

**INITIAL TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY
STUDY OF THE WESTLAND SECTOR PLAN
BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO**

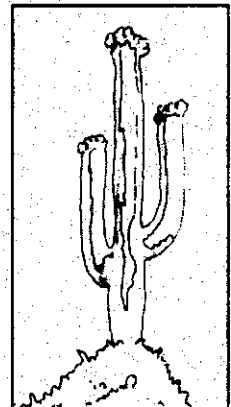
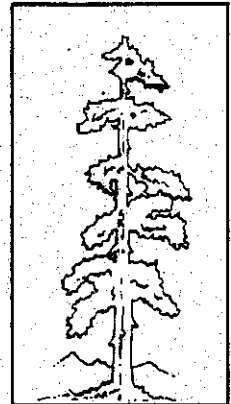
Prepared for

TASCHEK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING



Prepared by

**SWCA, Inc.
Environmental Consultants**



July 1996



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Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

In July 1995, SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants conducted an initial traditional cultural property (TCP) study of the Westland Sector Plan Property in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. Data gathered from this study will be submitted as an addendum to the Westland Sector Development Plan and utilized in the consideration for preservation or mitigation of impacts to traditional cultural properties and other cultural resources located within the study area. The study was conducted at the request of Taschek Environmental Consultants, Corrales, New Mexico.

The Westland Development Co., Inc. proposes to develop the Sector for a mixed-use community with residential, commercial, corporate, and recreational facilities. The Westland Sector Plan is located on 6,424 acres (ten square miles) of varied terrain on Albuquerque's West Side (Fig. 1). The parcel is bounded on the north by Petroglyph National Monument and the basaltic flow of the Volcanoes; the south boundary is Interstate 40; the east boundary borders the Las Lomas and Parkway Subdivisions, west of Unser Boulevard; and the west border is approximately 0.3 miles west of the Paseo del Volcan-Double Eagle II Airport road (Marshall 1995a: 3).

SWCA contacted groups with potential traditional interests in the Westland property in order to gather information concerning traditional use areas in the vicinity of the parcel, including cultural and religious purposes. SWCA also reviewed existing documentation pertaining to the study area.

The results of the literature review indicated the presence of various cultural resources on the West Mesa, with the heaviest incidence being within the boundaries of the Petroglyph National Monument. No traditional cultural properties were documented in the Westland Sector Plan during the course of consultation. Consultation with traditional groups disclosed that, with the exception of the Atrisco Land Rights Council (Council), they do not have concerns regarding cultural resources within the Sector. Numerous unsuccessful attempts were made over a period of several months by SWCA to elicit comments from the Council for submission to the final report.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT HISTORY

From July 1995 through October 1995, SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants conducted an initial traditional cultural property study of the Westland Sector Plan, in Bernalillo county, New Mexico, as part of the Westland Sector Development Plan (Fig. 1). The study was done at the request of Taschek Environmental Consultants, Corrales, New Mexico. The Westland Sector Plan Property is privately owned, the majority by Westland Development Co., which will serve as the Master Developer for the Westland Sector Development Plan. Susan Perlman, of SWCA, Inc. served as Principal Investigator for the project and Jennifer Hodgkins was the report production assistant.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES

SWCA's role in the current study has been to identify concerns about potential *traditional cultural properties* (Parker and King 1990) that may be present within the project area and their usage by Native American, Hispanic, and other traditional groups. A traditional cultural property is defined by National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990:1) as "one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community." To be eligible for the National Register, a property usually must be 50 or more years old, maintain its integrity, and meet the criteria listed in 36 CFR 60.4:

- (a) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- (b) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- (c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- (d) have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

METHODS

Mr. Jim Strozier (Consensus Planning), after consultations with Dr. Matt Schmader, (City of Albuquerque Open Space Department), Ms. Susan Conners (City of Albuquerque Planning Department) and Mr. John Taschek, (Taschek Environmental Consulting), recommended that several groups and individuals be contacted regarding potential TCPs in the study area: Mr. Ramon Herrera and Mr. Eutemio Herrera, stockholders in Westland Development Co. and Atrisco heirs; a representative from the Atrisco Land Rights Council; Ms. Lela Pfiefer, chairperson of the Atrisco Historical Research Committee; Governor Alvino Lucero, Isleta Pueblo; Mr. Ted Jojola, Director of Native American









-  Westland Sector Plan Area
-  City of Albuquerque
-  Bernalillo County
-  Paradise Hills
-  Village of Los Ranchos
-  Petroglyph National Monument

Figure 1. Westland Sector Plan Area, General Location. Map prepared for Westland Sector Development Plan, 1995.

Studies at the University of New Mexico and a member of the Pueblo of Isleta; and Dr. Jose Rivera, former Director of the Southwest Hispanic Research Institute at the University of New Mexico.

Susan Perlman of SWCA mailed initial contact letters to these groups on July 10 through 12, 1995 (Appendices B and C). Ms. Perlman followed up the initial contact letters with telephone calls, (Appendix D). During these telephone calls, the contact person was asked if the group had concerns regarding cultural resources in the project area as well as whether the group had input that they wished to include in the report. If the response was affirmative, Ms. Perlman asked whether the group would like to meet with SWCA. All contacts are summarized in Chapter 4 and Appendix E.

