

**Report to the  
New Mexico State Legislature  
Concerning the Feasibility of Transferring  
Jemez State Monument to the Pueblo of Jemez**



**State of New Mexico  
Department of Cultural Affairs  
Finding & Requirements to House Joint Memorial 7  
50<sup>th</sup> Legislature, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Laws 2001  
Submitted by New Mexico State Monuments  
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## Executive Summary

Jemez State Monument was established on February 20, 1935. The land that the site occupies was sold to the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico for the sum of one dollar by the Jemez Land Company. Jemez State Monument contains the architectural and archaeological ruins of *Giusewa* Pueblo, an ancestral Jemez site (Towa), and *San José de los Jémez*, a Spanish Colonial mission church. Both sites are listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places. The two sites are also in the process of nomination to become National Historic Landmarks. New Mexico State Monuments has preserved these ruins since the 1930s.

The site ruins are in an excellent state of preservation. The average preservation cost is just over \$44,000 per project. Projects occur on an annual or bi-annual basis. When fully staffed with four full-time employees, the total cost of wages and benefits for staffing the site is approximately \$174,000 per year. The average annual visitation for the last decade was 13,816 visitors. The average annual revenue for the past decade was \$23,762. New Mexico State Monuments budgets approximately \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually for normal maintenance and operation of the Monument.

For almost a half century New Mexico State Monuments has worked closely with Jemez Pueblo to ensure continued preservation and culturally-sensitive interpretation of the archeological and historical resources at Jemez State Monument. The current exhibition text and story line were developed in consultation with members of Jemez Pueblo, including the Governor, Elders, and other members of the Pueblo community. Since the mid-1970s, New Mexico State Monuments has employed six permanent employees; two long-term, part-time employees; and 99 term/temporary employees from Jemez Pueblo.

Three management options are presented. These are: 1) a **no transfer** option, whereby New Mexico State Monuments continues full operation of the site, 2) a **partial transfer** option, where New Mexico State Monuments and Jemez Pueblo co-manage the site; and 3) a **full transfer** option, where Jemez Pueblo assumes full site management. The conditions of the original deed may result in legal issues if the latter option is pursued.



## Establishment and Deed History of Jemez State Monument

On June 21, 1921 the Jemez Land Company sold the property, exactly six acres, known today as Jemez State Monument to the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico for the sum of one dollar. The deed was executed by Mr. A. B. McMillen, president of the Jemez Land Company. The deed states that the property is to be fenced and the ruins cared for as to prevent any deprecation or other destructions, and to keep the same as a park for the benefit of the public. In case the parties should at any time cease to use the real estate mentioned above for the purposes stated, then the title shall revert back to the Jemez Land Company. There was also a quitclaim deed executed by Mrs. J. W. Miller and Sam Hugh of Jemez Springs in 1922, relinquishing any rights they had.

Frank Vesely, The New Mexico State Land Commissioner, proclaimed the property a State Monument on February 20, 1935 as provided in the establishing legislation for New Mexico State Monuments (1931). His proclamation identified the ruins of *Giusewa* Pueblo, one of the ancestral homes of the Towa-speaking people of Jemez Pueblo, and the ruins of *San José de los Jémez* Church, an early 17<sup>th</sup> Century Franciscan Mission, as the archeologically and historically significant resources that justify the Monument's establishment.

Before, and since being declared a Monument, a series of archeological investigations have taken place at the site. Excavations of the site occurred in 1910, 1921, and 1935-37, the latter with assistance from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Projects under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), including restoration/preservation work at Jemez, also took place in 1935-37.

On October 27, 1967 the School of American Research released ownership of Jemez State Monument to the Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents, which still holds title to the property. Jemez State Monument is Laboratory of Anthropology Site #48. It was added to the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties on March 20, 1969 and added to the National Register of Historic Places on March 14, 1973 (Site #01973-03-14).



## **Historical Significance of Jemez State Monument**

Jemez State Monument contains the ruins of Giusewa, an ancestral Towa Pueblo of the Hemish Culture, and San Jose de los Jémez, a Spanish Franciscan church and *convento* (friary) complex.

### **Giusewa Pueblo**

Archaeological evidence, in the form of known ceramic types and tree ring dates from beams, indicate that the Pueblo of Giusewa (Appendix Figure 1) was first occupied around AD 1500, and depopulated some time before the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The Pueblo originally contained multiple room blocks and several *plazas*, most of which have either been destroyed or are buried beneath State Highway 4, which runs north through the Village of Jemez Springs.

The State Monument preserves only the eastern tip of the original Pueblo and contains sections of two room blocks, one plaza, and three *kivas*. This portion of Giusewa was archaeologically excavated on multiple occasions, beginning in the early 1900s, through the 1920s, and into the mid-1960s. The excavated portions of the Pueblo room blocks and the two *kivas* were entirely backfilled with earth after excavation to prolong their preservation.

Approximately 60 to 100 Pueblo rooms remain unexcavated on the Monument grounds. One *kiva* has been restored to its original state and is open to the public. This *kiva* was restored and re-roofed in consultation with the Pueblo of Jemez and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This project was directed by Joshua Madalena, 2010 Governor of Jemez Pueblo and a former State Monument ranger at the site.

The *kiva* and all other areas of the Giusewa Pueblo are available to the Pueblo of Jemez for ceremonial use, without public interference, when requested. In the past, Jemez Pueblo has utilized the Giusewa ruins for ceremonial reburial of mortuary remains and for the collection of minerals used during ceremonial occasions. These ruins are listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places.

### **San José de los Jémez Mission Church and Convento**

First contact between the Spaniards and the Towa people occurred at Giusewa in the winter of 1540-1541 when Captain Francisco de Barrionuevo, a prominent member of the Coronado expedition, visited the Pueblo with his entourage. The Spaniards visited the site again in 1582 during the Rodriguez-Chamuscado

expedition. More lasting contact did not occur until 1598, when Don Juan de Oñate assigned Fray Alonso de Lugo to build a mission chapel at Giusewa. Portions of this chapel, a small adobe structure, are still preserved within the larger, later mission church.

Between 1621 and 1625, Franciscan missionaries designed a substantial stone-walled church and convento at Giusewa. They named their church San José de los Jémez (Appendix Figure 2). The church ruins are truly monumental with massive walls that in some areas reach 11 feet thick and 40 feet high. According to contemporary reports, the construction was "sumptuous and curious" in its design and beauty. The church was considered extraordinary for its unique octagonal bell tower. It was certainly considered beautiful for the colorful frescos that once decorated the interior walls. The frescos were revealed during archaeological excavations in 1921 and 1922. Eventually the focus of Franciscan activities shifted from San José (in Giusewa) to San Diego (in Walatowa) and sometime before 1680, the church was deactivated. The church nave, however, continues to be used intermittently by local Catholics to celebrate Easter sunrise religious services, and in 2002 the Archbishop of Santa Fe, Michael Sheehan, performed a Catholic mass in the church in honor of its patron-San José.

The church, including the earlier adobe chapel contained within its walls, and convento represent some of the earliest and best preserved Spanish Colonial religious structures in the United States. The importance of these structures to the colonial history of New Mexico is paramount. The ruins are listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties, the National Register of Historic Places and, along with the remaining portions of Giusewa, are currently being nominated as National Historic Landmarks, a designation that represents the highest level of historical significance in the nation. National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Today, fewer than 2,500 historic places bear this national distinction.

## **History of Preservation Activities at Jemez State Monument**

New Mexico State Monuments' preservation efforts at Jemez State Monument span several decades. Jemez, dedicated in 1935, was one of the earliest State Monuments and its historical importance to the State was recognized early on, which explains the considerable investments State Monuments made to maintain the church and Pueblo ruins at the site. The following paragraphs document all of the known major preservation projects that have taken place at Jemez. Smaller preservation efforts at the Monument, such as repairing and re-plastering the occasional ruin wall segment, would have been considered part of the annual maintenance cycle and not documented as preservation "project" in the records.

### **The 1930s**

During the establishment of Jemez State Monument in 1935, in which the State received an archaeological property with historic structures in a state of considerable disrepair and collapse, the Museum of New Mexico applied for Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) funds to stabilize, reconstruct, and excavate portions of the mission church, convento, and Pueblo ruins. The FERA funding resulted in a large scale, multi-annual ruins preservation project directed by Monuments and Museum personnel employing mostly Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor and expertise. This project, which ran from 1935 through 1937, replaced the main lintel and reconstructed the front doorway of the church, rebuilt portions of the collapsed east wall of the church, repaired its octagonal bell tower, and added masonry veneer to some of the church's wall buttresses. Some areas of the church convento were also repaired and several collapsed Pueblo rooms abutting the church were rebuilt. This investment halted centuries of deterioration and provided the ruins with the structural stability required to stand for several more decades.

### **The 1960s**

Little is known about preservation work at Jemez State Monument between the 1937 and 1965. The site was open to the public during this period and intermittent maintenance reports indicate that only minor repairs were required for the ruins. In 1965 another major stabilization of the church, convento, and Pueblo ruins took place. This project was funded through the New Mexico Department of Public Welfare, under Title V of the Economic Opportunities Act, with valuable assistance also coming from the National Youth Corps. Crew members on this project were drawn from Jemez Pueblo, Zia Pueblo, Cochiti Pueblo, the Navajo Nation, and Jemez Springs. This project re-pointed all loose mortar joints, repaired damaged masonry, capped the church walls and mud

plastered all of the ruins. A visitor's center, the first floor of the current museum/visitor's center, was also built during this project.

## **The 1970s**

In 1974 an asphalt trail was constructed from the visitor's center to the church entrance. As a part of this project, the steps leading from the church chancel to the alter area were covered with a veneer of limestone slabs, which protected the worn adobe steps beneath. In 1976 the South east corner of convento feature 22, a splayed window (see Figure 4 in the Appendix for the locations of features), was rebuilt. In 1977 New Mexico State Monuments received \$142,000 from the federal government's Counter-Cycle Revenue Sharing Fund, a program designed to boost employment. These funds were targeted for the stabilization, preservation, and excavation of the ruins at Jemez State Monument.

