

## Campbell Ranch History



Here's Some Information on the **Prehistory** of the Area

Time Period	Dates	Examples of Foods Eaten	On the Ranch?
Classic Pueblo	CE 1325-1598	Corn, Beans, Squash, Turkey, Some Wild Plants	Yes
Coalition (Pueblo III)	CE1200-1325	Corn, Beans, Squash, Turkey, Some Wild Plants	Yes
Developmental (Basketmaker III, Pueblo I, II, III)	CE 400 – 1200	Corn, Beans, Squash, Turkey, Deer, Rabbit, Wild Plants	Yes
Archaic	5500 BCE-400 CE	Wild plants, deer, Rabbits; Some corn, Beans, Squash in Late Archaic	Yes

Time Period	Dates	Examples of Foods Eaten	On the Ranch?
Paleoindian	12500 BCE - 5500 BCE	Bison, Elk, Mammoth, Small Game Birds, Wild Plants	NO

#### Fun Facts

- Because only a few archaeological sites have been excavated in the area, each new site offers important information.
- The earliest sites excavated in the area (in Tijeras Canyon) were small, above-ground rectangular rooms made of jacal (small interwoven wood poles, with spaces filled in with mud, clay, and grasses). They date to ca. CE 1200.
- During the Classic Period (CE 1325-1700), up to thousands of people lived together in large, plaster-covered stone structures (pueblos) containing tens or hundreds of rooms.
- Paa-ko Pueblo, located north of this part of Campbell Ranch, is an example of a very large pueblo, with around 1500 rooms. It was built just before the Classic Period and was occupied mostly during the CE 1300s and 1400s.
- Thirty prehistoric archaeological sites have been found in this part of Campbell Ranch! All of them are much smaller than Paa-ko. Some, like the ones you'll see on the site visit, contain cooking, roasting, and storage pits, as well as rooms made of stacked rocks. Others are very small sites consisting of a single stone windbreak, a small campsite, or a place where someone dropped something.

#### *Can You Spot.....*

- Any dark stains (ash and charcoal) on the ground?
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- Any pieces of fine-grained rock that look out of place?
- Any stacked rock walls?

Here's Some Information on the **History** of the Area

## Archeological Periods in Central New Mexico

Time Period	Dates	Examples of Foods Eaten	On the Ranch?
post-Pueblo Revolt	CE 1694 - Present	Corn, Beans, Squash, Turkeys, Goats, Some Wheat	Yes
Mission/Pueblo Revolt	CE 1598 - 1694	Corn, Beans, Squash, Trukeys, Rabbits, Birds, Other small Game, Wild Greens	Yes

### *Fun Facts*

- After being abandoned, Paa-ko Pueblo was re-occupied from the mid-1500s to early 1600s, after the Spanish came to New Mexico. At the end, they penned their animals in the pueblo's plaza and smelted copper just outside it! San Antonio Pueblo (near Tijeras and I-40) also was occupied by Native Americans and Spanish during that time.
- Spanish people also lived in the village of San Miguel de Carnue (in Tijeras Canyon) from 1760 to 1830.
- In the late 1800s and early 1900s, people built railroads in the area to transport coal, gold, and copper that were mined from the hills further north. A portion of the now abandoned Rio Grande Eastern Railroad bed (built in 1924) can still be seen on Campbell Ranch. There is also an old stagecoach road.
- General Thomas and Bess Campbell from the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Mining Company bought Campbell Ranch in 1937. In 1948, General Campbell deeded the property to the Campbell Farming Corporation, of which he was the head.
- General Campbell helped to develop agriculture in Bernalillo County; he developed large-scale, industrialized agricultural practices and methods and invented several pieces of agricultural equipment.
- For the last 70 years, Campbell Ranch has been used for ranching, as well as for farming crops such as wheat, tame (cultivated) grass, carrots, beans, corn, and alfalfa.
- Fifteen historic archaeological sites have been recorded so far in this part of Campbell Ranch, but there are probably many more unrecorded ones. Many consist

of garbage dumps containing old cans, window and bottle glass, and broken dishes. Archaeologists have even found porcelain doorknobs and leather shoe parts! Many other sites consist of axe-cut juniper stumps, which provide evidence that people collected firewood and cleared the land for planting.

