Coalition, and Classic period occupations have been investigated within the downtown Santa Fe area by significant data recovery projects (Lentz 2011; Scheick 2005), but the greatest density of

cultural features relevant to the testing and monitoring of the Project falls within the Historic period sequences of the post-AD 1600 period (e.g., Lentz and Barbour 2011; Post 2015).

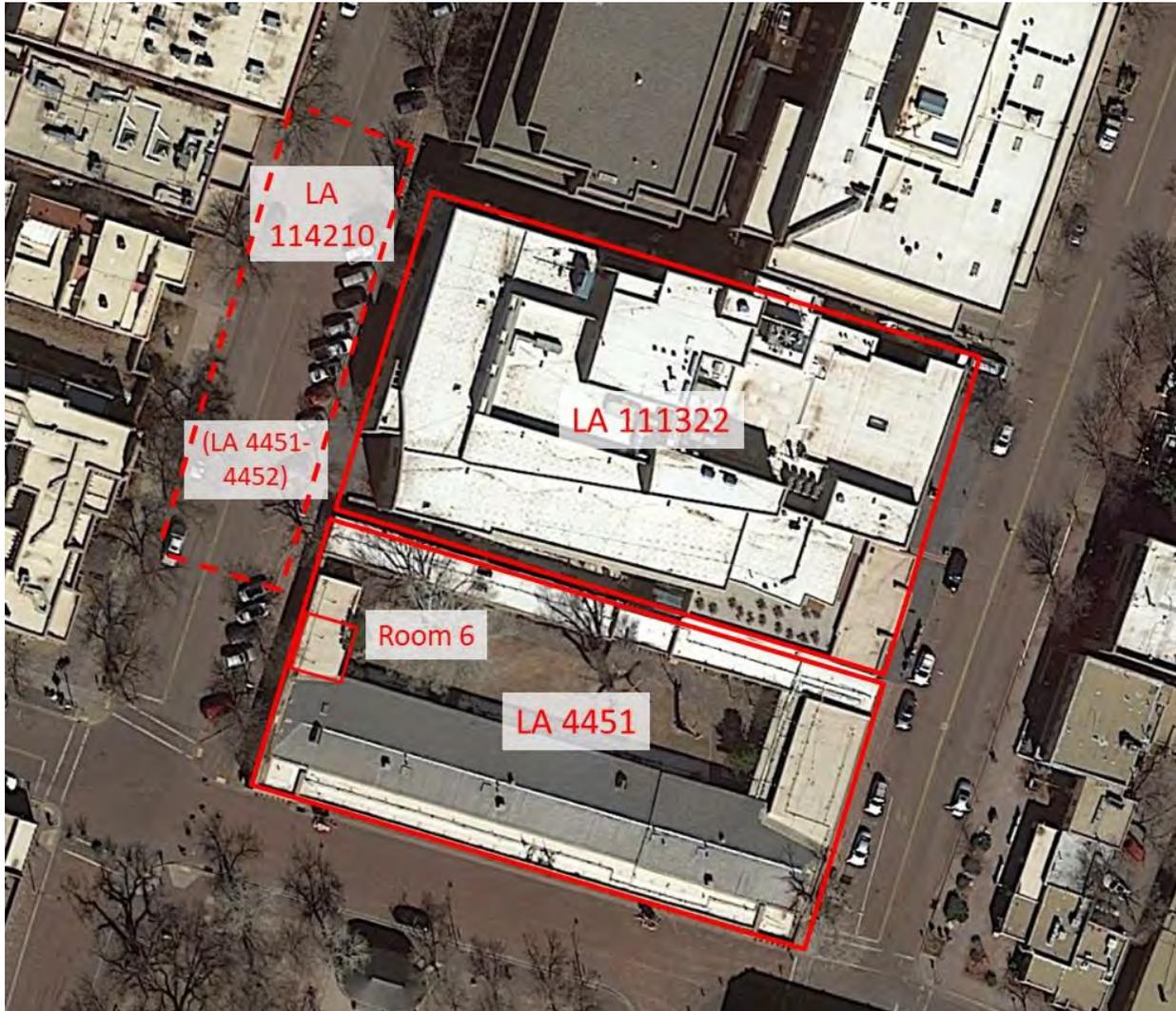


Figure 5. Archaeological site definitions relevant to the Room 6 project.

**Project Area and Architectural History**  
(adapted in part from Post 2015, Badner et al. 2016, and Conron and Woods 2004)

The first Hispanic settlement of the Santa Fe area is traditionally attributed to don Pedro de Peralta's movement of the first colony from San Juan de los Caballeros to Santa Fe (Twitchell 1925). Following the directions of the Ordenanzas de Descubrimiento of 1573, a location was chosen that was environmentally suitable, that had sufficient space to establish a settlement accommodating the required civil, military, and ecclesiastical buildings and that did not encroach on any existing Indian settlements (Hordes 1990:4; C.T. Snow 1990:55). Documents indicate that a small scale settlement had already been established by Spanish or Mexican auxiliaries as early as 1605 in the vicinity of the San Miguel Chapel (the Barrio de Analco), taking advantage of locally high and better drained land to the south of the Santa Fe River. This prior settlement deterred Peralta's establishment of the Casa Reales in the more auspicious

location, and the official villa appears to have been established at approximately its present location between 1609 and 1612 (Shiskin 1972; Hordes 1990; C.T. Snow 1993a). The Casa Reales served as the civic, economic, and social center of Santa Fe in the seventeenth century, but despite its importance there is little historical or archaeological documentation of the physical buildings and their plan.

The successful Pueblo Revolt of 1680 resulted in the Spanish abandonment of the Casa Reales, of Santa Fe, and of New Mexico as a whole (Hackett 1942). During the twelve years between the Revolt and the Reconquest, the Casa Reales was transformed into a multi-story Pueblo village, but apart from a few excavated features attributed to this period (Seifert 1979; C.T. Snow 1974), we have no clear picture of its architectural footprint.

With the Spanish Reconquest of 1692 and the beginning of recolonization in 1693, the process of Spanish reclamation of the Casa Reales was initiated. The next depiction of the Casa Reales is in the Joseph Urrutia map of 1766 (Figure 6). The single long row of rooms along the north margin of the Plaza lacks a courtyard layout, and the western end of this seventeenth century footprint appears to have extended further to the west compared with today's western limit of the Palace of the Governors.

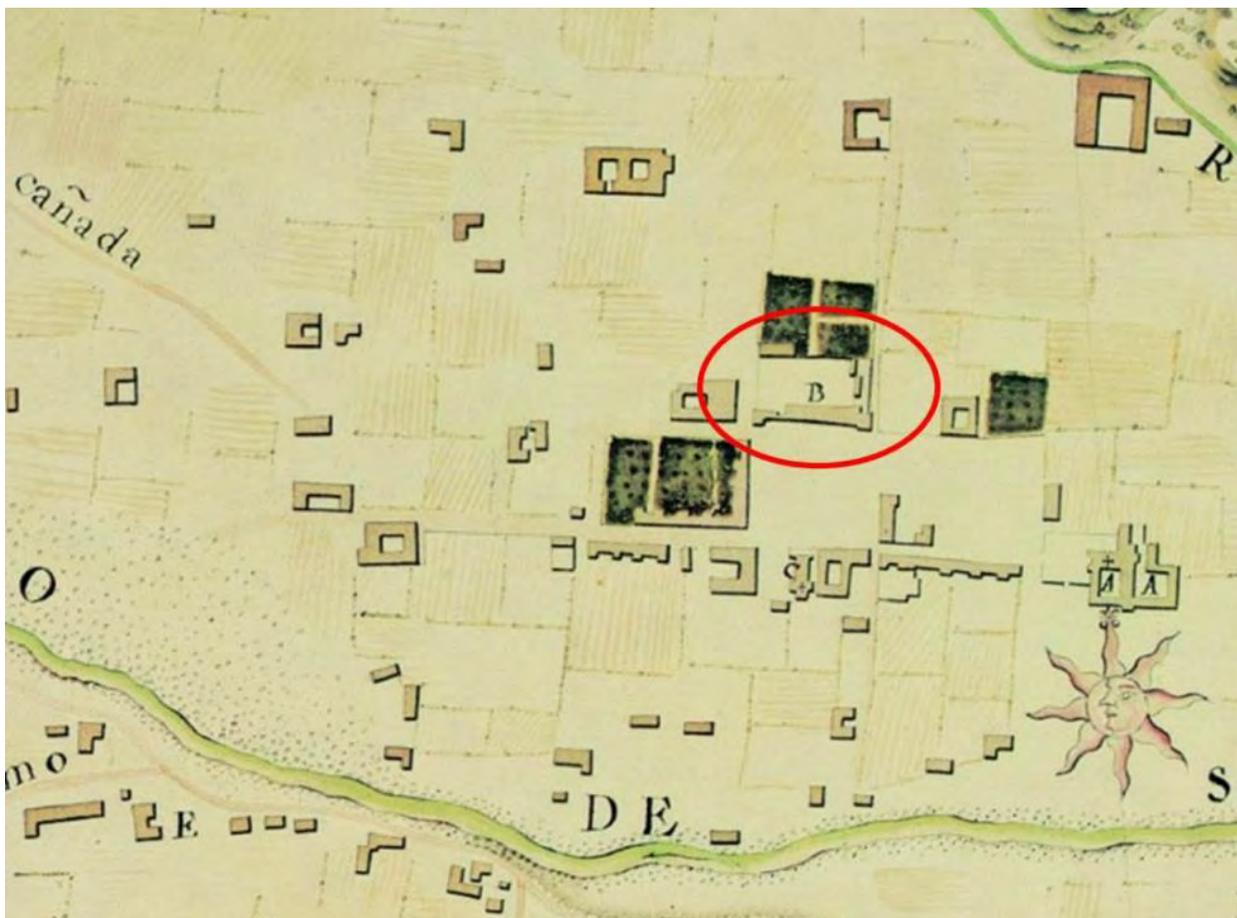


Figure 6. Detail of the 1766 Urrutia map showing the layout of the then *Casa del Gobernador*.

In 1821 Mexico became independent of Spain, but the new national identity did not result in documented direct investment in the POG. However, the opening of the Santa Fe Trail brought settlers, manufactured goods, and the attention of the United States. In 1846, at the end Mexican War, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo established New Mexico as a territory of the United States (Simmons 1988; National Park

Service 1963). The Gilmer map (Figure 7) depicts a new eastward extension of the POG, but the west end appears unchanged from the depiction of the preceding century. The Gilmer rendition of the vicinity of the POG is in conflict with the perception of modern road alignments to the west of the POG and along the west margin of the plaza. A wall or boundary may coincide with or be just north of the Project area.

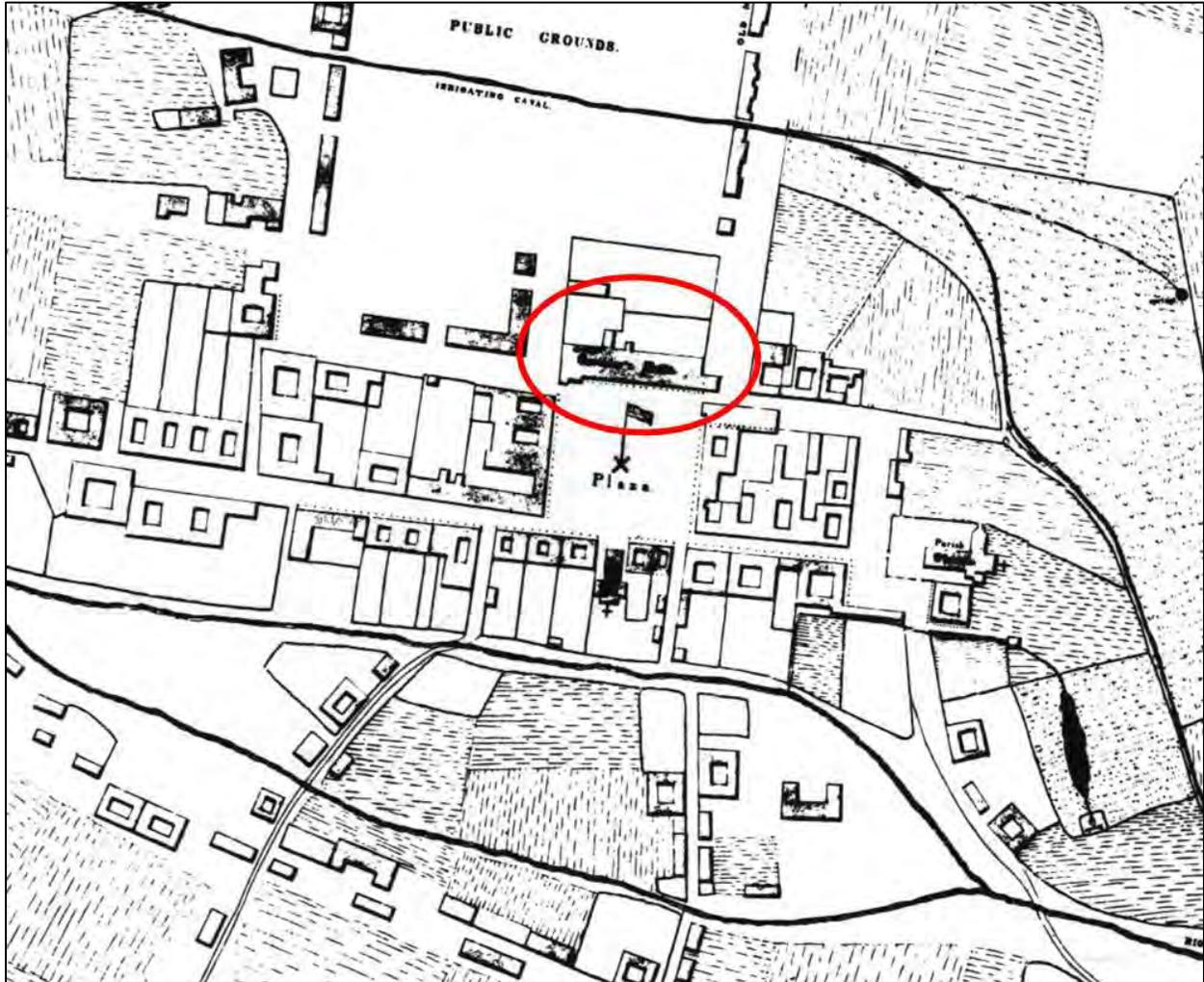


Figure 7. Detail of the Gilmer map of 1846-1847.