The funding provided for a complete stabilization of the San José mission church and Giusewa Pueblo sections of the ruins, including all standing walls and the exposed kiva (feature 34). The church nave (feature 1) walls were re-mortared and the masonry re-veneered where required. Two side alters along the stairway to the alter-sanctuary were rebuilt, and the nave wall tops were tapered for better drainage. Large sections of the convento were archaeologically excavated in order to restore proper drainage to this area and all of the convento ruin walls were stabilized. Forty-two individuals from Jemez Pueblo were hired for this project, and the Pueblo was contracted to provide adobe dirt as well. This project was extremely well documented with written descriptions and photography of all wall areas and archaeological features preserved.

## **The 1980s**

In 1983 and 1984 the front masonry entry wall of the Monument, which encloses the parking lot, was stabilized. The wall was divided into different control panels, each treated with a distinct preservation application. The strength of each preservation recipe was monitored over the next few years in order to discover which application worked best over the long term. While not an historic resource, this wall preservation project provided techniques and recipes that would be applied to future conservation efforts to help preserve the historic ruins.

In 1986 a drain was installed next to the exposed kiva (feature 34) to provide positive drainage for rainfall runoff. The land surface around the kiva was re-contoured as well. Prior to drain placement, the area was archaeologically excavated. The kiva was also stabilized in the process receiving new mortar

pointing and masonry re-setting from wall top to the base. The kiva wall parapet was built up to a greater height.

Between 1984 and 1986 multiple wall sections in the church and convento were rebuilt and re-plastered (portions of features 1, 7, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 24, 26, 37, 38, 39, and 48). Rotted vigas in the visitor's center and large sections of the visitor's trail were also repaired. Staffing for these projects included local Summer Youth employees and Monuments' staff.

## **The 1990s**

New Mexico State Monuments launched the next stabilization project in 1993. The following areas of the ruins were repaired during this project: the south exterior wall; portions of the east, west and south interior walls of the church nave (feature 1); and several convento rooms (features 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 47, and 51) were re-mortared, re-veneered, and re-plastered. No documentation concerning budget or staff recruitment is available for this project.

In 1997 large portions of the church nave (feature 1) and convento (features 2, 6, 10, and 11) were re-mortared and re-plastered. Staff consisted of six seasonal workers, three from Jemez Pueblo, an intern from Albuquerque (paid through the Department of Education and Rehabilitation), and State Monuments' staff.

In 1998 stabilization efforts at Jemez included repair, reconstruction, and plastering of large areas of the church nave (feature 1) along with most of the exposed Pueblo ruins (features 36-39), including the exposed kiva (feature 34). Three seasonal workers were recruited from Jemez Pueblo to help Monuments' staff on this project. The 1997 and 1998 projects were funded by a \$10,000 grant from the McCune Charitable Trust, a \$5,000 grant from the Chamisa Foundation and approximately \$12,000 of in-kind support from New Mexico State Monuments.

In 1999 another stabilization project was launched. This project stabilized areas of the church nave (feature 1) that were not worked on the year before including the octagonal bell tower and many exterior walls. Most of the chapel room (feature 2) attached to the North West part of the church was also worked on. Two seasonal workers were hired from Jemez Pueblo to assist Monuments' staff on this project.

## The 2000s

In 2000 a stabilization project at Jemez State Monument re-pointed and re-plastered large areas of the church nave interior and exterior walls. Work was also done on the church wall top caps (feature 6). Since there is no roof on the church, wall tops were capped with mud plaster to prevent erosion. The long convento hallway room that contains the east exterior wall of the church, and the exposed kiva (feature 34) were also stabilized. Two seasonal workers were hired from Jemez Pueblo to assist Monuments' staff in this project. The 1999 and 2000 stabilization projects were funded by a \$12,000 grant from the McCune Charitable Trust, a \$6,000 grant from the Museum of New Mexico Foundation, a \$2,783 grant from the University of Pennsylvania intern program and \$6,636 in-kind support from New Mexico State Monuments.

In 2002 State Monuments paid approximately \$5,500 to Mr. Anthony Crosby, a professional architectural conservator and former National Park Service (NPS) historical architect, to evaluate the preservation state of the Jemez ruins. After a thorough analysis of the ruins, Mr. Crosby reported that the convento walls were in better condition and had a better stabilized plaster than the mission church. Preservation projects in the church during the late 1990s had changed methodology and employed only natural mud mortars and plasters which deteriorated faster than the amended mortars and plasters used in the convento. The report identified areas of the ruins that required immediate attention and provided suggestions for better stabilization practices.

In the same year Jemez State Monument staff applied for, and received, a New Mexico Youth Conservation Corps (NMYCC) grant for approximately \$54,000 to address the concerns raised by Mr. Crosby. The NMYCC grant funded a large-scale stabilization project throughout the summer and fall of 2003. For this project, staff reinstated the process of amending adobe mud with El Rey 200, an acrylic additive (the same amendment identified in the convento by Mr. Crosby). Deteriorated prior plasters and mortars were removed and original mortar was identified, mapped, and preserved. Large areas of the mission church (features 1 and 2) and a part of the convento (feature 6) were repaired during this project. This project employed eight youths from Jemez Pueblo.

In 2003 another NMYCC grant for approximately \$36,500 was applied for and received. This grant was used for a 2004 season stabilization of multiple convento rooms (features 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 24, 25 and 26). Preservation methodology was similar to the 2003 project. This project employed seven youths from Jemez Pueblo. Monuments' staff received another NMYCC grant for \$42,300 in 2004. This funding provided for a major stabilization of the Giusewa Pueblo ruins (features 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 45 and 34) and parts of the convento (features 8, 21, 23, 24, 26, 32 and 42) in 2005. Fifteen Jemez Pueblo youths were hired for this project.

In 2006 Jemez State Monument staff applied for and received a NMYCC grant of \$105,000. This funding was used in 2007 towards the preservation of all convento architectural features that had not received stabilization or had deteriorated since prior stabilization. This project provided employment for twelve youths from Jemez Pueblo.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Pueblo of Jemez and New Mexico State Monuments was implemented for the first time in 2007. This MOU paid the Pueblo \$30,120 to help stabilize the mission church ruins (feature 1). Between three and five residents from the Pueblo were employed for several months during this preservation project. In 2008 the MOU was renewed and the Jemez Pueblo was paid \$35,057 for continued preservation work on the mission church (feature 1) and convento (feature 6). Once again, this funding provided employment for three-to-five Pueblo residents during the project. The MOU continued in 2009 (\$31,522), 2010 (\$50,000) and 2011 (\$30,000) and work focused on the mission church and convento areas. Stabilization crews of three-to-five individuals from the Pueblo were the norm during both years. Funding for the MOU projects came from the annual State Monuments Preservation Fund (Laws of 2006, Chapter 109, Section 5, Item 47).

In summary, the ruins at Jemez State Monument have been continuously maintained since the late 1970s. During the last decade alone, every architectural feature of the ruins has received a preservation treatment at least twice. Since 1999 State Monuments has sponsored ten major preservation projects at Jemez. The total cost for these projects was \$441,918, which results in an average preservation cost of just over \$44,000 per project. The historical architecture at Jemez possesses a high degree of historical integrity and they represent some of the best preserved historical ruins in New Mexico.



## **Operation of Jemez State Monument**

### **Staffing Costs**

In 2007, the year in which it was last fully staffed, Jemez State Monument had four employees: one Line II Manager, two Forest and Conservation Workers, and one Receptionist/Cashier. Costs of wages and benefits for these positions, at midpoint wage level, were: \$66,692 (manager), \$39,916 (each Forest and Conservation Worker), and \$27,780 (Cashier/Receptionist). The total cost of wages and benefits for all four positions was approximately \$174,000 per year.

### **Revenue and Visitation**

#### *Revenue*

Revenue from visitation in the decade discussed above varied with visitation from a high in 2002 of \$34,431 to a low in 2010 of \$16,129. The average annual revenue for the decade was \$23,762.

#### *Visitation*

Visitation in the decade between 2001 and 2010 fluctuated from a high of 17,295 visitors in 2002 to a low of 11,992 visitors in 2010. The latter represents the first year of the shortened schedule when the Monument was closed to the public an additional day because of staffing shortages. The average annual visitation for the decade was 13,816 visitors.

### **Maintenance and Operation**

New Mexico State Monuments budgets approximately \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually for normal maintenance and operation of the site. This amount includes office supplies, janitorial supplies, grounds maintenance equipment, and other operational costs.

### **Utility Costs**

Utility costs at Jemez State Monument for the last fiscal year amounted to \$7,560.

## **Recent Renovations to Offices, Museum, and Grounds**

The visitor's center opened in 1965 and a second floor was added in 1968. In 2000 the roof above the museum was repaired (\$2000). The second floor office/residence and porch along with the ground floor restrooms were completely refurbished in 2001-2002. New furnaces, security system upgrades, and access doors, as well as a completely new ADA compliant trail system, were also installed during this project. The total cost for this maintenance, including fees for the consulting architect, came to \$216, 873. Josh Madalena supervised the installation of a new HVAC system in 2007. This project cost \$34,582.61.

In the past three years the rear staircase (\$19,594.22) and the storage shed (\$7,985) have been replaced; the stone wall around the parking lot has been rebuilt with a YCC crew; and 25 tons of crusher fines have been placed on the parking lot (\$5,000 for material and delivery).

## Relationship with Jemez Pueblo

For almost a half century New Mexico State Monuments has worked closely with Jemez Pueblo to ensure continued preservation and culturally sensitive interpretation of the archeological and historical resources at Jemez State Monument. Examples of this close cooperation are offered below divided into three general categories: exhibit history, employment history, and tribal consultation.

