MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
 OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

THE 124 KEARNEY ROAD BURIALS (LA 120430): REPORT ON HUMAN REMAINS RECOVERED FROM A WATER METER EXCAVATION NEAR DOWNTOWN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

by

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On November 13, 1997, the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), Museum of New Mexico, excavated human remains at the request of the City of Santa Fe for PNM Water Services. The excavation was conducted by Stephen S. Post and Steven A. Lakatos, under 1997 Annual Human Burial Excavation Permit ABE-241. Excavation and subsequent analysis and archival studies have complied with the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Districts’ ordinance, “Archaeological Review Committee Policy Regarding Minimum Standards for Treatment Plans (Adopted 1/19/95),” archival research for properties located in the “Historic Downtown (14-75.15F[2]),” and “14-75.21 Human Remains (B).” Excavation was conducted according to the Office of Archaeological Studies’ Manual for the Archaeological Treatment of Human Remains. The site was registered as LA 120430 in the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System files, Archeological Records Management Section, Historic Preservation Division in Santa Fe.

Excavation revealed partial skeletal remains of five individuals. These remains were placed within a small pine box, and located on top of a water line that was probably installed around 1940. Examination of the trench profiles indicated that these partial skeletal remains were restricted to the limits of the original water line trench. Associated artifacts and dental work suggest that these individuals were interred during the nineteenth century.

Archival research indicates that the burials were originally located in a small cemetery that was associated with a chapel, east of La Garita, a well-known Spanish Colonial site located on the low hill or terrace below the historic Fort Marcy. The house at 124 Kearney Road and the adjacent lots closely overlay the limits of the historic cemetery and it is likely that other skeletal remains exist within the undisturbed spaces of these three lots. Exact age, religious affiliation, and ownership of the cemetery could not be determined from the archival research or personal interviews. The cemetery and chapel were constructed during the eighteenth century, but their ownership or institutional affiliation are poorly documented for the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Examination of church and city records did not clarify the chronological or ownership issues. Title documents indicate that the first residences that were within the cemetery boundaries were constructed in 1940. There is no mention of the cemetery or the disposition of human remains in the title documents. The archaeological context of the skeletal remains suggests that they were exposed by house construction or utility installation and reburied in a small box within the fill of the water line trench.

Bioarchaeological analysis of the human remains revealed a minimum of five individuals: four adults (two male and two female) and one child (sex unspecified). There were also unspecified remains that could not be attributed to these five individuals. Chronological age of the individuals range from eighteen months to 55 years. Biological affinities were three Caucasian individuals and one Hispanic individual. The child could not be assigned a biological affinity. Analysis of skeletal element representation reflect reburial of previously exhumed remains, rather than remains that were left behind after exhumation.

Final disposition of the human remains will be at the Rosario Catholic Cemetery in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This is at the request of the Catholic Archdiocese of Santa Fe. In preparation for final disposition, a public notice was placed in the Santa Fe New Mexican for four days. Response time
was advertised as 30 days and no responses by descendants or related individuals or institutions were received. The City of Santa Fe waived their possessory claims to the human remains, clearing the way for final disposition by the Catholic Archdiocese of Santa Fe. The skeletal remains will be delivered to the Archdiocese for reburial upon acceptance of this report by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division and the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Committee. Artifacts recovered during the excavation will be permanently curated at the Archaeological Research Collections, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe.
CONTENTS

Administrative Summary .......................................................... ii

Introduction .................................................................................. 1

Cultural-Historical Context ......................................................... 3

Excavation Methods ..................................................................... 6

Procedures for Notifying Next of Kin or Related Groups and Final Disposition of the Human Remains .......................................................... 8

Status of the Notification and Disposition Plan ......................... 9

Excavation Results ...................................................................... 10

Trench Stratigraphy ..................................................................... 10

Human Remains and Burial Box .................................................. 10

The Artifact Assemblage ............................................................. 14

Summary .................................................................................... 16

Archival Research on 124 Kearney Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico by Nancy Hanks .......................................................... 18

Introduction .................................................................................. 18

Historic Land Ownership and Use of the Area around 124 Kearney Road .......................................................... 18

A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Human Remains Recovered from LA 120430, the Kearney Road Site, Santa Fe, New Mexico by E. G. Ozolins, V. H. Stefan, and J. F. Powell .......................................................... 39

Introduction .................................................................................. 39

Materials and Methods ................................................................ 39

Results ......................................................................................... 39

Osteological Assessments ............................................................. 40

Interpretations .............................................................................. 44

Summary .................................................................................... 48

Conclusions ................................................................................ 49

References Cited .......................................................................... 50

Appendix 1. Disposition Correspondence and Notices ................. 54

Appendix 2. Deeds and Documents from the Archival Research .... 59

Appendix 3. Bioarchaeological Analysis Data .............................. 80

Figures

1. Project vicinity map ................................................................. 2

2. Plan view of water meter installation and burial pit ................. 11

3. Stratigraphic and excavation profile of the water line trench and burial box .......................................................... 12
7. H. Hartmann, *Map of the City of Santa Fe, N.M.*, 1885-86
8. P. C. Gaynor, *Map of Santa Fe, New Mexico*, 1892
9. *Map of the La Garita Addition to the City of Santa Fe, N.M., belonging to A. B. Renehan*
10. Plat of *La Garita* site in La Garita Addition
11. Section of White’s map, *Incorporation Limits of Santa Fe, 1891*
12. Plat of Fort Marcy Heights, Map No. 2, 1919
13. *Tract of Land Surveyed for Grace Bowman, Precinct 18, Santa Fe, NM, 1936*
14. Plat of *Kearny Addition, 1940*
15. *ALTA/ACSM Land Title Survey of Lot 9, Kearny Addition, 1994*
16. Plot of Relative Frequencies of Skeletal Element Representation for Four Historic Skeletal Assemblages

**Plates**

1. The cemetery behind La Garita, to the rear of Sylvanus G. Morley’s house
2. View from the top of the Masonic Temple, *Campo Santo, Chapel, and La Garita*
3. View from the top of the Masonic Temple, *Campo Santo, Chapel, and La Garita*
4. Ruins of the chapel adjacent to the cemetery
5. View from the top of the Masonic Temple, showing the wall of the *Campo Santo*
6. View from the top of the Masonic Temple, 1998

**Tables**

1. Prehistoric pottery types by vessel form and portion
2. Chipped stone artifacts by material type
3. Wire- and square-cut nails
4. Relative element frequencies, per MNI, for four historic skeletal assemblages
INTRODUCTION

On November 13, 1997, the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) was contacted by Ms. Heather Pierson, City Planning Division, concerning human remains that were encountered during a water meter relocation at 124 Kearney Road (LA 120430; NMCRTS No. 58972) (Fig. 1). PNM Water Services (PNM) for the Sangre de Cristo Water Company was installing the water meter. Work was stopped, the City and Archaeological Review Committee, the Santa Fe County Sheriff Department, the State Historic Preservation Division, and the Office of the Medical Investigator were notified. The human remains were determined to be more than 75 years old. Because of their age, archaeological excavation of the human remains was then required under State of New Mexico statute (Section 18-6-11.2 NMSA 1978) and the city statute (Division 3, Archaeological Review Districts, 14-75 Archaeological Review Districts, 14-75.21 Human Remains and 14-75.22 Unexpected Discoveries). Excavation was conducted by Stephen S. Post and Steven A. Lakatos of the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies.

LA 120430 was located within unplatted lands of the City of Santa Fe Grant, Santa Fe County, NMPM; [redacted]

Funds for excavation, analysis, report writing, and production were provided by PNM Water Services and the City of Santa Fe through the Archaeological Review Committee's contingency fund. The archaeological excavation, artifact analysis, project coordination, and report compilation and production were the OAS's responsibilities. The osteological analysis was performed by Dr. Joseph Powell, assistant curator and professor, and Eric G. Ozolins and Vincent H. Stefan, department of anthropology and Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. Archival research was completed by Dr. Nancy Hanks, Historical Research and Mapping, Santa Fe, New Mexico. The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division contact was Mr. Daniel Reiley. The Catholic Archdiocese of Santa Fe contact persons were Rev. Juan Mendez and Ms. Marina Ochoa. City of Santa Fe contact persons were Ms. Heather Pierson, Ms. Anne Condon, and Ms. Lidia Garza Morales. PNM Water Services contact person was Mr. Gene Leyendecker.
The culture-history of the Santa Fe area spans 12,000 years of human occupation. Occupation evidence includes isolated Paleoindian tools and extensive, but deeply buried Archaic hunter-gatherer camps accounting for 10,500 years. The remains of these early mobile populations are supplanted by early pithouse settlements of the first seasonally sedentary farmers by A.D. 900, which expand into the extensive ancestral adobe pueblos of Fort Marcy, the Schoolhouse site near the Santa Fe City Hall and down the Santa Fe River to the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site at the San Ysidro crossing. Following a crescendo of settlement circa A.D. 1350, there is a restructuring of population centers that results in the abandonment of the middle and upper Santa Fe River, including the plaza and Fort Marcy area, by A.D. 1450. The area remained unsettled until Spanish settlement in A.D. 1608. The period from A.D. 1608 to present is well documented in history books as well as many cultural resources management documents related to downtown Santa Fe development. The reader is referred to the synthetic secondary sources for overviews of local and regional prehistory and history (Cordell 1979; Stuart and Gauthier 1981; Pratt and Snow 1988; Elliott 1988).

Clearly, the history of downtown Santa Fe is one of sequential and overlapping construction, expansion, restructuring, and rebuilding. The ebb and flow of city growth has left an archaeological record with a swiss-cheeselike pattern. In other words, the earliest ancestral Pueblo settlements and the Spanish Colonial, Territorial, and early Statehood sites and locales are holes or windows of varying size that are isolated from related components by commercial and residential buildings, which have removed the intervening portions of the archaeological record.

LA 120430 at 124 Kearney Road is a perfect example of the patchy archaeological record that lies below, between, and in some cases redeposited on top of later residences or institutions. In fact, the documented archaeological record of La Garita area, which includes the low rise below Fort Marcy incorporating Otero Street, Magdalena Avenue, Kearney Road and Avenue, and Fort Marcy Hill, are a patchwork that continually yield small bytes of information on the middle Developmental to early Classic periods and all the historic period.

Roughly eleven archaeological or archival investigations have been completed in La Garita area. These investigations combine with the LA 120430 archival study to provide context for the human remains recovered from 124 Kearney Road.

The earliest evidence of human occupation was found in the limited excavations at 320 Kearney Street (LA 111 and LA 609) by David Snow (1989b). In a mixed prehistoric-historic cultural deposit, he recovered White Mound and Red Mesa Black-on-white pottery, which were probably of western San Juan Basin origin and made between A.D. 800 and 900 (Snow 1989b). Chipped and ground stone and low frequencies of animal bone indicated that the artifacts remained from a domestic occupation. No architectural remains or domestic features were exposed by the excavation. Snow (1989b) surmised that the middle Developmental and later-aged refuse was redeposited downslope from Fort Marcy by fort construction.

Similar pottery, but mostly Red Mesa Black-on-white, suggesting an A.D. 900 to 1000 occupation, was recovered by TRC Mariah Associates (Acklen 1994) during their testing of Fort Marcy (LA 609). Based on the excavation evidence, they suggested heavy Developmental period
settlement of the hill, but almost no subsequent occupation, at least in the area that they examined. In line with Snow's investigation they found no architectural or domestic feature remains. However, the refuse was strong evidence for domestic use of the Fort Marcy site, perhaps by seasonal farmers. Settlement size and structure could not be determined from the test excavations.

The best documented excavation is Regge Wiseman's work (1989) at the KP site (LA 46300), Magdalena Compound. Exposed by construction was the cross-section of a pit structure that was determined to be 4 m in diameter and 2 m deep (Wiseman 1989:19). From the excavation, 1 complete utility ware jar, 12 partial Kwahe'e Black-on-white vessels, a partial Chaco Black-on-white duck pot, 5 partial utility jars, 2,262 sherds, 1,714 pieces of core reduction and tool production debris, 11 projectile points, 12 projectile point preforms, 27 hammerstones, 13 manos and 3 metate fragments, 6 antler tines, 6 bone awls, miscellaneous beads, clay pipes and figurines, 66 nearly complete corn cobs, evidence of squash, beeweed, barrel cactus, cattails, and 1,500 animal bones and fragments were recovered. At least two temporal components were indicated by the radiocarbon and dendrochronology. These occupations occurred during the middle A.D. 1000s to early A.D. 1100s and the middle A.D. 1100s (Wiseman 1989:122-125). The structure filled with refuse from the later occupation, indicating that the site extended beyond the immediate area. The KP excavation revealed a year-round domestic occupation that combined agriculture with a wide variety of wild food resources and a material cultural that used a wide range of locally available materials. Regional interaction was represented by the Cibola-style White Ware pottery and the Socorro Black-on-white pottery.

Refuse from the late Developmental period was also recovered by Snow from his investigations at 301 Otero Street (1989a) and 320 Kearney Street (1989b). Again, the evidence suggests an intensive use of the Fort Marcy Hill and La Garita area during the middle A.D. 1000s and 1100s. Snow's excavation at 320 Kearney Street yielded a few sherds of Santa Fe Black-on-white and Wiyo Black-on-white. Elliott's (1987) monitoring of grading at La Campanilla Compound on 334 Otero Street also yielded Santa Fe Black-on-white and Wiyo Black-on-white. These scattered sherds and associated artifacts remain from a larger pueblo that purportedly exists on Fort Marcy Hill, and was mentioned by Bandelier in 1890, but is otherwise poorly documented. The TRC-Mariah Associates excavations on Fort Marcy Hill were expected to expose part of this large Coalition-early Classic period pueblo, but was unsuccessful (Acklen 1994). Fort construction and modern residential and park construction have probably combined to fragment the pueblo and obscure it from archaeological examination.

Archaeological evidence of historic period use of La Garita and Fort Marcy Hill have been mainly documented by Wozniak's archival background for Old Fort Marcy (1992), TRC-Mariah Associates test excavation at Old Fort Marcy (Acklen 1994), and Bruce Ellis's excavations at La Garita (1978). Ellis's excavation is most germane to this project because of its proximity.

La Garita, or as Ellis called it "Santa Fe's Little Fort," stood as a ruin until 1954 when a proposed apartment complex spurred the Museum of New Mexico to investigate the relationship between the structure and its various archival and oral histories. These histories are briefly summarized by Hanks in this report and are detailed along with the results of the archaeological investigation by Ellis in his 1978 El Palacio article.