General Stephen Watts Kearney established his command at the POG, and in 1859 the military compound was renamed Fort Marcy (Seifert 1979:5).

A detailed history of Room 6, picking up in 1866, was prepared as part of Appendix H (pages A15-A17) of the Conron and Woods Historic Structures Report for the Palace of the Governors (2004). Lincoln Avenue was established in 1866, truncating the western rooms of the structure. As depicted in the Gilmer Map (see Fig. 7), the south-projecting rooms at the southwest corner of the POG were removed, from west to east, to establish the width of the new street.

In 1867, after the conclusion of the Civil War, the United States invested in renovations of the POG, and the building was mapped in 1868 (Figure 8). The modern courtyard-centered layout is beginning to emerge, with rows of rooms (including privies and stables) defining the northeast and northwest corners

of the POG compound. Gated walls (the west gate location survives today as the “blue gate”) were built along Lincoln and Washington Avenues, and interior walls within the courtyard segregated unroofed spaces for government functions, including the government depository occupying the west rooms of the POG. The Room 6 location was part of the depository corral at this time,

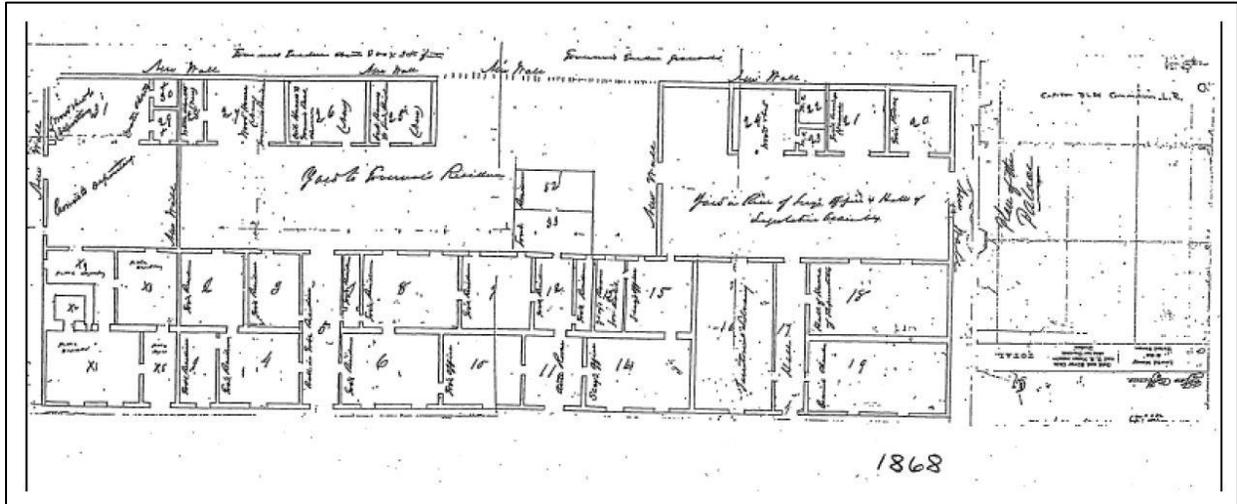


Figure 8. Detail of the POG as mapped as part of the US military headquarters in 1868.

Room 6 was constructed within the southwest quadrant of the depository corral as part of the Fort Marcy renovations of the POG. Conron and Woods place the construction date within the 1869-1877 period. Construction may be early within that range since the Lincoln Avenue wall of the room appears in a photograph attributed to circa 1876 (Figure 9; Conron and Woods 2004:Fig. A.3-10).



Figure 9. Photo of the west end of the POG attributed to circa 1876 (cropped slightly from Conron and Woods 2004:Fig. A.3-10, Photo Archives Negative 15201).

There are no annotations to suggest how the west wall (the Lincoln Avenue wall) of Room 6 was built relative to the pre-existing wall that separated the depository corral from Lincoln Avenue. The corral wall may have been razed and replaced, or the west wall of Room 6 may have simply incorporated the wall that had defined the Lincoln Avenue side of the depository corral. Circumstantial support for the latter possibility is the similarity of position between the southwest corral door to Lincoln Avenue (see the break in the corral wall line in Figure 8) and the exterior Room 6 door depicted in the photograph (see Fig. 9).

Room 6 is depicted on the 1880 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The room is appended to the pre-existing offices on the west end of the POG. A courtyard wall separates the functions of the west end of the POG from the Governor's mansion portion immediately to the east.

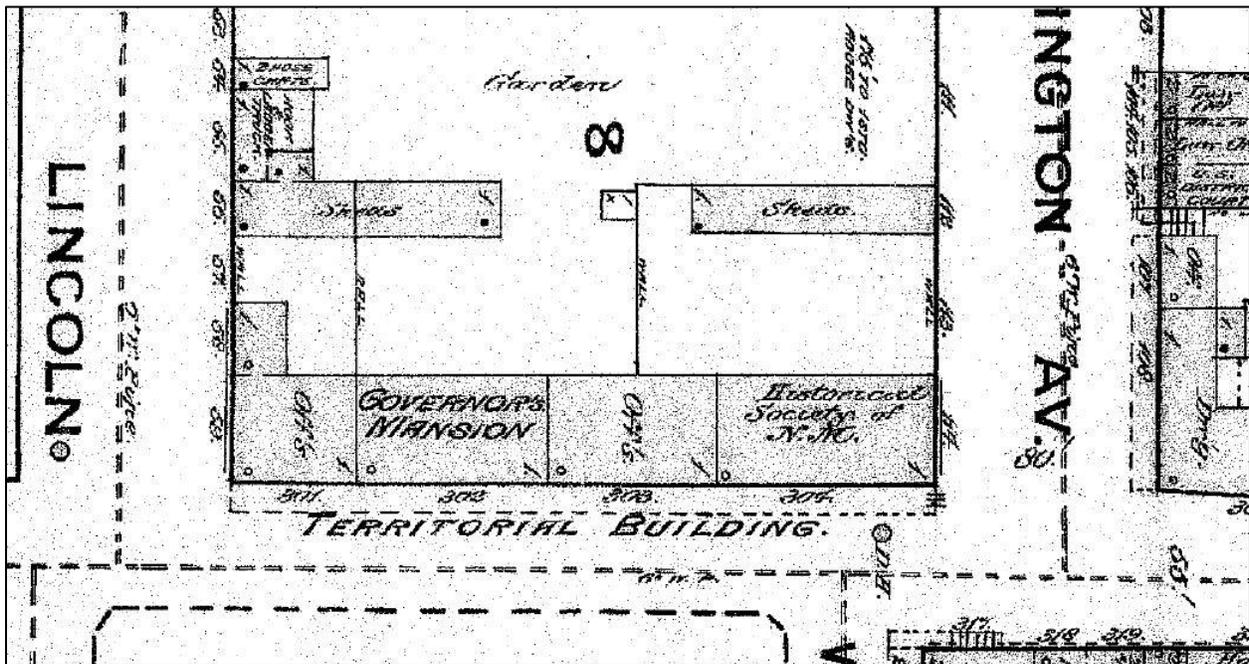


Figure 10. Detail from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1880.

The 1882 Stoner's perspective rendering of Santa Fe (Figure 11) depicts Room 6 with an attached portal and sidewalk along Lincoln Avenue. The Conron and Woods history of Room 6, citing Dodge 2003, suggests that these improvements were instigated by United States Marshal John E. Sherman in 1876 or 1877. These improvements would have to postdate the photograph of the west end (see Fig. 9) and should have been present at the time information was assembled for the 1880 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (see Fig 10). Although the Sanborn compilation depicts other portals clearly, there is only a thin line along Lincoln Avenue at the location of the Room 6 portal.

Utilities serving the area around the POG in 1880 include 6-inch water mains in Lincoln and Palace Avenues (noted on the Sanborn maps), and the introduction of gas (in the form of acetylene) for lighting in 1880-1881 (Conron and Woods 2004:162). Electricity replaced the gas lighting in the early 1890s (Conron and Woods 2004:165). No domestic water service was present within the rooms of the west end of the Palace, although a tap was plumbed into the courtyard to the east of the Depository compound.



Figure 11. Detail of the POG portions of Stoner’s 1882 “Birds eye view of Santa Fe.” The west end of the POG is indicated, showing the Room 6 door portal along Grant Avenue.

The fire insurance maps from 1883 (Figure 12) through 1898 show little change in general POG layout. In 1902 the fire insurance map shows the addition of Room 19 to the north of Room 6 (Figure 13). Although the color conventions vary from edition to edition of the insurance maps, they reflect that the northern and eastern walls of Room 19 were constructed of brick, while the Lincoln Avenue wall (the pre-existing courtyard wall?) and the wall shared with Room 6 are adobe.

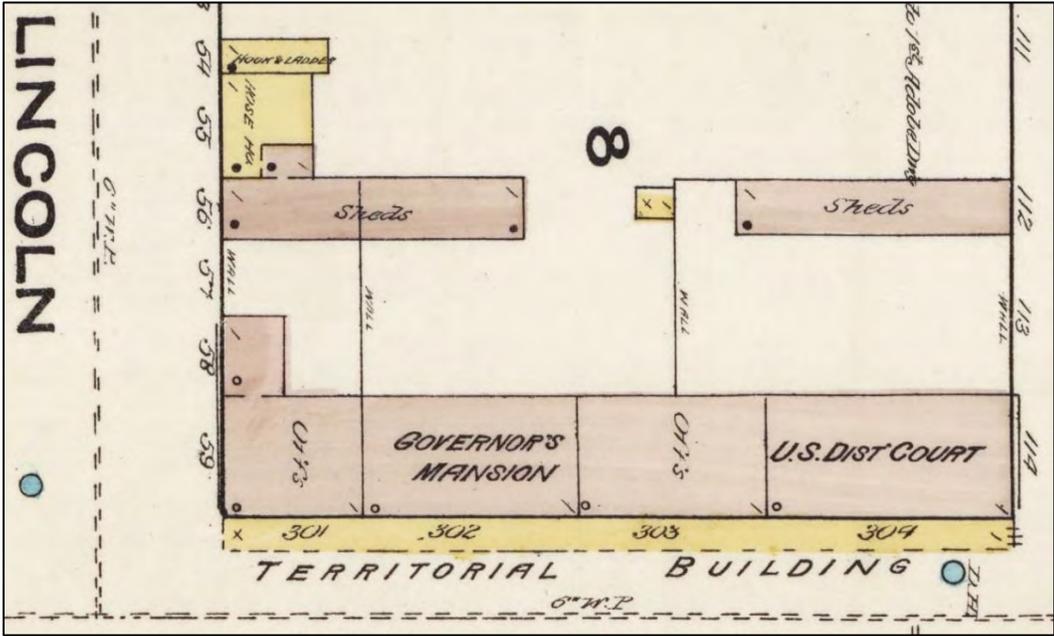


Figure 12. Detail of the POG portion of Sheet 3, Sanborn Insurance Map series of 1893.