### Exhibit History at Jemez State Monument

The current exhibition was installed in 1978. The exhibit text and story line were developed in consultation with members of Jemez Pueblo including the Governor, Elders and other members of the Pueblo community at the time. The primary source material for the exhibition was taken from *The Pueblo Indian* by Joe S. Sando, a prominent scholar of Pueblo culture and a member of Jemez Pueblo. The primary text was written by Frank Gachupin, a former site ranger and Jemez Pueblo resident. The exhibition interprets the history of the site from the viewpoint of Jemez people, the site's original inhabitants, and because of the extensive tribal consultations, is careful not to reveal any culturally sensitive material. The site's current ranger and information clerk/cashier, both from Jemez Pueblo, also interpret the site from the Pueblo's perspective.

In 1993 an exhibition upgrade was installed. The upgrade consisted of multiple, larger photograph; better lighting; and the addition of a new panels and artifacts which interpret current life in Jemez Pueblo. An audio-visual presentation was also planned for of this upgrade, but funding could not be secured for this component. Tribal consultation for this upgrade was initiated in December 1992 with Jemez Pueblo Governor, Joe Cajero. Further consultation with Jemez Pueblo concerning the exhibit upgrade resulted in the selection of a planning committee to participate in and direct the thematic content of the exhibition. Committee members selected by Jemez Pueblo included: James Roger Madalena, Geraldine Loretto, Joseph B. Toledo, Maxine R. Toya, Felix R. Vigil, Steven Gachupin, Barnabe Romero, Joseph Rey Toledo, Patrick E. Toya, Raymond Loretto, and Willam J. Whatley (Jemez Tribal Archaeologist).

Committee members selected for the panel from outside of the Pueblo included Thomas Chavez, director of the Palace of the Governors; William Charles Bennett, Jr., assistant director of the Palace of the Governors; Elizabeth Akiya Chesnut, project director for the Indian Pueblo Culture Center; Michael L. Elliott, principal investigator for the Jemez Mountain Research Center and archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service; Robin Farwell-Gavin, curator for the Museum of International Folk Art; and James Edward Ivey, archaeologist for the National

Park Service. The planning committee was chaired by Frank Gachupin, resident of Jemez Pueblo and Jemez State Monument ranger. In January of 1993 the Council of the Pueblo of Jemez voted to support interpretation of contemporary life at Jemez Pueblo in the exhibition upgrade.

## **Policy of Hiring Employees from Jemez Pueblo**

Because Jemez State Monument is an Ancestral Towa site, Jemez Pueblo residents have always played a significant role in site staffing and hiring practices. In the past two decades New Mexico State Monuments has hired the following residents of Jemez Pueblo as full-time employees at the Monument: Frank Gachupin (Forest and Conservation Worker), Daniel (Josh) Madalena (Forest and Conservation Worker/Monument Manager), John Armijo (Forest and Conservation Worker), Alex Tosa (Forest and Conservation Worker), Marlon Magdalena (Forest and Conservation Worker), and Brenda Tafoya (Receptionist/Cashier). Mary Toledo was a long-term, part-time employee (Receptionist/Cashier). Pauline Serracino has also worked at the Monument, though as a part-time intern paid for through the National Indian Council on Aging. The majority of these employees found Jemez State Monument a positive and supportive place to work.

Many other residents of Jemez Pueblo have worked at the Monument as temporary and term employees hired for various preservation projects through grants and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). The MOUs were jointly administered with Jemez Pueblo's Department of Natural Resources led by John Galvin. Temporary and term staff from Jemez Pueblo have included: Dereck Pacheco, Delvin Chama, Adriana Fragua, Annette Waquie, La Donna Baca, Bryson Tafoya, Matthew Fragua, Roland Shendo, and Edmund Chinana.

Youth from Jemez Pueblo have found employment opportunities during the summer month doing preservation work under New Mexico Youth Conservation Corps (NMYCC) grants. The following are crew members from Jemez Pueblo on recent grants:

### **2002-2003**

McKenzie Baca, Antonio Blueeyes, Daniel Madalena, James R. Madalena, Bernabe Romero, Jarin P. Sandia, Veneta Sando and Peter Toya (crew of 8) worked to stabilize San José de los Jémez Church;

### **2003-2004**

Leonard Chinana, James R. Madalena, Bernabe Romero, Jarin P. Sandia, Clint Sando, Peter Toya, and Carla Vigil (crew of 7) worked to stabilize the Convento;

2004-2005

Malisha Toledo, Charles Gachupin, Geneva Colaques, James R. Madalena, Cameron Tafoya, Jeffrey Paez, and Galen Henderson (crew of 7) stabilized part of Giusewa Pueblo;

2005-2006, No project;

2006-2007

Arley Baca, Allen Chinana, Dellynn Chinana, Tyler Chinana, Alva Gachupin, Charles Gachupin, Alvin Lee, Adrian Loretto, Daniel Magdalena, Marlon Magdalena, Scott Madalena, Timothy Paez, Gorman Romero, Jarin P. Sandia, Pernel Sandia, Donavin Shendo, Lynelle Tafoya, Vincent Tosa, Jacob Trujillo, Vincent Trujillo and Audrey Weebothee (crew of 21, though not all worked at the same time) performed extensive stabilization work over the whole ruins area;

2007-2008

Cheryl Chinana, Daniel Magdalena, Monica Magdalena, Jarin P. Sandia, and Lynelle Tafoya (crew of 5) rebuilt the historic wall around the monument parking lot.

In all, more than \$250,000-worth of Youth Conservation Corps projects has occurred in just the past decade. Approximately 70-80% of each YCC project (i.e. about \$200,000) was used to pay salary and benefits to these workers.

The employment relationship with Jemez Pueblo goes back to the early 1970s, which is almost as long as the Monument has been actively managed. The visitor's center opened in 1965 and marks the year when full-time staff was first permanently assigned to the site. To give just one example from this earlier period, a major stabilization project in 1977-1978 employed the following people from Jemez Pueblo to work on stabilization of the ruins: Josephine Baca, Martilla Baca, Mike Baca, Delores Casiquito, Edward Casiquito, Juan Casiquito, Elcira Chavez, Lizardo Chinana, Lee Coonsis, Rose Devoe, Stanley Devore, Alex Martin Fragua, Hubert Fragua, Jane Fragua, Joseph Fragua, Clara Gachupin, Flora Gachupin, Frank Ray Gachupin, Joe Gachupin, Martha Gachupin, Martin Gachupin, Leonard Galvan, Napoleon Loretto, Sharon Sandia, Chris Sando, Corliss Sando, Freddie Sando, Gary Sandoval, Frank Sarracino, Pauline Sarracino, Terecita Tafoya, Frank Toledo, Jerome Toledo, Manuel Tosa, Martin Toya, Frank Tsosie, Leonard Tsosie, Dennis Vigil, Victor Vigil, Victoria Vigil, Frank Waquiu and Juanita Yepas (crew of 42). Ranger Ike Lovato supervised this crew, and his wife Caroline Lovato, typed all the field notes and catalogued nearly three thousand photos and slides. The Pueblo of Jemez was contracted to provide dirt for adobe mortar during this project and has been the Monument's sole source ever since.

In summary, since the mid-1970s, New Mexico State Monuments has employed six permanent employees (including one manager); two long-term, part time employees; and 99 term/temporary employees from Jemez Pueblo.

### **Tribal Consultation with Jemez Pueblo**

Tribal Consultations with the Pueblo of Jemez concerning ruins preservation and site interpretation has been ongoing since the 1960s. As previously discussed, all ruins preservation projects since 1965 have utilized crews, and often crew leaders, drawn from the Pueblo. More formal consultations can be documented as far back as 1978 when the Pueblo was consulted on and took a leading role in composing the interpretive text and providing the overall site interpretation that is now exhibited at the Monument. Regular formal consultations, in the form of multiple face-to-face meetings per annum with Pueblo Governors, concerning preservation projects, staff issues, hiring, site access, photographic clearance, joint public events, and the reburial of human remains has occurred regularly since 2001. As previously noted, in 2009 this consultation resulted in the adoption of a multi-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Pueblo of Jemez and New Mexico State Monuments for ruins preservation at the Monument. The MOU remains active until June 30, 2013.

## **Management Options**

### **No Transfer: Continued Sole Management by New Mexico State Monuments**

The first management option is to retain sole management by New Mexico State Monuments. State Monuments has successfully managed the site since 1935, providing education and access to the historic ruins to millions of visitors from New Mexico and beyond. The ruins are in an excellent state of preservation, and the pending National Historic Landmark designation would provide additional protection and funding to the site. New Mexico State Monuments has an excellent record of consulting with and hiring from the Pueblo of Jemez. This situation would continue. With this option, the State will continue to bear all costs for running the Monument. Future costs would likely include rehiring two positions lost during a hiring freeze to include a Site Manager and a Forest and Conservation Worker in order to maintain a full staff at the site.

### **Partial Transfer: Co-Management by New Mexico State Monuments and Jemez Pueblo**

A second management option would be joint management of the site by State Monuments and Jemez Pueblo. The State would retain property ownership, but the site management would be shared between both entities. The specific co-management arrangement could be specified in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that is agreed upon by both the State of New Mexico - State Monuments and the Pueblo of Jemez. The MOU would specify which costs and management responsibilities would be shared and what level of staffing is provided by each entity. In preliminary discussions between State Monuments and the Pueblo of Jemez, representatives of the Pueblo have indicated that this would be an acceptable relationship.