In addition to consultation, Ms. Perlman also conducted a literature review of sources pertinent to the project study area. Sources in this review included Evans et al. (1993); Evans and Stoffle (1992); Marshall (1995a, 1995b); Perlman (1995); and Phillips (1994). The results of this review are found in Chapters 2 and 3.

CHAPTER 2

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WEST MESA

The information contained in this chapter is based on Evans and Stoffle (1992), Marshall (1995a), Perlman (1995), Phillips (1994), and other sources.

The history of the West Mesa area includes many themes: use of the area by prehistoric people; traditional historic use by Native Americans; Hispanic settlement; ranching; and Anglo settlement. The history of the region has been greatly influenced by the Rio Grande, the core for settlement, agriculture, and transportation corridors.

Archaeological evidence (Beal 1976; Ellis 1956, 1964, 1966a, 1966b; Evans and Stoffle 1992) indicates that the West Mesa area has been occupied for thousands of years. Historically, Indian people have used the area for hunting and as a trade route to other pueblos. Hunting was accompanied by ceremonial activity, the most of which was conducted in what is now Petroglyph National Monument (Evans and Stoffle 1992). The archaeology of the Westland Sector Plan Area is summarized in Marshall (1995a).

The New Mexico livestock tradition dates back to Coronado's expedition of 1540, when Churro sheep accompanied the Spanish through New Mexico. The Spanish introduced sheep to the Pueblo people, who then began utilizing the animals for food and weaving (Phillips 1994:5). Through time the sheep industry grew in importance in the region, and due to the lack of land suitable for irrigation on the West Mesa, the area was used for grazing. The large grasslands of the West Mesa provided ideal pasturage for Hispanic ranchers.

As the Spanish governors began to issue land grants, colonists established livestock holdings along the Rio Grande; between 1650 and 1680, sheep herding probably began on the West Mesa (Schmader 1987:34-35). Trade began to increase between New Mexico and Chihuahua, and by the end of the 1700s, textiles had become the major local industry. The opening of the Santa Fe Trail in 1821 resulted in an increase of a large amount of factory produced goods and by 1846, the boom for the New Mexico loom weaving industry was over (Fisher 1979:6-7; Phillips 1994:5). The demise of the local weaving industry, however, did not cause a decline in the grazing industry in New Mexico. Factors such as the Santa Fe Trail trade, new markets in California, and the demand for beef to supply military forts in the region resulted in New Mexico sheep and cattle herds almost tripling in size by the end of the 1800s (Metzgar 1977:274-275).

From the 1860s on, the sheep industry, in particular, boomed in New Mexico. When the Navajo were removed to Bosque Redondo in 1862, Hispanics were able to resume sheepherding on the West Mesa and the Atrisco Land Grant (Phillips 1994:6). The arrival of the railroad to New Mexico in 1880-1881 gave additional impetus to the growth of the sheep industry, allowing wool growers to ship animals and wool across the country. The railroad also allowed for a flood of factory-produced products to come in to the region, in return, destroying the hand-weaving industry by the early 1900s (Phillips 1994:6). Although by 1900 the grazing lands in New Mexico had been badly overgrazed and the sheep and cattle industry had collapsed, grazing on the West Mesa continued (Metzgar 1977:281-281; Phillips 1994:6). In fact, by the 1900s, Pueblo people began to hire out to Hispanic ranchers in the Albuquerque area for work as sheepherders. The herds, sometimes numbering 5,000 or more sheep, had to be driven between the two

main water sources in the area, the Rio Grande and Rio Puerco, with the West Mesa serving as a source of grazing in between (Evans and Stoffle 1992:5-6).

THE ATRISCO LAND GRANT

The Atrisco Land Grant, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, is one of a few Spanish colonial grants to be continuously owned by the original settlers and their heirs. The grant, predating the founding of Albuquerque, has been recognized as a community since at least 1703 (Metzgar 1977:269; Simmons 1982:87). Greenleaf (1967:5) however, claims that there were settlers present in the Atrisco valley long before the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680 and that Governor Peñalos unsuccessfully attempted to settle the valley in 1662. During consultation, an Atrisco heir stated that 35 families originally settled the grant and that it is possible that don Fernando Duran y Chaves was present on the Atrisco by 1641 (R. Herrera, personal communication, 1995).

Formal settlement, however, occurred in 1693, when Governor de Vargas awarded the grant to don Fernando. By 1703 the area was populated by farms and ranches, the inhabitants growing crops along the west bank of the Rio Grande and driving their sheep over the West Mesa (Metzgar 1977:269-270; Phillips 1994:6). By the mid-1700s, there were 270 families residing on the grant. In 1768, the Atrisco residents petitioned for and were granted an extension of the grant west to the Rio Puerco. But frequent Navajo raids in this area resulted in the Rio Puerco portion of the grant laying empty by 1774 (Phillips 1994:6).

Prosperity on the grant increased in the 1880s with the coming of the railroad to New Mexico and a revival of the livestock industry. By 1900 overgrazing once again forced the ranchers to abandon the Rio Puerco area of the grant, although sheep grazing saw a slight revival during the Depression years (Metzgar 1977:281-282).