Excavation revealed La Garita's foundation and last interior floor plan. The foundation walls averaged 65 cm wide and were placed into 30 cm footings forming a diamond-shaped outline. These
footings were built into the fill of an "Indian house mound" (Ellis 1978:14). The stone foundation was constructed as a single unit as evidenced by bonding of the bastion walls with the interior structure walls. The upper walls were constructed of adobe that were about 28 by 56 by 8 cm, which Ellis observed were wider and longer, but thinner than modern bricks (1978:14). Postholes found close to the interior walls were suggested to be scaffold supports that allowed the wall to be patrolled. The interior of the fort was a placita and therefore unroofed (Ellis 1978:17). Numerous floors within the placita suggested long-term use. Animal dung indicate that it was used as a livestock pen during its latter years in the nineteenth century. Ponderosa pine from the scaffold posts yielded A.D. 1802 to 1805 cutting dates, suggesting construction at the end of the Spanish Colonial occupation.

Excavation of the placita floor revealed a torreon foundation. The torreon, a cylindrical defensive structure, was not dated, but Ellis suggested that it was constructed in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century (1978:18). The torreon was reduced to a 50-cm-thick and 30-cm-deep foundation. It had been excavated by earlier "treasure-seekers" who exposed the underlying Coalition period pueblo. It is possible that La Garita was built on top of the torreon, but that the torreon was razed and not part of La Garita occupation.

Interestingly, Ellis's excavation yielded 614 manufactured non-Indian artifacts. Only 9 could be assigned to a post-1845 period, not counting the hand-wrought nails. The lack of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century refuse undoubtedly reflects refuse discard outside La Garita walls and perhaps post-occupation removal of fill from the surrounding area. The sturdy construction of La Garita and the many use surfaces indicate that it was consistently occupied until its abandonment. However, we know relatively little about the activities and socio-economic status of residents, except from the archival information.

Presented in Ellis's article were numerous photographs of La Garita and the surrounding area. These were useful for our investigation when trying to locate the LA 120430 burial site relative to La Garita, and placing La Garita relative to the chapel and cemetery that were to the northeast. It is this chapel and cemetery that are the source of the LA 120430 human remains, as Hanks outlines in this report.
EXCAVATION METHODS

On November 13, OAS responded to an unexpected discovery of human remains at 124 Kearney Road. The remains were exposed by water meter installation at the junction of the residence's north property wall and the sidewalk. The PNM Water Services crew had trenched across the sidewalk into the street attempting to locate the original water line.

Arriving at the site around 2:30 p.m., I found what was initially assigned the Adult 1 skull, assorted long bones, ribs, vertebra, and other elements carefully placed on the sidewalk to the west of the water meter excavation. Other elements were visible in the backhoe excavation backdirt on the east side of the meter excavation. Adult 1 had been examined by a team from the Office of the Medical Investigator and was determined to be old enough to fall under the state law covering unmarked graves. Their determination placed the project in the archaeological investigation category rather than the criminal investigation category. With this determination the state burial law and the Santa Fe city archaeological ordinance requirements became operative. The excavation proceeded swiftly according to the requirements of state statute and the city ordinance so that the water meter installation could continue.

The first task on the afternoon of November 13 was to remove the human remains from the sidewalk and secure them from public view. The elements were wrapped in acid-free tissue paper and boxed as Adult 1 because at this time we believed there was only one individual represented. The remainder of the afternoon was spent trying to locate the water pipe. If the water pipe was galvanized iron, then a new line would have to be laid, which would entail a more extensive utility excavation. If a copper line was found, then PNM would tap into the existing line and move the water meter to the sidewalk location. Clearing the water meter pit exposed the outlines of a wooden box. This was fortunate because the box provided excavation limits and also suggested that the human remains were restricted to a small area.

Hand-excavation 34 cm below the box bottom located the water line at the western extreme of the excavation pit. The line passed under the box, suggesting that the human remains were encountered during the water line installation and were reburied in the same location. The box appears to predate the original water installation, which also suggests that the original utility installation crew encountered the boxed remains and simply put them back into the trench after the line was installed. That potential sequence of events would mean that the human remains had been moved from their original interment location to the 124 Kearney Road location, were encountered by the original water line installation crew and then reburied, only to be found by the 1997 water meter relocation by PNM.

On Thursday, November 14, Steve Lakatos and I returned to the water meter excavation to finish the exhumation and to determine if other human remains were present. Initial clearing of the fill on top of the elements showed that they were wholly contained within the box that had been noted the day before. Elements were not scattered outside the box, except for those that had been displaced by the current water meter installation. With the elements restricted to the box, the excavation focused on exposing major elements of the reburial and removing all the human remains from the box. Because the human remains had been exhumed, boxed, and potentially moved twice, it was unlikely that there would be valid information pertaining to initial interment or mortuary practices.
In fact, the behavior we were most likely to document was the act of collecting scattered human elements and boxing them as compactly and expediently as was possible.

As standard procedure, the elements were exposed in place and mapped with elevations taken for major elements or bone clusters. The fill surrounding the bones was screened through ½-inch mesh, and the associated artifacts were bagged by elevation or within an arbitrary level designation. Because the bones were piled or stacked, upper bones were removed to expose the more deeply buried bones. Photographs were taken as necessary and convenient; the excavation proceeded during a driving snow storm and conditions were not always suited to photography. All the recovered elements were grouped and wrapped in acid-free tissue paper and stored in standard repository burial boxes.

The upper 10 to 15 cm of redeposited trench fill within the box was an undifferentiated mass of small bones (see Fig. 2) mixed with three long bones, a diagonally upright sacrum (which was in good condition), and ribs and vertebra that were associated with the sacrum. The A2 skull, which was in the northeast corner of the box, was covered with fill and bones. The A3 skull was not visible beneath the bone and dirt mass that filled the western half of the box. Because the A3 skull was not visible, all the bones recovered from this upper 10 to 15 cm were assigned to individual A2. This is the manner in which they were boxed and cleaned. With the discovery of the A3 skull, their apparent association is tenuous.

Removal of the long bones and sacrum exposed the A3 skull lying on the box floor amidst a relatively intact pelvis and assorted ribs, vertebra, tarsals, and carpals. The pelvis, sacrum, assorted ribs and vertebra were undoubtedly from the same individual, but cannot be securely assigned to either individual A2 or A3. Removal of the A2 and A3 skulls revealed no further buried elements.

From the vertical distribution of the skeletal elements, it appears that the skulls were placed in the bottom of the box, so that individual A1 was probably lying on the box floor before it was removed by the backhoe. The other elements were piled on top of the skulls and then covered by the lid of the box. Because there was soil enveloping the bones and below the skulls, it is probable that the box was encountered during the original water line installation and reburied; fill entered through the broken box lid and mixed with the bones. It is my suggestion that had this only been a secondary interment within a box, less soil would have mixed with the skeletal elements. When the box was encountered by the original water line installers, it was in good enough shape to hold the bones during installation and reburial, but could not withstand the backfilling of the waterline trench.

After the bones were removed, the box was measured. A plan view and profile were drawn showing the box, the old water line trench, the new excavation, pertinent stratigraphic divisions, and the spatial relation of the water meter excavation to the house wall, sidewalk, curb, and street. The fill within and surrounding the human remains was described.

Returning to the laboratory, the human remains were temporarily placed in secure storage. Soon after the excavation was completed the skeletal remains were lightly brushed to remove excess dirt and repackaged for transport to the human osteology laboratory at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. Artifacts were separated by class and inventoried. They included historic and prehistoric items and are briefly described in this report. They will be submitted to the Archaeological Research Collections of the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe for permanent storage.
PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFYING NEXT OF KIN OR RELATED GROUPS AND FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE HUMAN REMAINS

Upon completion of the excavation and removal of the human remains to the OAS, it was a requirement of state law that we attempted to identify and notify living persons who may be related to the remains, and submit and implement a disposition plan for the human remains and associated artifacts. The following is the plan that was submitted to the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division on January 14, 1998.

To attempt to identify and notify living persons who may be related to the remains:

1. Osteological analysis of the human remains is being conducted by Dr. Joseph Powell, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. Dr. Powell will provide an assessment of the ethnicity of the human remains and a determination of the age, sex, and pathologies, and an inventory of the human remains by individual. Preliminary analysis has been completed and Dr. Powell has determined that the five individuals are not Native American.

Since the human remains are determined to be of European or non-Native American ancestry, then the following steps will be taken to identify and notify living persons and for final disposition of the human remains:

1. Archival research as required by the archaeological ordinance of the City of Santa Fe (Archaeological Review District 14-75.15 Historic Downtown, Procedures: Reconnaissance and Reports) will be conducted to determine the age and affiliation of the chapel and camposanto that were present in proximity to LA 120430 until the early 1950s.

2. If the affiliation of the chapel can be determined, then the existing religious institution or assigned representatives will be informed, their comments recorded, and the desired actions implemented.

3. If the affiliation of the chapel cannot be determined, then a legal notice will be placed in the Santa Fe New Mexican, a local newspaper, giving the location of the burials, the approximate age, and the intention to allow the Archdiocese of Santa Fe to rebury the remains if no comments are received within 30 days of the notice.

4. If no comments are received concerning the disposition of the human remains, then they will be given to the Archdiocese of Santa Fe for reburial in Rosario Cemetery. The contact person with the Archdiocese of Santa Fe will be Father Robert Mendez, 1301 Osage Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505.

5. The City of Santa Fe will be notified of the disposition plan and written release of the human remains will be obtained prior to reburial by the Archdiocese of Santa Fe.

Final disposition of the human remains will follow the completion of the osteological analysis and after the deadlines for living relative or representative comments have expired. A final
report will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer within 12 months of the November 13, 1997, excavation date.

Status of the Notification and Disposition Plan

As outlined in the notification plan, an attempt was made by Dr. Nancy Hanks to identify the religious or institutional affiliation of the chapel and cemetery that were located on or near LA 120430. Dr. Hanks's efforts were negative in that no official institution could be identified. The Archdiocese of Santa Fe was contacted and their records showed no chapel or cemetery in this area. Because no institutional affiliation could be determined, a notice was posted in the The New Mexican with a 30-day response period (a copy of the notice is included in Appendix 1). The OAS received no response to this notice. Therefore, the request by the Archdiocese of Santa Fe to rebury the remains at Rosario Cemetery will be honored.

The City of Santa Fe was notified of our intent to give the human remains to the Archdiocese of Santa Fe for burial. The city was asked to relinquish any ownership or claims to the remains. A letter was received from Ms. Lidia Morales, assistant city attorney, verifying that the city code had been met and that the city would relinquish any claim to the human remains (a copy of the letter is in Appendix 1).

At this time the state and city requirements have been fulfilled and the analysis is complete. We expect to turn the human remains over to the Archdiocese of Santa Fe for reburial, completing the process.
EXCAVATION RESULTS

The excavation at LA 120430 focused on defining the limits of the human remains, the burial context, and the age and biological affinity of the individuals. This section will address burial context and associated artifacts. Age and possible biological affinities are addressed by the bioarchaeological analysis.

Trench Stratigraphy

The water meter installation was located at 124 Kearney Road on the south side of the street. The installation excavation extended from the front wall of the house into the street covering a 1.40 m north-to-south by an 0.80 to 1.15-m area east-to-west (Fig. 2). Water meter excavation removed the sidewalk, cut through the cement curb, and extended into the asphalt-paved street. The deepest excavation was 1.60 m below the sidewalk. As shown in Figure 2, the human remains were in the northwest portion of the excavated area.

Backhoe and hand-excavation exposed four main strata (Fig. 3). Stratum 1 was the 16-cm-thick asphalt layer that paved the street. Stratum 2 was an 18-cm disturbed brown sand infused with granular asphalt. This soil was an imported base layer used to prepare the street surface for paving. Stratum 3 was a 56-cm-thick layer of brown fine sandy loam that was moderately consolidated, with a loose blocky structure, infused with charcoal, and 1 to 5 percent pea gravel. This layer is the fill that was removed during the original water line installation and used to backfill the trench. Stratum 4 was a 70-cm-thick layer of brown, fine silty consolidated loam with a blocky structure and very fine silty laminations containing charcoal flecks and prehistoric artifacts. This soil reflects gradual filling of a deep depression and is similar to pit structure fill, suggesting that the water line and the human remains are actually within the limits of a prehistoric, possibly late Developmental period, pit structure.

The fill within and above the burial box consisted of two strata. Above the box is a disturbed, medium-grained sandy loam impregnated with subangular granitic rocks and pebbles (Stratum 5). This layer is heavily root-intruded and in contact with the rotted remnant of the box lid. The fill within the box is mixed with disarticulated human remains and consists of laminated, fine-grained sandy loam impregnated with charcoal and prehistoric artifacts. This fill is similar to Stratum 4 of the water line trench. As shown in Figure 3, the copper water line was located 40 cm below the bottom of the box. It is the superpositioning of the burial box over the water line that proves the burial box was placed in the water line trench after the line was installed.

Human Remains and Burial Box

Located 0.80 m to 1.20 m below the sidewalk was the wooden box containing the partial remains of five individuals and miscellaneous unassigned skeletal elements. Excavation within the wooden box showed that the skeletal remains were disarticulated. Field examination identified three
Figure 2. Plan view of the water meter installation and burial pit.
Note: This zone was comprised of a disarticulated mass of postcranial elements. It was difficult to differentiate between individuals. Long bones tended to be above or between the skulls. Four elements, in addition to the crania, were on the box bottom as though soil and bone were put in the box together.

Figure 3. Stratigraphic and excavation profile of the water line trench and burial box.
crania, which were assigned as Adult 1, Adult 2, and Adult 3. A small mandible fragment from a juvenile was designated Child 1. Bioarchaeological analysis of the skeletal remains identified five individuals (two adult males, two adult females, a child of undetermined sex), and a sixth individual comprised of commingled adult dental and postcranial elements that could not be assigned to the other five individuals.

Adult 1 (Individual A) and numerous postcranial elements were collected from the backhoe excavation. The cranium is assessed as female (Individual B, see Ozolins et al., this report). The postcranial elements were assessed as adult male and lack definite association with any of the three crania that were recovered. This lack of association between the cranium and postcranial elements removed by the backhoe underscores the mixed condition of the skeletal remains before they were disturbed by the current water meter installation.