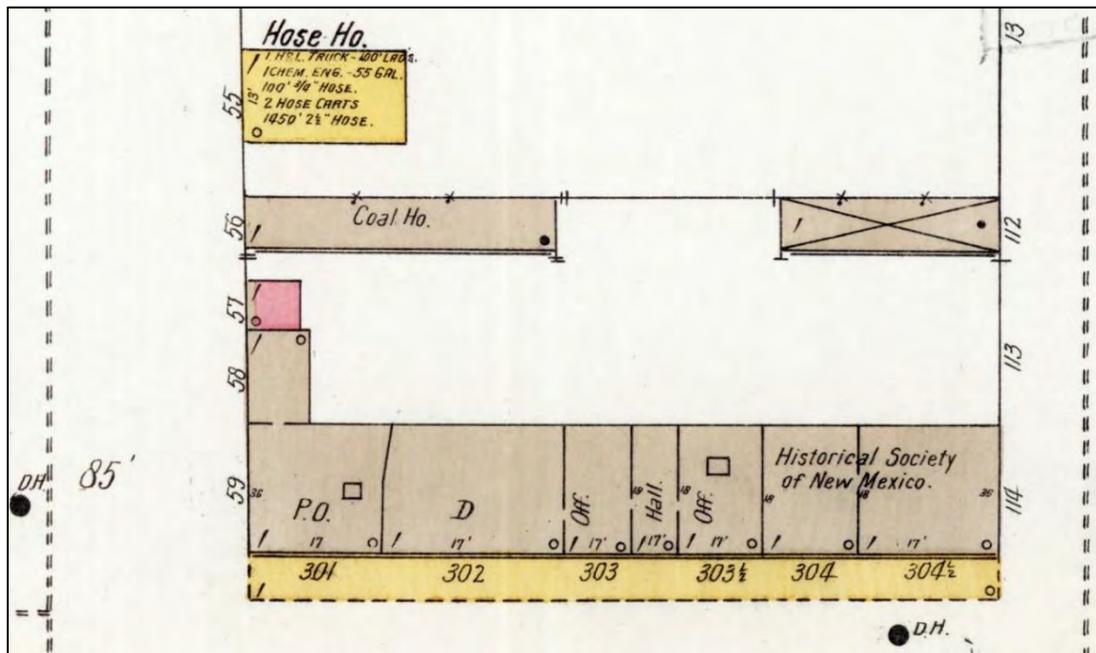


Figure 13. Detail of the POG portion of Sheet 4, Sanborn Insurance Map series of 1902.

Room 6 and the newly added Room 19 were functionally part of the post office that occupied the west end of the POG (annotated as “Mail Rooms” in the 1908 fire insurance map; Figure 14). Note the inconsistencies in Room 19 size and wall materials between the 1902 and 1908 renderings. The mail room function and the overall footprint of the POG was relatively consistent until the major renovation undertaken as the POG became the focus of the Museum of New Mexico beginning in 1909.

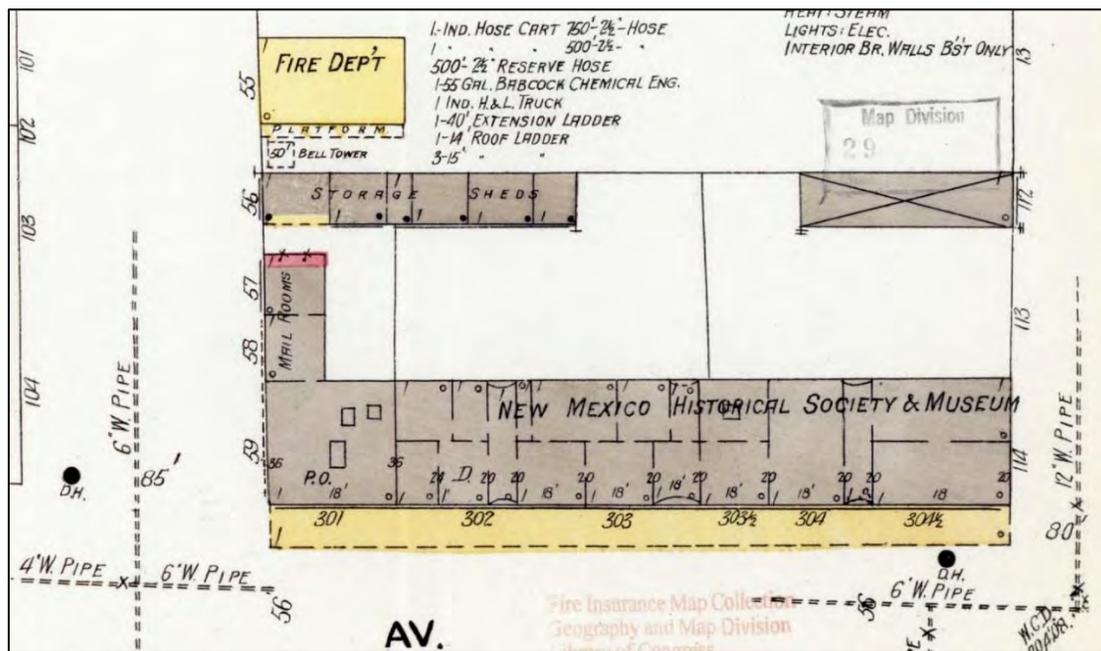


Figure 14. Detail of the POG portion of Sheet 4, Sanborn Insurance Map series of 1908.

Major changes were initiated in 1909 under the direction of Jesse Nusbaum as the Museum of New Mexico assumed responsibility for the facility and as new buildings were constructed on adjacent lots. Most of the remodeling was completed in 1913 and affected the block of POG rooms along Palace Avenue as reflected in the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 15). Room 6 and the adjacent Room 19 appear to have been little affected by the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the remainder of the POG, and the insurance map draftsman adopted the incorrect characterization of size and materials of Room 19 from the 1908 map (compare Figs. 12, 13, and 14).

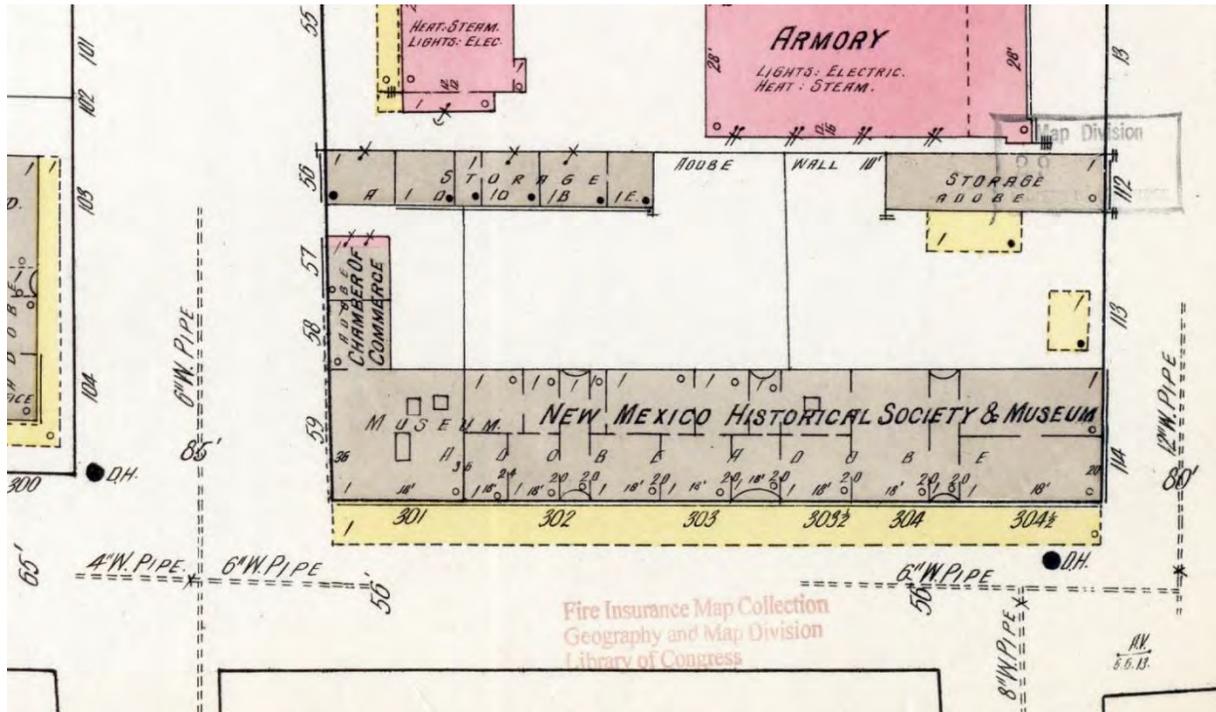


Figure 15. Detail from Sheet 3 of the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

After 1913, there were no apparent structural changes to the footprints of Rooms 6 and 19 several decades. The 1921 fire insurance map (Figure 16) is drawn based on the preceding maps, and the misrepresentations of materials and shape/size of Room 19 continue, despite updates to other portions of the POG and adjacent buildings.

The misrepresentations of Room 19 were corrected in the drafting of the 1930 Sanborn map (Figure 17). The color convention reflects the brick substance of the north and east walls of Room 19 compared with the adobe substance of the west (Lincoln Avenue) wall and the shared wall with Room 6. Also the skewed wall alignments and the smaller size of Room 19 relative to Room 6 is correctly depicted.

The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) 1934 documentation of the POG (Figure 18) resulted in what is generally accepted as the most accurate map for that time (and by extension, earlier times where there no reason to assume reconstruction and remodeling). The map documents the persistence of the 1902 character of Room 19 (see Fig. 13). In the HABS documentation, Room 6 is labeled 2, and at the time of the description, it was in use for a pottery exhibit.

In 1948, the 1930 (see Fig. 17) Sanborn map was updated (Figure 19). Although other areas of the POG plan reflect changes, the Room 6-19 area of the Palace appears to be unchanged, including maintaining the skewed outline of Room 19.

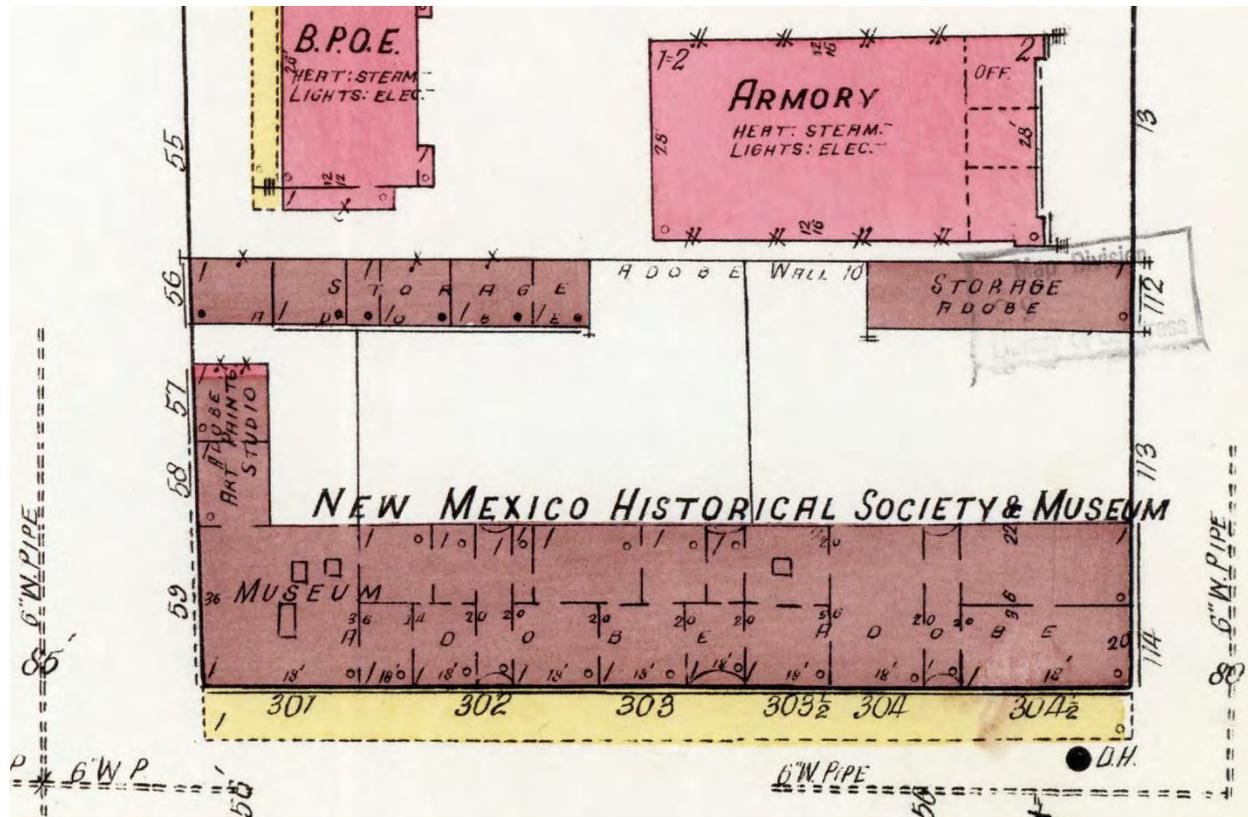


Figure 16. Detail from Sheet 3 of the 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