The growth of neighboring Albuquerque allowed the residents of Atrisco to seek employment outside of ranching and farming and in 1920, David J. Metzgar, President of the Town of Atrisco Board of Trustees, signed the first lease to an outside interest. This lease was the beginning of change in the economy of the area. New ventures included oil and gas exploration, ash mining, and the Cutter-Carr Airport. In the 1930s construction of Route 66 and telephone and telegraph lines commenced through the grant (Metzgar 1977: 282).

The post-World War II boom brought additional changes to the Atrisco Grant. Hoffman Homes, Inc. began building the first housing development, Westgate, on the West Mesa in 1959 (Phillips 1994:8). Westland Development Co. was organized in 1967, under the New Mexico Territorial Land Grant Corporation Act, which allows land grants to reorganize as for profit stock corporations. Westland now manages the grant and currently owns 60,000 acres of land on the West Mesa, mostly in the form of business parks and grazing lands (Westland 1995:1).

CHAPTER 3

CULTURAL RESOURCES ON THE WEST MESA

Ethnographic studies by Evans and Stoffle (1992), Evans et al. (1993), and Perlman (1995) indicate that the Pueblos of Acoma, Jemez, Laguna, Sandia, Santa Ana, Zuni, and Zia are among the pueblo groups that have traditionally utilized the West Mesa area for a variety of religious, subsistence and utilitarian purposes. Cultural resources discussed in Evans and Stoffle (1992) were located in the Double Eagle II Airport Road Study area and within Petroglyph National Monument, on the eastern boundary of the Double Eagle airport. Cultural resources reviewed by Evans et al. (1993) were located within the boundaries of the Monument and the cultural resources discussed in Perlman (1995) included properties within the boundaries of the Monument, archaeological sites in the Paseo del Volcan project area, and trails and natural resource collection areas on the West Mesa.

PLACES WITHIN PETROGLYPH NATIONAL MONUMENT

Petroglyph National Monument is on the West Mesa and forms part of the north boundary of the Westland Sector Plan. The petroglyphs, volcanoes, and other features within the Monument boundaries were identified by Evans and Stoffle (1992), Evans et al. (1993), and Perlman (1995) as being of importance to many New Mexico Pueblos. Although no Pueblo claimed exclusive use of the area, Sandia Pueblo maintained that tribal members are frequent users of lands within the Monument (Evans et al. 1993:16). These uses were for a variety of ceremonial purposes and predate the arrival of Europeans to the area (Evans et al. 1993:3).

According to Evans et al. (1993), consultation with the designated spokesperson for the Atrisco Historical Committee revealed that the spokesperson was not aware of any traditional use areas within Monument boundaries (Evans et al. 1993:12).

Petroglyphs

The petroglyphs found within the Monument are part of a major rock art repository of the western branch of the southern Tiwa and is one the highest concentration of rock drawings in the United States (Schaafsma 1987: 8, 10-11). The petroglyphs, along with the nearby volcanoes, are:

...cultural resources [that] serve primarily as a communication nexus between the physical world and one of the Pueblo spirit worlds. As a communication nexus and amplifier, Pueblo Indians believe that prayers said in the immediate vicinity (specifically at shrines) have a better chance of being heard by beings in the spirit world. The area is used today for a variety of religious ceremonial activities, including community-related and individual-related ceremonies and prayers (Evans and Stoffle 1992:2).

The petroglyphs and shrines associated with these rock drawings were created by the ancestors of the Pueblos, and the Pueblo people treat these areas with respect, whether or not the areas are being used at present (Evans et al. 1993:27). The Pueblos are concerned that development of areas adjacent to the

Monument (these lands are privately owned) may affect not only the integrity of cultural resources but also the current ceremonial use of the area (Evans and Stoffle 1992:9). Possible effects include noise and air pollution from increased vehicular access to the area and increased incidence of vandalism due to improved access and increased population in the area.

Volcanoes

The Volcanoes lie entirely within the boundaries of the Monument. These natural features play an active role in traditional Pueblo religious practices that have been conducted continuously throughout the culture history of the area (Perlman 1995:21). In addition to the religious value of the Volcanoes, they probably served as a major landmark and observation point for native groups utilizing or passing through the area (Beal 1976:26). Other uses of the Volcanoes include a camping and resting spot for hunters, and as a route to hunting areas to the east and south. As part of traditional hunting activities, hunters performed various religious practices and activities. Contemporary Pueblo people still use the Volcanoes for religious and cultural activities including plant and mineral gathering, offerings and ceremonies. These activities take place at various times of the year (Perlman 1995:21).

TRAILS

When the Spanish first arrived in the American Southwest in the 1500s, they found a vast trade network connecting the Rio Grande and eastern pueblos to Mexico. These trails wound through the Rio Grande Valley and west to Zuni. Archaeological remains indicate that transportation corridors had existed for thousands of years; this evidence is supported by oral accounts by the Pueblos that they have utilized these trails to reach the lands in the Monument and the Rio Grande and Sandia Mountains. One of these corridors is apparently now Interstate 40 and was used extensively by several pueblos for access to the Rio Grande and Sandia Mountains (Perlman 1995:22). According to Evans and Stoffle (1992:4), two historic trails used by the Pueblos went through the West Mesa area and connected the Pueblos north of Albuquerque to groups in the south.