Excavation exposed commingled postcranial elements lying on top of and along the sides of two crania (Individuals C and D). This bone and soil mass was 22 cm thick. A sacrum, ribs, and long bones were on top of where the Adult 3 cranium (Individual D) was lying. Many postcranial elements within the burial box could not be assigned to an individual and were combined into Individual F. Adult 2 (Individual C) was lying face down with a crushed maxilla embedded in the cranium. Adult 3 (Individual D) had the distal or basal portion of the cranium lying flat on the box floor with the frontal portion facing north. The crania were placed in the bottom of the box and the remaining bones were layered on top, perhaps until the box was filled. A comparison of the LA 120430 element distribution with other contemporaneous cases of reburial shows that the skeletal elements recovered from LA 120430 reflect what was collected for reburial, rather than the elements that are most commonly left behind (see Ozolins et al., this report). In the case of LA 120430, the assemblage of “what is picked up” resulted from multiple graves disturbed by excavation, with the exposed bones collected and boxed, and then reburied in the water line trench. The presence of a few skeletal elements from many individuals suggests that in some cases only part of the graves were disturbed by house construction or utility line installation, while in the case of Individual A, most of the grave was disturbed and the bones collected for reburial.

The burial box was recorded in the field without collecting pieces for permanent storage. A sample of the box was identified by Mollie Toll (OAS Staff paleobotanist) as pine. The box, as excavated, measured 50 cm long, 40 cm wide, and 30 cm deep. The small box size indicates that it never held the complete skeleton of any of the individuals. All nonbone material associated with the burials had rotted and disintegrated, and no personal items were recovered from the excavation. The only historic items were nails from the box, rusted tin, possibly can metal, and low-fire ceramics, such as a clay gardening pot. Numerous prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the box fill, fill that was covering the bone, and from outside the box.

The box was constructed with 2½ inch wire-cut box nails, of which a minimum number of 14 were recovered. Wire-cut box nails were manufactured after 1879 and are still in use today (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962). The wire-cut nails only date the box, not the skeletal remains. It is possible that the skeletal remains predate the 1880s, though evidence of dental work described by Ozolins et al. in this report suggest that the skeletal remains post-date 1800 and most likely date to the Territorial period (A.D. 1846 to 1912).
The Artifact Assemblage

A mixed assemblage of prehistoric and historic period artifacts were recovered from the water meter trench, backdirt, burial box, and skeletal remains cleaning. The artifact assemblage will be presented as a whole for each artifact class because they were recovered from disturbed or redeposited contexts.

Prehistoric Pottery

Thirty-five sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered. These sherds were typical of pottery produced and used in the Santa Fe area during the late Developmental and Coalition periods (A.D. 1100 to 1325). Sherds were assigned to known pottery types or sorting categories using descriptions published in earlier reports on excavations in the Santa Fe area (Habicht-Mauche 1993; Mera 1935; Stubbs and Stallings 1953). Pottery type frequencies by vessel form and portion are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Prehistoric Pottery Types by Vessel Form and Portion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pottery Type</th>
<th>Vessel Form and Portion</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undifferentiated plain gray</td>
<td>jar body</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Neckbanded</td>
<td>jar neck</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PII-PIII Indented Corrugated</td>
<td>jar body</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undifferentiated white ware</td>
<td>bowl body</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwahe’e Black-on-white</td>
<td>bowl body</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jar body</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Fe Black-on-white</td>
<td>bowl body</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bowl rim</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 illustrates that the prehistoric pottery types and vessel forms and portions are typical of domestic assemblages recovered from small and large late Developmental and Coalition period pueblos in the Santa Fe area. Most Ancestral Pueblo period assemblages are dominated by utility pottery used in cooking, storage, and processing. Kwahe’e Black-on-white and Santa Fe Black-on-white were commonly recovered from investigations in the Kearney Road area, as previously discussed in this report.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Eight chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the fill of the water meter trench and burial box (Table 2). The lithic material types reflect use of locally available chert acquired from primary quarry or redeposited gravel beds in or near the Sangre de Cristo foothills. The chert variety reflects Madera chert and Bishop’s Lodge chert found in the Pennsylvanian limestone (Lang 1993, 1995). The single biface flake of Jemez obsidian reflects the use of nonlocal high-quality material for specialized tool manufacture. Jemez obsidian is commonly found as projectile points, scrapers, gravers, knives, or other small tools in small and large pueblo assemblages (McNutt 1969; Stubbs and Stallings 1953; Phagan 1993).
Table 2. Chipped Stone Artifacts by Material Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact Type</th>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core flake</td>
<td>Madera chert</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core flake</td>
<td>white chert</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core flake</td>
<td>gray chert</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biface flake</td>
<td>Jemez obsidian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angular debris</td>
<td>Madera chert</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Historic Nails and Can Fragments*

A combination of historic period nails and can fragments were recovered from the backdirt, water meter trench fill, the burial box fill, and embedded in the burial box. These objects are quantified and briefly discussed. The nail types do add information that is pertinent to the dating of the skeletal remains and burial box.

Fifty-three whole or fragmentary nails were recovered during the excavation. Nails are by far the predominant historic period artifact type. Their abundance relates to the burial box composition and perhaps the original coffins. Table 3 provides nail frequencies by size and manufacture technique for all contexts combined.

Table 3. Wire- and Square-Cut Nails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nail Type</th>
<th>Penny weight (d)</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 inch square cut</td>
<td>10d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ inch wire cut</td>
<td>8d</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ inch square cut</td>
<td>8d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ inch square cut</td>
<td>4d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1¼ inch wire cut</td>
<td>3d</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1¼ inch square cut</td>
<td>3d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 inch wire cut</td>
<td>2d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous head and shank fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nail assemblage includes square- and wire-cut manufacture techniques. Nails made from both manufacture techniques were common and used interchangeably until the late 1880s or 1890s (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962). Square-cut nails began to replace hand-forged nails in the early 1800s and were the common nail by the 1820s. Wire-cut nails were produced by the mid 1800s, but did not gain in popularity until the 1880s or 1890s. The 8d wire-cut nails were used to make the burial box. These common nails could have been made any time after 1880. Their occurrence does not inform on the time of reburial, but indicates that the box was made after 1900, by which time wire-cut nails were the common nail. The mixed nail assemblage not attributable to the burial box recovered from LA 120430 seems to fit a pattern of shifting popularity; 11 square-cut and 8 wire-cut nails are not directly attributable to the burial box. It is possible that the majority of these nails were collected from original burial contexts (as coffin nails) and inadvertently reburied with the skeletal remains on top of the water line.
Nine can fragments of the internal friction resealable lid variety were recovered from the water line trench. These fragments are from typical solvent or paint cans and may have been discarded during the house construction. Resealable cans of this type were made after 1906 and are still used today (Rock 1978).

Summary

Archaeological excavation and analysis of the skeletal remains exposed in the water meter trench at 124 Kearney Road provide information on the sequence of events and processes that led to their discovery, contributed to their condition and context, and suggest a probable date range for original interment, post-interment disturbance, and reburial. This information is briefly summarized.

The primary reason for the unexpected discovery of the skeletal remains is their secondary interment in the upper fill of the water line trench. This superpositioning of the burial box and skeletal remains above the water line is conclusive evidence that the skeletal remains were encountered during the original house construction or utility line installation. Clearly, the most expedient action was taken by reburying the disturbed remains and placing them in the open utility line trench. A wooden box available during construction or installation contained the skeletal remains. The frequency of crania and long bones suggests that the most obvious elements were gathered for reburial. Unfortunately, by placing the skeletal remains in the water line trench, the installers virtually guaranteed that they would be exhumed in the future. Speculation about the motives that directed the reburial range from a respect for the dead to the fear that the project would be stalled or stopped because the remains were found. The best course of action was taken by the water meter installers from PNM Water Services by calling the city and thereby triggering the city and state statutes regarding unmarked graves and unexpected discovery of archaeological remains.

The condition and context of the skeletal remains again strongly suggest that they were encountered unexpectedly during house construction or utility line installation. The partial condition of the remains indicates that several graves were affected and the most obvious remains were collected and reburied. Furthermore, the high frequency of crania in the absence of postcranial elements indicates that trenching cut through a line of similarly oriented coffins which were perpendicular to the trench. This resulted in crania being exposed, but major portions of the skeletons left behind. In the case of Individual A, the burial orientation may have been parallel to the trench direction, resulting in exhumation and subsequent reburial of the most of the skeleton. These graves may have been in a part of the cemetery where burial orientation was mixed, which suggests different families (if families were grouped), or a different orientation resulting from space management within the cemetery.

Dating can be suggested from the nails. The burial box was built with 8d wire nails that were most commonly used after 1900. This is 40 years earlier than any house construction in the area, but at least provides a post-1900 base line for accidental excavation and secondary interment. The mix of square- and wire-cut nails is indicative of the transition in popularity from square-cut to wire-cut nails during the 1880s and 1890s. This suggests that the coffins were constructed with both nail types or that the burials were exhumed from fill that contained considerable late nineteenth-century construction debris. The fact that all nails are square or wire cut indicates a post-1820 to 1840 date when square-cut nails replaced hand-forged nails as the common nail. Therefore, an 1820 to 1890
date range can be assigned to the initial burial interments and a post-1900 date to the accidental
excavation and secondary interment in the water line trench. Obviously, the archival research and
bioarchaeological analysis will add more detail to this chronological sketch.
ARCHIVAL RESEARCH ON 124 KEARNEY ROAD, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

by Nancy Hanks, Ph.D., Historical Research and Mapping

Introduction

From November 1997 through July 1998, archival research was done by Nancy Hanks of Historical Research and Mapping for property located at 124 Kearney Road, in Santa Fe, New Mexico (Fig. 1). Research on the Kearney property included the following archives: deeds and plat maps at the Santa Fe County Deed Room; archival and computer-generated maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and aerial photos at the City of Santa Fe's Planning Division; site files at New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division; historic photos at the Museum of New Mexico's History Library photo archives; and Santa Fe city directories at the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives. Other sources of information are included in the references listed at the end of this report.

Historic Land Ownership and Use of the Area Around 124 Kearney Road

The earliest recorded owner of the land around 124 Kearney Road was probably Antonia de Moraga and her family, who, in 1697, were granted land in the vicinity, but who sold the grant back to the Spanish government in 1716 (Ellis 1978:6). At that time, somewhere on the loma (hill) in the grant was a torreón (tower) and some small structures, although they were most likely south of what is now 124 Kearney Road. Urrutia provides the earliest map (1766) of the area containing the property, which he shows as just north of the "Acequia Para Regadio" ("lands irrigated by the acequia"); the map shows no structures in the area (Fig. 4).

The property evidently remained under government ownership until 1785, when it was granted to Roque Lovato, armorer of the Santa Fe presidial company (Ellis 1978:7). It was still part of the Roque Lovato Grant in 1807, when a garita, or almaceñ (storehouse) de pólvora (gunpowder) was built just south of what is now 124 Kearney Road. In 1835, a retired corporal of the Santa Fe presidial troop, José de Jesús Rivera, claimed the grant, and, although there is some doubt as to the western boundary (Snow 1994:8), the property at 124 Kearney Road was probably part of the grant land owned by Rivera. There is no documentation available that describes how the property was used.

By the time of the American occupation of New Mexico in 1845, however, the property at 124 Kearney Road comprised one-third of a cemetery, and may have been a cemetery for many years—again, there is no record to document its beginning. The cemetery first appears on an 1846 military map of Santa Fe (Fig. 5) and on another military map from that same year (Fig. 6). This cemetery is most likely associated with the garita (later known as La Garita) to the south.

By the 1850s, that area of the Roque Lovato Grant containing the cemetery had been sold by Rivera's son-in-law, José Pacheco, to Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid and his wife Magdalena Lucero. From that point, it appears that the chain of ownership of the cemetery was separate from La Garita's. In 1880, Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid and his wife sold the property surrounding the cemetery to Bradford Prince and William T. Thornton (SFCDR, Deed Book K, pp. 248-249). However, the "Campo Santo" was specifically excluded from the land transaction (Deed 1). An 1885-86 map of Santa Fe by
Hartmann shows the cemetery owned by the Catholic Church (Fig. 7), but the Archdiocese of Santa Fe has no record of its existence. An 1892 map of Santa Fe by Gaynor shows the cemetery as part of land owned by Prince and Thornton (Fig. 8). In 1893, however, the City of Santa Fe quitclaimed land to Prince and Thornton (SFCDR, Deed Book A-1, pp. 177-179), “excepting and reserving therefrom the Campo Santo included in said premises” (Deed 2).

In 1901, the city deeded land to Prince and Paul F. Thornton (who was presumably acting in William T. Thornton’s behalf; SFCDR, Deed Book H-1, p. 138). This tract was south of the old Campo Santo (Deed 3). In 1910, William T. Thornton and his wife deeded to L. Bradford Prince’s wife, Mary, the land in the three previous deeds, “excepting and reserving therefrom the Campo Santo included in said boundaries” (SFCDR, Deed Book Q-1, pp. 370-1; Deed 4).

Who owned the cemetery if it was excluded from these land transactions? No deeds could be found to show ownership during these years. There is no mention of it in the deeds dealing with La Garita. There are, however, photographs of the cemetery from as early as 1912. Generally, they show the cemetery behind La Garita, which in 1912 was just behind Sylvanus G. Morley’s house as one faced northeast (Plates 1-3). Plate 4 shows a closer view of the ruined chapel associated with the cemetery. Plate 5 is a photograph taken from the top of the Masonic Temple in 1912, facing north, and the wall of the cemetery can be seen on the right. An attempt to duplicate this photograph in 1998 proved little. Trees have so overtaken the landscape that it is difficult to be certain where the wall would be today, although the one structure showing above the trees is the top of the house just west of the site of the old cemetery (Plate 6).

The house showing in Plate 6 stands approximately on Lot 12 of a housing development called the “Garita Addition” (Fig. 9). The site of La Garita is shown as part of Lot 8 of “Garita Addition” (Fig. 10), so the cemetery, which was behind La Garita, falls within Lots 20-22. This is verified by the 1912 property map of Santa Fe, which shows the outline of the “Old Cemetery” as Lots 20, 21, and 22 of the “Garita Addition” (Fig. 11). The “Garita Addition” was owned by A. B. Rencan, although there is no record of his having bought the cemetery.

