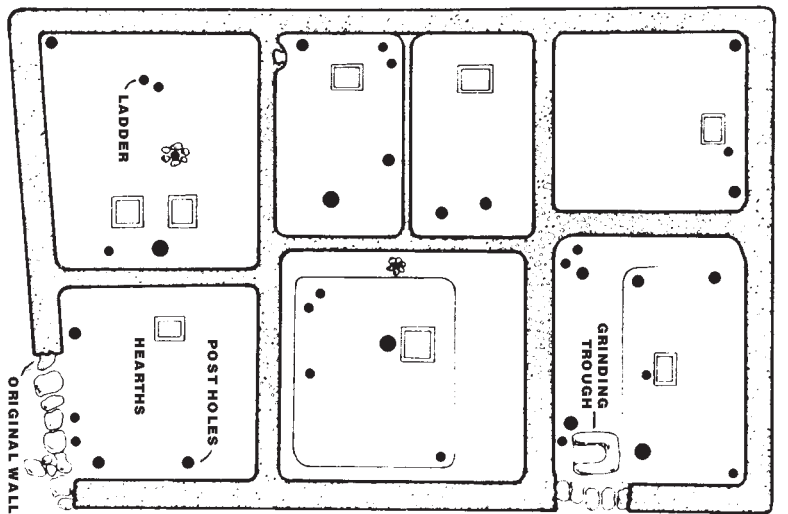


Floor Plan



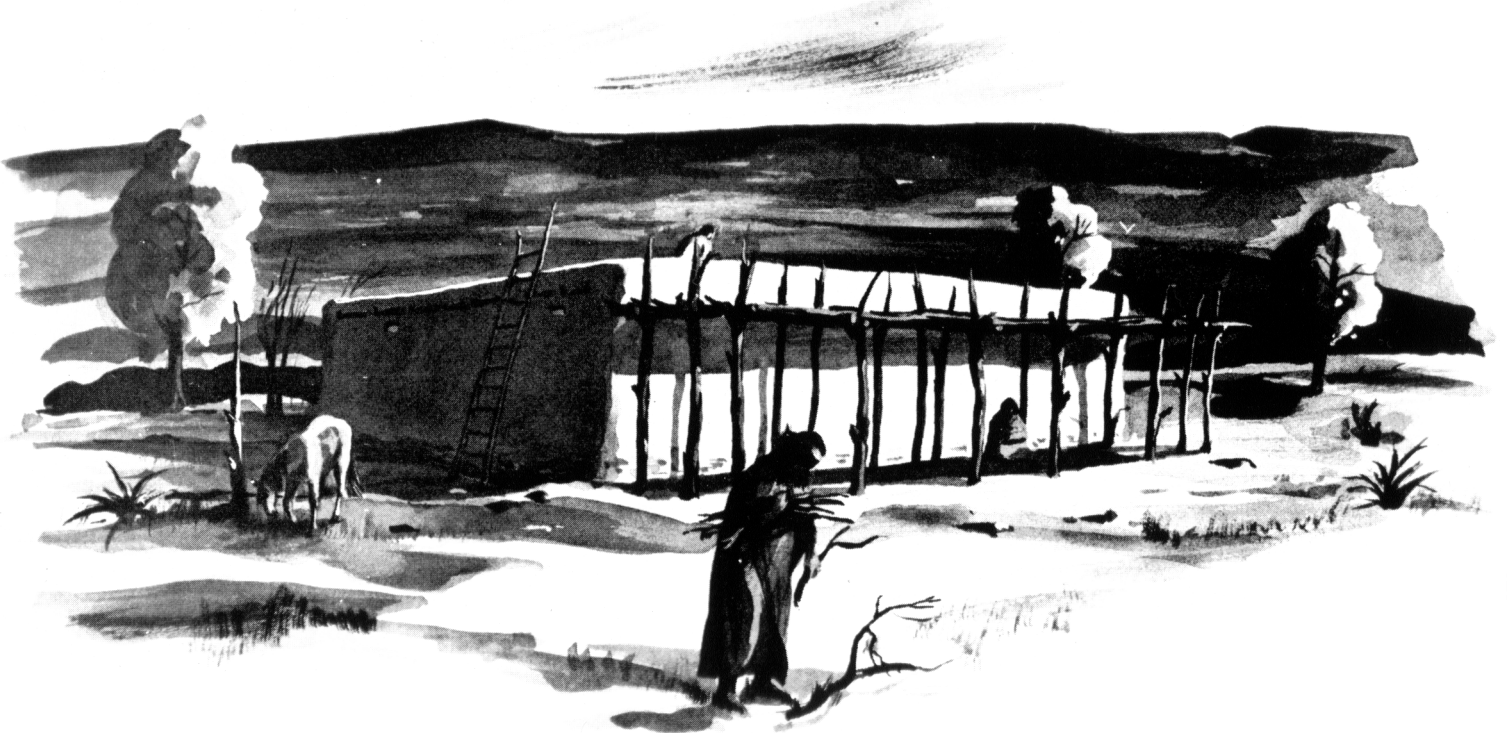
Stone from the surrounding hills was used to build El Cuartelejo pueblo. Walls were plastered inside and out with adobe, and the roof was made of willow poles or brush covered with mud. When first excavated, abundant charcoal, burned tools, adobe, and quantities of the charred corn were found, all evidence that the pueblo had been destroyed by fire. There were no indications of doors or

