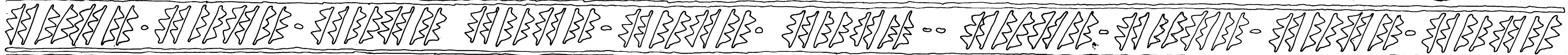


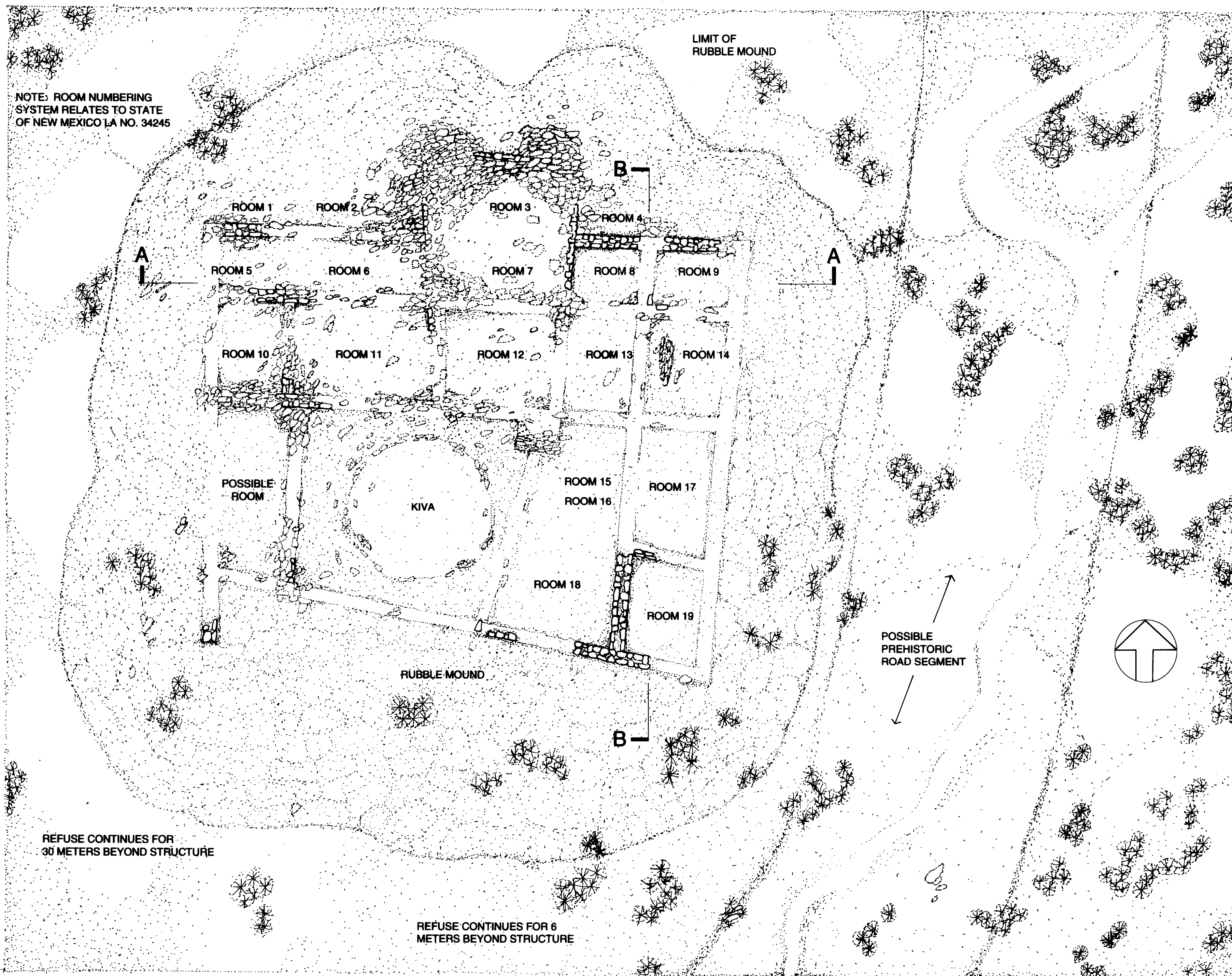
UPPER KIN KLIZHIN



TOP: BEE BURROW PETROGLYPH