By 1919, the “Garita Addition” gave way to “Fort Marcy Heights” (Fig. 12). The two deeds referring to the land that comprises the cemetery are from the executors of the estate of Mary Prince to Grace Bowman (SFCDR, Deed Book 6, p. 250 and Deed Book 7, p. 111; Deeds 5 and 6). By 1928 they have sold her what appears to be all of Lot K of “Fort Marcy Heights,” which includes the old cemetery.

Grace Bowman sold her land to James M. Wilson and Rufus R. Smith in 1939 (SFCDR, Deed Book 19, p. 33; Deed 7) and her plat shows the “Campo Santo” as part of her land (Fig. 13). By pacing off the distance shown on the plat, it is evident that the property at 124 Kearney Road was part of this cemetery. From this point on, however, the cemetery might never have existed. Wilson established “Kearney Addition” in 1940 (SFCDR, Deed Book 18, pp. 496-497; Deed 8; Fig. 14), and the old cemetery becomes Lots 9, 10, and 11, but with no mention of the cemetery in the deeds. Lot 9, now 124 Kearney Road, was transferred to Wilson by his partner in 1940 (SFCDR, Deed Book 19, p. 179; Deed 9).

Wilson finally developed the land, and in 1941 he sold Lot 9 to Jose Maldonado and his wife, Rafaela (SFCDR, Deed Book 22, p. 6; Deed 10). The Maldonados sold the lot to Armeille White Roberts in 1948 (SFCDR, Deed Book 37, p. 507; Deed 11). It remained in the Roberts family (SFCDR, Deed Book 471, pp. 482-483; Deeds 12 and 13) until 1994, when it was sold to the last owner of record, Carolyn Kenny (SFCDR, Deed Book 1026, p. 500; Deed 14).
The first structure on the property was probably built by the Maldonados in the 1940s, since their 1948 deed includes the sale of "all drapes, curtains, curtain rods, green rugs in the living room, dinette and hall and all venetian blinds but not the kitchen range" (Deed 11). It is likely that any underlying utilities were installed also during the 1940s, although early utility maps of the Kearney Road area were not available. A 1994 plat of Lot 9 (Fig. 15) mentions a 1983 plat, which was also unavailable, but which may mean that the Roberts rebuilt on the property at that time.

There is no doubt the property at 124 Kearney Road is the site of an old cemetery. The mystery lies in the fact that the cemetery could have been forgotten so completely that there is no record of its birth or demise. Catholic Church records do not mention it, despite the notation of "Catholic Church" on Figure 7. We have no idea if the cemetery was connected to La Garita, or was part of a family cemetery from the nineteenth century. The cemetery that underlies 124 Kearney Road seems to have existed and then disappeared with no mention of who was buried in it or what happened to its inhabitants.
Figure 4. Joseph d’Urrutia, “Plano de la Villa de Santa Fe, Capital de Nuevo Mexico, 1766.”
Figure 5. Lt. W. H. Emory and Lt. J. F. Gilmer, “Reconnaissance of Santa Fe and its Environs,” 1846.
Figure 6. Lt. J. F. Gilmer, “Plan of Santa Fe, New Mexico,” 1846.
Figure 7. H. Hartmann, "Map of the City of Santa Fe, N.M.," 1885-86.
Figure 9. "Map of the La Garita Addition to the City of Santa Fe, N. M., belonging to A. B. Rencan," July 1910

(Document No. 106, 748).
Figure 10. Plat of La Garita site in La Garita Addition (unknown document number).
Figure 12. Plat of Fort Marcy Heights, Map No. 2, 1919 (SFCDR, Plat Book 1, p. 133).
Figure 13. "Tract of Land Surveyed for Grace Bowman, Precinct 18, Santa Fe, NM," Sept. 9, 1936 (SFCDR, Plat Book 7, p. 7).
Figure 14. "Plat of Kearny Addition," February 1940 (SFCDR, Plat Book 3, p. 393E).
Figure 15. “ALTA/ACSM Land Title Survey of Lot 9, Kearny Addition,” February 1994 (SFCDR, Plat Book 266, p. 25).
Plate 1. The cemetery behind La Garia, to the rear of Sylvanus G. Morley's house, ca. 1912. (Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 61496, photograph by Jesse Nusbaum.)
Plate 2. View from the top of the Masonic Temple, Campo Santo, Chapel, and La Garita in background. (Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 14018, photograph by T. Harmon Parkhurst.)
Plate 3. View from the top of the Masonic Temple, Campo Santo, Chapel, and La Garita in background, ca. 1920. (Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 12229, photograph by T. Harmon Parkhurst.)
Plate 4. Ruins of the chapel adjacent to the cemetery. (Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 1720, photograph by Tate-Candelario.)
Plate 5. View from the top of the Masonic Temple, facing north, showing the wall of the Campo Santo on the right. 1912. (Museum of New Mexico, Negative No. 61548, photograph by T. Harmon Parkhurst.)
Plate 6. View from the top of the Masonic Temple, looking north, 1998. (Photograph by Nancy Hanks.)
A BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN REMAINS RECOVERED FROM LA 120430, THE KEARNEY ROAD SITE, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

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Laboratory of Human Osteology, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
University of New Mexico

Introduction

On November 13, 1997, PNM Water Services employees excavating a utility trench and water meter uncovered evidence of human skeletal remains and an associated feature near a residence on Kearney Road. This location had been previously recorded as site LA 120430, “La Garita,” a Spanish colonial site dating to the early nineteenth century. The human remains were recovered from within a pine box, measuring approximately 40 cm wide by 50 cm long by 40 cm high. The bottom of the box was located at a depth of 120 cm below ground surface. The box lid was heavily rotted and in contact with a 20-cm layer of disturbed sandy soil containing pebbles and roots. The majority of the human skeletal remains, located below this top layer, were disarticulated and surrounded by a disturbed sandy loam fill containing charcoal flecks and a small number of prehistoric artifacts. On the bottom of the box rested two human skulls (designated as A3 and A2 in the field, and belonging to individuals described below as individuals D and C), along with a variety of postcranial skeletal elements representing an undetermined number of individuals. After state and local law enforcement and representatives from the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator arrived at the scene, the exposed skeletal remains were deemed to be of no medicolegal significance and the site was turned over to archaeologists from the Office of Archaeological Studies for complete documentation and excavation.

Materials and Methods

Skeletal remains from LA 120430 were examined at the Laboratory of Human Osteology, Maxwell Museum. Remains were lightly brushed to remove adhering matrix, and each element was labeled by its field sack number. Remains were then sorted into a minimum number of individuals using element matching, age, and sex indicators. Once the minimum number of individuals was determined, each individual was analyzed following standard osteological data collection protocols (Bass 1987; Steele and Bramblett 1988), and using techniques typical of forensic anthropological investigations (Gill 1984; Modi 1957; Falsetti 1995). Metric and nonmetric data for the skull (Gill 1984; Steele and Bramblett 1988) and postcranial skeleton (Gilbert and Gill 1990) were collected for each individual identified in the sample. Metric data were analyzed using linear discriminant function analyses (Giles 1970; Giles and Elliot 1962), while nonmetric data were examined through subjective assessment of biological affinity (Bass 1987; Steele and Bramblett 1988).

Results

Minimum Number of Individuals

A minimum of five individuals are represented by the skeletal material present. Minimum number of individuals was determined by identifying whether any duplication of elements existed, and sex and age differences. Individual A is comprised of a nearly complete male skeleton with the following elements
present: left and right clavicles, manubrium, sternal fragment, left scapula, fragments of the right scapula, rib fragments, vertebrae C5-T2 and T6-L5, sacrum with fused first coccygeal vertebra, left and right humerus, left and right ulna, fragmentary left and right radius, fragmentary left and right innominate missing the left pubis, fragmentary left femur, right femur, left tibia, fragmentary right tibia, fragmentary left and right fibula, left 3rd-5th metacarpal, right 2nd metacarpal, left and right calcaneus, left cuboid, left navicular, left medial cuneiform, left 1st, 3rd and 5th metatarsal, right 1st-5th metatarsal, left and right 1st proximal pedal phalanx, two 2nd-5th proximal pedal phalanges, and one distal 1st pedal phalanx.

Individual B is comprised of a female cranium (#1) and female mandible (#1). Individual C is comprised of a female cranium (#2). Individual D is comprised of a male cranium (#3) and mandible (#2). Individual E is comprised of immature elements including a mandible, femoral diaphysis, rib fragment, and metaphysis fragments. Miscellaneous dental and postcranial elements that could not positively be associated with any of the preceding individuals, but which do not affect the calculation of minimum number of individuals, include: maxillary right premolar, maxillary right M3, an unidentified C3-C6 cervical vertebra and an unidentified lumbar vertebra, two T1 vertebrae, a RUP2, a LUM3, a right anterior superior iliac spine, and several unidentified long bone fragments.

It is possible that Individual A and Individual D might belong together, since they were both determined to be from a male, but there is no osteological means of determining this without the presence of a first cervical vertebra. Given the differences in age estimated for Individuals A and D, it is unlikely that they represent a single person. Measurements were taken on all complete elements, including skulls, and are presented as Appendix 3.

**Osteological Assessments**

*Individual A*

Although the remains from this site were commingled, we feel confident in the attribution of the majority of the postcranial elements to a single individual. This assignment was done on the basis of similar robusticity of elements, sex assessment, articulation congruity, and the morphological similarity of antimeres.

**Sex.** Individual A is determined to be a male, due to the skeletal element morphology and robusticity. Morphology of the os coxa indicative of male sex include: narrow sciatic notch, narrow subpubic angle, unelevated auricular surface, and lack of a ventral arch (Steele and Bramblett 1988). Vertical diameter of the humeral heads (R = 45.1 mm and L = 48.2 mm) and maximum femoral head diameters (R = 48.7 and L = 49.3) are consistent with the individual having been male (Bass 1987). Discriminant function sexing of the calcaneus provided scores of 39.0 = R and 38.7 = L, indicative of male (Steele 1976). Discriminant function sexing of the metacarpals (right MC2 and left MC4 and MC5) provided scores of 8.25, 2.99, and 4.92, respectively. All of these scores indicate a sex assessment of male (Falsetti 1995).

**Age.** The age of the individual was determined to range between 20 and 25 years. The auricular surface morphology indicated a Phase II score for both the left and right surfaces. This range corresponds to an age range of 25-29 years (Meindl and Lovejoy 1989). The pubic symphysis was scored using three methods: Todd (1921), McKern and Stewart (1957), and Suchey-Brooks (Brooks and Suchey 1990). The right pubis exhibited a morphology consistent with a Phase II score for the Todd technique, with an age range of 20-21 years. The morphology was also indicative of an overall McKern and Stewart score of 1, consistent with an age range of 17-20 years. Suchey-Brooks provided an assessment of Phase I morphology, corresponding to an age range of 15-23 years.
In addition, there were several epiphyseal skeletal indicators of age. The medial clavicles were partially fused, corresponding to an age range of 17-30 years (Webb and Suchey 1985). The iliac crest is completely fused, which occurs between years 17 and 24 (Webb and Suchey 1985). The superior and inferior vertebral rings are nearly complete, indicating an age range of 18-23 (Brash and Jamieson 1937).

**Biological Affinity.** The biological affinity was assessed utilizing several skeletal markers. The Gilbert and Gill (1990) metric technique utilizing A-P and M-L subtrochanteric diameters (32 mm and 31 mm, respectively) indicated the individual to be Caucasian or African-American. The crural index of the individual was 82.6, indicative of Caucasian (Modi 1957). This individual is most probably Caucasian. However, without a skull that could be unambiguously assigned to this individual, the assessment of affinity for these remains somewhat uncertain (see Individual D, below).

**Stature.** Stature was estimated using the maximum lengths of the right femur (472 mm) and left tibia (390 mm). Due to the uncertain biological affinity of the individual, stature was calculated for each of the major racial groups using the method developed by Trotter (1970). Using the regression formula for white males, we determined a stature estimate of 172-178.6 cm, 166.8-174.5 cm for black males, 170.8-177.9 cm for mongoloid males, and 169.9-176.6 for Mexican males. The individual stature estimations by element are included in Appendix 3.

**Pathology or Anomalies.** Several pathologies or anomalies were seen on this individual. The right and left humeri exhibited bilateral abnormal lateral bowing of the distal third of the shaft. There is no associated build-up of bone, therefore, we concluded that this anomaly was not due to trauma, but possibly appears to be due to a congenital abnormality.

The distal third of the left ulna appears to have a thickened callus, and is also slightly deviated dorsally, indicating a healed antemortem fracture.

There is lack of fusion of the sacral bodies between S1-S2 and S3-S4. Also, there is lack of fusion of the neural arch at the spinous process of S1. The first coccygeal vertebra is fused to the sacrum.

On the distal anterior surface of the right femur there is a slight build-up of sclerotic bone. Longitudinal striations are evident on the shafts of the right and left femora and tibiae.

**Individual B**

This individual is comprised only of a cranium (#1) and a mandible (#1).

**Sex.** This individual is assessed as being female. Morphological features of the cranium and mandible supporting this assessment include: moderately robust nuchal crest, moderately sized mastoids, sharp supraorbital margin, small glabella, vertical frontal, frontal eminences, and pointed chin. FORDISC 1.0 discriminant function analysis of the cranium classified this individual as white female (59.4 percent posterior probability, 91.3 percent typicality probability) and black female (32.8 percent posterior probability, 86.1 percent typicality probability).

**Age.** This individual is an adult, 20-55+ years, based upon dental eruption, fusion of the basi-occipital synchondrosis, and the pattern of cranial suture closure. Based on the state of suture closure and the level of dental attrition observed, this individual may have been a young to middle aged adult (20-45 years).

**Biological Affinity.** This individual is assessed as being Caucasian. Morphological features of the
cranium and mandible supporting this assessment include: narrow nasal aperture, pinched nasals, slightly depressed nasion, moderate nasal spine, canine fossa, curved zygomaticomaxillary suture, sloping orbits, simple cranial sutures, parabolic dental arcade, bulging palatine suture, inion hook, prominent chin, undulating mandibular border, pinched and slanted mandibular ramus. FORDISC 1.0 discriminant function analysis of the cranium classified this individual as white female (62.7 percent posterior probability, 71.3 percent typicality probability) and black female (37.1 percent posterior probability, 64.2 percent typicality probability) when only including females in the analysis. The interorbital features method of racial differentiation (Gill 1984) classified this individual as Caucasian.