windows, and small paired post holes in the corners of most rooms suggested entrance by ladders through openings in the roof.

After 1899 much erosion and disintegration took place. When the Kansas State Historical Society re-excavated the pueblo in 1970, portions of the stone hearths, two sections of the outer wall and several post holes were all that remained.

EL CUARTELEJO

Only Known Indian Pueblo in Kansas



El Cuartelejo pueblo as it may have appeared when occupied.

Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs described herein is available to all individuals without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, political affiliation, and military or veteran status. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to Office of the Secretary, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism, 1020 S Kansas Ave., Topeka, KS 66612-1327. 06/11

EL CUARTELEJO

According to Spanish accounts, two groups of Pueblo Indians from New Mexico fled into the Plains to escape Spanish rule. The first were the Taos Indians who settled with a band of Plains Apache about 1664 and remained for several years. Their village became known as El Cuarteletejo and the local Apaches as the Cuarteletejo band. The second were Picuris who joined the Apache in 1696 and were returned to New Mexico 10 years later by Juan de Ulibarri.

A Spanish expedition of some 100 men under Pedro de Villazur camped at El Cuarteletejo in 1720 on

its way north to determine the location and strength of the French to the north and east. About 150 miles north, the Spanish were attacked and most of them killed by Pawnee Indians said to be under French direction. Following this, the Spanish considered making El Cuarteletejo a military outpost but the plan was dropped.

Indians reported French traders at the settlement in 1727. A few years later, Comanche, Ute, and Pawnee attacks forced the Cuarteletejo Apache southward out of the Plains and El Cuarteletejo was abandoned.



Pueblo ruins in Scott County, Kansas, investigated in 1899 by Prof. Williston and recognized as El Cuarteletejo.



Ruins of the pueblo were re-constructed in 1971 by the Kansas State Historical Society at the El Cuarteletejo site.

In 1889, archeological excavations located and exposed the lower portions of stone walls of a pueblo in Scott County, Kansas. The ruins together with the recovered artifacts, stone and bone tools, ornaments and pottery shards characteristic of Plains Apaches led to the identification of this site as that of the historic El Cuarteletejo.

In 1970, the Kansas State Historical Society undertook additional archeological investigations and reconstruction of the ruins as they were found in 1899. Interpretive markers were placed at the site, and it is open to the public throughout the year.

The Pueblo site is located within the boundary of Lake Scott State Park and is maintained by the Kansas Department of Wildlife,

Parks and Tourism.

The park is located approximately 12 miles north of Scott City, by way of U.S. 83 and Kansas 95 highways. For additional information, write Lake Scott State Park, 520 West Scott Lake Dr., Scott City, KS 67871; or phone (316) 872-2061.