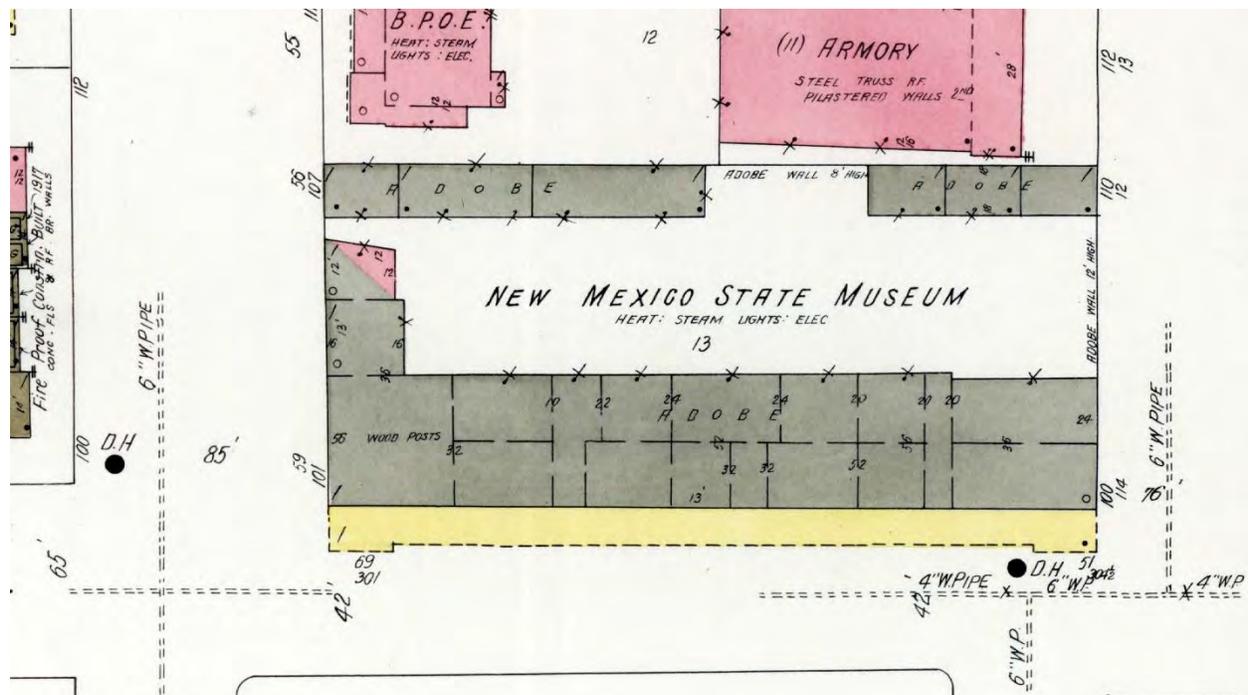


Figure 17. Detail from Sheet 7 of the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

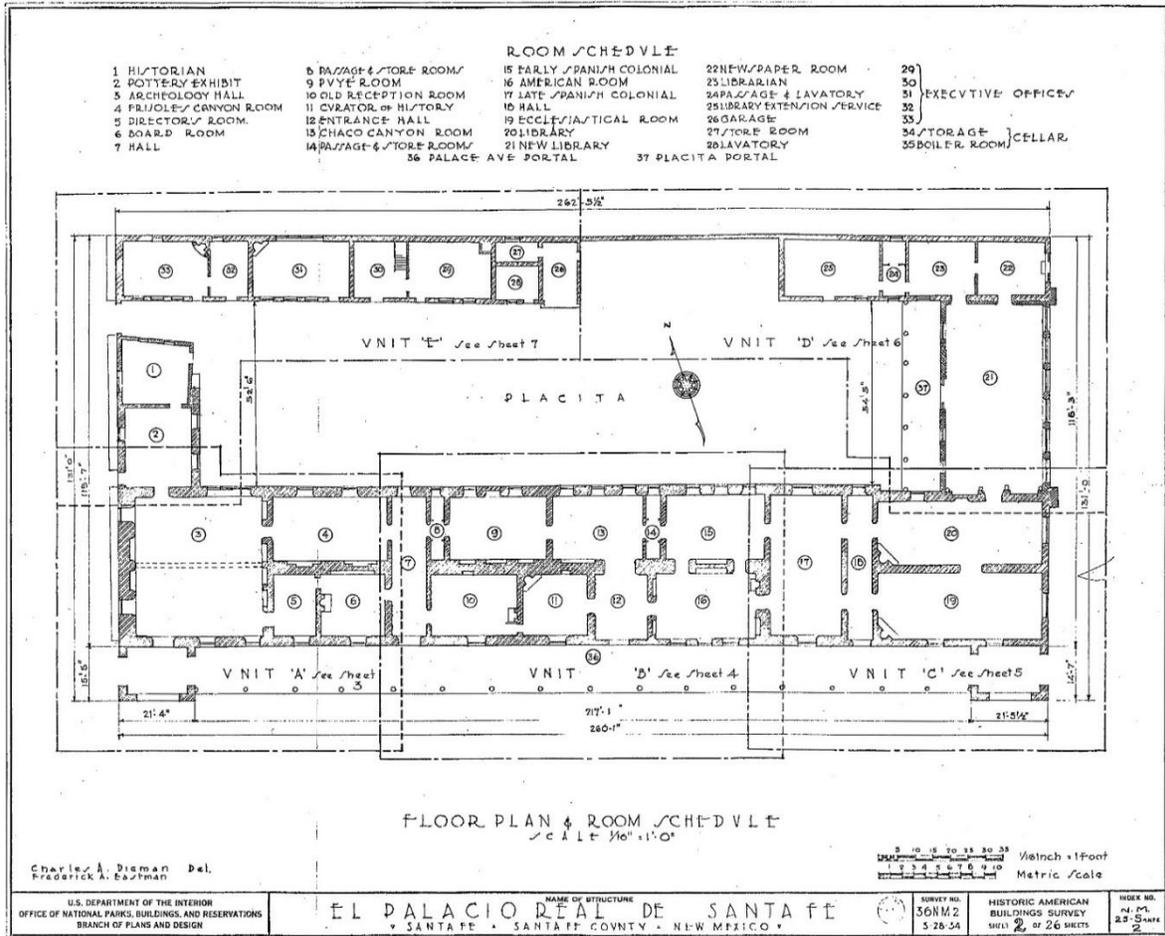


Figure 18. The 1934 HABS floor plan of the POG.

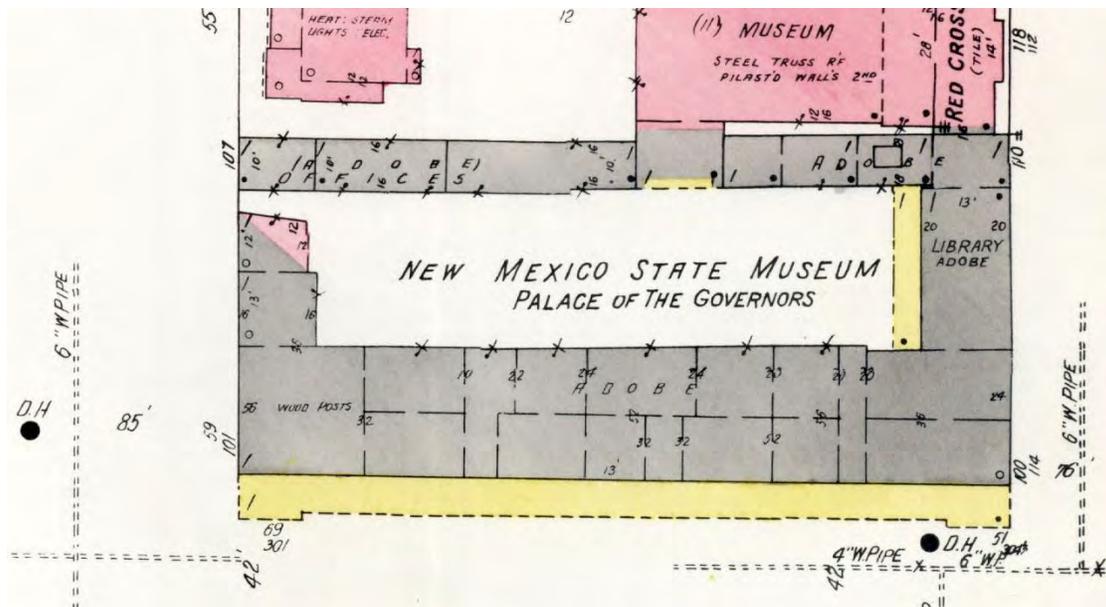


Figure 19. Detail from Sheet 7 of the 1948 revision of the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Room 19 appears to have been remodeled after 1948 and before 1955. The context and detail of this remodeling is poorly documented. Anecdotal descriptions of the existing walls of Room 19 suggest that demolition of the 1898-1902 brick walls was followed by the realignment of the north and east walls on a grid pattern that matched the adjacent POG construction (Figure 20). The new walls are characterized as being adobe with substantial inclusion of brick, presumably recycled from the demolition of the original walls. There is no evidence that the shared wall with Room 6 was altered during remodeling. Also, there is no evidence of the demolition and reconstruction of the Lincoln Avenue wall of Room 19 except for possible wall thickness changes between the HABS documentation and modern conditions (Figure 21).

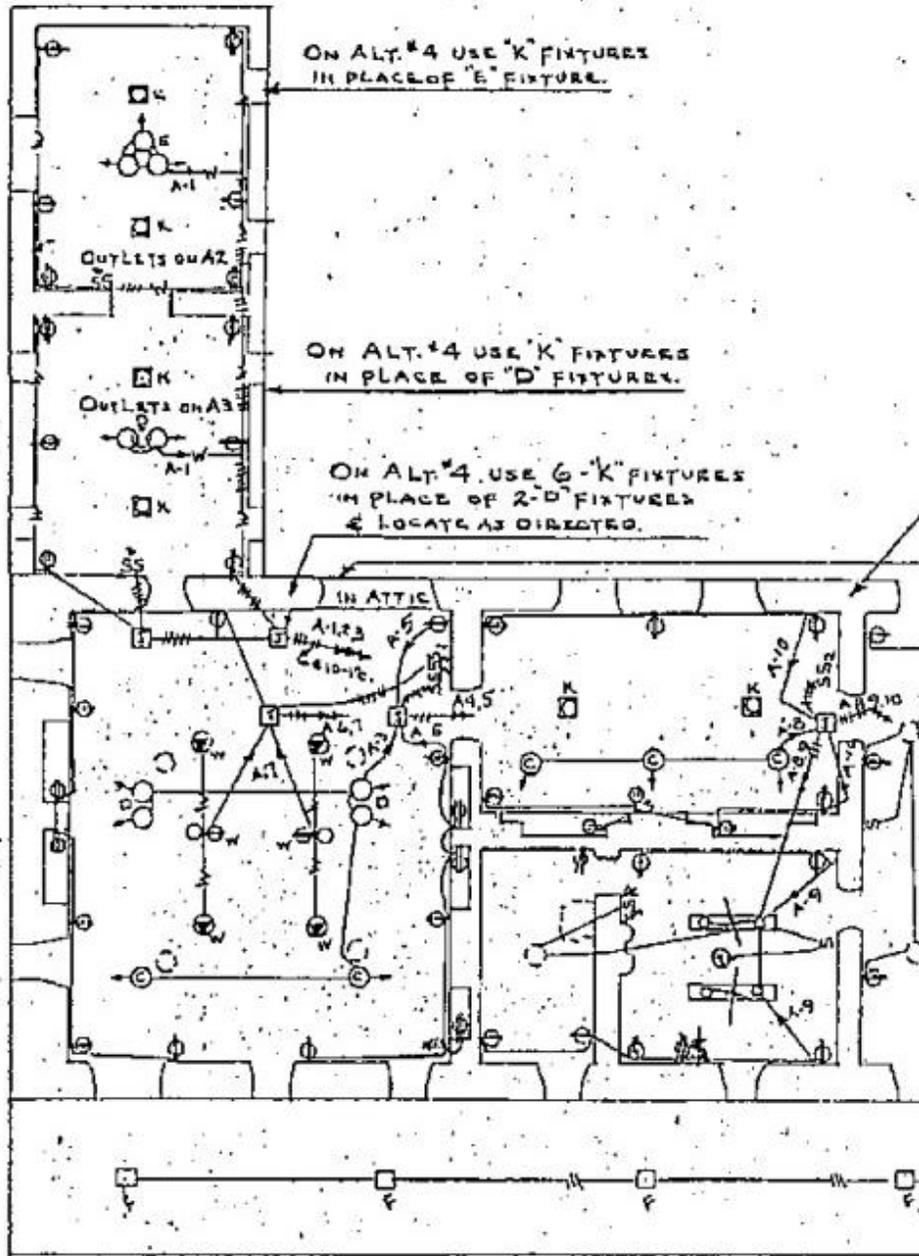


Figure 20. Detail from an electric plan hand dated 1955 (Conron and Woods 2004:Appendix N, 22).