### **Full Transfer: Full Management of the Site by Jemez Pueblo**

The third management option would be a full transfer of the site to the Pueblo of Jemez. The State would deed the property to the Pueblo, which would be responsible for the full costs of site management. This option may not be

feasible without legal repercussions because of wording in the original indenture deed, which states:

*"...that this deed is made in consideration and upon the condition that the parties of the second part are to fence said real estate and care for said ruins so as to prevent depredations or other destruction, and to keep the same as a park for the benefit of the public, under such regulations as the said parties of the second part may adopt for the proper care and use of the same.*

*In case the parties of the second part should at any time cease to use the real estate above described for the purpose herein provided, then and in that event the title to same to revert to the party of the first part." (Italics added)*

In this deed the parties of the second part are the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research (SAR). SAR quitclaimed full ownership of their portion to the Museum of New Mexico in 1967. Any attempt at a transfer of the property out of the Museum of New Mexico would likely enact the reversion clause to lay title custody open to any decedents of the original owners of the property. According to Mark Shoemith, attorney and legal counsel to the Department of Cultural Affairs, "...the restrictions in the initial deeds contain a reversionary clause that would apply if the property is not preserved. That restriction would be a factor in any management agreement the State might enter into."

**Appendix (Supporting Materials)**

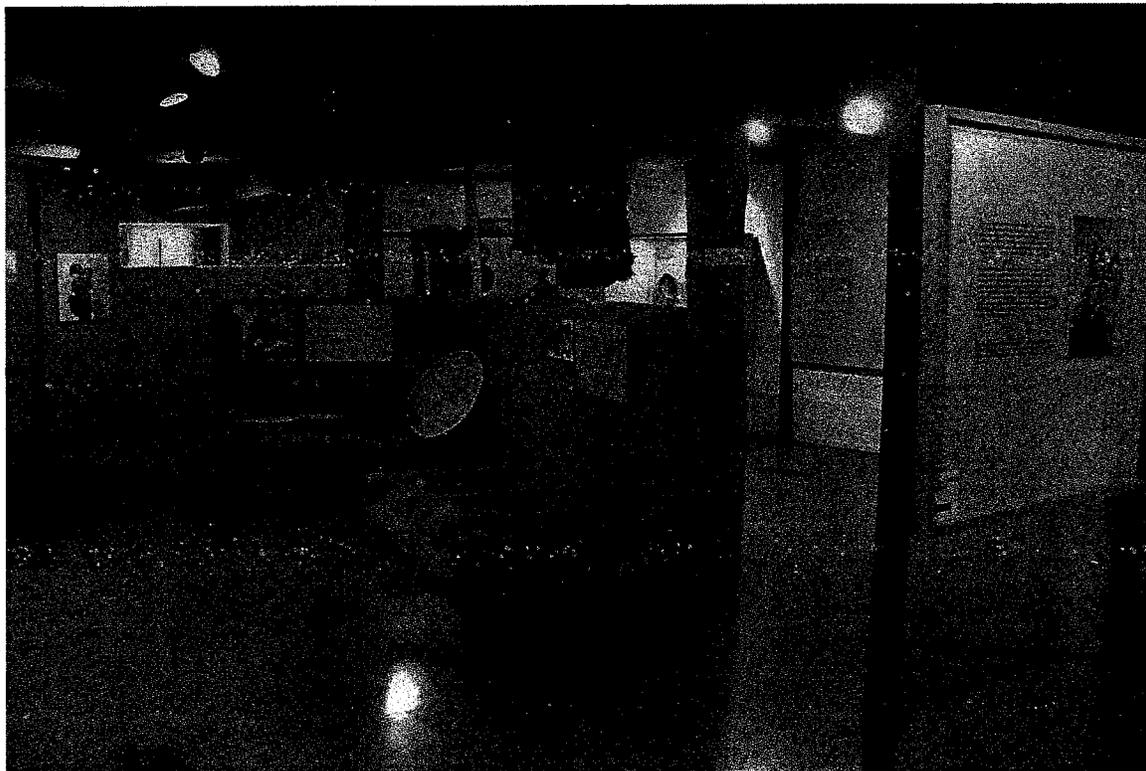
**Maps, Photos, Deeds and Supporting Documentation for  
Jemez State Monument**



**Figure 1: Jemez State Monument: Giusewa Pueblo in foreground, San José mission church in background**



**Figure 2: San José de los Jemez: Interior**



**Figure 3: Museum at Jemez State Monument**

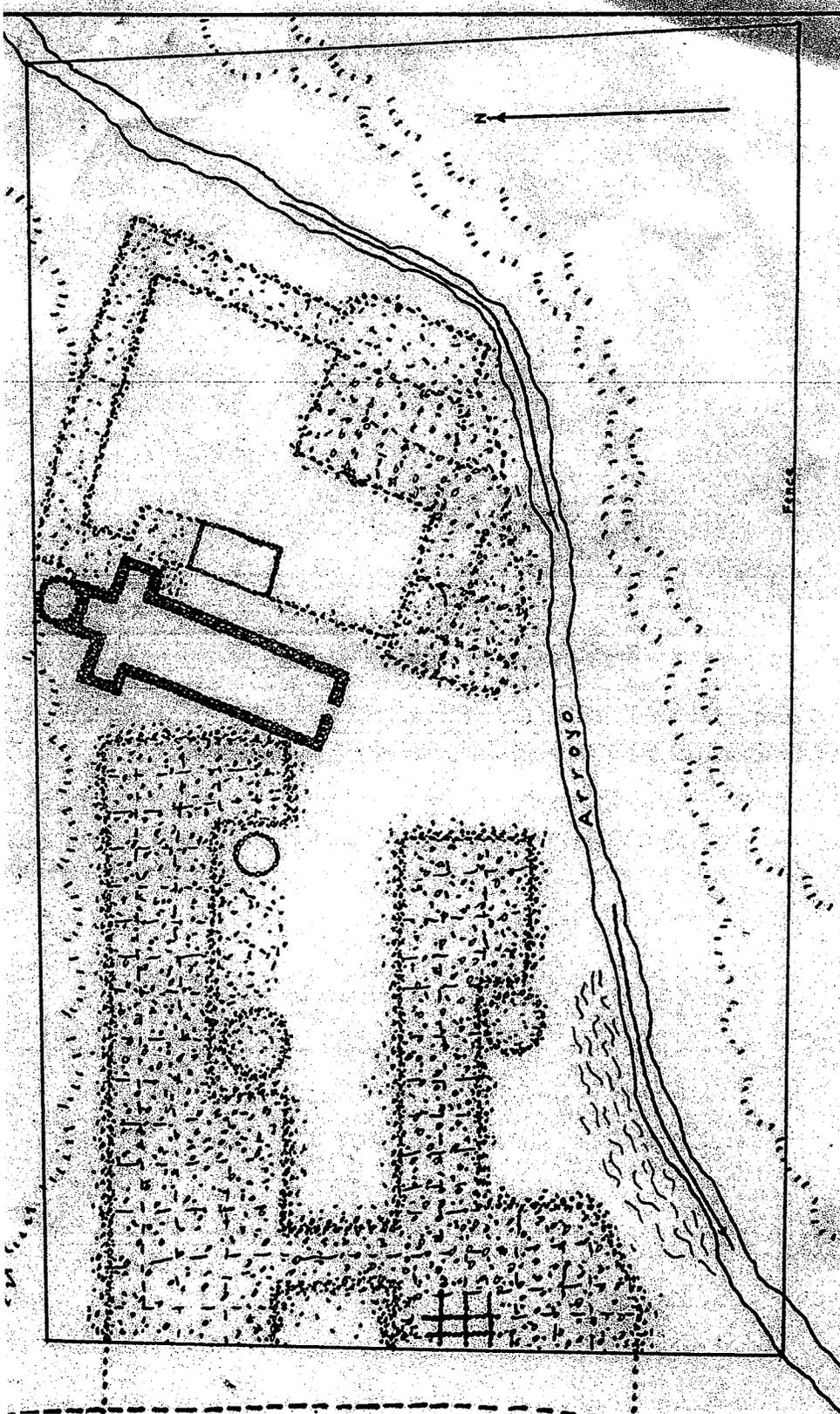


Figure 4: Map of Jemez State Monument Ruins: Giusewa is in lower half, San José Mission is above