Marshall (personal communication, 1995) identified at least two historic roads that pass through the project area; the remnants of these roads are visible on aerial photographs. One is located in the proposed Paseo del Volcan corridor A-2 and passes through the Westland Sector from southeast to northwest. This may be the old Atrisco Road that went to the Rio Puerco communities. Another road may be an old military wagon road from Albuquerque to California. It originated in Old Town, went to Barelás, crossed the river at present day Bridge Street and went either north or south of the sand hills.

In addition to utilizing these corridors for transportation, the trails also hold religious significance to the Pueblos:

Trails from Zuni Pueblo to shrines in many places, including... the Volcanoes, are considered by the Zuni to be very important traditional use areas. Members of Isleta Pueblo stated that traditional religious routes between Isleta and Laguna Pueblo may be located within the [Paseo del Volcan] project area. Officials from Sandia Pueblo discussed the presence of trails within the [Paseo del Volcan] project study area that the Sandias used for religious and utilitarian purposes (Perlman 1995:22).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The West Mesa area has been used for thousands of years by the Native Americans and their ancestors. There are an abundance of archaeological sites found in this region and these sites are considered sacred to many Pueblo people.

A review of the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIIS) by Marshall (1995a: 4) disclosed that there have been few archaeological surveys done within the sector plan boundary and only three archaeological sites had been identified in the Westland Sector Plan. None of these sites had been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Marshall (1995a:12, 14) estimates that within the ten-square mile area of the Westland Sector, there are approximately 175 archaeological-historical sites or approximately 17.5 sites per square mile. Most of the known sites in the sector are small encampments and a few historic sites such as livestock-related features and abandoned roads. During his sample survey of the sector, Marshall surveyed 25 sites, five of which he considered having considerable research value and contain "cultural-stratigraphic deposits."

Marshall (1995a:15) recommended that additional cultural resource management efforts be concentrated in the middle to lower escarpment zone, where the majority of the archaeological sites occur. Due to the low site density in the other zones of the sector, these should present few management concerns.

Marshall also surveyed the proposed Paseo del Volcan road corridors in 1993. The southern section of the proposed A-2 corridor passes through the Westland Sector Plan. According to Marshall (1995b:120), this portion of A-2 has one of the lowest incidences of cultural resources in the Paseo del Volcan project area. He attributes this low site frequency to:

... the relative absence of plant and animal resources. The area probably supported herds of grazing animals in the prehistoric period, but little evidence of human encampment or kill sites has been found. There is some evidence of historic land use which includes features related to ranching, transportation (roads) and a World War II bombing range (Marshall 1995b:120).

NATURAL RESOURCE COLLECTION AREAS

The West Mesa contains plants, animals, and minerals that have been traditionally used by the Pueblo people for a variety of purposes, including subsistence, religious and ceremonial, medicinal, and utilitarian. Pueblo consultants working with Evans et al. (1993:17) identified several species of plants near the Double Eagle II Airport that had medicinal, religious, and subsistence value to the Pueblo people. For example, in some instances, the site where a resource is collected is important, in other instances, it is not. Disruption of access to resource gathering areas may result in the need to identify new areas for collection.

Consultation with some of the Atrisco heirs revealed that their ancestors gathered plants on the grant for a variety of purposes such as the making of yucca soap. They did point out, however, that these activities have not taken place for at least the past 50 years.

HISPANIC CULTURAL RESOURCES

Phillips's (1994: 38) study of the Paseo del Volcan proposed road corridors found no evidence of "continuity between traditional and contemporary uses of the West Mesa" west of the Rio Grande.

Consultation with some of the Atrisco heirs disclosed that the lands within the grant were predominantly used for sheep and cattle grazing and that a majority of the grant is still leased for grazing. Other past activities on the grant included limited wood collecting in the mid-1800s, herb gathering, dryland farming, and the collection of rocks for home building. None of these consultants identified any Hispanic religious activities occurring on the grant, except for processions and religious services at the La Capilla de San Jose de Ranchos de Atrisco Church, located in the South Valley, approximately five to six miles from the Westland Sector Plan property. This church was built in 1962. The only activity allowed on the Atrisco Grant at present is leased grazing.

During consultation, a representative of one group claimed the existence of an active pilgrimage trail that passed through the project area. The representative gave no further information on this potential trail. An article about Albuquerque's West Mesa and the people of Atrisco (Enson 1995), however, cites the Atrisqueños' celebration of the *Dia de San Ysidro Labrador*, patron saint of farmers:

This ancient tradition [Dia de San Ysidro Labrador], which has fallen into disuse, was revived by the Concilio [Atrisco Land Rights Council] several years ago as part of its efforts to strengthen traditional culture and agriculture in Atrisco. Each May 15, a procession of the santo accompanied by celebrants and by Native American and Mestizo musicians and dancers blesses the acequia and the fields of Atrisco (Enson 1995: 9).