A (HABS NM - 180 SHEET 2) NOT TO SCALE

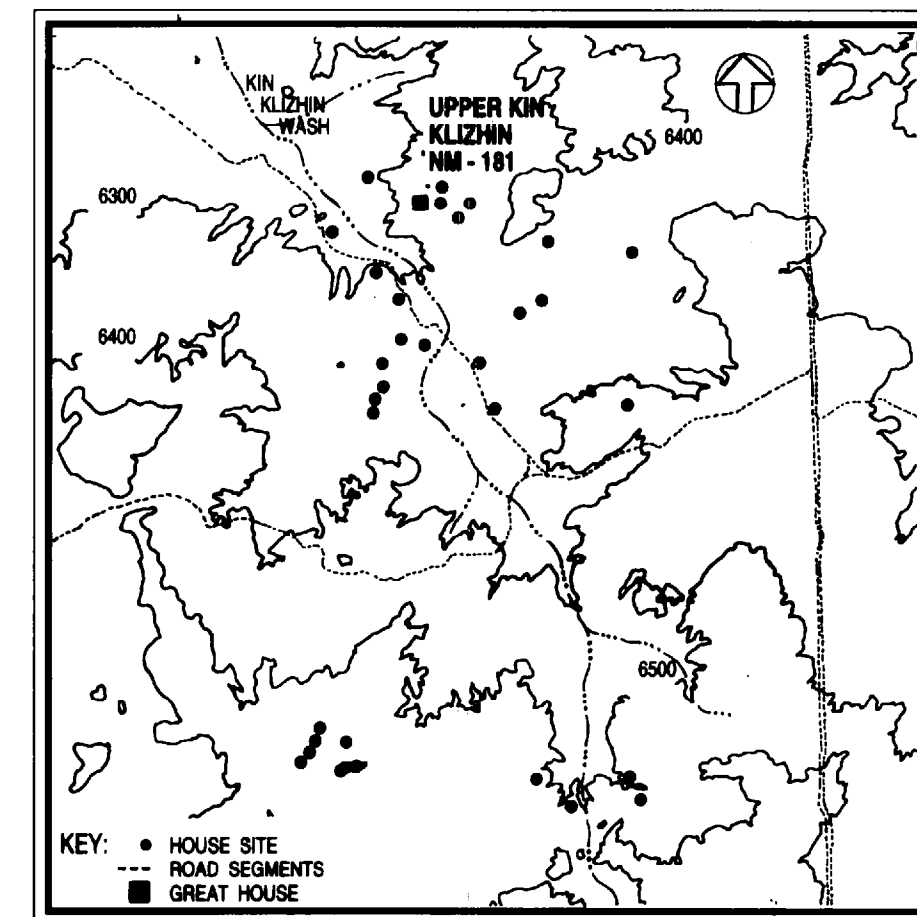
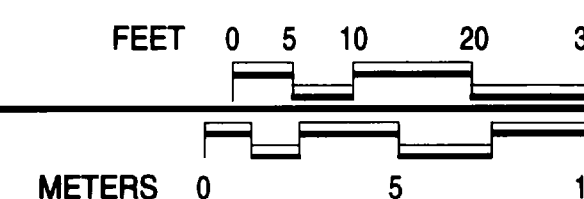