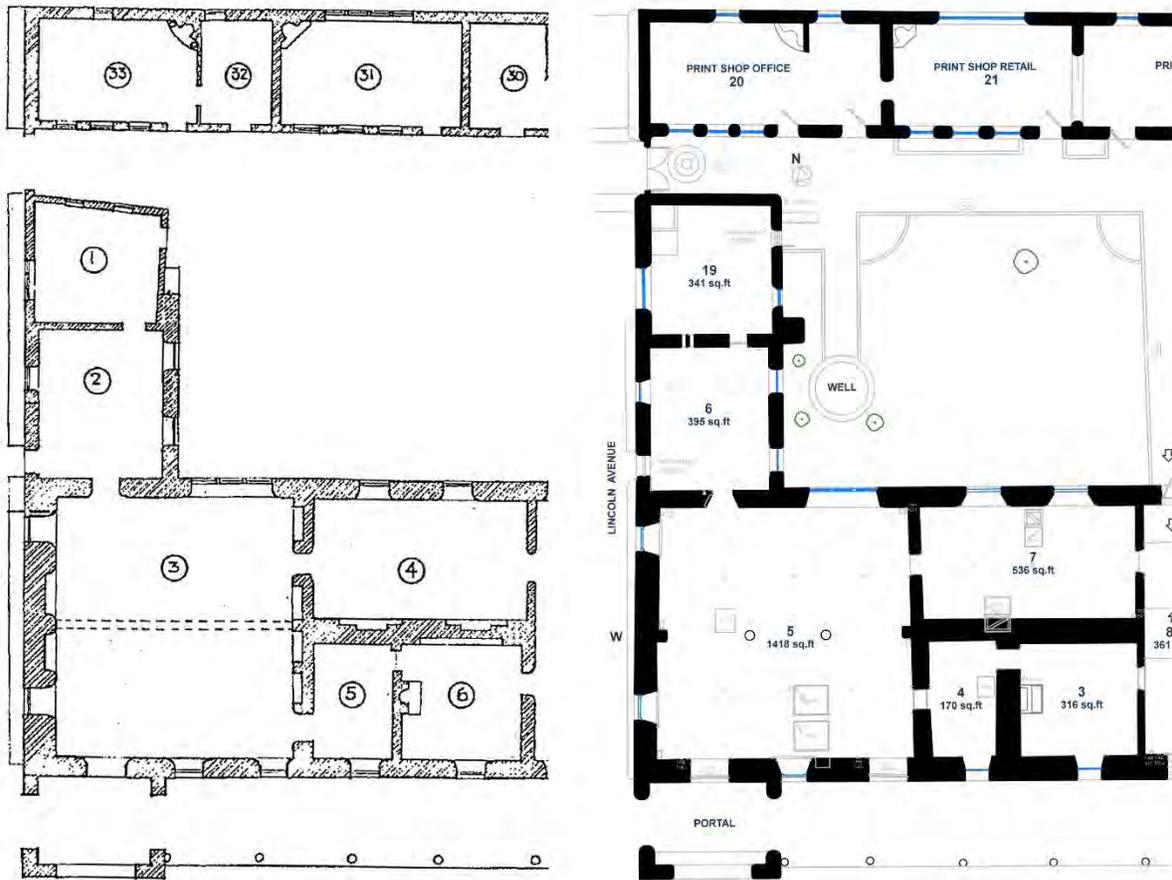


Figure 21: Detail of the west end of the POG as documented in 1934 (left) and present (right). The 1934 information is based on the HABS documentation.

Room 6 post-dates an 1868 map of the POG, but it appears to have been constructed shortly thereafter, predating 1876, as part of Territorial Period Federal investments in the POG. Room 6 was constructed to the north of Room 5, on ground that had been a corral surface for the Federal Depository. The space had been bounded on the west by a corral wall (parallel to Lincoln Avenue), and that wall may have been either razed or incorporated into the Room 6 construction. North of Room 6, the wall continued to be present after Room 6 construction, separating the west portion of the Palace courtyard from Lincoln Avenue. Prior to 1902, Room 19 was added to the north side of Room 6, with the north and east walls both made of brick and built somewhat askew to the rectilinear plan of the adjacent POG architecture. The HABS documentation of 1934 suggests that Room 19 was unmodified through the first three decades of the twentieth century and that it may have had a thinner wall (than Room 6) along Lincoln Avenue. The differences in Lincoln Avenue wall thicknesses may be evidence of sequential demolition-construction rather than wall reuse. Between 1948 and 1955, at least the north and east walls of Room 19 were razed and replaced, rebuilt to conform to the rectilinear plan of the remainder of the POG. Throughout the period of Room 19 construction and remodeling, there are no suggestions that the floor plan of Room 6 was altered in any way, including during the period of the Nusbaum reconstruction of major portions of the POG.

## **Archaeological Context**

Archaeological investigations provide additional contexts for the expectations and potential of the current project. These investigations have various levels of documentation from oral tradition within POG and OAS staff to formal NMCRIS activities and reports. Small emergency repairs and improvements to POG infrastructure, excavation for a ceremonial tree-planting, and data recovery, testing, and monitoring activities have been associated with the construction of the New Mexico History Museum (NMHM) to the north of the POG (LA 111322) and utility connections within Lincoln Avenue. Only some of the observations are formally documented as NMCRIS activities.

### **Tree Planting Hole**

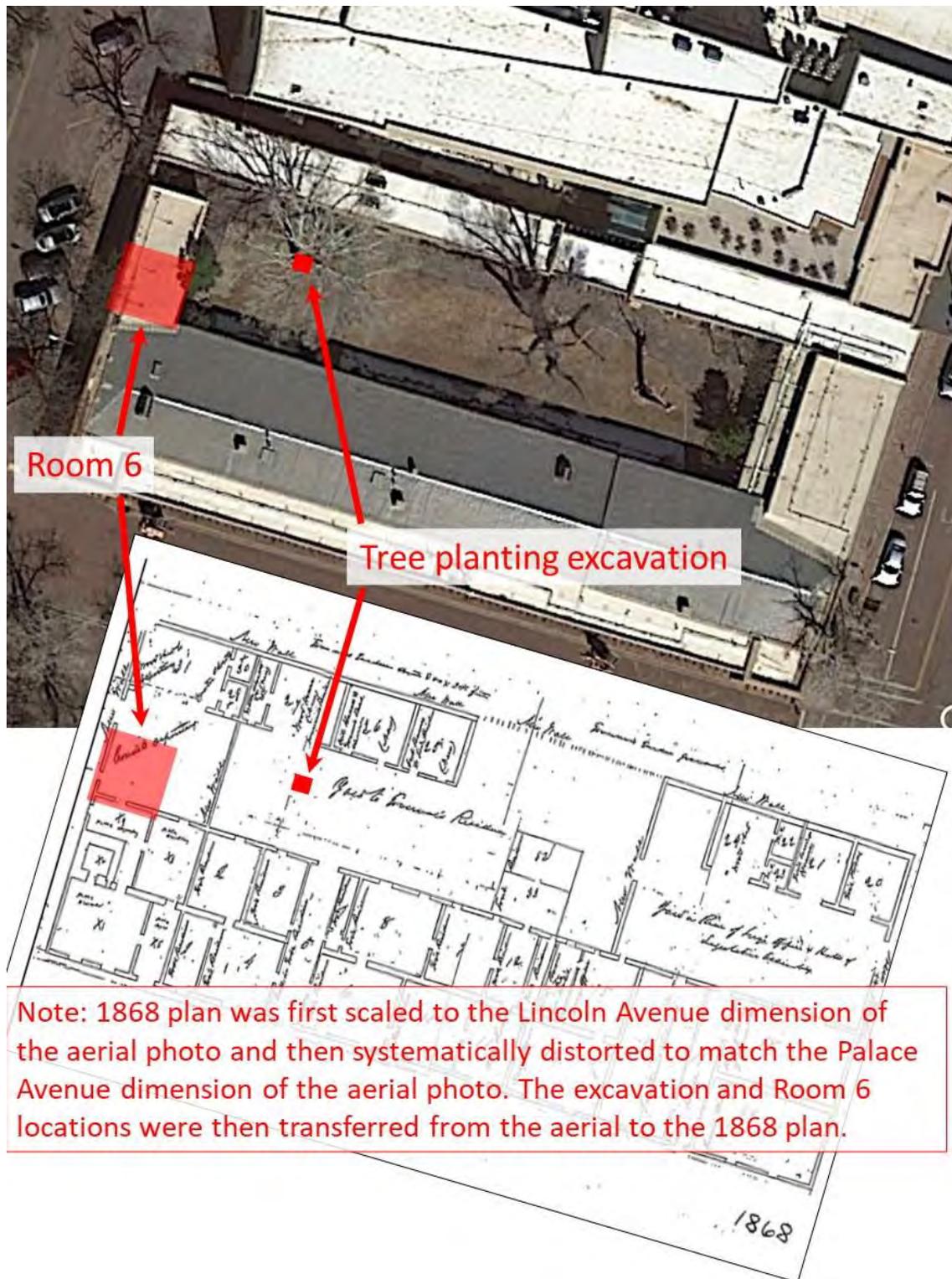
In 1987, His Majesty Juan Carlos, King of Spain, conducted a ceremonial tree planting in the western portion of the POG courtyard, approximately 12 m to the east-northeast of the Room 6 project area (Figure 22). The tree location lies to the east of the limits of the pre-Room 6 Depository corral. Archaeologists from the MNM Research Section (now OAS) were called on at the last minute to excavate the tree hole, a 1 by 1 m test unit to a depth of 1 m (Levine 1990). Although demolition debris was present in the fill, no in-situ architectural features were encountered. Only a single Santa Fe Black-on-white (pre-colonial) sherd was present within the more than 1500 artifacts recovered, but the artifacts spanned the entire Spanish Colonial period, including a gun flint within the lowest level. Although pre-twentieth century artifacts were dominant throughout the depth of the test excavation, modern artifacts were mixed with the assemblage to a depth of 60-70 cm. These artifacts included construction-demolition materials and a PVC pipe that had been laid at a depth of 30-40 cm. Horizontal ash layers as high as 65 cm below the modern courtyard surface suggest that modern sources of disturbance had not penetrated below that depth, but the pottery assemblage below that level was not diagnostic of a particular period within the Spanish Colonial occupation of the POG.

### **New Mexico History Museum Investigations**

Data recovery excavations were conducted within the footprint of the newly constructed New Mexico History Museum (NMHM) (Post 2015; NMCRIS 134762). The site (LA 111322) was defined to span the entire block between Lincoln Avenue and Washington Avenue, encompassing cultural materials to the north of LA 4451 (the POG; see Fig. 5) and south of the First Interstate Bank Building. The Armory basement (1900s) (see Fig. 16) removed the archaeological record of Spanish Colonial architecture within the east half of LA 111322, and the Elks Lodge removed a portion of the record adjacent to Lincoln Avenue. Surviving Spanish colonial architectural remnants were encountered between those two buildings (Figure 23), some as shallow as within 30 cm of the modern ground surface. Massive cobble foundations were present in east-west and north-south alignments, and some of the north-south alignments extend underneath the northwest wing of the POG toward Room 6 (discussed further below).

### **Palace of the Governors, Room 5 Excavations**

Extensive excavations within the POG were conducted in 1974 and 1975, including within Room 5, immediately to the south of Room 6 (see Fig. 3). The investigations were directed by Cordelia Snow and Laura Carter, and the results were reported and synthesized by Donna Seifert (1979). Features and structural evidence were grouped into four generalized components. The uppermost materials were trash and construction debris dating to the Nusbaum reconstruction of the POG (1909-1913). Below the modern floor level and its trash were architectural features and deposits dating to an eighteenth century Spanish Colonial occupation. Below those features were deposits and features dating to the Pueblo Revolt period, and below those were pre-Revolt Spanish Colonial features and deposits. Plan maps of those components are presented in Figure 24.



Room 6

Tree planting excavation

Note: 1868 plan was first scaled to the Lincoln Avenue dimension of the aerial photo and then systematically distorted to match the Palace Avenue dimension of the aerial photo. The excavation and Room 6 locations were then transferred from the aerial to the 1868 plan.

Figure 22. Location of the tree-planting excavation within the courtyard

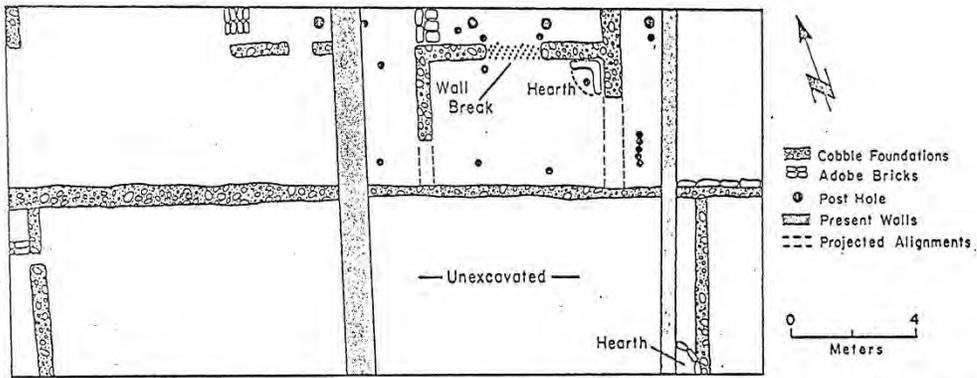


Figure 23. View east of progress excavations at LA 111322. The northern limit of the existing POG buildings is just out of view to the right of the image.