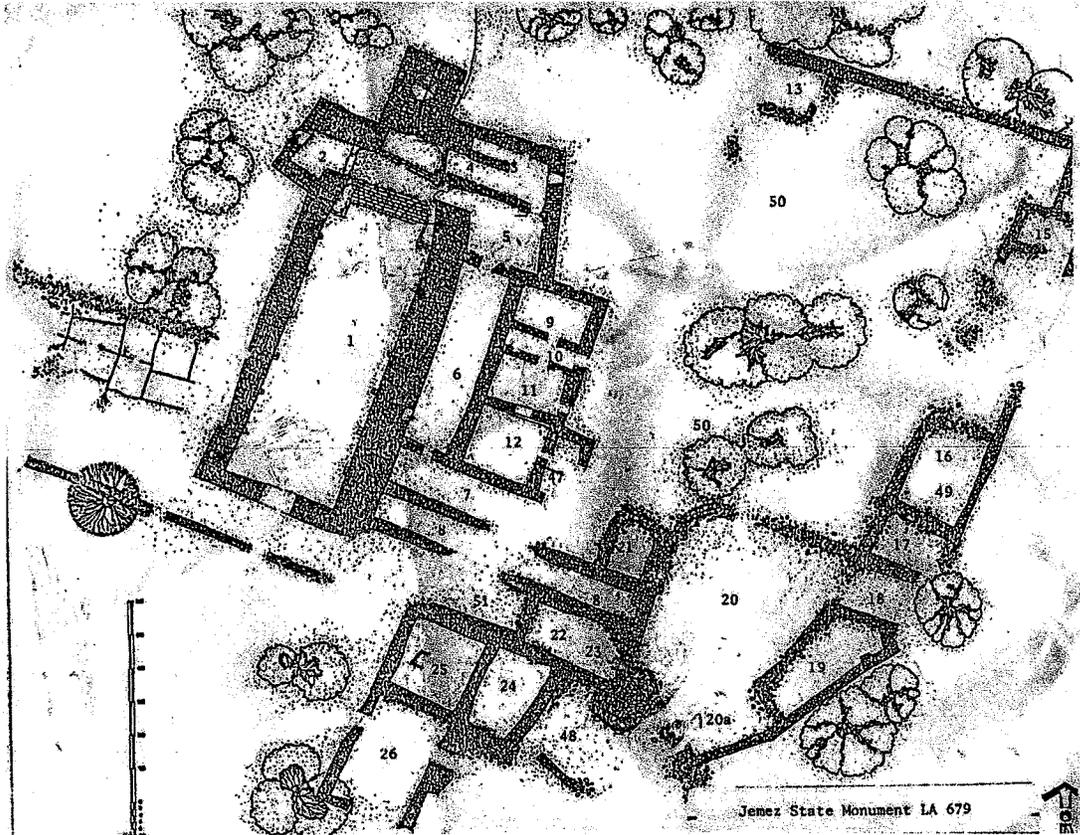


Figure 5: Map of San José church and convento ruins with feature numbers

## Transcription of 1921 Indenture Deed for Jemez State Monument

THIS INDENTURE, made this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1921, between JEMEZ LAND COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico, as party of the first part, and THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH, a corporation, and MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, a quasi-corporation created by statute, parties of the second part, Witnesseth:

That the party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar and other good and valuable considerations, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby remise, release and quitclaim unto the parties of the second part, their successors and assigns forever, the following real estate situate within the Canon de San Diego Land Grant, in the county of Sandoval, state of New Mexico, and lying about one-half mile north of Jemez Springs, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a stone 10" x 15" x 22" set at or near the intersection of the north line of Church Arroyo with the east line of the public road running north from Jemez Springs, and being 60 feet east of the east line of the land of the estate of Reverend J. M. Shields; thence in a northly direction along the east side of said public road, 396 feet; thence in an easterly direction at right angles to said public road, 660 feet; said line passing over the point of a hill and north of the ruins of the old pueblo church [San Jose de los Jemez Mission Church]; thence in a southerly direction parallel with said public road 396 feet across Church arroyo to the south-east corner; thence in a westerly direction 660 feet to the point of the beginning, and containing six acres of land more or less, there being on said tract the ruins of the old pueblo church and other ruins adjacent.

Together with all the right, title and interest of the said party of the first part, either in law or in equity.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns forever. It is understood, however, that this deed is made in consideration and upon the condition that the parties of the second part are to fence said real estate and care for said ruins so as to prevent depredations or other destruction, and to keep the same as a park for the benefit of the public, under such regulations as the said parties of the second part may adopt for the proper care and use of the same.

In case the parties of the second part should at any time cease to use the real estate above described for the purpose herein provided, then and in that event the title to same to revert to the party of the first part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said party of the first part has caused this instrument to be executed in its corporate name, by its president, attested by its secretary, and its corporate seal to be attached, the day and year first-above written.

JEMEZ LAND COMPANY

By A. B. McMillen President

ATTEST: H. F. Reynolds Secretary

STATE OF NEW MEXICO :

[seal affixed here]

COUNTY OF BERNALILLO : ss.

On this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1921, before me, a notary public within and for said county, appeared A. B. McMillen, to me personally known, who being by me first duly sworn did say that he is the president of said Jemez Land Company and that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is the corporate seal of said corporation, and that said instrument was signed and sealed in behalf of said corporation by authority of its board of directors; and said A. B. McMillen acknowledged said instrument to be the free act and deed of said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal the day and year last-above written.

Adela C. Holmquist NOTARY PUBLIC  
My commission expires 12/3-'21.

## Transcription of 1921 Quitclaim Deed for Jemez State Monument

### QUITCLAIM

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 18th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one between-----

-----Mrs. J. W. Miller (Mary L. Miller)-----Mary L. Miller and

Hugh S. Miller-----of the first part, and

The Museum of New Mexico, a State Institution, and The School of American Research, Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Mexico-----

----of the second part;

Witnesseth that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of -----One-----Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents demise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever, all the following described lot or parcel of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Sandoval----State of New Mexico to wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land at Jemez Springs, N.M., described as follows: Beginning at a stone 10" x 15" x 22" set on the north side of Church Arroyo and on the east side of the public road, 60 feet east of the east line of the land of the estate of Rev. J. M. Shields. Thence in a northerly direction, along the east side of said public road 396 feet to the northwest corner of said tract. Thence in an easterly direction at right angle to said public road 660 feet to the northeast corner of said tract, the line passing over the point of a hill and north of the ruins of the old Pueblo Church. Thence in a southerly direction 396 feet across Church Arroyo, to the southeast corner. Thence in a westerly direction 660 feet to the stone set for the beginning corner on the north side of Church Arroyo and the east side of the public road. This tract is situated at Jemez Springs in School District No. 29, County of Sandoval and contains six acres more or less-----

Together with all and singular, the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion, and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

To have and to hold, the said premises above granted and described, with the appurtenances unto the said parties of the second part, their assigns forever. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of       Mrs. J. W. Miller (Mary L. Miller) (Seal)

Winifred Woodgate

Hugh S. Miller (Seal)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,        )  
  ) ss.  
County of Sandoval         )

On this 18th day of June 1921, before me personally appeared Mrs. J. W. Miller (Mary L. Miller) and Hugh S. Miller to me known o be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledge that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

My commission expires June 12, 1923.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

John Woodgate  
Notary Public

Seal

## Transcription of 1967 Warranty Deed for Jemez State Monument

### SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH, a New Mexico corporation, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, for consideration paid, do hereby remise, release and quitclaim unto THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, Santa Fe, New Mexico, all of its right, title and interest in and to the following described real estate located within the Canon de San Diego Land Grant, County of Sandoval, State of New Mexico, lying about one-half mile north of Jemez Springs, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone 10" x 15" x22" set at or near the intersection of the north line of Church Arroyo with the east line of the public road running north from Jemez Springs, and being 60 feet east of the east line of the land of the estate of Reverend J. M. Shields;

Thence, in a northerly direction along the east side of said road, 396 feet;

Thence, in an easterly direction at right angles to said public road, 660 feet; said line passing over the point of a hill and north of the ruins of the old pueblo church;

Thence in a southerly direction parallel with said public road 396 feet across Church Arroyo to the southeast corner;

Thence in a westerly direction 660 feet to the point of beginning, and containing six acres of land more or less, there being on said tract the ruins of the old pueblo church and other ruins adjacent, and including a museum building.

With special warranty covenants.

WITNESS their hands and seals this 27th day of October, 1967.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE  
SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH

By: J. C. Woolley  
President

Attest: William W. Hunker  
Secretary

STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 27th day of October, 1967, by J. C. Woolley, the President, and William W. Hunker, the Secretary, of the Board of Managers of the School of American Research, on behalf of said Board of Managers.

James S. Horn  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:  
5/6/71

# Copies of Original Deeds for Jemez State Monument

No. 20 DEED . . . QUITCLAIM.

Printed and in use by First Division, Santa Fe, New Mexico

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 1<sup>st</sup> day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty one between Wm. H. Miller, Sheriff of Santa Fe County, New Mexico of the first part, and May L. Miller and Hugh S. Miller of the second part, and The Museum of New Mexico, a State Institution, and The School of American Research, Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Mexico of the first part, and Witnesseth, That the said part 1st of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of 5000 Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the said part 1st of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do by their present demise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said part 1st of the second part themselves heirs and assigns forever, all the following described lot of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Sandoval State of New Mexico to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land at Jemez Springs, N.M., described as follows: Beginning at a stone 10" x 10" x 22" set on the north side of Church Arroyo and on the east side of the public road, 50 feet east of the east line of the land of the estate of Rev. J. M. Shields. Thence in a northerly direction, along the east side of said public road 396 feet to the northwest corner of said tract. Thence in an easterly direction at right angles to said public road 660 feet to the northeast corner of said tract, the line passing over the point of a hill and north of the ruins of the old Pueblo Church. Thence in a southerly direction 396 feet across Church Arroyo, to the southeast corner. Thence in a westerly direction 550 feet to the stone set for the beginning corner on the north side of Church Arroyo and the east side of the public road. This tract is situated at Jemez Springs in School District No. 29, County of Sandoval and contains six acres more or less

Adm. Coy

Together with all and singular, the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto in anywise appertaining, and the recession, and recessions, remainders and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof

To have and to hold, the said premises above granted and described, with the appurtenances unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seal on the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Wm. H. Miller (Seal) May L. Miller (Seal)  
Hugh S. Miller (Seal)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Seal)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Seal)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,  
County of Sandoval )

On this 1st day of June 1921 before me personally appeared  
Wm. J. Miller and Hugh S. Miller  
Mary W. Miller and Hugh S. Miller.

to me known to be the person(s) described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowl-  
edge that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

My commission expires June 20 23

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in  
this certificate first above written



John W. Wainwright  
Notary Public

DEED-QUITCLAIM

Wm. J. Miller  
Hugh S. Miller

School of American Government  
Miss Anna M. Wainwright

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,  
County of Sandoval

I hereby certify that this instrument was

filed for record on the 1st day of  
June 1921

at Albuquerque, and duly recorded  
in Book 2 P. 111

of the Record of Sandoval  
County, New Mexico

John W. Wainwright  
Notary Public

Printed

RECORDED

1911-12-27

THIS INDENTURE, made this 27<sup>th</sup> day of June, A. D. 1921, between JENSEN LAND COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico, as party of the first part, and THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH, a corporation, and MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, a quasi-corporation created by statute, parties of the second part, Witnesseth:

That the party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar and other good and valuable considerations, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby remise, release and quitclaim unto the parties of the second part, their successors and assigns forever, the following real estate situate within the Canon de San Diego Land Grant, in the county of Sandoval, state of New Mexico, and lying about one-half mile north of Jensen Springs, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a stone 10" x 15" x 23" set at or near the intersection of the north line of Church Arroyo with the east line of the public road running north from Jensen Springs, and being 60 feet east of the east line of the land of the estate of Eversand J. W. Shields; thence in a northerly direction along the east side of said public road, 393 feet; thence in an easterly direction at right angles to said public road, 680 feet; said line passing over the point of a hill and north of the ruins of the old pueblo church; thence in a southerly direction parallel with said public road 336 feet across Church arroyo to the south-east corner; thence in a westerly direction 330 feet to the point of beginning, and containing six acres of land more or less, there being on said tract the ruins of the old pueblo church and other ruins adjacent.

