ICOMOS-ISCEAH and the Future of Earthen Architectural Heritage Conservation

Mariana Correia, ISCEAH and CIAUD-UPT, University of Lisbon Research Center in Architecture, Urbanism and Design, Portucalense University, Porto, Portugal; **Maddalena Achenza**, ISCEAH and DICAAR, Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Italy; **Pamela Jerome**, ISCEAH and Architectural Preservation Studio, DPC, New York, USA; **Shao Yong**, ISCEAH and College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai, China; **Ione Stiegler**, ISCEAH and IS Architecture, La Jolla, USA; **Jorge Aching Vasquez**, ISCEAH and UPC, Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas, Lima, Peru; **Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy**, ISCEAH and CRAterre / AE&CC / ENSAG / UGA, Grenoble, France; and **Ishanlosen Odiaua**, ISCEAH and World Bank, Washington, DC, USA
Corresponding author: Mariana Correia, marianacorreia@upt.pt

Abstract: *The ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH) was created in 2005. Since then, ISCEAH has been an active committee contributing to the awareness, knowledge, and preservation of earthen architectural heritage. A new Bureau was elected in 2018 for a mandate of three years to head and coordinate ISCEAH. In 2021, ISCEAH has 142 expert members, associate members, and emerging professionals and is one of the largest ICOMOS International Scientific Committees (ISCs). ISCEAH has reactivated its membership network, reenergized its five research themes (In-Use, Archaeology, Landscape, Technology, and Seismic), created the new Emerging Professional Working Group, prepared the launch of the international call to organize the Terra 2022 and 2025 congresses, developed collaborations with other ISCs, contributed to the new Climate Change Working Group, responded to various requests regarding earthen World Heritage Sites, revised its bylaws, and planned a road map for an Earthen Architecture Charter. This paper addresses the creation of the earthen committees within ICOMOS and the importance of Terra congresses. It assesses where ISCEAH stands today, its alignment with the ICOMOS Work Program, and where ISCEAH can go from here. This paper allows us to examine the different challenges and opportunities that have been faced so far and how such an examination can contribute to a more strategic and inclusive approach to earthen architectural heritage conservation.*

Resumen: *El Comité Científico Internacional de Patrimonio Arquitectónico de Tierra (ISCEAH) del Consejo Internacional de Monumentos y Sitios (ICOMOS) se creó en 2005. Desde ese momento, el ISCEAH es un comité activo que contribuye a la concienciación, el conocimiento y la preservación del patrimonio arquitectónico de tierra. En 2018 se eligió una nueva junta por un mandato de tres años para dirigir y coordinar el ISCEAH. En 2021, tiene 142 integrantes expertos, participantes asociados y profesionales emergentes, y es uno de los comités científicos internacionales (ISC) más grandes de ICOMOS. El ISCEAH reactivó su red de integrantes, dinamizó sus cinco temas de investigación (en uso, arqueología, paisajes, tecnología y sísmica), creó el nuevo grupo de trabajo de profesionales emergentes, implementó varias actividades en diferentes países, preparó el lanzamiento de la organización de TERRA 2022 y TERRA 2025, desarrolló colaboraciones con otros ISC, contribuyó al nuevo grupo de trabajo sobre el cambio climático, respondió a distintas peticiones relacionadas con los sitios de tierra declarados Patrimonio de la Humanidad, revisó sus estatutos y empezó a planificar una hoja de ruta para la Carta sobre la arquitectura de tierra. En este artículo, se desarrolla la creación de los comités de ICOMOS que se dedican a la arquitectura de tierra y la importancia de los congresos TERRA. Se analiza la posición actual del ISCEAH y su alineación con el programa de trabajo de ICOMOS; además, se aborda el rumbo futuro del ISCEAH y la manera de avanzar. Esto nos permite analizar los desafíos y las oportunidades que enfrentamos hasta ahora, y la manera en la que este análisis puede contribuir con un enfoque más estratégico e integrador de la conservación del patrimonio arquitectónico de tierra.*

Keywords: ICOMOS, ISCEAH, earthen architectural heritage, conservation, preservation

Introduction

For a long time, it was believed that a third of the housing around the world was built of earth, a statistic that Doat et al. discussed in their 1985 publication, *Construir con tierra, Tomo I & II*. Additionally, in 1989, Houben and Guillaud stated that "at least 20% of urban and suburban populations live in earth homes" (1989, 6). In a constantly changing world, these numbers are no longer real. In 2007, the United Nations (2022) established that half of the world's population lived in cities, likely meaning that around 15% live in earthen structures (Correia 2016). Unfortunately, many earthen dwellings worldwide, including a large variety of earthen building cultures, are rapidly disappearing.