**Pathology or Anomalies.** This individual exhibited numerous dental pathologies. Amalgam restorations are evident on the mandibular right M2 buccal surface and on the interstitial surfaces between mandibular left M1/M2. An amalgam restoration is also present on the interstitial surfaces between the maxillary right P1/P2. The following teeth were lost postmortem: maxillary left canine, mandibular left I1, left I2 and right I1.

**Individual C**

This individual is comprised only of a cranium (#2).

**Sex.** This individual is assessed as being female. Morphological features of the cranium and mandible supporting this assessment include: lack of a robust nuchal crest, small mastoids, sharp supraorbital margin, small glabella, vertical frontal, and frontal eminences. FORDISC 1.0 discriminant function analysis of the cranium classified this individual as white female (18.2 percent posterior probability, 15.6 percent typicality probability), black female (39.7 percent posterior probability, 21.1 percent typicality probability), and Native American female (34.0 percent posterior probability, 19.9 percent typicality probability).

**Age.** This individual was determined to be a middle to older adult (35-55+ years) based on the closure of the sphenoid-occipital synchondrosis as well as fusion of most of the neurocranial sutures.

**Biological Affinity.** This individual is assessed as being Hispanic. Morphological features of the cranium and mandible supporting this assessment include: medium width nasal aperture, tented nasals, blurred nasal sill, slightly depressed nasion, moderate nasal spine, canine fossa, curved zygomatico-maxillary suture, sloping orbits, simple cranial sutures, rectangular dental arcade, and bulging palatine suture. FORDISC 1.0 discriminant function analysis of the cranium classified this individual as black female (92.8 percent posterior probability, 24.7 percent typicality probability), when including only females in the analysis. The interorbital features method of racial differentiation (Gill 1984) classified this individual as African-American or Caucasian-American Indian admixed.

**Pathology or Anomalies.** This individual exhibited numerous dental pathologies. The entire crown of the maxillary right canine was lost due to carious activity. This carious lesion destroyed the pulp cavity of the tooth. This also had the effect of complete removal of both the dentine and the enamel of the tooth. Associated with the case of caries was a small apical abscess. In addition to this abscess, there were four other abscesses present. One was positioned on the buccal surface, at the location of the right P1/P2. These teeth were most probably lost antemortem with some subsequent resorption taking place. An apical abscess was noted invaginating the maxillary sinus at the location of the right M2. There is also a smooth, rounded opening on the labial surface where the maxillary left central incisor is normally located, consistent with an abscess. Another abscess is located above the left maxillary canine.
In addition to the carious lesions, there is also evidence of extensive periodontal disease. The alveolar bone was resorbed to a depth of 8 mm below the CEJ on the maxillary left M1. The tooth is being held in the bone by only a few millimeters of root. In conjunction with the resorption, there is corresponding osteoblastic activity along the buccal surfaces of the alveolar margins. Finally, the maxillary left M1 and M2 show a significant amount of calculus, circumscribing the cemento-enamel junction.

**Individual D**

This individual is comprised only of a cranium (#3) and a mandible (#2). Though the mandibular condyles do not completely articulate with the glenoid fossae, the maxillary and mandibular dental arcades are similar in shape and occlude tightly. It is also possible that the cranium and mandible go with Individual A, since there is no duplication of elements and both are considered to be male, although it appears that the skull is slightly older than the postcranial elements.

**Sex.** This individual is assessed as being male. Morphological features of the cranium and mandible supporting this assessment include: moderately robust nuchal crest, large mastoids, large supramastoid crest, moderate inion hook, blunt supraorbital margin, moderate glabella, receding frontal, slightly bilobate chin and flexed mandibular ramus. FORDISC 1.0 discriminant function analysis of the cranium classified this individual as white female (91.8 percent posterior probability, 1.0 percent typicality probability) and white male (4.1 percent posterior probability, 0.2 percent typicality probability). The cranial discriminant function analysis of this individual as female most probably is a function of the relatively smaller size of the cranium.

**Age.** This individual is an adult based upon dental eruption, fusion of the basi-occipital synchondrosis and the pattern of cranial suture closure.

**Biological Affinity.** This individual is assessed as being Caucasian. Morphological features of the cranium and mandible supporting this assessment include: narrow nasal aperture, pinched nasals, slightly depressed nasion, large nasal spine, canine fossa, curved zygomaticomaxillary suture, sloping orbits, simple cranial sutures, parabolic dental arcade, bulging palatine suture, inion hook, prominent chin, undulating mandibular border, pinched mandibular ramus, and flexed mandibular ramus. FORDISC 1.0 discriminant function analysis of the cranium classified this individual as white female (91.8 percent posterior probability, 1.0 percent typicality probability) and white male (4.1 percent posterior probability, 0.2 percent typicality probability).

**Pathology or Anomalies.** The crown on the maxillary left P2 has been completely dissolved by a large carious lesion. On this tooth, both the enamel and dentine are gone. There are large interproximal caries on the distal surface of the left maxillary P1 (probably associated with the destroyed P2), one on the distal right canine, one on the distal right P1, and one small caries on the mesial surface of P2, one large interproximal caries on the distal P2. In addition, there is a large carious lesion on the buccal surface of the following teeth: maxillary right M3, right M2, left M2, left M3. In addition, there is a small case of caries on the maxillary right P1.

There are also caries present in the buccal pits of the following teeth: mandibular right M2, left M2, and left M3. There is also a carious lesion on the buccal surface of the mandibular right M3.

The maxillary right M1 was lost antemortem, with subsequent complete resorption of the alveolus. Both mandibular M1s have also been lost antemortem, with complete resorption. There is also
corresponding mesial tilting of the M2s and M3s. The maxillary lateral incisors are congenitally absent.

On both the maxillary and mandibular arcade there is a moderate amount of periodontal disease. There is a moderate amount of calculus on the mandibular teeth, primarily on the lingual surface of the incisors and molars.

Finally, the mandibular condyles exhibit a small amount of eburnation, consistent with the early stage of temporomandibular joint disease (TMJ).

A gold press restoration is present on the mesial surface of the maxillary left canine.

*Individual E*

This individual is comprised only of a immature mandible, femoral diaphysis, rib fragment, and metaphysis fragments.

**Sex, Biological Affinity.** Sex and biological affinity can not be assessed for this individual due to its age.

**Age.** Based upon the dental eruption of the mandible, this individual is assessed to be 18 months ± 6 months.

*Unassigned Dental and Postcranial Elements*

This category refers to those dental and postcranial elements that do not belong to Individual A and also could not be definitively assigned to any of the other individuals, but do not represent duplicate elements. These elements include a maxillary right premolar, maxillary right M3, an unidentified C3-C6 cervical vertebra, and an unidentified lumbar vertebra, two T1 vertebrae, a RUP2, a LUM3, a right anterior superior iliac spine, and several unidentified long bone fragments. The maxillary premolar has a small carious lesion on the distal surface at the CEJ. The maxillary M3 has a large carious lesion on the mesial surface at the CEJ. One of the long bone fragments exhibits osteoblastic activity consistent with periostitis.

*Interpretations*

**Pathology**

Although Individual A exhibited some developmental anomalies, the majority of pathological conditions observed in this sample were related to orodental health. All three adult crania exhibited evidence of carious lesions, moderate to extreme dental attrition, and some degree of periodontal disease. Given that most of the individuals are in the middle to older adult range, the racial composition of the sample, and the presumed antiquity of the remains, this pattern is not unexpected. High rates of tooth loss, attrition, and dental caries have been documented at other late nineteenth-century cemetery samples (Dockall et al. 1996; Rose 1985), but are also typical of prehistoric remains from the area. However, the high degree of calculus observed on teeth in the sample is not typical of a population consuming a primarily carbohydrate-based diet, and is a pattern more typical of historic and modern populations than prehistoric remains.
Antiquity of the Sample

The presence of gold and amalgam dental restorations provides a *terminus post quem* for the Kearney Road skeletal assemblage. The crania with restorations were taken to a forensic odontologist at the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator for examination. The amalgam restoration appears to contain materials not in use in modern dental restorations, and which most likely predate 1920-1925 (Homer Campbell, pers. comm. 1998). The gold restoration is not indicative of the antiquity of Individual D, since similar materials and techniques have been used in dental practices during the nineteenth century.

Skeletal Element Representation

The condition of the human remains, as well as the clear lack of articulation of elements and shape of the burial container, indicate that the remains had been previously buried, exhumed, placed in the box, and subsequently reburied at the site on Kearney Road. This would account for the disarticulation of the remains, as well as the incomplete representation of skeletal elements. If the skeletons were the result of a primary burial then all, or most, of the elements of each of the five individuals should be present, which is obviously not the case in this instance. We then compared the frequency of those elements present to element distributions documented at other sites in order to determine what type of secondary burial pattern could account for the element distribution observed. To calculate the frequencies of each element, we first determined the minimum number of individuals in the box (n = 5), as well as the number of elements per individual. In cases where meristic structures were involved, such as ribs and vertebrae, only one element of each structure needs to be present for an individual to be scored as “represented” by those elements. The number of specimens of each element recovered from the box was divided into the number of elements that should have been present given the minimum number of individuals (Dockall 1996).

Table 4. Relative Element Frequencies, per Minimum Number of Individuals, for Four Historic Skeletal Assemblages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Phillips Memorial</th>
<th>Fort Myers</th>
<th>Cedar Grove</th>
<th>Kearney Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cranium</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandible</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clavicle</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scapula</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rib</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humerus</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulna</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical vertebra</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoracic vertebra</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbar vertebra</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Os coxa</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femur</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibia</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibula</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 16. Plot of relative frequencies of skeletal element representation for four historic skeletal assemblages.
Using these frequencies, we compared the Kearney Road site frequencies to those of three cemeteries presented in Dockall (1996). The Phillips Memorial Cemetery, located in Galveston County, Texas, and the Fort Myers cemetery, Florida, are both examples of cemeteries where human remains had been disinterred, and the recovered elements represented those items not reburied. The Cedar Grove cemetery in Arkansas (Rose 1985) contains only primary interments. The relative frequencies of element representation for each site are presented in Table 4; the values were then graphically displayed (Fig. 16).

As can be seen in Figure 16, the element representation at the Cedar Grove cemetery is between 90 and 100 percent. Since this cemetery represents a set of primary interments, this pattern is not unexpected. By contrast, the two sites containing relocated burials exhibit a pattern in which hands, feet, and ribs were recovered more often than other elements. Dockall (1996) states that this pattern is not unusual because during normal decay, small bones such as those of the hands and feet are removed from graves at a lower rate than more “noticeable” elements due to recovery biases on the part of those conducting the exhumation. Therefore, when the bodies were being removed during exhumation, only those readily identified elements, such as the femur, tibia, fibula, humerus, radius, ulna, cranium, and mandible are removed. The remaining elements, such as hands and feet, are left behind for subsequent recovery by archaeologists excavating the disturbed grave. This is precisely the pattern seen in the Fort Myers and Phillips Memorial Cemetery skeletal assemblages (Table 4; Fig. 16).

For the Kearney Road assemblage, the pattern is just the opposite. Although the elements represented are not typical of a primary interment assemblage (Cedar Grove, Fig. 16), they are also not characteristic of elements left behind after a grave exhumation. Instead, the Kearney Road sample contains a disproportionate number of crania, mandibles, vertebrae, and lacks the proportion of hands, feet, and ribs seen in the Fort Myers and Phillips samples. Instead, if the percentages of crania, hands, or feet for an exhumation sample (such as Phillips) are added to the percentages for those same elements in Kearney Road, you get a pattern similar to the primary interment pattern. In other words, while Fort Myers and Phillips represent what is left behind during a grave exhumation, the Kearney Road assemblage represents what is being removed during such an event. The clear lack of articulation, skeletal element pattern, and age/sex composition of the sample (see below), all support this interpretation of the Kearney Road human skeletal assemblage.

Age and Sex Composition of the Sample

The lack of skeletal completeness for four of the five individuals present in the sample, as well as their placement in a wooden box rather than coffin or casket, suggests that these remains represent materials that had been exhumed from a place of primary interment. The age and sex distribution of the remains (two males, two females, one subadult of indeterminate sex) also appear to reflect a random pattern. To test this, we conducted a Monte Carlo analysis, in which 1,000 random samples of size five (n = 5) for age distribution and size four (n = 4) for sex distribution were drawn with replacement from a demographic database for nineteenth-century cemeteries (obtained by JFP) from Texas and Illinois. The values obtained were used to determine whether the age/sex distribution in the Kearney Road sample was typical of a random draw from an historic North American cemetery population. For the adult sex distribution, the probability of obtaining two males and two females in a sample of four adults, given the underlying sex distribution in historic cemeteries (nearly a 1:1 ratio of males to females), was p = 0.479. For the age distribution, the historic cemetery database contained approximately 45 percent subadults; the Monte Carlo analysis resulted in a probability of p = 0.063 of obtaining the age distribution in the Kearney Road sample. Both results are not statistically significant at the p = 0.05 level, indicating that the Kearney Road skeletal assemblage is not atypical of a random subset of historic burials at other known cemeteries.
Summary

Based on the archaeological context, bioarchaeological analysis of the skeletal sample, and comparative and statistical analyses, we believe that the human skeletal remains from LA 120430 represent the remains of five individuals exhumed from a primary interment location elsewhere in New Mexico sometime prior to A.D. 1920 but later than A.D. 1850. These remains were then redepósited in an atypical burial container near what must have been the outskirts of the city of Santa Fe. The age and sex composition, level of oral pathology, biological affinity, and skeletal element representations all support this conclusion, and do not support an association of the remains with the Spanish Colonial site of “La Garita,” despite their close proximity to this historic landmark.
CONCLUSIONS

Water meter installation at 124 Kearney Road in Santa Fe, New Mexico, accidentally uncovered human skeletal remains. Archaeological excavation of the human remains was guided by the requirements of State of New Mexico (Section 18-6-11.2 NMSA 1978) and City of Santa Fe (Division 3, Archaeological Review Districts, 14-75 Archaeological Review Districts, 14-75.21 Human Remains and 14-75.22 Unexpected Discoveries) statutes.

Excavation revealed partial skeletal remains of five individuals. These remains were placed within a small pine box and were located on top of a water line that was probably installed around 1940. Examination of the trench profiles indicated that these partial skeletal remains were restricted to the limits of the original water line trench. Associated artifacts and dental work suggest that these individuals were interred during the nineteenth century.