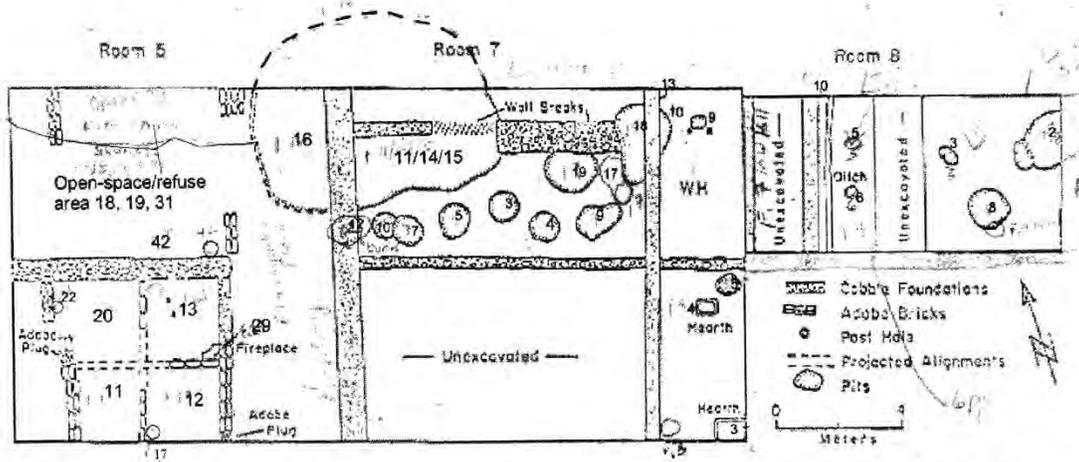
Excavations within Room 5 do not appear to have proceeded to culturally sterile sediments, and the earliest excavated (exposed) component consists of wall elements, footings, and adobe brick floor areas attributed to the Early (pre-Revolt) Spanish Colonial period (see Figure 24). Both east-west and north-south wall segments are apparent in the plan, and the western of two adobe brick walls that bound adobe brick floors appears to extend to the north into the area of Room 6. The foundations for these walls were not explored, but there is a substantial cobble foundation cutting across them east-west through the middle of Room 5 and extending beyond the boundaries of the current Room 5.

The Early Spanish Colonial architecture appears to have been razed, and Native American wall elements in the southwest quadrant of Room 5 define small room spaces within a more substantial roomblock that extends to the south and west of present Room 5 (see Fig. 24). The northern and eastern portions of the Room 5 excavations appear to have exposed extramural areas (outside work and refuse areas) that were contemporary with the Revolt era architecture. To the northeast of the Revolt era roomblock corner, a series of extramural storage cists were dug into the ground surface. One of these, labeled “16” on the plan, appears to extend under the southeast corner of modern Room 6. Wall stubs visible at the northern limit of the Room 5 excavations align with the Early Spanish Colonial walls and may have simply been remnants of those walls exposed in the extramural area during the Revolt occupation. Those wall stubs, if continuous to the north, would extend into the Room 6 area but would likely represent early Spanish Colonial rather than Pueblo Revolt era architecture.

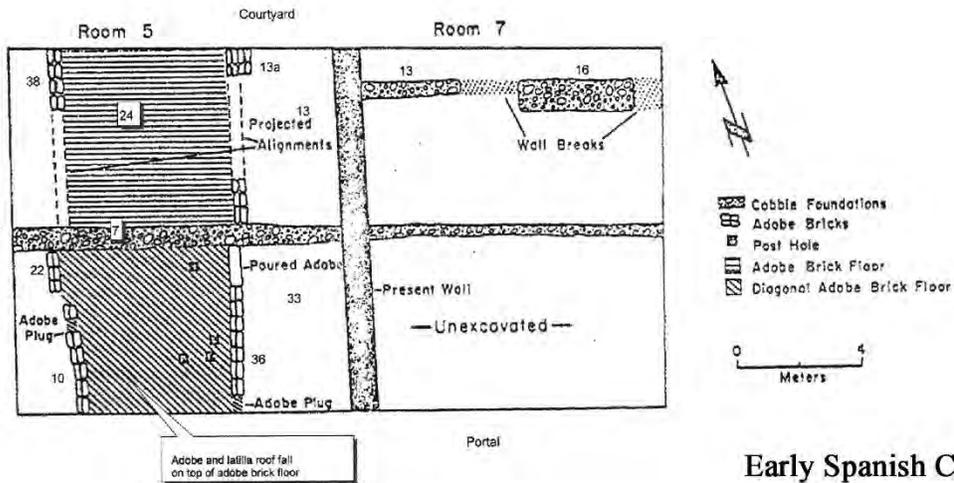
Following the Reconquest, POG was rebuilt, and the main architectural feature is a substantial east-west cobble foundation that runs through the middle of Room 5 (see Fig. 24). Other discontinuous segments of cobble foundations and adobe walls are present in the northern margin of the Room 5 excavations, and they appear to imply that related architectural elements should be present within Room 6.



Middle Spanish Colonial



Pueblo Revolt



Early Spanish Colonial

Figure 24. Montage of the Spanish Colonial era components in the southwest POG. The post-Reconquest plan is adapted from Seifert (1979:Fig. 9). The Revolt period plan is adapted from Seifert (1979:Fig. 6). The pre-Revolt plan is adapted from Seifert (1979:Fig. 4).

## Lincoln Avenue Monitoring

Utility trenches within Lincoln Avenue have encountered cobble foundations and other cultural deposits. Observations have been made by Stuart Peckham (1965), Bruce Ellis (1967) and Guadalupe Martinez (1994) have documented the crossings of cobble foundations. Stephen Post has summarized the information from the POG and New Mexico History Museum excavations and the Lincoln Avenue monitoring observations, and his diagrams are presented in Figure 25 (personal communication 2022).

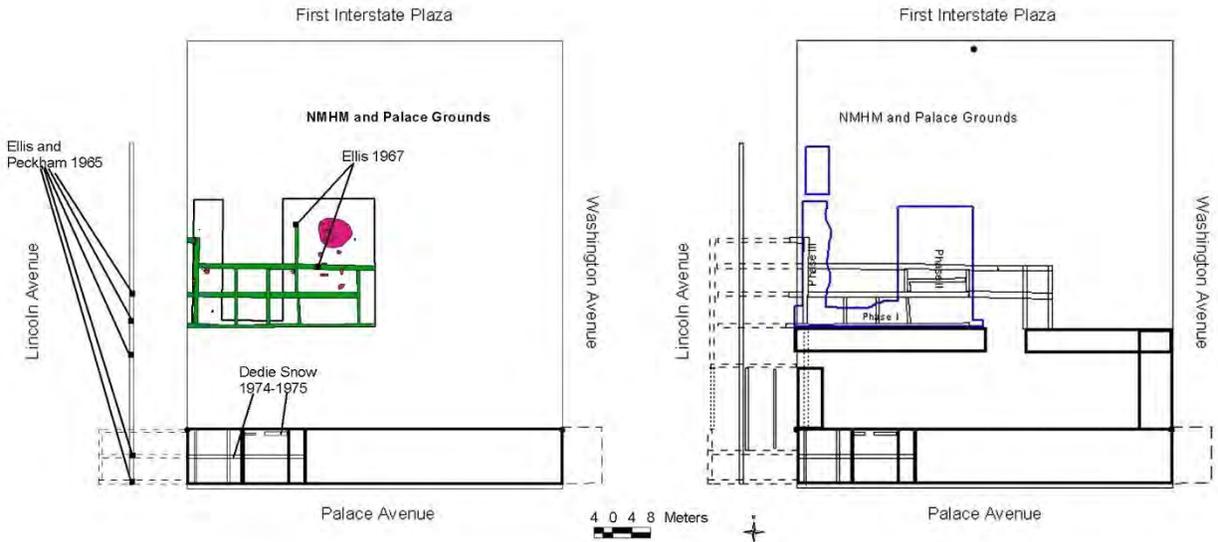


Figure 25. Stephen Post's schematic compilation of wall observations.

Some of the foundation traces at the southwestern corner of the POG along Palace Avenue may be remnants of the walls that were razed when Lincoln Avenue was established in 1866. But the wall footings to the north of the main POG roomblock probably are eighteenth century or earlier (see Fig. 6). Modern Rooms 6 and 19 are depicted as a narrow rectangle on the right hand summary in Figure 25. One north-south wall present in Room 5 is extrapolated to connect with a north-south alignment exposed in the History Museum excavations, and that wall passes through the west portions of both Room 6 and 19. No east-west wall footings are yet known to pass through the area of Room 6. However, the proposed continuity of the north-south wall and the spacing of the observed east-west walls within Lincoln Avenue suggests that an as-yet undocumented east-west wall may pass through the area of Room 6.

## Summary

The known archaeological context of Room 6 is limited but useful in anticipating the goals of monitoring and testing observations for work within Room 6. Pre-Spanish (pre-AD 1600) deposits are present in the surrounding areas of Santa Fe, but they have not yet been encountered within the area of LA 4451 (probably due to the surface emphasis of archaeological investigations to date). Evidence of the seventeenth century Spanish occupation is present in the adjacent Room 5, and it is likely that some of the pre-Revolt POG extends into the area of Room 6 in the form of cobble footings, adobe walls, and perhaps adobe brick floors.

During the Revolt era, POG architecture was razed and heavily remodeled, and the area of Room 6 appears to have been an extension of extramural space to the north of a Native American adobe roomblock and a halo of extramural pit features that was detected in Room 5 and rooms to the east.

After the Reconquest, the Spanish rebuilt at least the present Palace Avenue segment of the POG. The traces of extensive cobble foundations (see Fig. 25) to the west and north of the present POG suggest either a much larger eighteenth century building complex or a palimpsest of both pre-and post-Revolt foundations. The 1766 Urrutia map does show other structures to the north and the west of the POG, although not with the architectural density suggested by the archaeological observations.

### Room 6 Project Information

The planned construction activities for Room 6 consist of an architectural and engineering assessment of the stability and integrity of the existing floor joist system, and any remedial actions required to allow the installation of a new floor the existing joists (if possible). Some joists may need to be replaced and some may need to be supported above dirt of the existing sub-joist surface.

### Current Conditions

Removal of the modern flooring surface revealed conditions only slightly changed since the original installation of the Room 6 floor system (Figures 26 through 30). The 2-by-8 inch rough cut joists are in substantially good condition with some areas of blocking repairs and some areas where “sisters” have been installed to strengthen the upper margins of some joists.

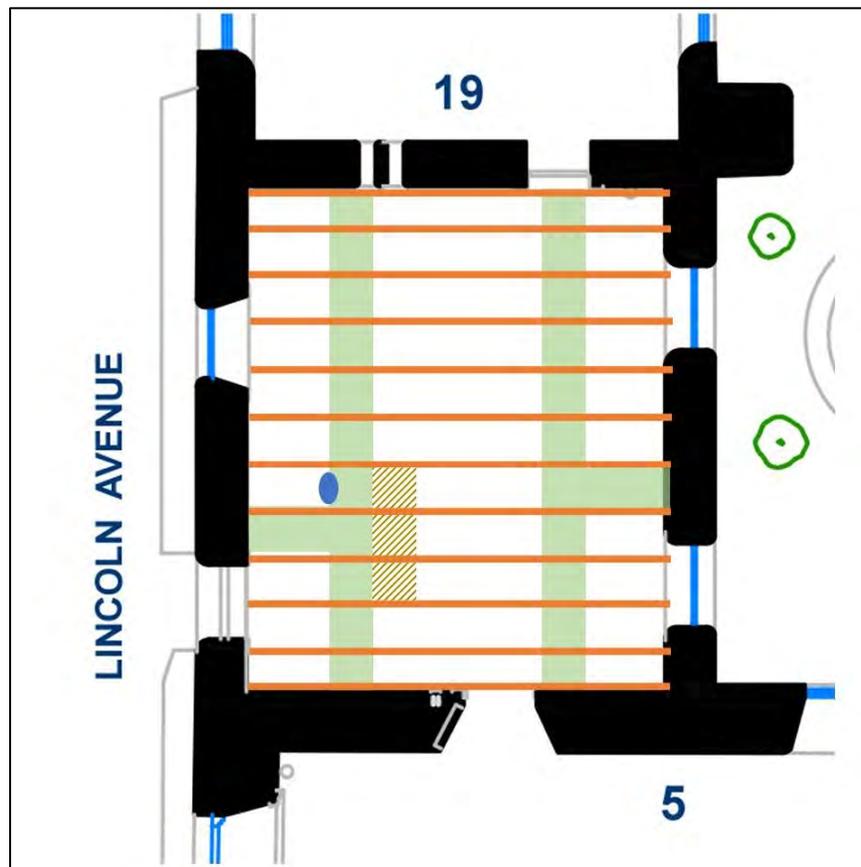


Figure 26. Schematic view of Room 6 subfloor features. Brown lines are the joists. Green shaded areas are the gas line trenches. The brown shaded area is the possible adobe wall or floor. The blue oval is the visible cobble that may be part of a wall foundation.



Figure 27. Overview of Room 6 from the southwest room corner. Note the blocking reinforcements near the door to Room 19.



Figure 28. Overview of Room 6 from the southeast room corner. Note the “sister” added to the face of the joist under the metric scale.



Figure 28. Overview of Room 6 from the northeast room corner. Note that the joist ends are supported by a constructed shelf adjacent to the Lincoln Avenue wall foundation.



Figure 29. Overview of Room 6 from the northwest room corner. Note that joist ends are seated within the east (courtyard) wall foundation.

Two north-south trenches run the length of Room 6 beneath the joists and are unbackfilled (Figure 30). The trenches contain iron pipe that appears to have been installed as part of an acetylene gas lighting system, with branches that carry the gas to positions at the bases of the east and west walls of the room. The vertical pipe segments were removed from the branches at some point, and the existence of the trenches and the gas lines has not been previously documented. The pipes and trenches do not penetrate into Room 5 (they were not encountered during the archaeological investigations of Room 5), and their installation was probably very late in 1880, predating the construction of Room 19 to the north.