The Creation of the Earthen Architecture Committees

The original ICOMOS earthen architecture committee, the International Committee for the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, was founded in 1987 following four ICOMOS-supported international scientific symposia on earthen architecture. The first president was Cevat Erder (Turkey, 1987–90), followed by Alejandro Alva (Peru, 1990–96), and Fernando Pinto (Portugal, 1996–99). By the 9th International Conference in Yazd, Iran (2003), the committee had become inactive and was dissolved the following year by the international ICOMOS Board. John Hurd and Pamela Jerome were tasked with its restructuring. The International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH) was founded in 2005 with Hurd and Jerome as acting president and vice president, respectively. Elections were held in 2005, with John Hurd formally elected president (UK, 2005–14). Presidents since then have been Julio Vargas Neumann (Peru, 2015–17), Mariana Correia (Portugal, 2018–20), and Maddalena Achenza (Italy, 2021–23).

The Importance of Terra Events

One of the main events associated with the committee is the Terra conferences, listed as follows: international meetings (1972 and 1976, Yazd, Iran), international symposia (1980, Ankara, Turkey; 1983, Lima and Cuzco, Peru), international meetings of experts (1987, Rome, Italy), international conferences (Adobe 90, Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA; Terra 93, Silves, Portugal; Terra 2000, Devon, UK; Terra 2003, Yazd, Iran; Terra 2008, Bamako, Mali; Terra 2012, Lima, Peru), and world congresses (Terra 2016, Lyon, France; Terra 2022, Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA). General interest and specialized participation have grown internationally, providing a framework for concerted actions for preservation of earthen architecture, as well as for the establishment of networks, associations, and entities for its protection.

The earliest international meetings, held in Yazd in 1972 and 1976, were the first attempts to characterize earthen architectural heritage. The events that followed also produced preliminary recommendations for earthen archaeological preservation. During the first international symposia, it was noticed that the general term "earthen architecture" was used in addition to several other alternative terms such as mud architecture, unbaked earth architecture, raw earth architecture, and clay architecture. Some of the terms contained negative connotations or were not correctly applied, and during the 3rd International Symposium on Mudbrick Preservation, in Ankara (1980), it was recommended that the term "earthen architecture" be used to represent architecture built with earth (Terra 93 1993).

Since Terra 93, each subsequent conference has had different approaches (Correia 2016). Terra 93 introduced a broader view of the field, addressing not only adobe and archaeology but also different earthen techniques and research fields, resulting in the adjustment of the conference title from Adobe 90 to Terra 93. Additionally, Terra 93 brought a deeper concern for the development of comprehensive recommendations. In Terra 2000, there was a specific interest in the archaeological and landscape approach, as well as a more technical and constructive perspective (Terra 2000). In Terra 2003, the focus related more to material knowledge and structural performance. Case studies of earthen architecture in Asia were also widely valued (Terra 2003). In Terra 2008, the thematic approach had a relevant intangible knowledge and social perspective, especially regarding the continuance of living traditions, emphasizing cultural values in earthen architecture on the African continent (Rainer, Rivera, and Gandreau 2011). Terra 2012 developed aspects related to climate change and natural disasters, including disaster preparedness and seismic mitigation with a focus on the Latin American region (Correia et al. 2016). Terra 2016 integrated a yearlong program of activities (exhibitions, roundtables, workshops, thematic events) in archaeology, conservation, earthquake resistance, and artistic programming in different facilities, museums, and galleries (Joffroy, Guillaud, and Sadozai 2018).