Here's Some Information on the **Natural Resources** of the Area

Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, and Invertebrates Observed

<b>Bird Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>
Bullock's oriole	PJ
Curve-billed thrasher, Say's phoebe	JW/S
American kestrel, Barn swallow, Black phoebe, Brewer's sparrow, Cooper's hawk, Dark-eyed junco, Downy woodpecker, Killdeer, Mallard, Red-naped sapsucker, Red-tailed hawk, Song sparrow, Turkey vulture, Western kingbird, White-throated swift, White-winged dove	O
Juniper titmouse, Western scrub jay	PJ, JW/S
Ash-throated flycatcher, Audubon's warbler, Black-chinned hummingbird, Mountain chickadee, Piñon jay, Plumbeous vireo	PJ, O
American crow, Bushtit, Cassin's kingbird, Chipping sparrow, Common raven, House finch, Lark sparrow, Lesser goldfinch, Mountain bluebird, Mourning dove, Western bluebird	PJ, JW/S, O
Greater roadrunner, Bewick's wren, Canyon towhee, Ladder-backed woodpecker, Northern mockingbird	JW/S, O
<b>Mammal Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>
Botta's pocket gopher , Raccoon, Tassel-eared squirrel	O
Black bear, Rock squirrel	PJ, O

Collared peccary, Cottontail, Coyote, Gray Fox, Mule deer, Pocket gopher, Ringtail, Skunk	PJ, JW/S, O
Badger, Black-tailed jackrabbit, Bobcat	JW/S, O
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians</b>	<b>Habitat</b>
Collared lizard	PJ, JW/S
<b>Invertebrate Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>
Mourningcloak	O
Tiger swallowtai	PJ, JW/S, O

- **PJ** = piñon-juniper; **JW/S** = juniper woodland/savannah; **O** = other (small pockets of habitat that are atypical or disturbed)

Plants, Shrubs, and Trees Observed

<b>Plant Common Name</b>	<b>Used Historically or Prehistorically</b>
Bindweed, Buffalo gourd, Cattail, English plantain, Germander, Indian paintbrush, James penstemon, La Jolla prairie clover, Mullein, Musk thistle, Plank's campion, Red-stemmed filaree, Sandia alumroot, Santa Fe milkvetch, Sapello Canyon larkspur, Scarlet globemallow, Silverleaf nightshade, Six-weeks grama, Slender wheatgrass, Spurred lupine, Squirreltail, Three awn, Three-seed phlox, Wire lettuce, Wrinkled globemallow, Yellow sweetclover	buffalo gourd, cattail, plantain, paintbrush, penstemon, mullein, thistle, campion, filaree, alumroot, milkvetch, larkspur, globemallow, nightshade, grama, lupine, phlox, wire lettuce
<b>Cactus Common Name</b>	

Claret cup cactus, Dagger cholla, Pincushion cactus, Plains prickly pear, Soapweed yucca, Spanish bayonet, Tree cholla	claret cup cactus, cholla, prickly pear, yucca
<b>Shrub Common Name</b>	
Barberry, Broom snakeweed, Four-wing saltbush, Pale wolfberry, Russian olive, Sand sage, Southwestern rabbitbrush, Three-leaf sumac, Wax currant	snakeweed, saltbush, wolfberry, sage, rabbitbrush, sumac, currant
<b>Tree Common Name</b>	
Alder, Cottonwood, Gambel oak, Live shrub oak, One-seed juniper, Piñon pine, Ponderosa pine, Salt cedar, Siberian elm, Tree of heaven, Willow	cottonwood, oak, juniper, piñon, ponderosa , willow

#### *Fun Facts*

- This portion of Campbell Ranch spans elevations of 6,500 feet to 6,700 feet.
- Vegetation on Campbell Ranch includes both (1) piñon-juniper woodland, and (2) juniper woodland and savannah
- A savannah is an ecozone in which widely spaced trees grow in the midst of large grassy areas. Africa also has savannahs, where millions of wild animals live—many more than are on Campbell Ranch!
- San Pedro Creek, located on the east side of Village 2 West, is fed by some natural springs and provides vital seasonal water for animals, plants, and people today, just as it did in prehistory. Rainfall amounts during prehistoric Pueblo times were similar to today’s, although they varied over time.
- Many different kinds of animals live on Campbell Ranch, including hawks, lizards, coyotes, and black bears.
- Red-tailed hawks can have wingspans of nearly 5 feet. They live all across North America, from Alaska to Florida (and further south).
- Collared lizards can run up to 3.5 meters per second, or 7.8 mph. Could you outrun one? (Most likely!)

- Coyotes eat mostly mice, rabbits, ground squirrels, other small rodents, insects, reptiles, and the fruits and berries of wild plants.
- Adult black bears are usually 4 feet to 6 feet long. When they are at their heaviest, adult male black bears often weigh up to 500 pounds. However, the heaviest one recorded weighed 800 pounds!
- Today two bands of wild horses, descended from Spanish mustangs, also live on Campbell Ranch. They're very curious, and are seen often in the southern part of the ranch! Some people call the lead stallion, who is gray to black in color, "Sombrillo."
- Prehistoric and more modern people have used many of the trees, shrubs, and grasses that grow in the woodland and savannah as sources of food, as well as building materials and medicine.
- Some examples of edible wild plants found on Campbell Ranch are piñon nuts, juniper berries, wolfberry, three-leaf sumac, prickly pear, plantain, and mullein.
- Prehistoric people made rope and sandals out of yucca fibers.
- Prehistoric people living at Paa-ko and nearby sites also grew domesticated plants, including corn, beans, and squash.
- When the Spanish came to the Campbell Ranch area, they brought domesticated sheep and cattle for food, as well.