This article did not give the location of the pilgrimage, nor how long the practice had been dormant before its revival. More ethnographic studies would be required to document this type of information.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS OF CONSULTATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

RESULTS

The following is a summary of results of contact:

Atrisco Historical Research Committee

The initial contact letter was sent to Chairperson Lela Pfiefer on July 12, 1995. In a subsequent telephone call by SWCA, Ms. Pfiefer, she stated that she did not wish to participate in the project. She had forwarded the letter to Barbara Page, President, Westland Development Co. SWCA called Ms. Page on July 24, 1995 to inquire if she had another History Committee member in mind for consultation. Ms. Page indicated that Ramon Herrera would probably be able to serve in that capacity and he would be attending the meeting between SWCA and Westland stockholders on July 26. Please refer to the section *Westland Development Co. Stockholders/Atrisco Heirs* for the results of that meeting.

Atrisco Land Rights Council

SWCA mailed the initial contact letter to Atrisco Land Rights Council [Council] representative Fred Griego on July 11, 1995. He referred SWCA to Jaime Chavez, a member of the Council. Mr. Chavez brought the matter before the Board of the Council and their position at present is that they are more than willing to enter into consultation with SWCA if SWCA can show them that it would be a meaningful process. They are concerned about whether this is a good faith effort regarding the nature of the study in the manner that the client is approaching traditional people. The matter of traditional cultural properties is a very sensitive issue. Due to time constraints, a meeting between the Council and SWCA did not occur before the draft report was completed. Ms. Perlman told Mr. Chavez that if the Council still wished to include their input into the report, these comments could be put in the final report. Mr. Chavez requested that Ms. Perlman contact him on July 31 to arrange a meeting with some members of the Council.

Ms. Perlman met with Mr. Chavez on August 31 at his office. They discussed a variety of issues and concerns that the Council has related to the Sector Plan. After the meeting, Ms. Perlman organized her notes and faxed them to Mr. Chavez, who planned to submit them to the Council. The Council rejected these notes as representative of their statement regarding the Sector Plan and assigned Mr. Chavez to write a revised draft for their approval. Between the months of September 1995 and March 1996, Ms. Perlman kept in contact with Mr. Chavez in order to determine the status of this draft. Ms. Perlman spoke with Mr. Chavez on February 15, 1996 and was told by him that the Council's statement had been written and the final step was for the Council's Board of Directors to sign off on it. Ms. Perlman spoke with Mr. Chavez on March 21, 1996 and was told that the Council had not signed off on the document that they wished to submit to SWCA. Ms. Perlman informed Mr. Chavez that the final report would be completed at the beginning of April and if he could get the statement to SWCA by then, it would be

included in the final report. Ms. Perlman did not receive the statement by the time the report had been finalized.

SWCA made every effort above and beyond its scope of work to elicit comments from the Atrisco Land Rights Council between June 1995 and April 1996. No information was provided by the Council either verbally or written to enable SWCA to determine the presence of any historical or traditional uses of the project area.

Pueblo of Isleta

SWCA mailed the initial contact letters to Governor Alvino Lucero and Ted Jojola on July 10, 1995. In a telephone call from SWCA, to Mr. Jojola, he indicated that SWCA should consult directly with the pueblo and since the governor is so busy, he suggested contacting Blaine Sanchez, director of the tribal Environmental Department. SWCA was unable to contact the governor and eventually faxed the initial contact letter to Mr. Sanchez, who consulted with Lt. Governor Jiron. Lt. Governor Jiron stated that the Pueblo did not have any particular concerns in the project area. If, however, other pueblos have concerns regarding the project, Isleta would support their positions.

José Rivera, Former Director of Southwest Hispanic Research Institute

SWCA mailed the initial contact letter to Dr. Rivera on July 11, 1995 inquiring whether he had knowledge of the location of the transcripts for the Atrisco Oral History Project. This project was conducted in the early 1980s. Dr. Rivera stated that the project documents could not be released; he also mentioned that the interviews were more about the residents of the Atrisco Grant than about historic sites. Dr. Rivera said that there may be some information regarding traditional ceremonies in these documents. After inquires by Ms. Perlman, the tapes and transcripts were located at the Center for Southwest Research at the University of New Mexico. These documents were not restricted for research; however most of the transcripts were in Spanish and were not reviewed. The photograph collection that was prepared for the project is in boxes at the Albuquerque Museum and has restricted access.