Together with all the right, title and interest of the said party of the first part, either in law or in equity.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns forever.

It is understood, however, that this deed is made in consideration and upon the conditions that the parties of the second part

are to fence said real estate and care for said ruins so as to prevent deprecations or other destruction, and to keep the same as a park for the benefit of the public, under such regulations as the said parties of the second part may adopt for the proper care and use of the same.

In case the parties of the second part should at any time cease to use the real estate above described for the purposes herein provided, then and in that event the title to same to revert to the party of the first part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said party of the first part has caused this instrument to be executed in its corporate name, by its president, attested by its secretary, and its corporate seal to be attached, the day and year first-above written.

JAMES LAND COMPANY  
By: A. B. McMillan President

ATTEST: A. F. Reynolds Secretary

STATE OF NEW MEXICO :  
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO : ss.

On this 23 day of June, A. D. 1921, before me, a notary public within and for said county, appeared A. B. McMillan, to me personally known, who being by me first duly sworn did say that he is the president of said James Land Company and that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is the corporate seal of said corporation, and that said instrument was signed and sealed in behalf of said corporation by authority of its board of directors; and said A. B. McMillan acknowledged said instrument to be the free act and deed of said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal the day and year last-above written.

Adela C. H. [Signature] NOTARY PUBLIC  
My commission expires 12-2-22



SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH, a New Mexico corporation, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, for consideration paid, do hereby remise, release and quitclaim unto THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, Santa Fe, New Mexico, all of its right, title and interest in and to the following described real estate located within the Canon de San Diego Land Grant, County of Sandoval, State of New Mexico, lying about one-half mile north of Jemez Springs, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone 10" x 15" x 22" set at or near the intersection of the north line of Church Arroyo with the east line of the public road running north from Jemez Springs, and being 60 feet east of the east line of the land of the estate of Reverend J.M. Shelds;  
Thence, in a northerly direction along the east side of said road, 396 feet;  
Thence in an easterly direction at right angles to said public road, 660 feet; said line passing over the point of a hill and north of the ruins of the old pueblo church;  
Thence in a southerly direction parallel with said public road 396 feet across Church Arroyo to the south-east corner;  
Thence in a westerly direction 660 feet to the point of beginning, and containing six acres of land more or less, there being on said tract the ruins of the old pueblo church and other ruins adjacent, and including a museum building.

with special warranty covenants.

WITNESS their hands and seals this 27th day of \_\_\_\_\_

October, 1967.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE  
SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH

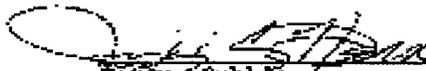
By: J. O. [Signature]  
President

Attest: [Signature]  
Secretary

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

COUNTY OF SANTA FE

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this  
27th day of October, 1967, by J. C. Woolley  
the President, and William W. Hurker, the Secretary, of  
the Board of Managers of the School of American Research, on  
behalf of said Board of Managers.

  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

5/6/71

Gift  
C...  
(Church Canyon)

793

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

BEFORE ME BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the NEW MEXICO WATER WORKS, a New Mexico Corporation, herein after called the Grantor, in consideration of the sum of \$100,000.00 Dollars (and other valuable considerations, including the conditions hereinafter stated, hereby grants and conveys to JUNE SPRING DOMESTIC CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, a New Mexico corporation, hereinafter called the Grantee, the right, privilege and authority to install, construct, maintain, operate, inspect, replace, remove, repair and relocate thereon and in and upon all roads or highways abutting the land hereinafter described a water pipeline and other usual fixtures and appliances for the transmission of water, together with all necessary foundations, meter boxes, valve boxes, storage facilities and spring developments works over, across and upon lands owned by Grantor lying and being in the Grantor as the State Grant, County of Sandoval, State of New Mexico:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of the June Spring Monument, which plate is 950 feet North of a stone 10x10x12" set on the North side of Church Canyon Arroyo and on the East side of the New Mexico State Highway Number 4, 60 feet East of the East line of the land of the estate of Reverend J. H. Shields; thence in an easterly direction 450 feet to the Northeast corner of said tract, the line passing over the point of a well and North of the ruins of the Old Pueblo Church; thence proceeding easterly along Church Canyon Arroyo for a distance of 1700 feet to an existing reservoir for the proposed site of a residential reservoir; thence proceeding easterly along said arroyo for a distance of 1150 feet; thence proceeding Northwesterly along said arroyo for a distance of 450 feet to a spring; thence proceeding Northwesterly along said arroyo for a distance of 560 feet to the confluence of the two major arroyos; thence proceeding Northwesterly along said arroyo for a distance of 1670 feet to two additional springs. Beginning at the above-described confluence of the two main arroyos and proceeding Easterly along the South boundary for a distance of 2500 feet to a group of springs, adjacent to each spring and reservoir site to cover an area of 100 feet in radius.

The above described line being the center line of a tract of land extending 50 feet on each side of said line for the above-described total distance of 10,960 feet. Said right-of-way conveyed contains 24.74 acres, more or less, together with the right of ingress or egress to and from said lands.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the Grantee herein shall construct, maintain and operate said pipe line, fixtures and appliances in a good and workmanlike

shall and save harmless from any claims, loss or expenses arising from the construction, maintenance and operation of such pipeline, fixtures and appliances and provided further that the rights and privileges heretofore granted shall and determine and shall become null and void in the event of the abandonment or non-use of the lands for the privileges and uses herein granted, in which case the Owner within a reasonable time shall remove its property and equipment from the lands covered hereby.

In witness whereof, the Owner has caused this deed to be executed as of this 17th day of August, 1949.

JAMES SPRINGS DOMESTIC WATER WORKS

(S.S.)

Witness:

[Signature]  
Secretary

STATE OF NEW MEXICO }  
COUNTY OF } ss.

On this 17th day of August, 1949, before me appeared T. P. Gallagher, Jr. to me personally known, who being by me duly sworn did say that he is Vice-President of the JAMES SPRINGS DOMESTIC WATER WORKS and that the seal affixed to said instrument is the corporate seal of said Corporation and that said instrument was signed and sealed in behalf of said Corporation by authority of its Board of Directors and said T. P. Gallagher, Jr. acknowledged said instrument to be the true act and deed of said Corporation.

In witness whereof, I have personally subscribed my name and affixed my official seal on the day and year first in this certificate written.

[Signature]  
Notary Public

My commission expires: October 16, 1952



# **Pueblo of Jemez Management Strategy for the Jemez State Monument**

The Jemez State Monument, located in Jemez Springs, NM, contains the ruins of the Franciscan mission of San Jose de los Jemez and the Towa village of Guisewa. The monument was established in 1935.

The monument's central features are the restored kivas and associated structures, which remain the interest of the Pueblo of Jemez, the current day tribal village of the Towa people.

Formal excavations and analyses by archaeologists have provided important information contributing to the interpretation of the rich lifeways of Towa people within the area. The monument also serves as an education center interpreting the culture of the Pueblo of Jemez within the context of the former Village of Guisewa.

The monument provides additional interpretation focusing on various themes including contemporary Native American life, current archaeological theory and discoveries, and natural history.

It also serves as a repository for archeological materials excavated from the area.

In spite of the monument's significance, several problems need to be addressed. Many of the monuments displays are dated, inaccurate and need to be upgraded. There is a lack of adequate information to help visitors fully grasp the significance of the site – its surrounding environment and its impact on the state's rich cultural history and heritage. Finally, there are concerns that more can be done to strengthen partnerships and involvement with the Jemez tribal community, national and statewide advocacy groups, the local community, monument stakeholders and others affected by the monument.

Strategies are needed to address these concerns. A Pueblo of Jemez Resource Management Team, consisting of cultural resource experts, local residents, community leaders and representatives, is to be formed to develop a vision for the monument and address these issues.

The team will determine what actions are needed to:

- Help ensure that monument's exhibits, programs and interpretive activities are dynamic, engaging, culturally sensitive and scientifically accurate;
- Ensure that monument's exhibits, programs and related activities foster respect, encourage participation and heighten awareness of the area's diverse cultural heritage, history and its natural resources;
- Reinforce the monument's image as an archaeological repository that attracts and provides appropriate access to the public and researchers;
- Enhance community involvement and participation while establishing effective partnerships to provide a more secure foundation of support for the monument.

Team recommendations – to be contained in this forthcoming plan – will be resolved through consensus and include input from public and other government agencies. These recommendations will guide management of the monument over the next five years. They are intended to be dynamic

# Pueblo of Jemez Management Strategy for the Jemez State Monument

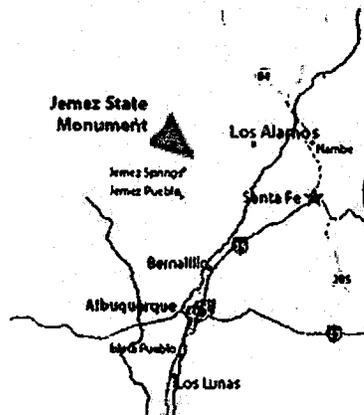
and will evolve concurrently with the monument's needs as the plan's goals are achieved.