Figure 30. Detail of the eastern the sub-joist trench and its gas line. Note the larger diameter pipe sleeve in the main trench.

Figure 31 depicts the typical conditions along the west (Lincoln Avenue) wall of Room 6. The ends of the joists are notched to rest on a wood shelf that is set out from the base of the wall. The shelf is supported by rock footings adjacent to the footings for the wall, but the relationship (bonding or abutting) between the wall footings and the shelf footings is uncertain. The joist ends are often reinforced by one and in many cases two generations of “sisters,” some of which appear to have been set deeper into the wall foundation than the original joist. Where a secondary gas line has been installed to rise up the face of the wall, the shelf appears to have been cut to accommodate the line. Also visible in Figure 31 is a massive cobble (below the tip of the north arrow), exposed in the side of the gas line trench. This type and scale of cobble is commonly associated with pre-Fort Marcy wall foundations.



Figure 31. Typical joist-wall junction along the west (Lincoln Avenue) wall of Room 6.

Typical conditions along the east (courtyard) wall of Room 6 are depicted in Figure 32. The ends of the joists are also notched, resting on a wooden shelf. However, the shelf is fully under the wall and the upper ends of the joists are integrated into the upper portion of the wall footings. Imbricated small cobbles provide bracing support between adjacent joist ends. There is substantially more inter-joist debris along the east wall of Room 6, dominated in this case by sediment that probably is derived from degradation of the mortar and adobe bricks of the wall above. Since the support for the joist ends is within the wall above, there appears to have been no need to modify the joist support system for the installation of the gas line.

Another feature worthy investigation is an area of the sub-joist surface between the gas line trenches that shows a linear crack (Figure 33). The crack is linear and of sufficient length that it appears to represent a vertical plane of weakness in the subfloor earth. This may be indicative of the upper boundary of a feature, perhaps the edge of an adobe wall or a boundary of or within an adobe floor.



Figure 32. Typical joist-wall junction along the east (courtyard) wall of Room 6. Note the greater depth of sediment that has accumulated against the joist surfaces and that will need to be removed.



Figure 33. Section of inter-trench surface with a possible floor feature. The line of weakness is at the base of the 30 cm scale and extends at least from the left-most joist to the middle of the third inter-joist space.

The gas line trenches also provide opportunities to describe the pre-Room 6 stratigraphy that underlies the surface that supports the joists. An example from the northwest quadrant of the room is depicted in Figure 34. The unprepared trench wall profile shows lensing of ash and sediment which will provide a stratigraphic record of the use of the area of Room 6 during and before its use as a corral. Although the trenches are in remarkable shape given their age, there are areas where sidewalls have suffered collapse (Figure 35). If there is a justification based on stratigraphic context, and if sample removal will not further destabilize the trench sidewall, these slumped sediments may be candidates for flotation samples.



Figure 34. Example of a gas line trench profile.



Figure 35. Slumped sediments from a trench sidewall in the bottom of the trench.

Although most attention will be directed toward the west and east walls, severe joist condition issues are present along the south wall (Figure 36). Debris (earth) rests directly against the southernmost joist in the center of its span as well as at its east and west ends. The thickness of this deposit is relatively great, and there is evidence of water damage and visible rot toward the east end of the joist.



Figure 36. The southern three joists within Room 6. The southernmost joist may require complete replacement due to condition issues.

### **Goals of the Investigation**

In addition to facilitating the architectural and preservation assessment of the floor joists and potentially the stability of the upper portions of the courtyard wall, the archaeological investigations can contribute to broader historical issues relevant to the POG and Room 6.

1) Room 6 provides an opportunity to describe the acetylene gas delivery system that is narrowly dated to 1880-1881 in downtown Santa Fe. Details of its installation within Room 6 will provide both technological information on that short-lived innovation in lighting, and installation sequencing will contribute to the detailed chronology of the construction of Room 6.

2) Differences in treatment of the seating of the joists on the west and east walls may contribute to the construction history of the room and whether it took advantage of the pre-existing corral wall or whether the corral wall was razed prior to room construction and was re built as part of room construction.

3) Careful cleaning of the sub-joist surface in the vicinity of the apparent crack or area of weakness may reveal whether there is evidence that an adobe wall or portions of an earlier adobe brick floors were razed

to prepare the surface for the Room 6 joists. Both adobe brick walls and floors were characteristic of the pre-Revolt, Revolt, and Middle-Spanish Colonial POG constructions in Room 5, immediately to the south of Room 6.

4) Does the stratigraphy of the gas line trenches reveal anything about the pre-corral history of the western POG courtyard area?

5) How does the stratigraphic record of Room 6 confirm, elaborate, or constrain the interpretive sequence that has been reconstructed for Room 5?

6) Is the single large cobble that is initially visible in the western trench part of a larger foundation and how does it fit into the pattern of foundations that is emerging from the adjacent Room 5 excavation and the monitoring observations to the west in Lincoln Avenue? Are there other walls or foundation elements that can be discovered by a detailed examination of trench stratigraphies?

7) If the trench stratigraphy documents temporal and functional variation in deposit composition, is there economic or chronological data that can be extracted by sampling and analyzing slumped deposits without destabilizing the integrity of the floor system?

### **Archaeological Investigation Strategy and Procedures**

The investigations will be carried out by OAS staff and by volunteers under OAS supervision.

Investigations under this plan will include a combination of archaeological description, monitoring, and testing. **“Description”** will focus on elements of Room 6 that will not be directly affected by the floor rehabilitation activities but that are visible now and that will be obscured when the new floor is completed. There will be some overlap between OAS descriptive activities and historic structure descriptions that are ongoing within Room 6 by University of New Mexico students under the supervision of Dr. Francisco Uviña Contreras. The gas lines will be described, as will the stratigraphy of the gas line trenches and the exposures of the wall foundations at the northern and southern limits of the gas line trenches. Any cobbles that are encountered will be examined to determine if they are isolated or are part of larger foundation features. Although the existing profiles and exposures will be cleaned by brushing, light scraping, or probing, fresh disturbance will be minimized.

**“Monitoring”** will apply to the removal of materials and deposits that postdate the original construction of Room 6 and that must be removed to facilitate the condition assessments of the joists and other architectural elements of the room walls and foundations. These materials and deposits constitute “debris” that has accumulated within the area of Room 6 since circa 1870 through the present day. The debris is dominated by wood chips and splinters, cut off lumber, sawdust, hardware, trash, a windblown weed, and dirt that has filtered through the floorboards. Toward the edges of the room, debris appears to be significantly augmented by degraded adobe bricks and mortar that has filtered down the interior wall surfaces. Also, wall and joist condition suggest that wash-in events may contribute to the debris layer.

The results of the gas line trench stratigraphic descriptions will inform the definition of the upper boundary of in situ deposits across the area of the room, and the distinction between “debris” and underlying in situ archaeological deposits will be based on composition, density, and the surface on which the joists rest. Also, variation of the structure and composition of the debris above the in-situ deposits may be interpretable in terms of the condition and history of degradation of the surrounding walls. If the debris layer shows significant stratigraphic differentiation or exceeds 10 cm in thickness, the investigative strategy will change to testing in those areas.

“Testing” will apply to any and all excavation of in situ deposits. Testing methods of excavation will also apply to thick (greater than 10 cm) or stratigraphically differentiated debris deposits. The in situ deposits predate the construction of Room 6 and may range in age from Spanish Colonial to the mid-nineteenth century use of the area as a corral before Room 6 construction in circa 1870. In situ deposits will only be subject to testing if they must be removed to facilitate the floor rehabilitation effort.

### *Horizontal Proveniencing*

Both a cartesian grid system and “segments” will be used for provenience control. The organization of the joists and the gas line trenches (see Fig. 26) provides a segment framework for the recovery, analysis, and interpretation of recovered materials and samples from the debris above the in situ deposits. Joists will be numbered from south to north (see example in Figure 37). Debris will be collected and segregated within proveniences defined by the inter-joist segments. The W and E segments are bounded by the respective room walls and by the extrapolated gas line trench edges (as amended by post-trench wall collapse). GW and GE are the respective gas line trench segments. The central inter-trench area will be arbitrarily subdivided into CW and CE segments at the center of the inter-trench area.

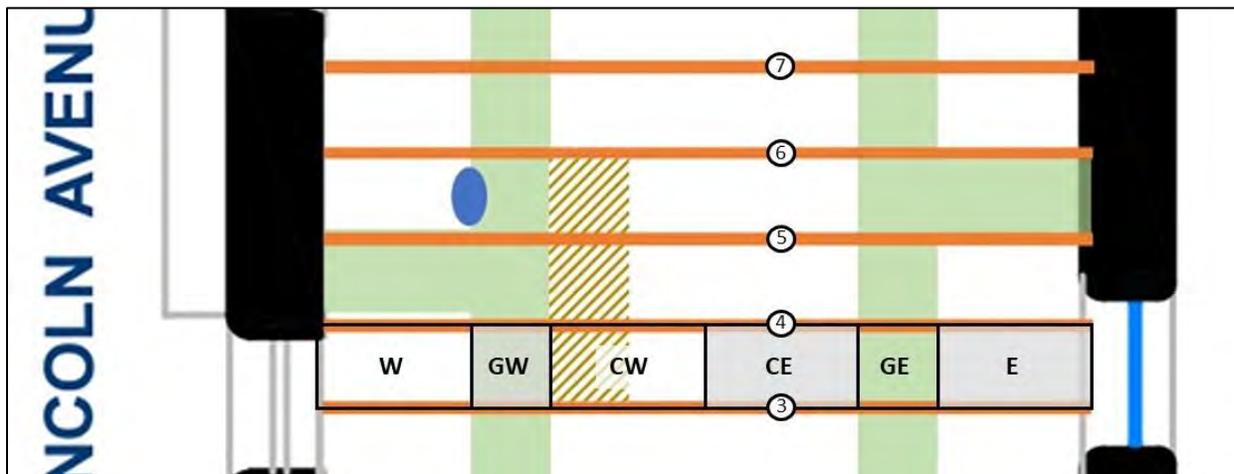


Figure 37. Horizontal proveniencing model for Room 6 investigations. Brown lines are the joists. Green shaded areas are the gas line trenches. The brown shaded area is the possible adobe wall or floor feature. The blue oval is the visible cobble that may be part of a wall foundation.

Mapping of segment boundaries and observations about the joists themselves (locations of sisters, damage, etc.) will be documented with measurements relative to the west (accessible and repeatable) ends of the joists, and vertical measurements will be recorded as distances down from the top surfaces of the joists. Joists, gas line trenches, and any features within Room 6 will be mapped in a cartesian coordinate system with tapes and a total station. The base for this coordinate system has been initiated by the UNM architectural documentation. Elevations of the final sub-joist surface will be mapped with a total station or transit. Point proveniencing will be used within the coordinate system where precise locations of any artifacts or observations are judged to be important for interpretation.

### *Description*

Description will begin with the visible aspects of Room 6 (Figure 36), emphasizing the history of construction and remodeling of the room in the larger context of the POG. In situ description may involve cleaning (such as washing of gas pipe sections) to facilitate photo documentation and measurement. Joists will be examined and documented for evidence of damage, either from gas line trench excavation or from

water penetrating through the joints of overlying wood flooring (see staining pattern in Fig. 30). After inter-joist debris removal, the exposed surfaces of in situ deposits will be carefully cleaned to determine whether any features (including evidence of adobe walls or adobe brick flooring) can be detected. Exposed and cleaned junctures of the joist ends and the lower room walls will be documented with photography and scaled drawings.

The gas line trenches reveal complex intact stratigraphy which predates the use of the Room 6 area as a corral. Although the depth of the gas line trenches is limited, they provide an important stratigraphic window into the historic sequence of POG construction and use as documented by 1970s excavations in Room 5 immediately to the south. As part of the debris removal process from the trenches, detailed stratigraphic recording of the trench walls will be used to document the nature and extent of the deposits that underlie Room 6. Stratigraphic profiles provided by the gas line trenches will be minimally cleaned and recorded, but no excavation into or sampling of intact deposits will be undertaken without prior consultation with NMHM and NM-HPD. At least one area of the western gas line trench has exposed a massive cobble of the type associated with Spanish Colonial foundations. That area will be probed if necessary (such as with a chaining pin) to determine whether the cobble is isolated or part of a larger foundation feature.

Features may be encountered and defined during non-invasive cleaning and description of in situ deposit surfaces and profile exposures (such as wall foundations). Features will be numbered sequentially within the room and will be mapped relative to cartesian coordinate space.

### ***Monitoring***

Debris that has accumulated in the inter-joist spaces and within the gas line trenches will be collected and removed from within the provenience segments. The debris appears to be both construction and demolition debris (primarily wood splinters, saw dust, hardware, trash, and cut off lumber ends), presumably accumulating as flooring surfaces were installed and replaced in the decades since the early 1870s. Dirt, probably filtering through the floorboards, is a component of the debris across the room. Toward the edges of the room, more of the mass of the debris layer is derived from degradation of mortar or adobe bricks of the adjacent walls.