Westland Development Co. Stockholders/Atrisco Heirs

SWCA mailed initial contact letters to Mr. Ramon Herrera and Mr. Eutemio Herrera on July 12, 1995. A meeting was held on July 26 at Westland Development Co. to discuss the presence of potential TCPs in the Westland Sector Plan Area. In attendance at the meeting were Ms. Barbara Page, Westland President/CEO and Atrisco heir; Mr. Leroy Chavez, Westland Project Engineer; Board member and Atrisco heir Carlos Saavedra, who is also a member of the Atrisco Historical Research Committee; Atrisco heirs Eutemio Herrera, Eleanor Herrera, and Ramon Herrera; and James Strozier, Principal, Consensus Planning. After briefly discussing the history of the Atrisco Grant, each person was given the opportunity to present what they knew about the presence of cultural resources in the project area. Several of the meeting participants grew up on the grant and none of the participants recalled any religious ceremonies or processions occurring there. All religious activities took place at the church. Processions do take place on saint days but these are at the La Capilla de San José de Ranchos de Atrisco

Church. Ms. Page stated that the procession that has been brought up by the Atrisco Land Rights Council occurred, to the Company's knowledge, once, in 1989. Ramon Herrera theorized that prehistoric people may have used the land where the grant is presently located for religious purposes but today Native American claim to conduct ceremonies in Petroglyph National Monument, although Mr. Herrera stated he had never witnessed such. The Catholic ceremonies he had witnessed always took place at churches.

Other uses discussed with the participants included wood gathering, plant gathering, livestock grazing and home building. In the mid-1800s, people in the area gathered wood on the grant but the wood supply was quickly depleted and this activity no longer takes place. People also use to gather plants for a variety of purposes such as yucca for soap. This practice has not occurred in the past 50 years. Many decades ago, rocks from the grant were used in the construction of homes. Inhabitants of the grant also used dry farming for pinto beans and alfalfa but this also no longer takes place. All the participants agreed that livestock grazing was the dominant activity on the grant. People ran sheep and cattle at Atrisco and used the Rio Puerco and Rio Grande for watering. Today there is one cattle operation on the grant; the rancher leases the land from Westland. According to the meeting participants, the only activity that has occurred on the grant for the past 50 years has been grazing.

CONCLUSIONS

For a cultural resource to be eligible to the National Register as a TCP, it must be at least 50 years old, maintain its integrity, and meet the criteria listed in 36 CFR 60.4 (see the discussion of traditional cultural properties in Chapter 1). Past and present research and consultation by SWCA indicate the presence of various cultural resources on the West Mesa, with the majority of these resources being documented within the boundaries of the Petroglyph National Monument. Although the Atrisco Land Rights Council indicated verbally that traditional practices did occur within the Westland Sector, SWCA was unable to document this claim and therefore is unable to identify any TCPs within the current study area. SWCA believes the current project has constituted a good faith effort by Westland to identify such TCPs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the results of the literature review, telephone conversations, responses from groups contacted, and meetings with group representatives.

1. SWCA recommends that Westland maintain the contacts with the traditional groups that were established during this study. This will enable Westland and the concerned groups to share information and for these groups to have input on the management of cultural resources located within the project area.
2. Due to the proximity of the Sector Plan to Petroglyph National Monument, SWCA recommends that Westland keep Monument officials appraised of their development plans.
3. Due to the proximity of the Sector Plan to Pueblo traditional use areas on the West Mesa, SWCA recommends that Westland keep Pueblo officials appraised of their development plans. Although

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APPENDIX A
SCOPE OF WORK

APPENDIX C
LIST OF CONTACTS

Dr. Jose Rivera
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Ted Jojola
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Eutemio Herrera
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Albuquerque, NM 87105

APPENDIX D

TELEPHONE LOG

Date	Contact/Organization	Caller	Summary of Conversation
7/10/95	John Taschek Taschek Environmental	Perlman SWCA	The Atrisco Lands Council claims that a pilgrimage takes place across the project area. Westland wishes to have an independent consultant look into their claims.
7/10/95	Leroy Chavez Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	Mr. Chavez inquired about attending the consultation meetings. Ms. Perlman explained that it would be better for a neutral party to be at the consultation meetings such as John Taschek or Jim Strozier. Mr. Chavez agreed. He will get Ms. Perlman the names of the contacts for Westland and Atrisco Historical Research Committee.
7/18/95	Leroy Chavez Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	A meeting is set at Westland for July 26, 1995. He will have someone call T. Herrera.
7/18/95	Ramon Herrera former president of Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	He no longer works for Westland and suggested that Ms. Perlman call Barbara Page, the current Westland president. He will meet with Ms. Perlman, but wants to call Westland first. He will call back.
7/18/95	Lela Pfiefer Atrisco Historical Research Committee	Perlman SWCA	She no longer heads the Atrisco History Committee. She forwarded the letter to Barbara Page at Westland and suggested that she appoint someone else to head that committee.
7/18/95	Fred Griego Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	He has been out of town and has not seen the letter. He will review it over the weekend and will call next week to arrange a meeting.
7/18/95	José Rivera UNM	Perlman SWCA	He was involved in an oral history project several years ago whose purpose was to collect information, have it analyzed by different scholars (folklorists, etc.), and then present it in a series of public seminars. None of this information was put into reports or published. He doesn't know where the transcripts are, but the tapes are at the Southwest Hispanic Research Institute. They cannot be released because they didn't get the release forms signed. The project didn't cover historic properties, but was about the people themselves. There may be some information about ceremonies. Jaime Chavez conducted the interviews. There is also a photo collection associated with the project at the Atrisco Elementary School and the Albuquerque Museum.
7/19/95	Ted Jojola Native American Studies, UNM	Jojola	On this issue, SWCA needs to go through the tribe. He said that Governor Lucero is difficult to reach and that Ms. Perlman should contact Blaine Sanchez, Director of the Environmental Protection Department, at the Isleta Governor's office.