The Pueblo of Jemez proposes the development of a Resource Management Plan (RMP) - intended to guide short and long term site management and capital development. The development process will include establishment of limits of acceptable change or modification, and a future vision for the monument.

Specifically, the development process will:

- (1) Recognize the educational and scientific value of the monument's resources and capacity and responsibility of the staff to meet the monument's education objectives and mission;
- (2) Recognize impacts that will result from use and enjoyment of the site;
- (3) Question how much and what type of impacts may be accommodated while providing reasonable protection of the resources for future visitors;
- (4) Seek sustained quality and value; and
- (5) Determine the conditions under which this can be attained.

Recommendations within the plan will be developed in coordination and cooperation with the Cultural Affairs Department, in collaboration with the Museum of New Mexico Collections Management Program, the NM State Historic Preservation Division and selected community and tribal stakeholders and contributors.



As this plan is intended to be a useful, workable document that will guide management of the monument for the next 5 years, the Pueblo of Jemez is seeking legislation in the upcoming 2011 Legislative Session to request that the Cultural Affairs Department, in cooperation with the Pueblo of Jemez, conduct a feasibility study for returning control and operation of the Jemez State Monument Heritage Area to the Pueblo of Jemez. An outcome for this investigation is a draft RMP and relevant cooperative strategies and analysis to support this effort.

Concurrently, the Pueblo of Jemez intends to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the management of the monument. Under this arrangement, the funding for the monument would come directly to the Pueblo of Jemez. The Pueblo of Jemez will conduct the administration, stabilization, interpretation, visitor interaction and coordination of services and employee management. The capacity for this effort is already built within the tribe due to previous coordination with the Jemez State Monument.

The current employees would remain in their positions under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with duties expanded to include training of Jemez tribal members to

# **Pueblo of Jemez Management Strategy for the Jemez State Monument**

assume the employment positions. This MOA will last for a period of at least 12 months, enabling smooth transition of the monument's management and permitting time for the current employees to seek other employment. However, the Pueblo of Jemez, based on personnel evaluation may elect to hire current monument employees as tribal employees to continue their service.

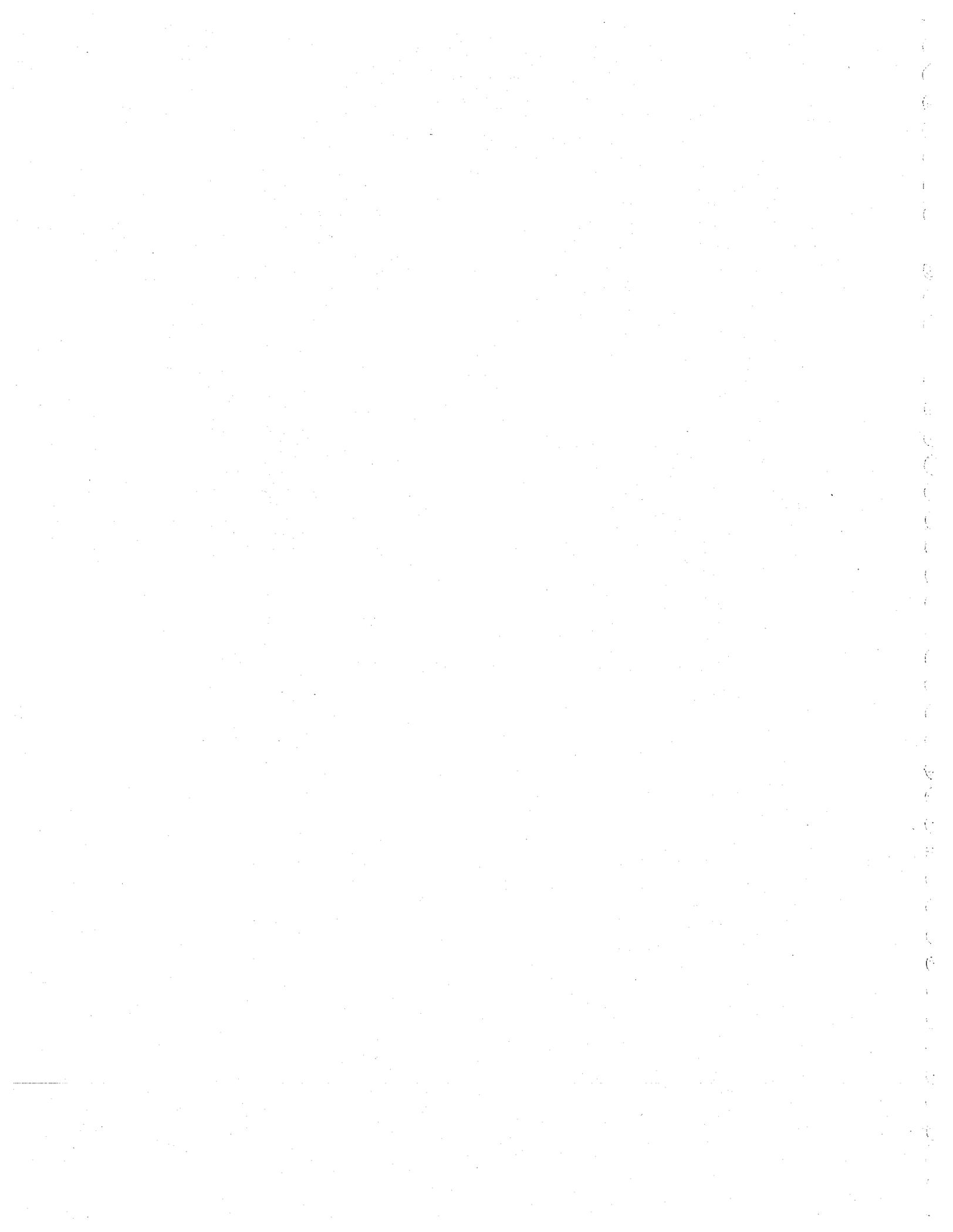
Until the Pueblo of Jemez develops its own policies and procedures, the tribe will utilize the monument's existing policies and procedures.

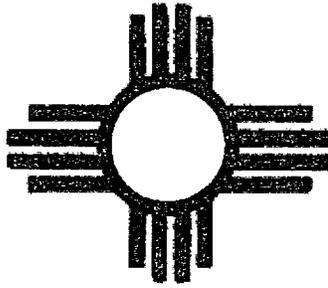
As part of this negotiation, the Pueblo of Jemez will work with current Jemez State Monument management and state officials to ascertain the following:

1. Current budget and anticipated budget cuts
2. Preservation and maintenance levels and plans
3. Status of general maintenance and upkeep of facilities and current backlog of needs
4. Provision of security and risk assessment for the building and collections
5. Staffing level and training plans
6. Interpretive services and quality review of existing exhibits
7. Marketing strategies and visitation data (number of visits, entrance fees collected, etc.)
8. Evaluation of accessibility and ADA compliance measures or needs
9. Copy of current strategic plan
10. Overview of efforts to establish community relations

The Pueblo of Jemez values the Jemez State Monument as a sacred site, critically important to our tribal history and future. It is our desire to see the monument cared for and maintained in the way an historical and religious site should be.







The Legislature  
of the  
State of New Mexico

50th Legislature, 1st Session

LAWS 2011

CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 7

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Introduced by

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES ROGER MADALENA

REPRESENTATIVE RAY BEGAYE

REPRESENTATIVE SANDRA D. JEFF

REPRESENTATIVE PATRICIA A. LUNDSTROM



FOR THE INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1 A JOINT MEMORIAL

2 REQUESTING THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT TO CONDUCT A  
3 FEASIBILITY STUDY ON RETURNING CONTROL AND OPERATION OF THE  
4 JEMEZ STATE MONUMENT HERITAGE AREA TO THE PUEBLO OF JEMEZ.  
5

6 WHEREAS, the Jemez state monument heritage area is one  
7 of the most beautiful prehistoric and historic sites in the  
8 southwest; and

9 WHEREAS, the Jemez state monument heritage area includes  
10 the stone ruins of the village of Giusewa, a five-hundred-  
11 year-old village of the Pueblo of Jemez; and

12 WHEREAS, the village of Giusewa was built over six  
13 hundred years ago in the narrow San Diego canyon by the  
14 ancestors of the present-day people of the Pueblo of Jemez;  
15 and

16 WHEREAS, the heritage center contains exhibitions that  
17 tell the story of the site through the words of the Jemez  
18 people; and

19 WHEREAS, the Jemez people built villages in the narrow  
20 mountain valley and on the tops of the steep, sculptured mesas  
21 of their ancestral homelands in the Jemez state monument  
22 heritage area; and

23 WHEREAS, the Pueblo of Jemez is a federally recognized  
24 Indian tribe with a sovereign government capable of  
25 administering the proper care and management of the Jemez

1 state monument heritage area and the historic and prehistoric  
2 structures and other objects of scientific interest that are  
3 situated in that area; and

4 WHEREAS, the state is currently facing dire revenue  
5 shortfalls and is considering reducing the size of state  
6 government and eliminating services provided by state  
7 government; and

8 WHEREAS, the Jemez state monument heritage area is best  
9 left to the control, care and management of the Pueblo of  
10 Jemez;

11 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE  
12 STATE OF NEW MEXICO that the cultural affairs department be  
13 requested to study the feasibility and requirements for the  
14 legislature to transfer ownership and control of the lands  
15 owned or controlled by the state in the Jemez state monument  
16 heritage area to the Pueblo of Jemez and present its findings  
17 and requirements to the appropriate interim committee of the  
18 legislature by November 2011; and

19 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be  
20 transmitted to the governor, the Pueblo of Jemez, the  
21 secretary of cultural affairs and the director of the state  
22 monuments division of the cultural affairs department.