An effort has been made by ISCEAH to have the event rotate among different continents. The Terra events have been organized four times in Asia (1972, 1976, 1980, 2003), four times in Europe (1987, 1993, 2000, 2016), four times on the American continents (1983, 1990, 2012, 2022), and one time in Africa (2008). The main themes and activities for each have been adapted to the geographic and cultural area where the event is being organized, but also to the knowledge, experience, and mission of the organizers, as well as the trends that are being discussed internationally during the preparation period for the event.

Where ISCEAH Stands Today

Since 2005, ISCEAH has been an active committee contributing to the awareness, knowledge, and preservation of earthen architectural heritage at the international level. ISCEAH's five scientific themes—In-Use, Archaeology, Landscape, Technology, and Seismic—aim to advance knowledge within the committee. In 2018, a new ISCEAH Bureau was elected, reactivating its membership network and reenergizing its five research themes. By April 2021, ISCEAH had 142 experts, associate members, and emerging professionals, making it one of the largest ICOMOS International Scientific Committees (ISCs). Consistent work from each sub-theme is being developed: Guidelines for Conservation Practice (In-Use); Glossary of Earthen Materials Deterioration Patterns (Archaeology); review and translation of the Earthen Cultural Landscape concept and questionnaire (Landscape); Glossary in Technology (Technology); and post-earthquake assessment research and earthquake mitigation guidance on what to do and what not to do after an earthquake (Seismic). Each sub-committee has regular group meetings coordinated by its chairperson. The work aims to have a critical approach that considers different international perspectives and experts' backgrounds. These materials will establish a conceptual consensus for ISCEAH's work going forward.

ISCEAH also developed and co-organized several international activities, including the 1st World Heritage Workshop, in Yazd, Iran, in 2019 (fig. 1); collaborations with other ISCs such as the 2019 International Conference of CIAV-ISCEAH in Pingyao, China (fig. 2); the online Inter-ISC meeting between six ICOMOS-ISCs in 2020; and the launch of the four joint-ISCs conference in Malmo, Sweden, in 2021. In addition, ISCEAH produced a Tentative List of earthen architectural sites for the Arab region; organized the Exhibition of Earthen Architecture in the Arab States in 2020 in Bahrain requested by the Arab Regional Center for World Heritage (ARC-WH) (fig. 3); revised nominations for the World Heritage Fund; launched the expression of interest in organizing Terra 2022 and Terra 2025; and contributed to the Climate Change Working Group. ISCEAH responded to different assessments regarding earthen World Heritage nominations; established focal points for climate change, emerging professionals, heritage impact assessment, COVID-19 impact, sustainable development goals, and human rights, and revised its bylaws.

FIGURE 1 Participants visiting Fahraj during the 1st World Heritage Workshop, Yazd, Iran, organized by ISCEAH, Yazd Municipality, and Yazd University, in February 2019. Photo: Clara Pimenta do Vale.

FIGURE 2 Front and back covers of the CIAV-ISCEAH 2019 proceedings from the joint conference and meeting held in Pingyao, China, in September 2019. Photo: Tongji University.

The reactivation and reorganization of ISCEAH created a stable committee foundation, guiding the identification of challenges and opportunities. The overall intent is to address a more strategic and inclusive approach for earthen

FIGURE 3 Exhibition of earthen architecture in the Arab region, co-organized by ARC-WH and ISCEAH, Manama, Bahrain, in February 2020. Photos: ARC-WH.

architectural heritage. A critical assessment of ISCEAH's strengths and weaknesses, as well as the recognition of opportunities and needs, will continue to be addressed to strategically establish priorities of action. Notwithstanding, more needs to be accomplished, especially regarding capacity building, conservation guidance, and critical response to challenges related to the survival of earthen heritage in the twenty-first century.

Alignment with ICOMOS's Work Program

The ICOMOS Board is guided by the Advisory Committee (Ad Com), consisting of the presidents of 119 National Committees and 29 ISCs. The latter belong to the Scientific Council (SC). For every Triennial General Assembly, the SC develops a three-year scientific plan that is adopted by the Ad Com, which proposes interdisciplinary research in major areas. The topics are reinforced by resolutions adopted during the Triennial General Assembly.