Appendix D. Telephone Log, *continued.*

Date	Contact/Organization	Caller	Summary of Conversation
7/19/95	Mo Palmer Albuquerque Museum	Perlman SWCA	The museum has some of the photos but they have do not have releases; Ms. Perlman cannot look at the photos. They belong to the Southwest Hispanic Research Institute. The Southwest Collection has the original photo exhibit. Most of the photos are pictures of people.
7/19/95	Southwest Hispanic Research Center	Perlman SWCA	They gave the collection to the Center for Southwest Research at UNM.
7/19/95	Nancy Brown Center for Southwest Research	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Brown has the transcripts and they're not restricted. They don't have the photos.
7/19/95	UNM Oral History Program	Perlman SWCA	They don't have the photos but they think that the Oral History Program Director might know where they are. They will call back.
7/24/95	Barbara Page Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Pfiefer does not want to participate in the project but the people at the Wednesday meeting will be able to fill that role.
7/24/95	Blaine Sanchez Isleta Pueblo Environmental Department	Sanchez	Mr. Sanchez spoke with Lt. Gov. Jiron who said that the Pueblo does not have any particular concerns in that area. If there are concerns from other pueblos, then Isleta will support those concerns. He will put this information in a letter.
7/25/95	Fred Griego Atrisco Land Rights Council	Griego	He faxed the initial letter to the Board of Directors, who are meeting tonight. He will call back tomorrow.
7/25/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	Westland should consult directly with the Council and not use an intermediary. The Council opposes the type of development that Westland proposes. They are opposed to the desecration of these sacred sites and feel that Westland is "treating it like Disneyland". Mr. Chavez requested a corporate resume which Ms. Perlman faxed on 7/25/95. The have a pilgrimage that goes through the project area.
7/25/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Chavez	They question whether Westland can sell the land. Petroglyph National Monument is not a separate issue from the Westland issue. He requested copies of both Paseo del Volcan reports. He said that SWCA's time frame is too short to adequately cover the issues; Atrisco is too wide and vast to cover in such limited time. The council has suggestions on how to mitigate impacts to sites.

Appendix D. Telephone Log, *continued*.

Date	Contact/Organization	Caller	Summary of Conversation
7/25/95	Mike Marshall Cibola Research Consultants	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman called Mr. Marshall to inquire about the cultural resources he has seen in the project area. He reported no rock art (there are no rock outcrops) and he saw no obvious indications of TCPs. He identified at least two historic roads that are visible on aerial photos. One is in the proposed Paseo del Volcan Corridor A-2 that passes through the Westland sector from southeast to northwest. This might be the Old Atrisco Road going to the Rio Puerco communities. Another possible road might be an old military wagon road from Albuquerque to California. It originated at Old Town, went to Barelans and crossed the river at present Bridge Street. It then went either north or south of the sand hills.
7/28/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	He spoke to members of the Council Board about consultation with SWCA. They would be more than willing to meet with Ms. Perlman if she can show them that consultation is a meaningful process. They are concerned about whether this is a good faith effort regarding the nature of the study in the manner that it approaches traditional people. Ms. Perlman told Mr. Chavez that the Council may give input to the final report since time constraints did not allow her to meet with them before the draft report was completed. Ms. Perlman will call Mr. Chavez on July 31 to arrange a meeting with the Council.
8/9/95	Jim Strozier Consensus Planning	Perlman SWCA	He would like for Ms. Perlman to keep trying to get a meeting set up with the Atrisco Land Rights Council. Ms. Perlman said that she will keep trying to contact Jaime Chavez.
8/9/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	He requested a copy of the first draft before he decides whether to meet with Ms. Perlman or not. He doesn't trust what may be said about the Atrisco Land Rights Council.
8/14/95	Jim Strozier Consensus Planning	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman called to discuss Jaime Chavez's request to see the draft report before agreeing to meet with her. He does not think it is appropriate. The methodology for this report is to contact all interested parties and put this information into the report. The report has not been reviewed yet and Mr. Chavez's request is outside the methodology. The Atrisco Land Rights Council needs to make a decision whether they want input into the report or not. Changing the methodology has the potential to taint the results. Leroy Chavez is also concerned about releasing the report. He wants Ms. Perlman to talk with John Taschek about this.