LOWER: POTTERY PATTERN FOUND ON SITE - FULL SCALE

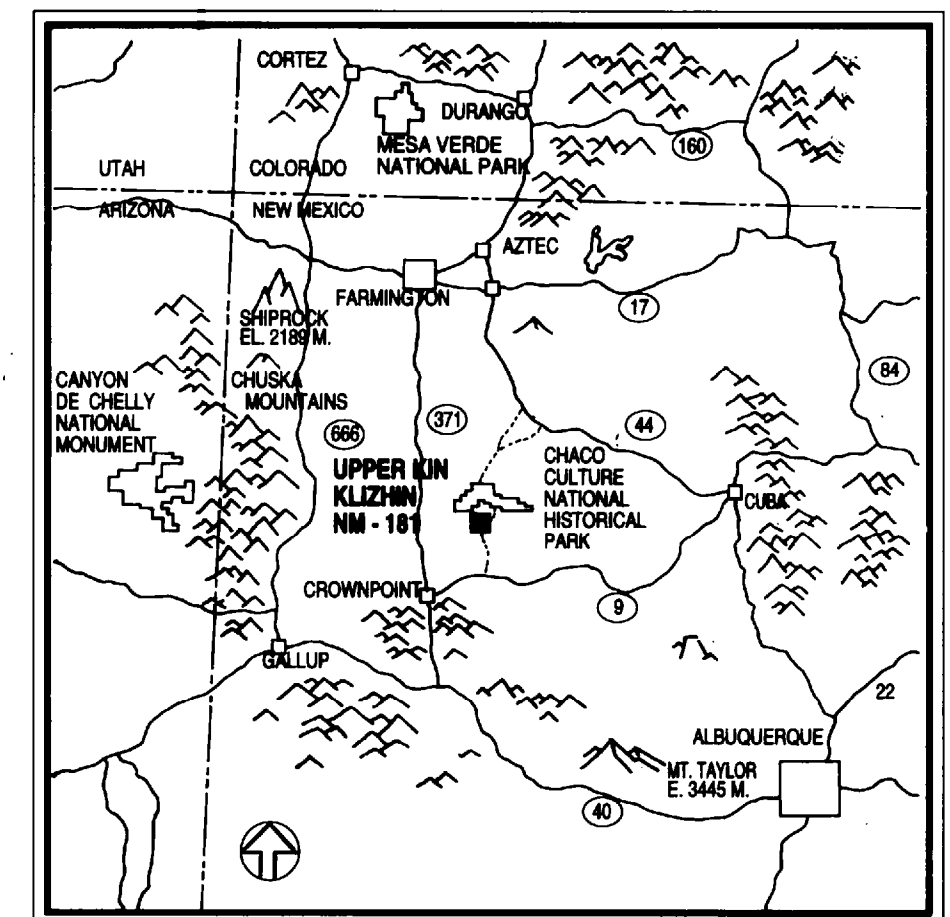


SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1' - 0"



COMMUNITY MAP

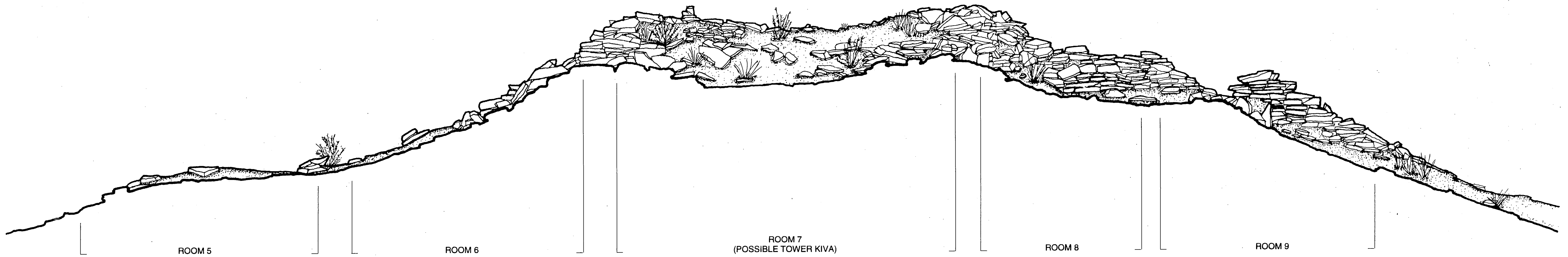


LOCATION MAP

THE UPPER KIN KLIZHIN COMMUNITY CENTERS ON A RECTANGULAR SANDSTONE STRUCTURE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ANASAZI CULTURE WHICH FLOURISHED ONE THOUSAND YEARS AGO IN THE FOUR CORNERS REGION OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST. THE PEOPLE WHO CONSTRUCTED THIS STRUCTURE WERE PART OF A COMPLEX CULTURAL SYSTEM THAT INTEGRATED SMALLER REMOTE "OUTLYING" FARMING COMMUNITIES SUCH AS UPPER KIN KLIZHIN WITH A CONCENTRATION OF LARGER PUEBLOS IN CHACO CANYON. FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE LARGE PUBLIC STRUCTURES IN THE CANYON AND IN THE OUTLYING COMMUNITIES ARE DISTINCTIVE CORE AND VENEER MASONRY WALLS, BLOCKED-IN KIVAS, GREAT KIVAS, ROAD SEGMENTS, EARTH WORKS SUCH AS BERMS AND MOUNDS, AND SMALLER HOUSE SITES. PUBLIC STRUCTURES SUCH AS UPPER KIN KLIZHIN INTEGRATED THE COMMUNITY ON BOTH SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LEVELS WHILE THE GREAT STRUCTURES AT CHACO CANYON INTEGRATED MUCH OF THE FOUR CORNERS REGION. IT IS BELIEVED THAT LARGE PILGRIMAGES TO CHACO CANYON FROM THE OUTLYING COMMUNITIES WHERE MADE FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS EVENTS. BY 1100 A.D. THE CENTER OF THE ANASAZI CULTURE DISPERSED AND SHIFTED NORTH TO THE SAN JUAN, ANIMAS, AND LA PLATA RIVERS, AND MOST OF THE SITES, INCLUDING UPPER KIN KLIZHIN WERE ABANDONED.