All collected materials and sediments will be segregated in labeled buckets by provenience and will be returned to CNMA for processing. Processing will include screening (one-eighth inch mesh unless recovery rates suggest that there will be no meaningful loss of information if screening is conducted through one-quarter inch mesh). Processing at CNMA is in part a health and safety concern for the field excavators, minimizing dust within the still air of Room 6. NMHM staff has also requested that the sediment be removed from the POG campus, since it will not be needed for backfill and since there is no effective disposal or screening area within the POG courtyard. A functional and temporal typology of construction debris will be applied in an effort to reliably define temporally discrete functional or temporal components within the debris collections. Curation plans for debris categories (which may include discard of some materials and retention of samples) will be presented to NMHM and NM-HPD for concurrence prior to implementation.

All debris removal will be by hand. Segment surfaces will be picked clean as the initial stage of investigation (a surface provenience). Approximately half of each inter-joist accumulation of debris then will be removed, west to east, as a bulk excavation (a single level up to 10 cm in thickness), creating a profile parallel to the joists. After documentation of the profile, the remaining accumulated debris will be removed by strata if strata can be defined. NMHM staff have requested that we segregate inter-joist debris by origin where possible (dust filtering in through the floor planks, wash in, or gravity or wash-in deposits

of degraded mortar or adobe bricks from the wall) in order to facilitate assessments of wall condition and potential preservation threats that may be hidden by current wall surfaces.

Immediately adjacent to the east, west, and south walls of Room 6, the debris layer can exceed 10 cm in thickness, but only in limited areas. Where accumulations exceed 10 cm in depth, the debris layer will be investigated using a testing approach, initially with 10 cm thick levels. After the documentation of the stratigraphic exposure parallel to the joists, if strata can be defined, they will be substituted for levels as the basis for vertical proveniencing. At least one south-north profile will be documented within each thick accumulation, usually about 30 cm from the associated wall.

The goals of the project (engineering and architectural integrity assessments of the joist system and the ultimate rebuilding of the floor) initially require the removal of all debris accumulations and sediments from the side surfaces of joists across their entire lengths but primarily at the joist ends. Removal of the debris will reduce future risk of wood deterioration at the debris-sediment-joist interface. There is a significant elevational rise for the POG from Lincoln Avenue on the west to Washington Avenue on the east. The thicker mass of debris along the joists at the east wall of Room 6 raises the possibility that the eastern ends of the joists were recessed into shallow trenches cut into pre-Room 6 surface of the corral. Clearance of the debris within the central and eastern segments will proceed from west to east, following the lower boundary of the debris rather than assuming a continuous plane between the lower surfaces of the joists. This approach should detect any trenching as part of the original joist installation.

### *Testing*

Testing applies to this project in the sense that more precise excavation approaches will be applied to any investigations of in situ archaeological deposits that predate the mid-nineteenth century construction of Room 6. Current engineering plans anticipate one circumstance (described below) in which in situ archaeological deposits will need to be excavated. However, architect and engineer assessments of joist conditions and the design of remedial floor supports may require additional types of excavation. Any of these additional excavation contexts will be subject to consultation with NMHM and NM-HPD prior to implementation.

Currently anticipated excavation of in situ (pre-1870s) deposits will be limited to areas where joist support locations are specified by the project architects. Joist supports will consist of decay-resistant material that will be set into the pre-joist surface and that will hold the weight of the joist at that location. Each support is expected to require a 20 by 30 by 7.5 cm deep (8 by 12 by 2.5 inches deep) excavation to receive the support (probably no more than one per joist). Not all joists are expected to require support, and support locations are expected to be specified toward the centers of joist spans. All joist support excavations will be by hand, and all sediment removed will be collected for screening through one-eighth inch mesh. If the excavation coincides with a feature that has been defined in plan on the pre-joist room surface, excavated deposits will be segregated by within and outside portions of the feature. If the deposits excavated for a support appear to be cultural refuse deposits (whether or not they are within a feature), the deposits will be collected for flotation processing rather than screening. Profiles of each joist support excavation will be documented along one side of the joist. If the support location overlaps a feature in plan, an additional profile will be documented perpendicular to the joist. Joist support excavations will be initiated by levels (not expected to exceed 10 cm in thickness), but if sediment composition allows the definition of discrete strata, vertical proveniencing will proceed as strata.

Test excavated deposits will be segregated by individual support proveniences and their plan locations will be mapped within the cartesian coordinate system of the room. The archaeological deposits will be collected in lidded and labeled buckets and will be returned to the Center for New Mexico Archaeology

for processing. One-eighth inch screening will be the default unless recovery rates suggest that there will be no loss of significant information if screening is carried out through one-quarter inch mesh.

Slump blocks of trench wall sediments are present in some areas of the gas line trenches, presumably due to past mis-steps during floor installation or replacement. In comparison with the adjacent stratigraphic profiles, portions of some slump blocks may have significant historic information potential. If consultation with NMHM and NM-HPD determines that sampling of the slump blocks will not destabilize intact adjacent archaeological deposits, the already slumped materials will be sampled or collected in total and will be subjected to laboratory analyses (e.g., flotation analysis).

The nature of this undertaking as currently defined will not require any backfilling of excavations. If there is a need to backfill or to create engineered supports within Room 6, landscape fabric will be used to separate intact archaeological deposits from imported fill material. The fill sediments will have been screened through one-eighth inch hardware cloth to remove cultural materials.

### *Contingency Procedures*

The intention of this investigation is to carry out no excavation of pre-Room 6 deposits other than excavations required for the immediate purposes of condition assessments and floor reconstruction. We do not anticipate any feature excavation even if features are encountered and defined in stratigraphic profiles or in joist support excavations. However, if contingencies or opportunities require excavation beyond that needed for joist supports, we will consult with NMHM and NM-HPD for concurrence on the decision to excavate and we will use the following procedures.

Any small cultural features recognized during the investigation will be numbered and will be mapped and recorded using standard OAS feature forms. Features recognized in plan during monitoring will be provenienced individually. Features that are observed in trench wall stratigraphy will be profiled in detail and photographed. Representative samples of artifacts will be collected from the strata defined in profiles only if the artifacts are unstable or after consultation with NMHM and NM-HPD. If burned or charred deposits are encountered, chronometric and flotation samples will be collected to help date and characterize the nature of the deposits. Bulk soil or flotation samples will be collected in 1–3 liter quantities and will be taken to the laboratory for fine screen or flotation processing and archaeobotanical analysis. Feature fill not taken for flotation sampling will be screened through one-eighth inch mesh for artifact recovery. Chaining pin probes will be used to determine if there are masses of cobbles that would conform to foundations or footings. Augers may be used, only after consultation with NMHM and NM-HPD, to determine the nature and depth of the deposits beneath the bottom elevation of surfaces.

If large features are recognized during the investigations, archaeologists will expose and document only the portion of the feature that is visible without invasive excavation. Each feature will be documented using standard OAS feature forms, scaled drawings, and photography. A feature number will be assigned, and artifact content, stratigraphy, morphology, construction methods, and age will be recorded. A profile of the feature will be drawn and photographed. Burned or charred deposits will be sampled as described above. If intact midden or refuse deposits must be excavated within the project area (efforts will be made to avoid any need for excavation), fill will be screened with one-eighth inch mesh hardware cloth unless artifact density and size indicates that no significant information would be lost by using one-quarter inch mesh.

Functionally or temporally diagnostic artifacts will be opportunistically collected from surfaces or from stratigraphic sections exposed in trench walls only if their positional integrity will be unstable following the completion of architectural or engineering work. In-field artifact descriptions will be conducted if artifacts are not collected. Typical diagnostic artifacts that are not collected will be represented by digital

photography. Formal collections will be curated, unless NMHM and NM-HPD approve a sampling plan after analysis is complete.

### **Documentation Standards**

OAS data recording includes sediment descriptions using a Munsell Soil Color Chart and standard geomorphological descriptors, notes on artifact variety and frequency, evidence of disturbance, horizontal and vertical locations and associations, and notes on excavation technique and temporal associations. Written descriptions will be recorded on standardized forms. All profile or elevation drawings will include a scale, north arrow, and key to abbreviations and symbols. Trench and other locations will be plotted using electronic transit or measured coordinates with less than 10 cm resolution and will be depicted on scaled plan maps of the project area.

Excavation records will include photographs of trenches and exposed cross sections of cultural features and deposits. Photographs will include a metric scale, north arrow, and label board with the project name and feature number and date. All field recording will be conducted on standard OAS feature and excavation forms under the provisions of General Permit NM-22-027-M and -T. Recovered artifacts and samples from each stratigraphic unit or feature will be assigned a field specimen (FS) number that will be recorded on related excavation forms and bags and listed in an FS catalogue.

Artifacts and samples collected during the investigation will be catalogued, processed, and analyzed by OAS personnel or qualified subcontractors. The collection will be submitted for permanent curation at the Archaeological Research Collections Unit of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe.

### **Human Remains Contingency**

If articulated human remains are identified during monitoring fieldwork, NMHM, DCA, and NM-HPD will be notified. Excavation will cease within a 50-foot (15.25 m) buffer around the discovery, and OAS will characterize the nature and context of the human remains while leaving them in place as discovered. For discoveries within POG, consultation will be initiated with the New Mexico State Police and the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator (NM-OMI) to determine if the discovery is forensic in nature. Upon a determination that the remains are archaeological, not forensic, OAS will proceed under the direction of NM-HPD. If, during consultation with all parties, it is determined that any in situ remains cannot be left in place, OAS will activate its unmarked human burial permit (ABE-22-027). Consultation with NM-HPD about remains encountered in testing contexts will include a determination whether the testing discovery qualifies as a monitoring discovery for the purposes of this Project. Remains will be excavated by OAS in accordance with 4.10.11NMAC, following methods on file with NM-HPD. Final disposition of any human remains will be determined by NM-HPD consultations with tribal representatives and NMHM administrators.

If disarticulated human remains are identified as such during field work, upon initial recognition excavation will cease within a 50-foot (15.25 m) buffer around the discovery. Without engaging in any significant excavation, OAS will examine nature and context of the discovery to confirm that the disarticulated human remains are not part of an articulated burial. NMHM, DCA, and NM-HPD will be notified, and consultation will be initiated with the New Mexico State Police and the NM-OMI to achieve consensus that the discovery is not forensic in nature. After law enforcement determines that the discovery is archaeological and not forensic, OAS will provide an opinion as to the likelihood that the remains are or are not Native American. OAS will respond to NM-HPD guidance, and any subsequent disarticulated human remains recognized during field work will be treated in accordance with the initial consultation decisions.

Fragmentary bone not confidently attributed to animals by the archaeologists will be set aside and examined periodically by Ann Stodder, OAS bioarchaeologist, to determine whether any disarticulated human bone is present. If human bone is identified, notifications will proceed. Additional consultation will determine whether additional systematic artifact recovery is appropriate. If disarticulated human remains are identified as such only during laboratory study, OAS will notify the NMHM and NM-HPD.

### **Personnel and Scheduling**

Eric Blinman will serve as Principal Investigator. At least one archaeologist on the New Mexico SHPO Directory of qualified archaeologists will conduct the monitoring and testing (Eric Blinman, Karen Wening, Richard Montoya, or Mary Weahkee). Additional OAS archaeologists and OAS and NMHM volunteers may be called on to assist with field work and screening. NMHM and DCA would like OAS to begin the project as soon as this monitoring and testing plan has been approved by NM-HPD. The archaeological monitoring and test excavations are expected to require approximately three weeks to complete.

Artifact preparation, analysis, and sample submissions are expected to be commence as soon as field investigations are complete or may be initiated concurrently with field work. OAS will produce a preliminary report and a final report on the monitoring and testing activities.

The preliminary report will include a brief description of the project, a project map, an account of monitoring activities, draft plan maps of any features or sites defined during monitoring, any changes made to the plan based on field contingencies, and confirmation of a final report schedule. If any of the artifact collections result in significant numbers of materials, sampling strategies and schedules for analysis and curation will be proposed in the preliminary report. A draft copy of the preliminary report will be submitted to the NMHM and NM-HPD for review within one month of the completion of field work, and a final preliminary report will be resubmitted within two weeks of receipt of any review comments.

The final report will include a cultural, historical, and interpretive context; a description of the project location and purpose; field methods employed; a description of the subsurface stratigraphy consisting of natural and cultural layers; descriptions of any features or archaeological sites defined as a result of monitoring; summary of artifact analyses conducted; and characterization of field-described or recovered artifacts and samples. The report will provide interpretations and management recommendations for any cultural resources that are encountered.

A draft final report will be submitted to NMHM and NM-HPD for review and comment within 12 months of field work completion. This target date may be amended in the preliminary report based on any artifact and sample analysis concerns. Once any comments on the draft report have been addressed, a final report will be produced by OAS within one month of the receipt of review comments. Artifacts and samples will be curated with the Archaeological Research Collections of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture upon acceptance of the final report. Sufficient copies of the final report will be produced to fulfill distribution needs and statutory requirements.

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## **Appendix A**

### **NMCRIS Information on Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the Project Area**

The information on which these appendixes are based is protected by statute and has been removed from publicly distributed copies.