Archival research indicates that the burials were originally located in a small cemetery that was associated with a chapel, east of La Garita, a well-known Spanish Colonial site located on the low hill or terrace below the historic Fort Marcy. The house at 124 Kearney Road and the adjacent lots closely overlay the limits of the historic cemetery and it is likely that other skeletal remains exist within the undisturbed spaces of these three lots. Exact age, religious affiliation, and ownership of the cemetery could not be determined from the archival research or personal interviews. The cemetery and chapel were constructed during the eighteenth century, but their ownership or institutional affiliation are poorly documented for the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Examination of church and city records did not clarify the chronological or ownership issues. Title documents indicate that the first residences that were within the cemetery boundaries were constructed in 1940. There is no mention of the cemetery or the disposition of human remains in the title documents. The archaeological context of the skeletal remains suggests that they were exposed by house construction or utility installation and reburied in a small box within the fill of the water line trench.

Bioarchaeological analysis of the human remains revealed that partial skeletal remains of a minimum of five individuals. Age and sex distribution was five adults (two male and two female) and one child (sex unspecified). Chronological age of the individuals range from eighteen months to 55 years. Biological affinities were three Caucasian individuals and one Hispanic individual. The child could not be assigned a biological affinity. Analysis of skeletal element representation reflect reburial of previously exhumed remains, rather than remains that were left behind after exhumation.

Final disposition of the human remains will be at the Rosario Catholic Cemetery in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This is at the request of the Catholic Archdiocese of Santa Fe. The skeletal remains will be delivered to the Archdiocese for reburial upon acceptance of this report by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division and the City of Santa Fe Archaeological Review Committee. Artifacts recovered during the excavation will be permanently curated at the Archaeological Research Collections, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, in Santa Fe.
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APPENDIX 1. DISPOSITION CORRESPONDENCE AND NOTICES
April 27, 1998

Dr. Stephen Post  
State of New Mexico  
Office of Archaeological Studies  
Villa Rivera Building, 2nd Floor  
P. O. Box 2087  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2087

Re: Remains excavated at 124 Kearney

Dear Dr. Post:

Thank you for your patience in having the City address the matter involving the excavation of human remains under the sidewalk at 124 Kearney.

As you know, Santa Fe City Code requires that persons making a discovery of human remains comply with Section 18-6-11.2 NMSA 1978, contact the city police department, and contact the City's planning department. In addition, since the remains are reported to be historic and the site therefore considered "significant," a treatment plan and report for the remains must be approved by the archaeological review committee, and if applicable, must include consideration of local Native American or other religious concerns. If the remains are from an unplatted cemetery from the historical period, a district court order is required for their removal (see Section 14-75.21 SFCC 1987).

Pursuant to Section 14-75.22 (Unexpected Discoveries), cultural remains discovered during construction activities
must be reported to City staff, and the construction activities are immediately affected so as not to endanger the cultural remains by any continued activity. In such a case, the property owner is required to prepare and submit a treatment plan which must comply with 14-75.15 or 14-75.18 (relating to archaeological clearance permits for remains found in either (1) the Historic Downtown District, or (2) the River and Trails District, the Suburban District, or a utility main). See Sections 18-6-11 and 18-6-11.1 NMSA 1978.

Permits for the excavation of any human burial discovered in the course of construction or other land modification may be issued by the cultural properties review committee with the concurrence of the state archaeologist and the state historic preservation officer on an annual basis to professional archaeological consultants or organizations. See Section 18-6-11.2 NMSA 1978.

It appears from a review of the applicable laws and City staff’s report that the City of Santa Fe does not have any possessory or other interest in the subject matter remains, and that to the extent that I am able to determine, proper procedures have been followed as to notifications to local law enforcement, the City’s planning department, and to the state medical investigator. Heather Pierson has reported that Eric Petersen, archaeologist with the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division, determined that a permit was not necessary, that the location did not represent an unplatted cemetery, and that the treatment plan submitted was satisfactory. I understand that it is the intention of your office to release the remains to the Archdiocese of Santa Fe pending a negative result in an attempt to find relatives of the persons whose remains were found.

Thank you again for your courtesy and patience. Please feel free to call or write if we can be of further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lidia Garza Morales

Cc: Heather Pierson, Historic Districts Planner
May 7, 1998

Mr. Tim Maxwell, Director
New Mexico State Office of Archaeological Studies
P. O. Box 2087
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2087

Dear Mrs. Maxwell:

Some months ago, it came to my attention that the human remains of three individuals were unearthed during water line excavations at or near Kearney Avenue in Santa Fe. Because one of the precepts of the Catholic Church is to provide burial for the dead, I as Dean of the Santa Fe Deanery and Pastor of St. John the Baptist Parish in Santa Fe, hereby request that the remains be turned over to the Catholic Archdiocese of Santa Fe for reburial. The remains will be reburied in an appropriate place at Rosario Catholic Cemetery in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

I understand that an analysis and examination as required by state law has been completed on the remains and that only the required public notice needs to be taken care of before final disposition of the remains is made. I hope this can be taken care of as soon as possible.

If you have any questions, please let me know. You can reach me by phone at 983-5034.

Sincerely,

Rev. Juan Mendez
Dean of Santa Fe Deanery

JM/pe

CC/ Marina Ochoa Archives of Santa Fe Archdiocese
Heather Pierson, City of Santa Fe
Public Notice

In November 1997, partial skeletal remains from 5 individuals were exhumed from a water meter installation at 124 Kearney Road in Santa Fe, New Mexico. These remains are associated with an un-platted cemetery formerly located along Kearney Road in Santa Fe. The skeletal remains are of European ancestry and were buried between 1848 and 1930. In compliance with Santa Fe city code and New Mexico state statutes, the Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico is requesting information from individuals who may have been able to identify the individuals represented by the skeletal remains or with information on how the skeletal remains were interred within the water line trench. Individuals with information pertaining to the skeletal remains or their interment must respond within 30 days of May 19, 1998. Responses should be made to: Stephen Post, Office of Archaeological Studies, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087 or call (505) 982-6343.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF SANTA FE

I, ______________ being first duly sworn declare and say that I am Legal Advertising Representative of THE SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN, a daily newspaper published in the English language, and having a general circulation in the Counties of Santa Fe and Los Alamos, State of New Mexico and being a Newspaper duly qualified to publish legal notices and advertisements under the provisions of Chapter 167 on Session Laws of 1937; that the publication #63532 a copy of which is hereto attached was published in said newspaper 4 day(s) between 05/19/1998 and 05/22/1998 and that the notice was published in the newspaper proper and not in any supplement; the first publication being on the 19 day of May, 1998 and that the undersigned has personal knowledge of the matter and things set forth in this affidavit.

/S/ ______________
LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 21 day of May A.D., 1998

Notary

Commission Expires

PUB. May 19, 20, 21, 22, 1998
APPENDIX 2. DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVAL RESEARCH
LIST OF DEEDS


Deed 2. Quit Claim deed from the City of Santa Fe to William T. Thornton and other, 22 February 1893 (SFCDR, Deed Book A-1, pp. 177-9).

Deed 3. Warranty deed from the City of Santa Fe to L. Bradford Prince and Paul F. Thornton, 30 May 1901 (SFCDR, Deed Book H-1, p. 138).

Deed 4. Warranty deed from William T. and Helen M. Thornton to Mary C. Prince, 14 September 1910 (SFCDR, Deed Book Q-1, pp. 370-1).

Deed 5. Warranty deed from the Estate of Mary C. Prince to Grace Bowman, 1 July 1926 (SFCDR, Deed Book 6, p. 250).


Deed 8. Declaration of Protective Covenants Upon the Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, 6 June 1940 (SFCDR, Deed Book 18, pp. 496-7).

Deed 9. Warranty Deed from Rufus R. Smith to James M. Wilson, 7 June 1940 (SFCDR, Deed Book 19, p. 179).

Deed 10. Warranty Deed from James M. and Una Wilson to Jose and Rafaela H. Maldonado, 16 July 1941 (SFCDR, Deed Book 22, p. 6).

Deed 11. Warranty Deed from Jose and Rafaela H. Maldonado to Arneille White Roberts, 12 October 1948 (SFCDR, Deed Book 37, p. 507).


WARRANTY DEED

Richard H. Hanna and William E. Prince

TO
Grace Bowman

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, )
County of Santa Fe )

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record on the 30th day of August, 1915, and was duly recorded on September 1st, 1915.

E. T. Safford
County Clerk
H. C. Safford
Deputy

This indenture, made the first day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Nine Hundred and twenty-six,

Richard H. Hanna and William E. Prince, executors of the estate of Mary C. Prince, deceased,

of Santa Fe, New Mexico

and

Grace Bowman, of Santa Fe, New Mexico

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and fifty and no/100 Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, have granted, bargained, sold, remitted, released, conveyed, aliened, and confirmed, and by these presents do, grant, bargain, sell, remit, release, convey, alien and confirm unto the said party of the second part, for her heirs and assigns, forever, all the following described lots or parcels of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to wit:

Lot 1 and a portion of Lot 2 of Park Seven Heights Sub-division No. 2, 1915 (southwest section) more particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the tract herein described, which is identical with Parker E, an iron post set six inches under ground; thence south 39° 41' west, 60.60 feet to a point which is identical with the northeast corner of Lot 1; thence south 60° 16' east 28 feet to a point which is identical with the northeast corner of Lot 1; thence south 60° 16' east 28 feet to a point marked by a cedar post, which is identical with the southeast corner of Lot 2; thence south 77° 17' east 152 feet to a point marked by a cedar post which is the southwest corner of the tract herein described; thence north 21° 14' east 99 feet to a point in the arroyo marked by a stake which is the northeast corner of the tract herein described; thence north 47° 31' west 136.40 feet along the arroyo to the point or place of beginning, bounded on the north by lot one in said Park Seven Sub-division No. 2, on the east by property of Mary C. Prince, deceased; on the west by the property of Grace Bowman and George Luckett being and intended to be a portion of the same premises conveyed to Mary C. Prince by deed dated September 14, 1915, and recorded September 20, 1920, in Book 9, page 370, and by will from L. W. Charlin recorded July 22, 1915, Book 6, page 1. Miscellaneous records.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the vocations and vocations, remainders and reverts, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the waste, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above described premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises above described and conveyed, with the hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, her heirs, successors or assigns forever.

And the said party of the first part, for their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, do covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part, her heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, that at the beginning of the ensuing and delivery of these presents, the same will extend of the premises above conveyed as of a good, sure, perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, in fee simple and forever good, right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, other, leases, easements and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above described premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, her heirs, successors or assigns, against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part, her heirs, successors or assigns forever defended.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has to her hereunto set their hands and seal the day and year first above written.

(Signed) Richard H. Hanna

william E. Prince

Executors of Estate of Mary C. Prince

Dead.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

On this 22nd day of July, 1915, before me personally appeared

Richard H. Hanna

to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same to be a true, free and act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[Seal]

Notary Public

My commission expires 4/3/29
WARRANTY DEED

THE DORSET COMPANY, Succeeeor, Santa Fe, N. M. - 1916.

TO

James W. Wilson et ux

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

County of Santa Fe

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record on the 29th day of December, 1939, at 11:11 AM, and was duly recorded in Book 19 page 33.

MARY ANN D. ORTIZ

Deputy County Clerk

Grace Bowman, a single woman

WITNESSETH, that the said party...of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten and No/100 Dollars lawful money of the United States of America, to her

In hand paid by the said party...of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, and the said party...of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has contributed, bargained, sold, remitted, released, conveyed, aliened, and confirmed, and by these presents does...grant, bargain, sell, remit, release, convey, alien and confirm unto the said party...of the second part, and its heirs, assigns, or successors, forever, all that is described below, or parcel of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the East side of Washington Avenue, from which the Northeast corner of the intersection of Washington Avenue and Keeney Avenue bears S. 25° 52' W. 55.0 feet; thence continuing along the East side of Washington Avenue E. 25° 52' E. 8.0 feet; thence N. 62° 41' E. 72.5 feet to the Northeast corner of the tract herein described; thence S. 60° 31' E. 197.0 feet to the Southeast corner 10 a point on the North side of Keeney Avenue; thence W. 60° 31' W. 17.5 feet; thence N. 60° 31' E. 125.0 feet; thence W. 60° 31' W. 45.0 feet to a point, identical with the Southwest corner of the property of Jennie Parry; thence N. 60° 31' E. 65.0 feet; thence N. 60° 31' W. 100.0 feet to the point or place of beginning.

All as shown upon a plat entitled "Tract of land surveyed for Grace Bowman, September 9, 1936, by James C. Harvey, Licensed Surveyor, and amended on December 20, 1939, by James C. Harvey, Licensed Surveyor, said plat being filed in the office of the County Clerk of Santa Fe County, on December 25, 1939.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the possessions and reversions, remainders and reverts, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever of the said party...of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances unto the said party...of the second part, their heirs, successors or assigns forever.

And the said party...of the first part, for her...heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, doth covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party...of the second part, their...heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, that at the time of the execution and delivery of these presents, the...well assiduous of the premises herein conveyed as a good, sure, perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law in fee simple and in fee...good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments and incumbrances, of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party...of the second part...heirs, successors or assigns, against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming or claiming the whole or any part thereof, the said party...of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party...of the first part has hereunto set her...hand and seal the day and year above written.

(Sgd) Grace Bowman

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

County of...Santa Fe.

On this...29th day of December, 1939, before me personally appeared...

Grace Bowman, a single woman.

to me known as the person...described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that she executed the same as...her...free act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(Sgd) James M. Harvey

NOTARY PUBLIC.

My commission expires February 27, 1943.

(Sgd) James M. Harvey

My commission expires February 27, 1943.
right; all in Township Sixteen North, of Range Eight East, of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico, containing 1426.97 acres, according to the official survey thereof.

TOGETHER WITH ALL AND SINGULAR the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversionary, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of the party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part, for her heirs, executors and administrators, does covenant and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the enrolling and delivery of these presents she is well seized of the premises above conveyed, of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law and to fee simple, and that same is free from all incumbrances, and that the same shall be hereditary; and that the said premises shall be absolutely free from all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim, the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will WARRANT and forever Defend.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

State of Texas, } ss.

County of [County Green]

On this 8th day of June, 1939, before me personally appeared Maggie E. Sheen, a single woman, formerly Maggie E. Poor, to me known to be the party of the first part, and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that she executed the same as her free act and deed.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year last above written.

Notarial Seal

My commission expires June 1, 1941.

(agg) Gordon Kenley Notary Public.