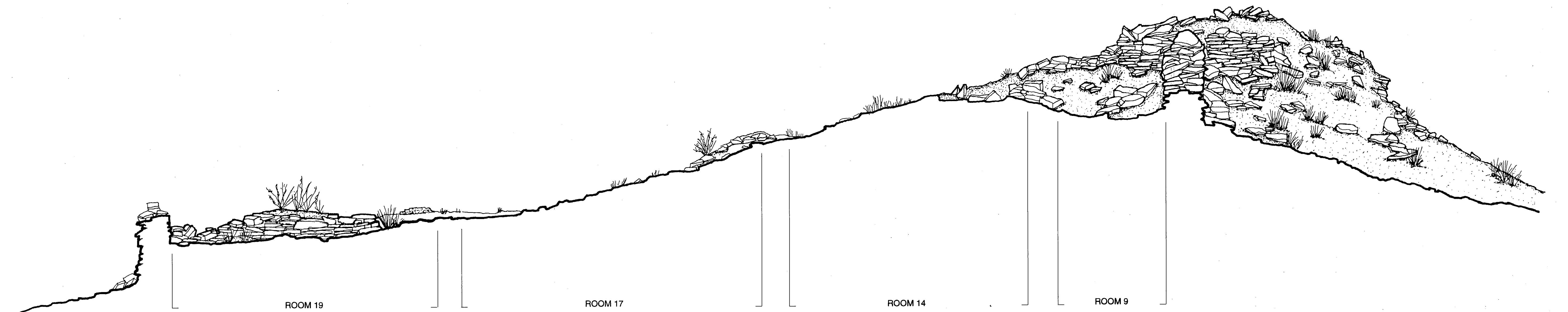
AN ANALYSIS OF THE REMAINING CORE-AND-VENEER WALLS AND ADJACENT MASONRY RUBBLE AT UPPER KIN KLIZHIN SUGGESTS THAT THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE WAS THREE STORIES IN HEIGHT, CONTAINED 20 ROOMS, AND INCLUDED A TOWER KIVA. UPPER KIN KLIZHIN WAS STRATEGICALLY LOCATED AS THE FIRST CHACOAN STRUCTURE ON A MAJOR ROAD LEADING SOUTH FROM CHACO CANYON. ARCHAEOLOGISTS HAVE SPECULATED THAT THE STRUCTURE SERVED AS A WAY-STATION ALONG THIS ROAD AS WELL AS PROVIDING A SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CENTER FOR A NEARBY CLUSTER OF SMALL ANASAZI HOUSE SITES. LATE PUEBLO II - EARLY PUEBLO III CERAMIC FRAGMENTS INDICATE THAT THE SITE WAS OCCUPIED BETWEEN 1000 - 1100 A.D.

THIS PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HISTORICAL ARCHITECT THOMAS G. KEOHAN. DOCUMENTATION WAS COMPLETED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1994, BY THE HISTORIC RESOURCES IMAGING LABORATORY, COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY, DAVID G. WOODCOCK, DIRECTOR. DOCUMENTATION WAS COMPLETED BY PROJECT DIRECTOR WILLIAM C. BARBEE AND ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS COYE WARDELL AND ROBERT GAUPER. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTATION WAS PROVIDED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ARCHAEOLOGIST PEGGY GAUDY. FUNDING WAS PROVIDED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FARMINGTON DISTRICT.



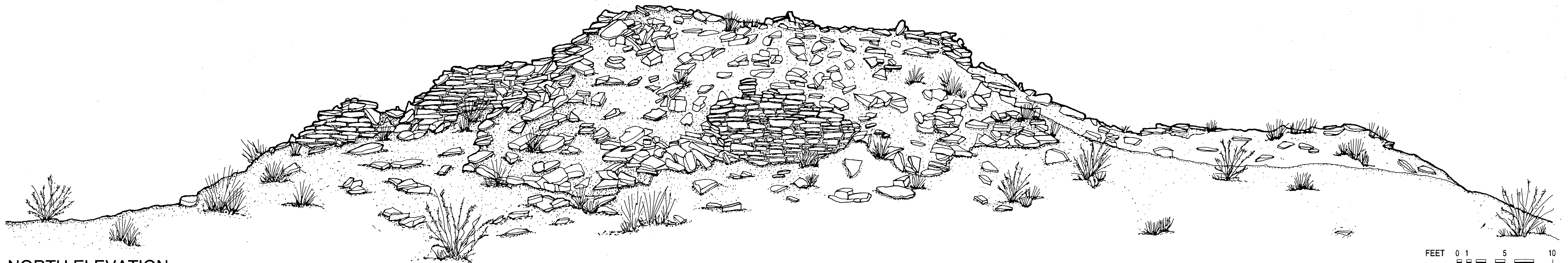
SECTION A - A

SCALE : 3/8" = 1' - 0"



SECTION B-B

SCALE : 3/8" = 1' - 0"



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE : 3/8" = 1' - 0"