In New Delhi in 2017, ISCEAH was one of six ISCs that co-signed a resolution on climate change, after which the ICOMOS Board created the Climate Change and Heritage Working Group (CCHWG). ISCEAH actively contributes to the work of CCHWG and, in 2020, contributed to the updated draft of the 2007 climate change policy. The climate change emergency was adopted as the focus of the SC's three-year scientific plan for the 2020 ICOMOS Triennial General Assembly. All ISCs will collaborate on climate change over the next three years in their respective areas of expertise.

Another major focus of ICOMOS has been the establishment of the Sustainable Development Goals Working Group (SDGWG), in order to bring culture into the discussion of the United Nations' SDGs. ISCEAH contributed actively to the revision of the SDG report, also nominating SDGWG focal points.

In response to the ICOMOS mandate for emerging professionals (EPs) in ISCs, ISCEAH approved ten new members to the Emerging Professional Working Group (EPWG); four are currently ISCEAH board members. ISCEAH-EPWG members contributed to the transversal overall research, Journeys of Authenticity. It is fundamental for ISCEAH-EPWG to participate in an active way, adopting the next generation's contribution to the committee.

Future Activities

Preservation and Reuse of Rural Heritage

During the current mandate, ISCEAH is working on the recognition of rural heritage sites and their associated tangible and intangible values. Old settlements represent the backbone of country-places where people live differently from those in large cities, often with a better quality of life on a more human scale. These are places of contemplation and slowness, well represented by the craftwork of artisans, high-quality agriculture, and protection of biodiversity. These concepts require protection, awareness, and support in order to make living in peripheral places more attractive.

The international debate suggests that the rehabilitation of small villages could be the future of many developed countries as a means of stopping uncontrolled soil erosion, assuring energy efficiency, and enhancing circular economies as key instruments in response to climate change and the COVID-19 crisis. Current worldwide political trends are directed at the preservation and reuse of rural heritage, present-day comfort adaptation, and compliance with norms on energy consumption. The European Union's recent Green Deal policy focuses on the built environment as a vehicle to boost a new green economy based on the use of natural building materials produced with circular and virtuous processes. This could be a source that inspires change for rural earthen architecture.

Rural villages have proven resilient and adaptable over centuries, responding to crises and contemporary ideas of sustainability. ISCEAH aims to dedicate a more focused attention to their conservation, use, and rehabilitation.

Technology as a Resource for Protection

The use of technology (photogrammetry, 3D models, digital reconstructions) in recording earthen architectural heritage has permitted an effective and efficient diagnosis of internally and externally caused damage, allows for a planned strategy for intervention, and protects the integrity and authenticity of earthen World Heritage. Digitalization becomes a powerful resource for awareness raising, and ISCEAH could have a more dynamic approach in this regard.

The accelerated progress of tools and techniques for data collection raises the potential for better information management that, along with dissemination through multimedia and publications, has a positive impact on conservation and protection of cultural heritage internationally. Dissemination of earthen architectural heritage's intrinsic significance contributes to its educational value, raising communities' awareness and understanding so that they can be part of the solution of monitoring and protecting earthen architectural heritage.

Stronger Research and Technical Capacity

There has been growing demand for ecological and sustainable construction as a response to climate change. Lessons from earthen architecture hold great value, reducing the carbon footprint through rehabilitation and construction. Universities and the forty-one members of the UNITWIN network of the UNESCO Chair for Earthen Architecture, Constructive Cultures, and Sustainable Development, as well as PROTERRA, the Iberian-American network of earthen architecture and construction (redproterra.org), are engaged in the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge of earthen architecture. Several members are also ISCEAH members. Strengthening the connection of ISCEAH with other networks and entities—such as the UNITWIN-UNESCO Chair, PROTERRA, and the Getty Conservation Institute's Earthen Architecture Initiative—could help address a more strategic and sustainable international approach by reinforcing collaborations between ISCEAH, academics, researchers, and professionals in different regions of the world.