DECLARATION OF PROTECTIVE COVENANTS UPON THE KEARNER ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That-

WHEREAS, James W. Wilson and Ore Wilson, his wife, Rufus R. Smith and Pauline E. Smith, his wife, All of Santa Fe, New Mexico, are the owners of the tract of land embraced in a certain subdivision known as "Keeney Addition" to the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, a plat thereof being duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, on the 26th day of May, 1940; and

WHEREAS, Inez B. Breitmann, of Wichita, Kansas, holds an agreement executed by the above named parties to execute a note in the principal amount of $40,000.00 and to secure the same by a mortgage upon lots in the "Keeney Addition" to the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, above referred to, which said agreement to execute a mortgage was recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Santa Fe County, State of New Mexico, on the 29th day of December, 1939, in Book 23 of Mortgages at page 413; and

WHEREAS, the above named owners and the said Inez B. Breitmann desire to enhance the value of said tract by irreconcilably dedicating and restricting the lots therein to residential purposes, and by restricting the same against objectionable use thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PREMISES, the said James W. Wilson and Ore Wilson, his wife, Rufus R. Smith and Pauline E. Smith, his wife, being the owners of said property, and the said Inez B. Breitmann, do hereby encumber the whole of said subdivision so owned with the following protective and restrictive covenants, to wit:

(a) All lots in the said subdivision shall be known and described as residential lots, and no buildings or structures shall be erected, placed or permitted to remain on any residential building plot shown on the plat of said addition, other than one detached single family dwelling not to exceed one and one-half stories in height and a private garage for not more than two cars, except that a two-family dwelling may be erected on Lot No. 1, with private garage for not more than three cars.

(b) No building shall be erected, altered, placed or permitted to remain on any building plot or lot in this subdivision unless the external design be of Spanish, Pueblo, Spanish Territorial or Santa Fe style of architecture.

(c) No building shall be located on any residential building plot nearer than twenty feet to the front lot line, nor nearer than five feet to any side lot line; except that on Lots 8 and 9, no building shall be located nearer than fifteen feet to the front lot line nor nearer than five feet to any side lot line. No building, except a garage or other outbuilding located fifty feet or more from the front lot line, shall be located nearer than five feet to any side lot line.

(d) No noise or offensive trade or activity shall be emitted upon any lot, nor shall anything be done thereon which may be or become an annoyance or nuisance to the neighborhood.

(e) No persons of any race other than the Caucasian race shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race, coinciding with an owner or tenant.
WARRANTY DEED

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

County of Santa Fe

I, hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record on the 28th day of April, 1929, by Grace Bowman, and was duly recorded in Book 7, Page 111.

M. C. Safford
County Clerk

H. N. McMill
Deputy

Richard H. Hanna and William B. Prince, Executors of the Estate of Mary C. Prince, to Grace Bowman,

This indenture, made the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty-Eight, between Richard H. Hanna and William B. Prince, executors of the estate of Mary C. Prince, deceased, of

Grace Bowman, of the first part, and

Grace Bowman, of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that the said parcel of land, together with all and singular the hereditaments, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion, reversionary, remainder, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever of the said parcel of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above mentioned premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises above described and described, with the appurtenances unto the said part, for and during the term of years, during the life of the said John H. Hanna, and thereafter for the use, benefit, and remainder of his heirs, successors, and assigns forever.

And the said part, for the part of the first part, for the use, benefit, and remainder of his heirs, successors, and assigns for ever.

In witness whereof, the said part, for the use, benefit, and remainder of his heirs, successors, and assigns for ever, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day of , the year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

Richard H. Hanna
William B. Prince
 Executors of the Estate of Mary C. Prince, deceased.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

County of Santa Fe

Edward P. Davies
Notary Public

My commission expires April 27, 1928.
(A) No trailer, basement, tent, shock, garage, barn or other outbuilding erected on this tract shall at any time be used as a residence, temporarily or permanently, nor shall any structure of a temporary character be used as a residence.

(g) No dwelling costing less than thirty-five hundred dollars, shall be permitted on any portion of the tract. All ground floor area of the main structure, exclusive of one-story open porches, and garages, shall not be less than 500 square feet, in the case of a one-story structure, or less than 650 square feet in the case of a one and one-half story structure.

(b) No windmills shall be erected or maintained upon any lot or plot in this subdivision.

And the undersigned owners, and the said INEZ B. BRETTHAM, do hereby covenant and agree to and with each other, and to each with each person hereafter to purchase a lot or lots in said subdivision, that the foregoing protective and restrictive covenants shall and do run with and encumber the lots; and that in event of any such covenant or any covenant hereafter made of a lot or lots in said subdivision, the said protective and restrictive covenants shall be incorporated and reserved by proper reference to this document, and that said covenants shall be binding upon all the parties hereto and all persons claiming under them until January 1, 1950, at which time said covenants shall automatically extend for successive periods of ten (10) years, unless by a vote of the majority of the then owners of the said lots, it is agreed to change the said covenants in whole or in part.

If the parties hereto, or any of them, or their heirs or assigns, shall violate or attempt to violate any of the covenants herein it shall be lawful for any other person or persons owning any real property situated in said development or subdivision to prosecute any proceedings at law or in equity against the person or persons violating or attempting to violate any such covenant and either to prevent him or them from so doing or to recover damages or other dues for such violation.

In violation of any of these covenants by judgment or court order shall in no wise affect any of the other provisions which shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their names, this 29th day of May, A.D. 1940.

[Signatures]

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF SANTA FE

On this 29th day of May, 1940, before me personally appeared JAMES M. WILSON and UNA WILSON, his wife, INEZ B. BRETTHAM and PAULINA E. SMITH, his wife, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

[Notarial Seal] (Notarial Seal) (typhwritten)

My commission expires: June 20, 1941

Notary Public.

STATE OF KANSAS
COUNTY OF Sedgwick

On this 29th day of May, 1940, before me personally appeared INEZ B. BRETTHAM, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the same as her free act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

[Notarial Seal] (Seal) (typhwritten)

My commission expires Feb. 6, 1941.

Notary Public.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Forwarded 11/15/20
Approved by L/Cpl.
FOR VICTORY MEDAL
with only

This is to Certify, That Fred Diggs 1129802 Chaffeur 55 Balloon Company Air Service (aer.) THE UNITED STATES ARMY, as a TESTIMONIAL OF HONOR AND FAITHFUL SERVICE, is hereby HEREBY DISCHARGED from the military service of the UNITED STATES by reason of Authority from letter Secy. of War to the Director of Military Avn. Dated Nov. 24, 1918.

Said Fred Diggs was born in Santa Fe, in the State of New Mexico, when enlisted he was 27 3/12 years of age and by occupation a brick mason. He had gray eyes, light hair, fair complexion, and was 5 feet 6 inches in height.

Given under my hand at Air Service Depot Morrison Va. this 24th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[署名]

F. W. Dames
Major A. S. W. A.

Washington, D. C. JUL 16 1919
PAID $31.40
ADDITIONAL 35¢ Per Mile
Travel Pay under Act Feb. 26, 1919
C. E. Gray
MAJ OR, Q. M. CORPS

Washington, D. C. APR 10 1919
PAID $60 under Act of Congress, Approved February 26th, 1919.
C. E. Gray
Major, Q. M. Corps.
WARRANTY DEED

THE DOCKET COMPANY, Trustees, Santa Fe, N. M., et al

Rufus R. Smith et ux

TO

James M. Wilson

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
County of Santa Fe

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record on the 7th day of June, 1940, at 12:00 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book 19 page 17.

MARGARET L. ORTEL
County Clerk

Fernando L. Luongo
Deputy

THIS INDENTURE, Made the 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty, between Rufus R. Smith and Pauline E. Smith, his wife

of Santa Fe, county of Santa Fe, state of New Mexico

of Santa Fe, New Mexico

WITNESSETH, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of $500,000,000 Dollars lawful money of the United States of America, to whom

in hand paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, and the said part of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, he and she, granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, conveyed, aliened, and confirmed, and by these presents do, grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey, alien, confirm unto the said part of the second part, and to their heirs, assigns, or successors, forever, all the following described lots or parcels of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe, as shown by survey made by James C. Harvey in the field December 1939 and January 1940 and approved by the City of Santa Fe on the 29th day of February, 1940 and duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

Subject, however, to those certain covenants and restrictions contained in that certain Declaration of Protective Covenants Upon the Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, dated the 29th day of May, 1940, which said declaration appears of record in the office of the County Clerk, Santa Fe County, State of New Mexico, at page 496 of Book 15, Deed Records, Santa Fe County, State of New Mexico.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainder interests, rents and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever of the said part of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances unto the said part of the second part, to their heirs, assigns, or successors forever.

And the said part of the first part, for their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, both warranted, granted, bargained, sold, remitted, released, conveyed, aliened, and confirmed, and by these presents do, grant, bargain, sell, remit, release, convey, alien, confirm unto the said part of the second part, and to their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, that at the time of the ensigning and delivery of this present deed they are, and shall, for the term of the premises above conveyed as a good, sure, perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law and in fee simple and hereditaments forever, good, solid, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same to the use and for the use of the said parties of the first part, and to the said parties of the second part, and to their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, as their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming or claiming to have or any part thereof, the said premises of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

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

(Notarial Seal)

My Commission expires June 25, 1941

State of New Mexico,
County of Santa Fe

On this 7th day of June, 1940, before me personally appeared,

Rufus R. Smith and Pauline E. Smith, his wife

to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this day and year in this certificate first above written.

(Notary Public)

Hilda M. Burt

(Signed)

Rufus R. Smith

(Pauline E. Smith)
WARRANTY DEED

JAMES M. WILSON, ET UX

TO

JOSE MALDONADO, ET AL.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
County of Santa Fe

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for
record on the 12th day of August, 1941, at 12:00 o'clock, A.M., and was duly recorded
in Book 22, page 12.

E. J. Martinez
County Clerk
(Sgd) Lila Ortiz
Deputy

THIS INDENTURE, Made the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty-One,

between JAMES M. WILSON and UNA WILSON, his wife,

of Santa Fe, New Mexico, of the first part, and

JOSE MALDONADO and RAPHAEL H. MALDONADO, or to the survivor, ex-joint tenants, and not as tenants-in-common,

of Santa Fe, New Mexico, of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars and other valuable

consideration,

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 confessed and acknowledged, and the said parties of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, hereby convey, transfer, assign, sell, remit, release, convey, alien and confirm unto the said parties of the second part, and to their heirs, assigns, or successors, forever, all the following described lot, parcel or part of land and real estate, situate, lying and being in the

County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to-wit:

Lot Nine (9) of the Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe,
as shown on plat of said addition filed in the office of the
County Clerk of Santa Fe County, New Mexico on May 28, 1940.

SUBJECT TO those certain covenants and restrictions contained
in that certain declaration of protective covenants upon the
Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, dated
May 29, 1940, recorded in the office of the county clerk of
Santa Fe County on June 6, 1940 in Book 18 Miscellaneous,
page 496.

Together with all and singular the hereditaments, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever of the said parties of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above described premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises above conveyed and described, with the appurtenances unto the said parties of the second part, their<br>
heirs, assigns or assigns forever.

And the said parties of the first part, for their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, do covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said parties of the second part, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, that at the time of the execution and delivery of these presents, they are and at the time of the conveyance above conveyed as of a good, clear and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, fee simple and hereditaments, good right, full power, and lawful authority in grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, leases, covenants, conditions, liens, tacks, messuages, appurtenances and impediments, of what kind or nature soever; and the above described premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said parties of the second part, their heirs, successors or assigns, against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming or supposed to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said parties of the first part shall and will WARRANT and forever defend.

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

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

(Sgd) James M. Wilson (L S)
(Sgd) U. W. Wilson (L S)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
County of SANTA FE,

On this 16th day of July, 1941, before me personally appeared,

JAMES M. WILSON and UMA WILSON, his wife,

to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that he, she or they executed the same as through his, her or their free act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(Sgd) Grace Bowman, Notary Public

My Commission Expires 11/15/1941
WARRANTY DEED

JOSE MALDONADO and RAFEALA H. MALDONADO, his wife, for consideration paid, grant to
AGUSTIN JULIO ROBERTS, the following described real estate in
Santa Fe County, New Mexico:

Lot Nine (9) of the Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe, as shown on plat or said addition filed in the office of the
County Clerk of Santa Fe County, New Mexico, on May 26, 1940,
SUBJECT TO those certain covenants and restrictions contained
in said plat or said addition upon the
Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, dated
July 26, 1941, recorded in the office of the county clerk of
Santa Fe County on June 6, 1948, in Book 18-Miscellaneous,
page 498.

All drapes, curtains, curtain rods, green rugs in the livingroom,
dine and hall and all venetian blinds but not the kitchen range.

with warranty covenants.

WITNESS:hand and seal this 12th day of October, 1948

Jose Maldonado(SEAL) Rafaela H. Maldonado(SEAL)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
County of Santa Fe:

ON THIS 12th day of October, 1948, before me personally appeared
Jose Maldonado and Rafaela H. Maldonado, his wife

who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the
same to be their free act and deed.

and seal the day and year last above written.

June 1, 1949

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of SANTA FE,

I, hereby certify that this instrument was filed
for record on the 26th day of October, 1948, at 10:15 o'clock A.M., and duly
recorded in Book 19, page 178, Records of Deeds of said county, on this
26th day of October.

Margaret V. Bartley, Recorder
County Clerk
City of Santa Fe

New Mexico Notary Public—Approved by Bank Commissions as Standard Form Oct. 4th, 1947.
cadenas de allá al oeste, 54 varas al oeste, 55 varas allí al norte 39
al oeste, 200 varas allí al oeste, 330 al oeste, 100 varas allí al
oeste, 84 varas al oeste, 500 varas allí al oeste, 470 al oeste,
2260 varas allí al Sur de comienzo. Sean entregadas el terreno
acima de las cadenas, con todos sus pertenencias y
propiedades, pertenecientes al mismo, así como cualquier otra
pertenencia adicional, y la renuncia, y demás cosas, manifestó y
parte, tales como productos y resultados del mismo, para el
proveer, todo, y singular, las condiciones encaminadas y requeridas por
condiciones, juntamente con sus pertenencias, las dichas Partes en
la segunda Parte, que heredaron, y asignaron, para siempre,
y el dicho Gaspar Ortiz y Alain, se ocurre, el que mandados
Partes de la segunda Parte, que el ha estado, por los últimos años,
de los dichos particulares, de la dicha Parte, y más, en la actualidad,
y en otras, en la actualidad, y en esta, el día y año Primero
Noviembre.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Notary of New Mexico
county of Santa Fe

Dejado recordado: He, in the 39th, day of September A.D. 1850, personally appeared before one Gaspar Ortiz y Alain,
and Madalena Siren. His wife, and personally sworn to the
undertakings to be the parties, whose names are subscribed to
the foregoing instrument of writing, and justice thereto, and each
for himself,
and herself, that they executed, and delivered the same, and
that the acts, acts, and deeds, in the instrument, and
The said Madalena Siren, being by me first made acquainted with
the contents of said deed, confirmed it upon a separate
examination, independent, of her husband, that she executed the
agreement, voluntarily, and without compulsion of any kind.