S/ BEN LUJAN  
BEN LUJAN, SPEAKER  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

S/ STEPHEN R. ARIAS  
STEPHEN R. ARIAS, CHIEF CLERK  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

S/ JOHN A. SANCHEZ  
JOHN A. SANCHEZ, PRESIDENT  
SENATE

S/ LENORE M. NARANJO  
LENORE M. NARANJO, CHIEF CLERK  
SENATE

FIFTIETH LEGISLATURE  
FIRST SESSION, 2011

February 1, 2011

Mr. Speaker:

Your **HEALTH AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred

**HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 7**

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**.

Respectfully submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mimi Stewart, Chair

Adopted \_\_\_\_\_  
(Chief Clerk)

Not Adopted \_\_\_\_\_  
(Chief Clerk)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

The roll call vote was 8 For 0 Against

Yes: 8

No: 0

Excused: None

Absent: None

NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Fiftieth Legislature  
FIRST SESSION, 2011

2/03/11  
10:43 AM

RCS# 2686

HJM 7  
REP Madalena  
FINAL PASSAGE

Absent: 4      Yeas: 59      Nays: 0      Excused: 7

Y Alcon, E.	Y Ezzell, C. S.	Y Little, R.	Saavedra, H.
Y Anderson, T. A	Y Garcia, M.H.	Y Lujan, A.	Y Salazar, N.
Y Baldonado, A. E	Garcia, M.P.	Y Lujan, Ben	Y Sandoval, E.
Y Bandy, P. C. E	Garcia, T.A.	Y Lundstrom, P.	Y Smith, J. S.
Y Begaye, Ray	Y Gentry, N.	Y Madalena, J. R	Y Stapleton, S.
Y Bratton, D.	Y Gonzales, R.	Y Maestas, A.	Y Stewart, M.
Y Brown, C. B.	Y Gray, W. J.	Y Martinez, R.	Y Strickler, J.
Y Cervantes, J.	Y Gutierrez, J.	Y Martinez, W. K	Y Taylor T. C.
Y Chasey, Gail	Y Hall, J. C. E	McMillan, T.	Y Tripp, D.
Y Chavez, D.	Y Hamilton, D. E	Miera, R.	Y Trujillo, J.R.
Y Chavez, E.	Y Herrell, Y.	Y Nunez, A. E	Y Tyler, S. A.
Y Chavez, E. H.	Y Irwin, D. G.	Y O'Neill, B.	Y Varela, L.
Y Cook, Z.J.	Y James, C. D. E	Park, A.	Y Vigil, R. D.
Y Crook, A. M.	Y Jeff, S.	Y Picraux, D.	Y Wallace, J.
Y Dodge, G.	King, R.	Y Powdrell-C, J.	Y White, J. P.
Y Doyle, D.	Kintigh, D.	Rehm, W.	Y Wooley, B.
Y Egolf, B.	Y Larranaga, L.	Y Roch, D.	
Y Espinoza, N.	Y Lewis, T.	Y Rodella, D.	

CERTIFIED CORRECT TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Speaker)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Chief Clerk)

FIFTIETH LEGISLATURE  
FIRST SESSION, 2011

March 9, 2011

Mr. President:

Your **RULES COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred

**HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 7**

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, and thence referred to the **INDIAN AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**.

Respectfully submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Linda M. Lopez, Chairman

Adopted \_\_\_\_\_ Not Adopted \_\_\_\_\_  
(Chief Clerk) (Chief Clerk)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

The roll call vote was 7 For 0 Against

Yes: 7

No: 0

Excused: Kernan, Sanchez, M.

Absent: None

HJM007RU1.wpd

Fiscal impact reports (FIRs) are prepared by the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) for standing finance committees of the NM Legislature. The LFC does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of these reports if they are used for other purposes.

Current FIRs (in HTML & Adobe PDF formats) are available on the NM Legislative Website (legis.state.nm.us). Adobe PDF versions include all attachments, whereas HTML versions may not. Previously issued FIRs and attachments may be obtained from the LFC in Suite 101 of the State Capitol Building North.

## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR Madalena ORIGINAL DATE 01/31/11  
 LAST UPDATED \_\_\_\_\_ HJM 7  
 SHORT TITLE Study Pueblo Operation of Jemez State Monument SB \_\_\_\_\_  
 ANALYST Soderquist

### APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Non-Rec	Fund Affected
FY11	FY12		
	NFI		General Fund

(Parenthesis ( ) Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

#### Responses Received From

Cultural Affairs Department (OCA)

### SUMMARY

#### Synopsis of Bill

House Joint Memorial 7 requests that the Department of Cultural Affairs conduct a feasibility study on returning control and operation of the Jemez State Monument to the Pueblo of Jemez.

### FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

#

There are no fiscal implications in conducting the study requested by HJM 7. Specific staff already working for State Monuments would be requested to conduct the study before October 2011.

Yearly admissions revenue coming into the Department of Cultural Affairs/State Monuments Division from Jemez State Monument is approximately \$19.0 thousand. Those revenues would be affected if control and operation of the monument were to be transferred to the Pueblo of Jemez. The portion of the General Fund operating budget for the monument that is currently in DCA's operating budget would be affected, as would any other means of support provided to the Monument by the Department. Those issues would be explored in the study.

## **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

On June 21, 1921 Jemez Land Company sold the property, seven acres known today as Jemez State Monument, to the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico for the sum of one dollar. The deed states that the property is to be fenced and the ruins cared for as to prevent any depredation or other destructions, and to keep the same as a park for the benefit of the public. In case the parties should at any time cease to use the real estate mentioned above for the purposes stated, then the title shall revert to the Jemez Land Company.

Jemez State Monument was declared a state monument in 1935 by Frank Vesely—New Mexico State Land Commissioner. The proclamation identified the ruins of Giusewa Pueblo, one of the ancestral homes of the Towa-speaking people of Jemez Pueblo, and the ruins of San Jose de los Jemez Church, an early 17<sup>th</sup> Century Franciscan Mission, as the archeologically and historically significant resources that justified the monument's establishment.

Since being declared a monument, a series of projects have taken place at the site. Excavation of the site occurred in 1910, 1921, and 1935-37 (under the Civilian Conservation Corp). Projects under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) including restoration/preservation work at Jemez also took place in 1935-37. New Mexico State Monuments has undertaken a series of repairs for stabilization of the ruins of San Jose de los Jemez Church and Giusewa Pueblo: first, in 1965; then, 1977-1978; again in the late 1980s; and more or less continuously since 2002. The existing visitor's center was constructed in 1968, which is when the site officially opened to the public for visitation.

In October 27, 1967, the School of American Research released ownership of Jemez State Monument to the Museums of New Mexico Board of Regents, who still holds title to the property. Jemez State Monument is Laboratory of Anthropology Site #48. It was added to the New Mexico State Listing of Historic Places on March 20, 1969. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places on March 14, 1973 (site #01973-03-14). Currently, New Mexico State Monuments Division has a grant with the National Park Service to nominate the site as a National Historic Landmark.

## **PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS**

Approximately 600,000 people have visited the site since record keeping began in 1976—about 18,000 per year. Admission revenues in the last three fiscal years have averaged \$19,000.00.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS**

Staff of New Mexico State Monuments would be assigned to conduct HJM 7 feasibility study.

## **TECHNICAL ISSUES**

As stated in the 1921 Quitclaim Deed between Jemez Land Company and the Museum of New Mexico, if the Museum of New Mexico ceases to keep the terms and conditions of the deed, the land is reverted to Jemez Land Company

**OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

Officials from the Pueblo of Jemez made a presentation before the Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents during fall 2010, expressing the Pueblo's interest in regaining control, care and management of Jemez State Monument. The Board has taken the issue under consideration and has requested that the Pueblo develop a plan for operation of the Monument to present to the Board for its review in consideration of the issue.

**WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL**

The Board would continue to review the issue in conjunction with staff and the Pueblo.

RS/svb:bym

FIFTIETH LEGISLATURE  
FIRST SESSION, 2011

March 15, 2011

Mr. President:

Your **INDIAN AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**, to whom  
has been referred

**HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 7**

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation  
that it **DO PASS**.

Respectfully submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_  
John Pinto, Chairman

Adopted \_\_\_\_\_ Not Adopted \_\_\_\_\_  
(Chief Clerk) (Chief Clerk)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

The roll call vote was 4 For 0 Against

Yes: 4

No: 0

Excused: Ingle, Payne

Absent: None

HJM007IC1.wpd

OFFICIAL ROLL CALL  
NEW MEXICO STATE SENATE  
FIFTIETH LEGISLATURE, FIRST SESSION, 2011

LEGISLATIVE DAY 46

DATE: 03-17-11  
RCS# 550

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 7

	YES	NO	ABS	EXC		YES	NO	ABS	EXC
ADAIR	X				LOVEJOY	X			
ASBILL	X				MARTINEZ	X			
WILSON BEFFORT	X				MCSORLEY				X
BOITANO	X				MORALES	X			
BURT	X				MUNOZ	X			
CAMPOS				X	NAVA				X
CISNEROS	X				NEVILLE	X			
CRAVENS	X				ORTIZ Y PINO	X			
EICHENBERG	X				PAPEN	X			
FELDMAN	X				PAYNE	X			
FISCHMANN	X				PINTO	X			
GARCIA				X	RODRIGUEZ	X			
GRIEGO, E.				X	RUE	X			
GRIEGO, P.				X	RYAN	X			
HARDEN				X	SANCHEZ, B.	X			
INGLE				X	SANCHEZ, M.	X			
JENNINGS	X				SAPIEN				X
KELLER	X				SHARER	X			
KERNAN	X				SMITH	X			
LEAVELL	X				ULIBARRI	X			
LOPEZ				X	WIRTH				X
					TOTALS =>	31	0	0	11

PASSED: 31 - 0