Collaborations could focus on pooling resources for the development of research and educational activities. Many tools have been developed with ISCEAH support, including the VERSUS project (esg.pt/versus), which facilitates the analysis of vernacular heritage values for sustainable architecture; ECVET-Pirate (ecvetearth.hypotheses.org), which supports the validation of qualifications for earthen architecture through the European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training; and 3DPAST (esg.pt/3dpast), which is dedicated to digital documentation of vernacular World Heritage. Interactions between universities and the private sector will facilitate multidisciplinary approaches, innovation in pedagogical methods, and better teaching activities by professionals. ISCEAH should have a key role in this concern in the future.

Conservation and Material Technical Support

ISCEAH is tasked with carrying out specialized scientific studies and disseminating information for the protection and conservation of the earthen architectural, archaeological, and cultural landscape heritage. Currently, ISCEAH shares research developed by its members on building cultures, construction methods, conservation approaches, structural design, and other issues through conferences and published proceedings (e.g., CIAV-ISCEAH 2019; see fig. 2).

However, more needs to be done to tackle the gap in knowledge regarding guidance for earthen architectural heritage conservation. ISCEAH has started the development of a Charter for Earthen Architectural Heritage. This is a long process that will be carried out with consistency, inclusiveness, and common sense. To support this endeavor, the In-Use subcommittee is also creating guidelines for earthen architecture that will address technical knowledge, specific activities, and processes for the conservation of earthen architecture. Because there is a lack of basic guidance documents on earthen architectural heritage in most countries, the charter and guidelines will instruct professionals and nonprofessionals in the preservation, conservation, and rehabilitation of historic earthen resources.

Moving Forward/Future Innovations

ISCEAH has developed a considerable body of work in the field of earthen architectural heritage. It remains an international repository for the field's technical expertise and resources. Terra congresses will continue to convene the largest group of professionals and researchers in earthen architectural heritage conservation and practice.

Increasing urbanization and growing climate change concerns are shifting focus from current construction to more sustainable methods, presenting an opportunity for ISCEAH. Lessons learned from earthen architectural heritage study are also relevant to contemporary earthen architecture development.

The committee sits at the unique nexus of both contemporary and earthen architectural heritage, each constructed of the world's most environmentally sustainable resources. Earth as a building material has low embodied energy and is naturally insulative, readily available, and appropriate for multiple building types. Contemporary earthen architecture can provide ecological and economical housing. Adaptive reuse of historic earthen architecture can further the availability of economical housing. ISCEAH can assist with technical knowledge leading the next wave of environmentally sustainable buildings, and future construction will look to the inherent sustainable aspects of traditional methodologies. To do this effectively, ISCEAH will need to expand its capacity-building efforts for different audiences by increasing its presence on all continents and providing targeted training.

The conservation of earthen architectural heritage strengthens people's identities and building cultures worldwide. Actions that encourage its protection should be promoted by civil society through continuous and sustainable work.

References

Correia, Mariana. 2016. *Conservation in Earthen Heritage: Assessment and Significance of Failure, Criteria, Conservation Theory and Strategies*. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Correia, Mariana, Pamela Jerome, Marcel Blondet, and Maddalena Achenza, eds. 2016. *Terra 2012: 12th SIACOT Proceedings; 11th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage and 12th Iberian-American Seminar on Earthen Architecture and Construction*. Lisbon: Argumentum.

Doat, Patrice, Alain Hays, Hugo Houben, Sylvie Matuk, and François Vitoux. 1985. *Construir con tierra, Tomo I & II*, original edition CRAterre-EAG. Bogotá: Fondo Rotatorio.

Houben, Hugo, and Hubert Guillaud. 1989. *Earth Construction: A Comprehensive Guide*. CRAterre-EAG. London: Intermediate Technology Publications.

International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, and Sāzmān-i Mīrāṣ-i Farhangī-i Kishvar. 2003. *Preprints of Papers: 9th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture; Terra 2003*. Tehran: Deputy of Presentation, Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization.