Appendix D. Telephone Log, *continued.*

Date	Contact/Organization	Caller	Summary of Conversation
8/14/95	John Taschek Taschek Environmental	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman called to discuss Jaime Chavez's request to see the draft report before agreeing to meet with her. Mr. Taschek stated that the draft is not completed until Atrisco Land Rights Board consultation is complete and, therefore, it is not appropriate to release an incomplete draft. Jaime Chavez may see the draft after his consultation and before it becomes final.
8/14/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	The Board will meet tomorrow night and he will bring the consultation up again. Ms. Perlman will call him on Wednesday to find out if they want to meet. Ms. Perlman told Mr. Chavez that she could not give her draft report to the group before she meets with them, but would be happy to give them a copy after a meeting. They would then have the opportunity to make revisions to their section of the report.
8/16/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman called to schedule a meeting with members of the Council. Mr. Chavez said that the Council is not pleased that Ms. Perlman refuses to share the draft report with them. Ms. Perlman stated that she is not refusing to give them the report and explained to Mr. Chavez (in their last conversation) that she could not give the draft to the group until after she meets with them. She would be happy to send them a copy, including their input, after meeting with them. They would then have the opportunity to add or delete information they gave Ms. Perlman. The group wants to know the questions that she will ask, before meeting with her. Mr. Chavez is willing to share some public documents that they have with Ms. Perlman. Mr. Chavez will go back to the Board and try to arrange a meeting for the beginning of September. She will call him at the beginning of September.
8/17/96	Leroy Chavez Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman called to discuss the request by Jaime Chavez that she review documents at the Atrisco Land Rights Council office. Mr. Chavez would like for Ms. Perlman to go to the Atrisco Land Rights Council office, look at the documents and ascertain if they are relevant. If there is a massive volume of materials that are relevant, this would be getting outside of the project work scope. Ms. Perlman needs to tell Jaime Chavez that she has already done the literature search and her purpose was to meet with the Council and get first-hand information from face-to-face contact.
10/2/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	Mr. Chavez stated that the Council had been very busy but the statement for the Westland report is the next issue they will discuss.

Appendix D. Telephone Log, *continued*.

Date	Contact/Organization	Caller	Summary of Conversation
10/17/95	Leroy Chavez Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman informed Mr. Leroy Chavez that the Atrisco Land Rights Council meeting had been cancelled but that the Westland report was at the top of their next agenda.
10/26/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	The Council's Board of Directors did not meet last night. Ms. Perlman informed Mr. Chavez that her report had to be completed by the end of the month. He replied that he would try to get the Board together to approve a statement for submission in the report.
10/26/95	Leroy Chavez Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman relayed her conversation with Jaime Chavez. Leroy Chavez extended the date for the submission of the report.
11/1/95	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	Mr. Chavez stated that the Council had been very busy but will meet next week. He requested that the report not be finalized until after the next Council meeting.
11/1/96	Leroy Chavez Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman relayed her conversation with Jaime Chavez. Leroy Chavez stated it was acceptable to delay the report submission until after the next Atrisco Land Rights Council meeting.
1/11/96	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	Mr. Chavez stated that the Council will, at their January 16 meeting, review the statement that they want to include in SWCA's report.
2/15/96	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	The Council's statement has been written and now the Board has to approve it. The next meeting is February 20.
2/15/96	Leroy Chavez Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman informed Leroy Chavez that the Atrisco's Board still needs to approve their statement. Leroy Chavez advised her to delay the report until the Board's next meeting, when they would hopefully approve their statement.
3/21/96	Jaime Chavez Atrisco Land Rights Council	Perlman SWCA	The Council has not yet approved their statement. They may get to it in the next five days. Ms. Perlman informed Mr. Chavez that SWCA's report would be finalized by the beginning of April and if he could get the statement to her before then, it would be included in the final report.
4/29/96	Leroy Chavez Westland Development Co.	Perlman SWCA	Ms. Perlman informed Mr. Chavez that she had not received a statement from the Council and that a good faith effort had been made to consult with them; it was time to finalize the report. Mr. Chavez agreed.

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION EFFORTS

CONTACT	EFFORT	RESPONSE
Atrisco Historical Research Committee	Letter to Lela Pfiefer, President, 7/12/95; call to Barbara Page, 7/24/95	Ms. Pfiefer is no longer a member of the Committee; she referred letter to Barbara Page, President Westland Dev. Co.; Ms. Page would obtain another representative for SWCA to consult; at the 7/26/95 meeting with Westland, Carlos Saavedra represented the Committee
Atrisco Land Rights Council	Letter to Fred Griego, 7/11/95; several telephone conversations with Jaime Chavez	Due to time constraints, the Council was unable to meet with SWCA before the completion of the draft report. During the course of the study, several attempts were made by SWCA to elicit comments from the Council for inclusion in the final report. See Chapter 4 and Appendix D for a more details on this situation.
Pueblo of Isleta	Letter to Governor Lucero, 7/10/95; letter to Ted Jojola, 7/10/95; letter faxed to Governor Lucero 7/20/95; letter faxed to Blaine Sanchez 7/24/95	Ted Jojola referred SWCA to Isleta Environmental Department; spoke with Governor Lucero by telephone-he had not seen letter but would review it and contact SWCA; SWCA contacted Blaine Sanchez at tribal Env. Dept.-he reviewed letter with Lt. Governor who stated that Isleta has no concerns regarding the project
José Rivera, former director, Southwest Hispanic Research Ctr.	Letter to Dr. Rivera, 7/11/95	Dr. Rivera provided information regarding Atrisco Oral History Project
Westland Development Co. stockholders/Atrisco heirs/Atrisco Historical Research Committee	Letter to Ramon Herrera, 7/12/95; letter to Eutemio Herrera, 7/12/95	Meeting on 7/26/95 with members of Westland Board of Directors and Atrisco heirs. Meeting participants recalled no religious usage of the project area; the main activity has always been grazing