[Signature]
Deed 2: Quit Claim deed from the City of Santa Fe to William T. Thornton and other, 22 February 1893 (SFCDR, Deed Book A-1, pp. 177-9).
New Mexico, generally known as the Old Fort Mecoy Deport, situated about half a mile northeastly from the Plaza in the City of Santa Fe, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point where there is a stone monument 241 1/4 feet North 3° East from the Western corner of the Roque De Vato Grant as a deed granted in 1825 on map in the Office of the Surveyor General of New Mexico; thence North 10° East, following the Eastly side of the old road, 363 feet; thence North 57° East, eight hundred and fifty-eight feet; thence North 90 1/4° East, 1848 feet to the Northly corner of the premises hereby conveyed, where there is a stone monument; thence South 66° East, 379 1/2 feet to a stone monument in the road which forms the Southwest boundary of said Roque De Vato Grant; and it appears on said map, being the Eastly corner of the said property conveyed, thence South 44° West, following the old road, 198 feet; thence West, 336 feet; thence West 87° West, 169 1/2 feet; thence West 86° West, 341 feet; thence West 84° West, 363 feet, to a point near the South W. corner of old Fort Mecoy; thence North 39° West, 133 feet; thence North 33° West, 660 feet; thence West 54° West, 594 feet, passing to the South of the old Compostels, thence South 41° West, 149 feet to the point of beginning, inclosing and reserving the herein before the Compostels included in said premises as being the same premises conveyed by Sebastian Ortiz, y Alvarado and Madalena Lucero, his wife, to said L. Bradford Prince and William P. Thornton, by deed dated September 19, 1881 and recorded September 5th, 1881 in Book K, page 248. Together with all and singular the inclosures, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversionary remains and reversionary rent, issue and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well as law, tenure, equity, of the said land of the first part, of, in, or to the above-described premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances. To have and to hold all and singular the above mentioned and described premises...
parties of the second part their heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part
shall cause this deed to be signed by the Mayor and
city clerk of said city of Santa Fe and the said city
to be sealed, affixed, the day and year first above
written.

Manuel Valdez

Attorn: James D. Hughes
City Clerk

County of New Mexico

On this 5th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two before
me personally came Manuel Valdez, Mayor of the
City of Santa Fe, and James D. Hughes, City Clerk
who being by me duly sworn, declare that the
respective Mayor and City Clerk of said City and
that the seal affixed to the foregoing instrument is
the corporate seal of said city and that said instru-
ment was signed and sealed on behalf of said
City by authority of its city council consisting of the
Mayor and aldermen thereof, and they severally
fully acknowledged said instrument to be the free and
full deed of said city.

John B. Victory
Notary Public
Santa Fe, N.M.

Filed for record April 5th, 1892 at Helen A. N. recorded the
same day

Abraham Slab

Powers of Attorney

Know all men by these presents,

That I, Abraham Slab of Santa

Be in the County of Santa Fe and
territory of New Mexico have made,
constitute and appoint and
by these presents do make, constitute and appoint

M. P. Curle

By these presents do make, constitute and appoint
RECORD OF DEEDS.

No. 377

THE CITY OF SANTA FE

To

Bradford Prince

[signature]

County of Santa Fe.

I hereby certify that I am the Clerk of the

County of Santa Fe, and that the

foregoing is a true copy of the

original record.

[Signature]

Clerk.

This Instrument, Made this 21st day of May, 1901, between the City of Santa Fe, a municipal corporation, in the Territory of New Mexico, and Bradford Prince, a citizen of the same, was duly executed and acknowledged in the presence of the undersigned, who is duly commissioned to execute and acknowledge the same.

[Signature]

Notary Public.

WITNESSES:

1. [Signature]

2. [Signature]

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[Signature]

Notary Public.
This instrument was made the 14th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by William T. Armitage and Helen M. Thorton, of the county and State of New Mexico, to wit: the parties of the first part, and Mary A. Prince, of the same place, the parties of the second part, and Wilcox A. Prince, of the same place, the parties of the third part, for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred dollars to the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is here acknowledged, do by these presents grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said parties of the said first part and to the said Wilcox and assigns forever all that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city and county of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, and bounded as follows:

The tract generally known as the Fort Marcy property, situated at the foot of the Valles Mountains, about one mile from the present town of the City of Santa Fe, and bounded as follows:

The point of beginning, standing and marking the commencement of the tract described, is an iron stake 6 inches in diameter, 6 feet 6 inches in height, so placed as to make it conspicuous.

The said tract lies on the west side of the Santa Fe River, and is bounded on the north by the town of Santa Fe; on the south by the town of Santa Fe; on the east by the town of Santa Fe; and on the west by the town of Santa Fe.

The said tract is a part of the land granted by the United States to the said city of Santa Fe, and is described as follows:

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The point of beginning, standing and marking the commencement of the tract described, is an iron stake 6 inches in diameter, 6 feet 6 inches in height, so placed as to make it conspicuous.
The United States of America

In the name of the United States, this 14th day of September 1910, the undersigned, William H. Thornton, Esq., Deputy U.S. Attorney, in and for the County of Taos, State of New Mexico, having been duly authorized by the Attorney-General of the United States, and having been further authorized by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, do hereby issue this certificate of land transfer.

This certificate is issued pursuant to the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1860, to secure possession of certain lands in the State of New Mexico, which lands are hereinafter described.

The lands described are situated in the County of Taos, State of New Mexico, and are bounded as follows:

... (description of boundaries)

The above-described lands are hereby transferred to the said William H. Thornton, Esq., at the price of... dollars, payable in... (details of payment).

... (signature and official stamp)

... (date and place of issuance)
WARRANTY DEED

JOSEPH A. ROBERTS, a married man dealing in his sole and separate property,

TO:

DOLORA ROBERTS CABOT, a single woman

whose address is

124 Kearney

Santa Fe

the following described real estate in

County, New Mexico:

All the following described lots or parcel of land and real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico to-wit:

Lot 9 of the Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe, as shown by Survey made by James C. Harvey in the field December 1939 and January 1940 and approved by the City of Santa Fe on the 29th day of February, 1940 and duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Santa Fe County, New Mexico, on May 28, 1940.

SUBJECT TO: Restrictions, reservations and easements of record, if any.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

COUNTY OF Santa Fe

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this

21st day of September, 1983

by Joseph A. Roberts, a married man dealing in his sole and separate property.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR NATURAL PERSONS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR CORPORATION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

COUNTY OF

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this
day of , 19

notary public

SEAL

SEAL
WARRANTY DEED

DOLONA ROBERTS CEBOT, a single woman

in the State of New Mexico, to-wit:

All the following described lot or parcel of land and real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, to-wit:

Lot 9 of the Kearney Addition to the City of Santa Fe, as shown by a survey made by James C. Harvey in the field December 1936 and January 1937 and approved by the City of Santa Fe on the 29th day of February, 1937 and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Santa Fe County, New Mexico, on May 28, 1940.

SUBJECT TO: Restrictions, reservations and/or executions of record.

SUBJECT TO that certain Mortgage to Century Federal Savings and Loan Association in the amount of $50,000.00 dated September 21, 1983.

WITH WARRANTY COVENANTS.

WITNESS by their hands and seals this 21st day of September, 1983.

Dolona Roberts Cabot

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

COUNTY OF SANTA FE

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR NATURAL PERSONS

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 21st day of September, 1983.

Dolona Roberts Cabot, a single woman

My commission expires:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR CORPORATION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

COUNTY OF SANTA FE

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 21st day of September, 1983.

Dolona Roberts Cabot

My commission expires:

RECORDING IN PAPERS ONLY

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

COUNTY OF SANTA FE

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 21st day of September, 1983.

Dolona Roberts Cabot, a single woman

My commission expires:

RECORDED IN PAPERS ONLY
WARRANTY DEED

Dolona Roberts Cabot, an unmarried woman and Joseph A. Roberts, a married man

joined pre term by his spouse, Sara Corlett-Roberts

in accordance with the terms of their application for a warranty deed.

WHERE ADDRESS:

220 East 1st Street

County of Santa Fe, New Mexico

The following described real estate in Santa Fe County, New Mexico:

All of Lot Nine (9) as shown on Plat of Survey entitled, "ACSM LAND TITLE SURVEY OF LOT 9: KERIGN ADDITION FOR JOSEPH A. ROBERTS", filed for record on February 17, 1994, appearing in Plat Book 266 at page 025, in records of Santa Fe County, New Mexico.

SUBJECT TO: Restrictions, reservations and/or covenants of record.

COUNTY OF SANTA FE

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Sara Corlett-Roberts

I hereby certify that this instrument was filed for record on the 19th day of February, 1994, at 4:30 p.m., and was duly recorded in book page 5332 of the records of Santa Fe County.

Jona J. Armijo

County Clerk, Santa Fe County, N.M.

witness my hand and seal of Office.

Deed 14: Warranty Deed from Dolona Roberts Cabot and Joseph A. Roberts to

APPENDIX 3. BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS DATA
## Cranial Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Skull (FS#1)</th>
<th>Skull (FS#2)</th>
<th>Skull (FS#3)</th>
<th>Mandible (FS#1)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max. Cranial Length</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max. Cranial Breadth</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>142.5</td>
<td>147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bregmatic Diameter</td>
<td></td>
<td>126.5</td>
<td>(123)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Basion-Bregma Height</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>(128)</td>
<td>128.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cranial Base Length</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>(90)</td>
<td>(89)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basion-Prosthion Length</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>(86)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maxillo-Alveolar Length</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>58.64</td>
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<td>Maxillo-Alveolare Breadth</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biauricular Breadth</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>123.5</td>
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<td>Upper Facial Height</td>
<td>72.27</td>
<td>68.53</td>
<td>67.93</td>
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<td>Min. Frontal Breadth</td>
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<td>Upper Facial Breadth</td>
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<td>Nasal Height</td>
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<td>45.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasal Breadth</td>
<td>22.76</td>
<td>24.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orbital Breadth</td>
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<td>36.67</td>
<td>37.93</td>
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<td>Biorbital Breadth</td>
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<td>95.93</td>
<td>88.40</td>
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<td>Interorbital Breadth</td>
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<td>Frontal Chord</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parietal Chord</td>
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<td>Occipital Chord</td>
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<td>Foramen Magnum Length</td>
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<td>(33)</td>
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<td>Foramen Magnum Breadth</td>
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<td>(29.53)</td>
<td>33.22</td>
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<td>Mastoid Length</td>
<td>28.61</td>
<td>25.24</td>
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<td>Chin Height</td>
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<td>31.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ht of Mandibular Body</td>
<td>36.77</td>
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<td>32.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brd. of Mandibular Body</td>
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<td>11.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bional Width</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicondylar Breadth</td>
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<td>(106.82)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Min. Ramus Breadth</td>
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<td>Max. Ramus Breadth</td>
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<td>Max. Ramus Height</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandibular Length</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandibular Angle</td>
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<td>40.5</td>
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</table>
### Postcranial Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Right Femur (FS#2)</th>
<th>Left Humerus (FS#2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Length</td>
<td>472 mm</td>
<td>469 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicondylar Length</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Epicondylar Breadth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum Head Diameter</td>
<td>85 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antero-Posterior Subtrochanteric Diameter</td>
<td>47.6 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medio-Lateral Subtrochanteric Diameter</td>
<td>28.5 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antero-Posterior Midshaft Diameter</td>
<td>33.8 mm</td>
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<td>Medio-Lateral Midshaft Diameter</td>
<td>28.0 mm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>27.2 mm</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Right Humerus (FS#2)</th>
<th>Left Humerus (FS#2)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum Length</td>
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<td>336 mm</td>
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<td>Epicondylar Breadth</td>
<td>65 mm</td>
<td>64 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vertical Diameter of Head</td>
<td>45.1 mm</td>
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<td>Antero-Posterior Midshaft Diameter</td>
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<td>20.5 mm</td>
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<td>Medio-Lateral Midshaft Diameter</td>
<td>18.0 mm</td>
<td>18.5 mm</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Right Ulna (FS#1)</th>
<th>Left Ulna (FS#2)</th>
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<td>Maximum Length</td>
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<td>262 mm</td>
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<td>Antero-Posterior Diameter</td>
<td>12.3 mm</td>
<td>13.7 mm</td>
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<td>Medio-Lateral Diameter</td>
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<td>Physiological Length</td>
<td>237 mm</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Left Tibia (FS#2)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>390 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum Proximal Epicondylar Breadth</td>
<td>80 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum Distal Epicondylar Breadth</td>
<td>57 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Diameter at the Nutrient Foramen</td>
<td>33.4 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Diameter at the Nutrient Foramen</td>
<td>26.4 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Calculation of Stature for Individual A

**Regression formulae after Trotter (1970)**

- **White Males**
  - Right Femur: \(2.38 \times 47.2 + 61.41 = 173.75 \pm 3.27\) cm
  - Left Tibia: \(2.52 \times 39.0 + 78.62 = 176.9 \pm 3.37\) cm

- **Black Males**
  - Right Femur: \(2.11 \times 47.2 + 70.35 = 169.94 \pm 3.94\)
  - Left Tibia: \(2.19 \times 39.0 + 86.02 = 171.43 \pm 3.78\)

- **Mongoloid Males**
  - Right Femur: \(2.15 \times 47.2 + 72.57 = 174.05 \pm 3.8\)
  - Left Tibia: \(2.39 \times 39.0 + 81.46 = 174.67 \pm 3.27\)

- **Mexican Males**
  - Right Femur: \(2.44 \times 47.2 + 58.67 = 173.84 \pm 2.99\)
  - Left Tibia: \(2.36 \times 39.0 + 80.62 = 172.66 \pm 3.73\)