International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, International Council of Monuments and Sites, University of Plymouth Centre for Earthen Architecture, and English Heritage. 2000. *Terra 2000: 8th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, Torquay, Devon, UK, May 2000; Preprints*. London: James & James.

Joffroy, Thierry, Hubert Guillaud, and Chamsia Sadozai, eds. 2018. *Terra 2016: 12th World Congress on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage*. Grenoble: CRAterre Editions.

Rainer, Leslie, Angela Bass Rivera, and David Gandreau, eds. 2011. *Terra 2008: Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage*, Bamako, Mali, February 1–5, 2008. Los Angeles: Getty Conservation Institute.

Terra 93. 1993. *7th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture*. Silves: DGEMN.

United Nations. 2022. *Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 11; Make Cities Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable*. New York: United Nations.

Getty Conservation Institute
Timothy P. Whalen, *John E. and Louise Bryson Director*

The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) works internationally to advance conservation practice in the visual arts—broadly interpreted to include objects, collections, architecture, and sites. The Institute serves the conservation community through scientific research, education and training, field projects, and the dissemination of information. In all its endeavors, the GCI creates and delivers knowledge that contributes to the conservation of the world's cultural heritage.

This volume is published with generous support from:
Chamiza Foundation
Getty Foundation
ICCROM–ATHAR
Cornerstones Community Partnerships
New Mexico History Museum

Published by the Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles
Getty Publications
1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 500
Los Angeles, California 90049-1682
getty.edu/publications

Laura diZerega, *Project Editor*
Katrina Posner, *Manuscript Editor*
Gary Hespenheide, *Series Designer*
Eriksen Translations, Luis Andrés Villacorta Santamato, and Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca, *Translation*

Distributed in the United States and Canada by the University of Chicago Press
Distributed outside the United States and Canada by Yale University Press, London

Printed in the United States of America

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Names: World Congress on Earthen Architecture (13th : 2022 : Santa Fe, N.M.), creator. | Rainer, Leslie, 1960- editor. | Guerrero Baca, Luis Fernando, editor. | Matero, Frank G., editor. | Meyer, Lauren (Of the National Park Service), editor. | Getty Conservation Institute, issuing body.
Title: Terra 2022 : proceedings of the 13th World Congress on Earthen Architectural Heritage, Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA, June 7-10, 2022 = actas del XIII Congreso Mundial del el Patrimonio Arquitectónico de Tierra, Santa Fe, Nuevo México, Estados Unidos, del 7 al 10 de junio 2022 / edited by Leslie Rainer, Luis Fernando Guerrero Baca, Frank Matero, and Lauren Meyer.
Other titles: Terra 2022 : actas del XIII Congreso Mundial del el Patrimonio Arquitectónico de Tierra
Description: Los Angeles : Getty Conservation Institute, [2025] | Includes bibliographical references. | Contributions in English and Spanish; abstracts in parallel English and Spanish. | Summary: "Presents, in English and Spanish, the proceedings of the Terra 2022 World Congress, held in June 2022, including the opening remarks, keynote addresses, plenary sessions, and conference papers addressing the conservation of earthen architectural heritage at archaeological sites, historic buildings, urban settlements, and cultural landscapes worldwide"— Provided by publisher.
Identifiers: LCCN 2024005235 (print) | LCCN 2024005236 (ebook) | ISBN 9781606069158 (paperback) | ISBN 9781606069165 (adobe pdf)
Subjects: LCSH: Earth construction—Congresses. | Architecture—Conservation and restoration—Congresses. | LCGFT: Conference papers and proceedings.
Classification: LCC NA4145.A35 W67 2022 (print) | LCC NA4145.A35 (ebook) | DDC 721/.04422—dc23/eng/20240722
LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2024005235
LC ebook record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2024005236

Front cover: The remains of the eighteenth-century Misión La Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles de Porciúncula at Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico, USA. The adobe church is built on the site of an earlier Spanish colonial period church that was destroyed during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and sits within a large Ancestral Pueblo village that was occupied from the early 1300s to 1838. The Pueblo of Jemez and the modern town of Pecos have active cultural connections to the site and share an enduring bond through oral history, traditions, and ceremonies. Photo: Eric Vondy.